

WELCOME



**TENT
RENTAL
DIVISION**

Tent Expo 2026

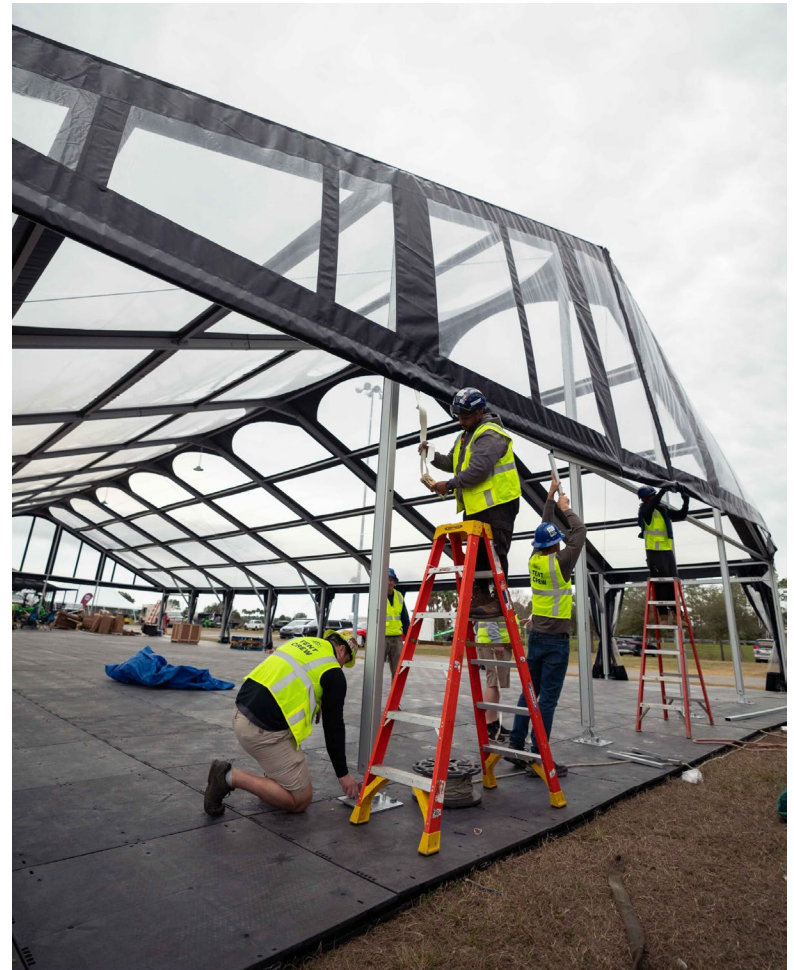
Training for the Tent Professional

Disclaimer

The information in this presentation is intended to assist employers, workers, and others as they strive to improve workplace health and safety. While we attempt to thoroughly address specific topics, it is not possible to include discussion of everything necessary to ensure a healthy and safe working environment in a presentation of this nature. Thus, this information must be understood as a tool for addressing workplace hazards, rather than an exhaustive statement of an employer's legal obligations, which are defined by statute, regulations, and standards. Likewise, to the extent that this information references practices or procedures that may enhance health or safety, but which are not required by a statute, regulation, or standard, it cannot, and does not, create additional legal obligations.

Training for the Tent Installer Goal

Tent professionals must follow strict installation and inspection procedures to ensure every structure is secure, stable, and compliant with safety standards. Prioritizing hazard awareness—such as weather risks, anchoring requirements, and proper equipment use—helps protect both crews and clients throughout every event.



Tenting Safety & PPE



MISSING Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)

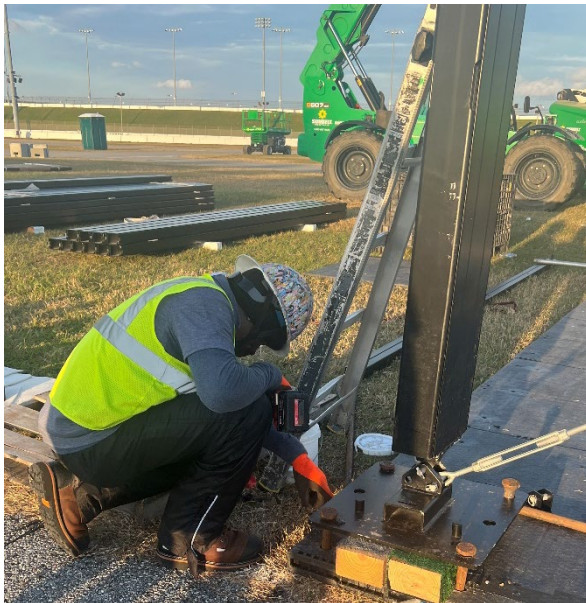


Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)



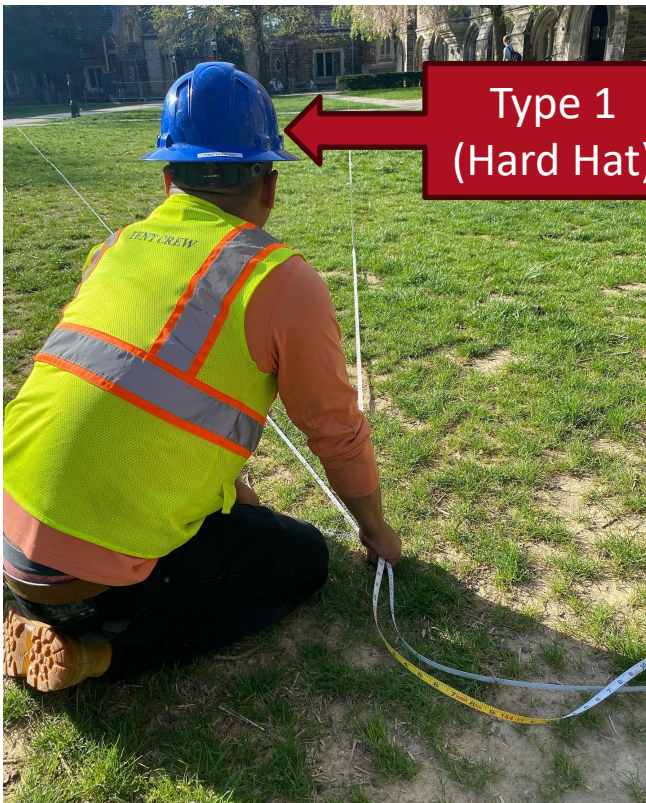
Hard Hats

- **Hard hats are designed to protect workers from head injuries caused by falling objects, impacts, debris, and electrical hazards**, and must meet ANSI Z89.1 standards for impact, penetration, and (depending on class) electrical protection.
- **OSHA requires hard hats whenever employees face potential impact, penetration, or electrical risks**, emphasizing proper fit, condition, and worker training to ensure effective protection
- Hard Hats have a lifespan of **5 years** from first day of service.



Hard Hat Classifications

- **Type 1 Hard Hats:** Designed to protect **only against impacts to the top of the head**, typically used where the primary hazard is falling objects directly from above.
- **Type 2 Hard Hats:** Provide protection against **impacts to the top, sides, front, and back of the head**, making them suitable for environments with multi-directional hazards.



Type 1
(Hard Hat)



Type 2 (Safety
Helmet)

Hearing Protection Decibels

Hearing protection— 85 dBA for exposure less than eight hours

150 dB – Firecracker

130db – *Sledgehammer and Stake*

120 dB – Ambulance siren

110 dB – Rock Concert

108 dB – Atlas Copco or Wacker Stake Driver

95 dB – Motorcycle

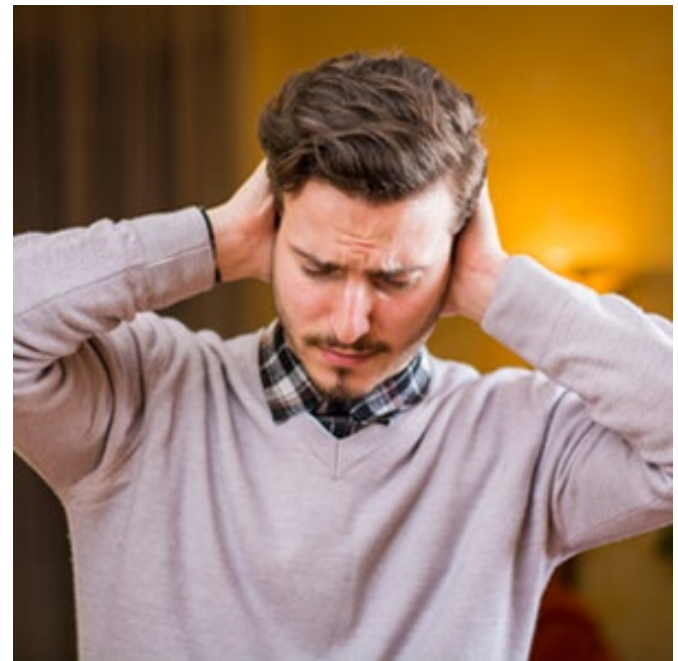
90 dB – Lawnmower on Sunday Morning

85 dB – Heavy City Traffic

60 dB – Normal conversation

40 dB – Refrigerator Hum

30 dB - Whisper



Hearing Protection Styles



Ear Plugs: Small devices inserted into the ear canal to reduce how much sound enters the ear, helping protect against loud noise in work or recreational settings.



Ear Muffs: Hearing protection devices with padded cups connected by a headband that fully cover the outer ear, creating an acoustic seal to block harmful noise.



Hard Hat Ear Muffs: Specialized earmuffs that attach directly to hard hats, combining head and hearing protection by reducing work place noise—typically 22–30 dB—while maintaining helmet compatibility



UNSAFE Hearing Protection



- **Earbuds and music headphones are *not* substitutes for proper hearing protection**, as OSHA notes they can mask critical environmental sounds—such as moving equipment, traffic, or audible safety signals—creating serious safety hazards in noisy or high-risk work environments.
- **Earbuds increase the risk of hearing damage because they sit deep in the ear canal and encourage users to raise the volume to overpower background noise**, often reaching harmful levels (94–110 dB), which can quickly cause permanent hearing loss.

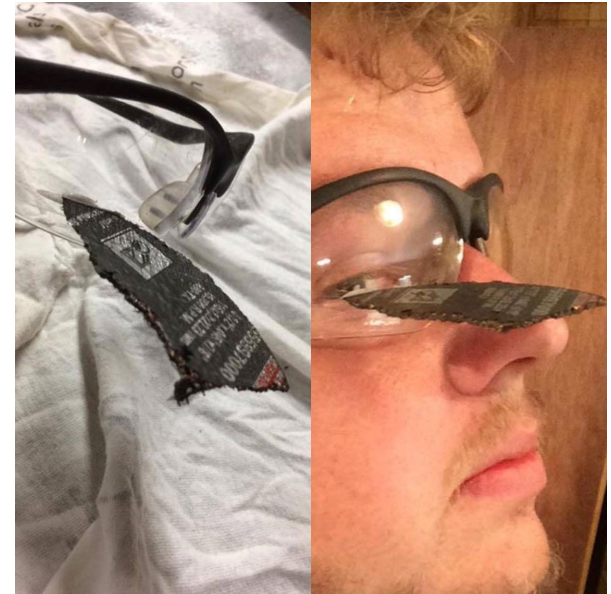
Hearing Protection Duration

Duration per day, in hours	Sound level in dB*
8	90
6	92
4	95
3	97
2	100
1 1/2 5	102
1	105
1/2	110
1/4 or less	115

Eye Protection

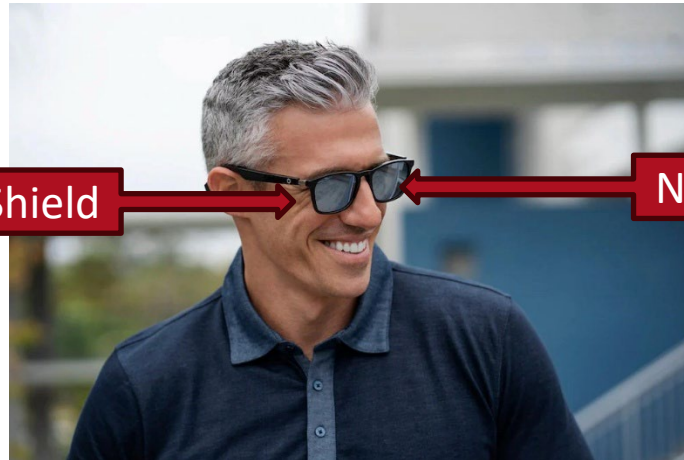
Facts about Safety Eyewear

- Goggles protect against dust or splash hazards.
- Safety glasses are designed for impact protection from flying particles and debris.
- Face shield offers impact and splash protection to the face (wear with, not in place of, safety glasses or goggles).
- When working with lasers or UV light, specialty eyewear may be necessary.
 - Make sure the eyewear has the proper attenuation factor and filters radiation to an acceptable level.



No Side Shield

Not Rated For Work



Respiratory Protection

- **Drilling into concrete releases respirable crystalline silica, a hazardous dust that can cause silicosis, lung cancer, COPD, and kidney disease,** prompting OSHA to require employers to limit exposures under Standard 29 CFR 1926.1153.
- **OSHA mandates engineering controls**—such as using a drill with a shroud/cowling and a dust-collection system with a 99% efficient filter—to keep exposures below the permissible exposure limit (PEL) of $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (8-hour TWA).
- **When dust controls alone cannot maintain exposures below OSHA limits, employers must provide respiratory protection and implement a silica exposure control plan, including restricted access, worker training, and medical surveillance**
- Many tool companies have silica related products to purchase.
- Some states must provide N95 masks when **AQI is 151 or higher**



N95 Rated
Mask For
Work Tasks

Not Rated For
Silica Work. Basic
Mask



Foot Protection

- Safety boots or shoes should always be considered for work in the warehouse or field.
- All employees should be required to have.
- Companies can do boot reimbursement programs either by receipt reimbursement or by a program like Red Wing.
- Two pairs are always good to have.



High Ankle
for Support



Not a Safety Shoe



Fall Protection



Full Body
Harness



Full Body
Harness Lanyard

Fall Protection

- **Fall protection is required in construction anytime workers are exposed to a fall of 6 feet or more**, such as at unprotected sides, edges, hoist areas, holes, and leading edges.
- **OSHA also requires fall protection regardless of height when working above dangerous equipment or machinery**, ensuring workers are protected even if the fall distance is minimal.
- **Acceptable fall protection systems include guardrails, safety nets, or personal fall arrest systems (PFAS)**, and employers must choose and implement the appropriate system based on the specific task and hazard



- **Fall protection equipment must be inspected before each use and at least annually by a Competent Person**, with harness webbing, stitching, hardware, and labels checked for damage, distortion, or deterioration.
- **Any harness or fall protection component involved in a fall (impact-loaded) must be removed from service immediately**, and equipment showing fraying, chemical damage, corrosion, UV degradation, or other defects must be retired regardless of age.
- **Fall protection gear does not have a universal expiration date**, but service life depends heavily on use conditions, storage, chemical/UV exposure, and manufacturer guidance—meaning deterioration may require replacement well before the typical **5-year** guideline.

Fall Protection Don'ts



Common Utility Safety



**CALL BEFORE
YOU STAKE!**

811

SAFETY IS IN YOUR HANDS.
EVERY DIG. EVERY TIME.

811beforeyoudig.com

Underground & Overhead Utilities

- **Underground utilities** (such as buried power, water, gas, or communication lines) are generally *safer and less affected by weather*, since components are shielded below ground; however, they are *more expensive to install* and harder to access for repairs or locating.
- **Overhead utilities** (lines on poles) are *cheaper to install, easier to modify, and faster to repair*, but they face *higher risks from storms, accidental contact, and environmental damage*, making them more vulnerable to outages.



Common Ground Alliance



CALL BEFORE YOU STAKE!



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EVERY DIG. EVERY TIME.**

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Underground Private Utilities and Lines

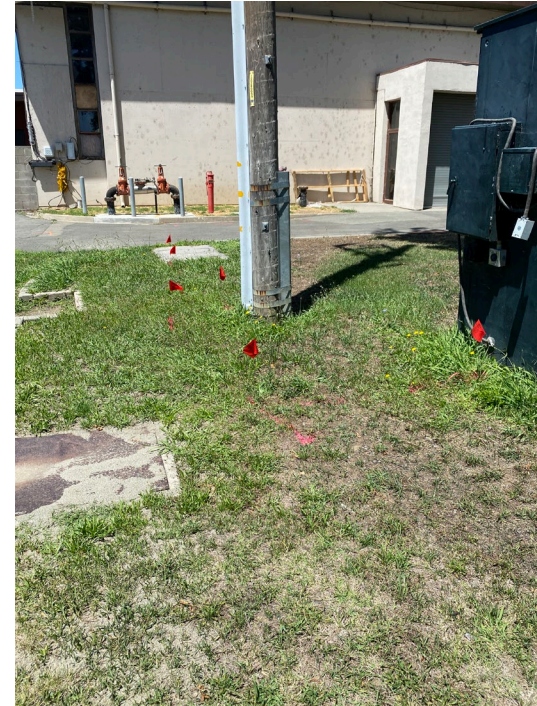
- **Call 811 3 business days before any digging** to request that underground utilities be marked so you avoid striking buried lines.
- **Marking the area (“white lining”)** may be required in some states—contractors outline the proposed excavation area with **white paint, dots, or arrows** before locators arrive.
- **Utility colors follow the APWA Uniform Color Code**, such as **yellow for gas, red for electric, blue for water, green for sewer**, and other standardized colors.
- **Timeframe:** Utilities typically have **about three business days** to respond and mark the site after an 811 request; digging must wait until all utilities have responded.

COLOR CODE FOR UTILITY MARKINGS	
RED	ELECTRIC
YELLOW	GAS-OIL-STEAM
ORANGE	TELEPHONE & CABLE TV
BLUE	WATER
GREEN	SEWER
PURPLE	RECLAIMED WATER
PINK	TEMPORARY SURVEY MARKINGS
WHITE	PROPOSED TENT SETUP AREA

 **CALL BEFORE YOU STAKE!**

Underground Private Utilities and Lines

- **Private underground utilities are *not* marked by the 811 One-Call system**, which only identifies *public* utility lines; private lines (such as those on commercial lots, campuses, or between buildings) require a private locating service to identify and mark them.
- **Private utility markings follow the same APWA uniform color code as public utilities**, meaning colors like red (electric), yellow (gas), blue (water), green (sewer), and others apply equally to privately located lines to ensure consistent, safe excavation practices



Tools and Equipment Safety



Tools and Equipment Safety



Equipment

Small Power Equipment

- > Can be carried or moved by one or two people
 - Stake Driver, stake puller, or power saws & tools.
- > All power equipment should be incorporated into company safety and training program. Also, all power equipment should be in working order, no cuts or frays on cords or broken triggers.
- > Manufacturer's operation manual should be easily ready to be referred to.

Safety practices:

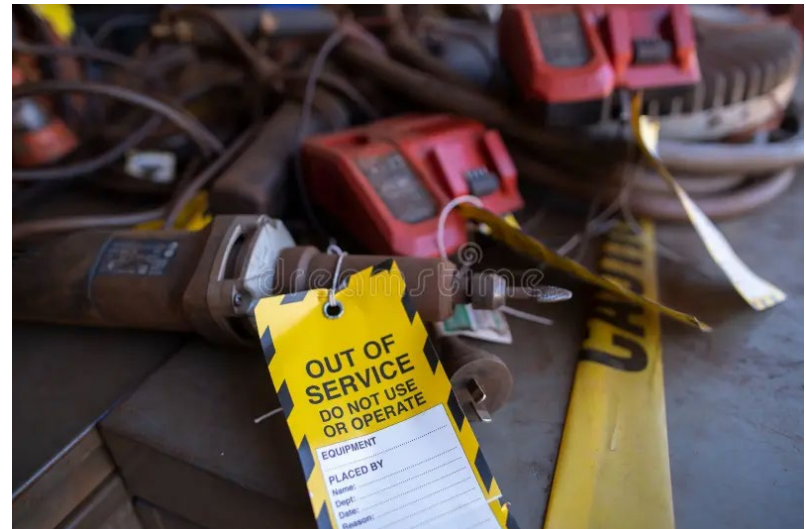
- > Confirm all operators are certified and or trained for the equipment they will be operating.
- > Keep record of who has been trained on certain kinds of equipment even rental items.



Hand and Power Tool Safety

- **Inspect tools before each use and remove damaged tools from service**, checking for cracked handles, frayed cords, worn parts, or missing guards to prevent failure and injury.
- **Use each tool only for its intended purpose and follow manufacturer instructions**, ensuring guards, switches, and attachments are in place and never bypassed.
- **Maintain tools through regular cleaning and sharpening**, keeping handles smooth and free of splinters, and storing tools properly in dry, secure locations when not in use.
- **Handle power tools safely by avoiding carrying them by cords or hoses, disconnecting before servicing, and keeping cords clear of heat, oil, and sharp edges** to reduce electrical and mechanical hazards.

#19. Circle the hammer.



Heavy Equipment and Trucks

Refers to large support equipment

Greater exposure, greater risk because they involve powerful engines, speeds and motions.

Training

- > Should be conducted by a qualified safety coordinator
- > Operators for certain equipment need to be certified by an OSHA or ANSI Instructor
- > Operators need training besides being certified.

It would not be appropriate for ATA to conduct training for such a wide range of equipment. This is your company's safety and training coordinators role

Heavy Equipment Cont'd.

Examples of Heavy Equipment:

> Fork Trucks

- Warehouse Style Forklift
- Reach Style Forklifts

> Loaders

- Articulated Loaders, Tent Ox, Wild Dog, Bobcat

> Aerial Work Platform

- Scissor Lifts
- Boom Lifts
- Man Baskets



Trucks/Trailers/Vehicles

Examples of Heavy Equipment:

> Trucks

- Light duty (Pick Ups, Small Vehicles)
- Medium duty (Flatbed Trucks, F550's, Box Trucks)
- Heavy duty (Semi Truck & Trailer, Tandem Axle Flatbeds)



Safety From the Office to the Site



Safety Culture

- A strong **safety culture** is built on the shared belief that safety is a core organizational value—not just a policy. It begins with **leadership**, because employees watch what management prioritizes, models, and reinforces. When leaders consistently demonstrate safe behaviors, allocate resources to safety, and communicate expectations clearly, it establishes the tone for the entire organization. This top-down commitment empowers employees to take responsibility, speak up, and make safety an integral part of daily operations.



Starting a Safety Culture

- **Lead by Example:**

Leadership must model the behaviors they expect—wear PPE, follow procedures, and openly discuss safety during daily operations.

- **Communicate Safety Expectations Clearly:**

Make safety a regular part of meetings, messages, and decision-making. Employees should know what “safe” looks like and why it matters.

- **Encourage Employee Involvement:**

Invite workers to participate in hazard identification, safety committees, and improvement ideas. People support what they help create.

- **Recognize and Reinforce Safe Behaviors:**

Celebrate improvements, acknowledge employees who take proactive actions, and provide feedback that encourages continuous growth.

Stop Work Authority



Stop / Pause Work Authority

It is your responsibility **AND** you have stop work authority. We always comply with the Tenets that are based on the two principles:

- Do it safely or not at all
- There's always time to do it right

As an employee or contractor, you are responsible and authorized to STOP any work that does not comply with our Tenets. Your actions to support the Tenets are fully supported.

- All issues will be addressed promptly
- All levels of management support you



Detener/Pausar autorización de trabajo

Es su responsabilidad **Y** tiene autoridad para dejar de trabajar. Siempre cumplimos con los Principios que se basan en los dos principios:

- Hazlo de forma segura o no lo hagas
- Siempre hay tiempo para hacerlo bien

Como empleado o contratista, usted es responsable y está autorizado a DETENER cualquier trabajo que no cumpla con nuestros Principios. Sus acciones para apoyar los Principios cuentan con el respaldo total.

- Todos los problemas se abordarán con prontitud
- Todos los niveles de gestión le apoyan

Codes and Compliance

- Codes are created by large independent governing bodies on a national/regional level.
 - International Code Council (ICC)
 - National Research Council (NRC)



- In some instances, there might be multiple permits required from different AHJ's for a single installation.
 - From a Fire Marshal
 - From the Building and Safety Department
 - Possibly others
- The process of permitting varies greatly from location to location as different AHJ's have different requirements, fees, and time frames.

Evacuation Planning

Why is an Emergency Plan important?

Follow this scenario:

- The customer calls for a tent
- The rental store delivers the tent
- Multiple subcontractors decorate the tent
- Several other service providers and company's work under the tent
- The guests or public arrive
- The forecast is for severe weather
- Severe weather causes the tent to move, fall or blow around
- Damage occurs, including injuries and loss of life



TRD Ballasting Tools

ARE YOU BALLASTING FOR...

Non-Engineered Tents & Structures

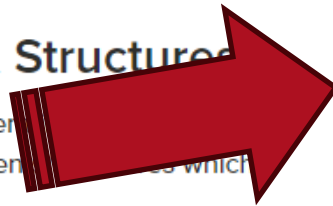
This new tool was designed to assist in determining the power required to safely anchor or ballast tents and structures which have not been certified by engineering.

This tool uses generic geometry and load assumption to provide a best estimate of reactions for non-engineered tent/structure models.

ALWAYS REFER TO MANUFACTURERS' RECOMMENDATION FOR SAFE TENT INSTALLATION.

[CLICK HERE FOR NON ENGINEERED TOOL](#)

This tool was created in partnership with



Engineered Tents & Structures

The original ballasting tool was designed to convert original manufacturers engineered anchor requirements into the amount of ballast required to meet these requirements.

It is simple to use – simply select your ballast configuration (how ballasts will be connected to the tent) and enter the required information from your manufacturer's engineering document and your ballast requirement will be automatically calculated

[CLICK HERE FOR ENGINEERED TOOL](#)

Why We Use TRD Ballasting Tools



Foundations of Safe Tenting

The Foundations of **Safe Tenting**



The goal of this course is for tenting professionals to recognize the basic terminology, practices, and procedures that produce safe and efficient tent installations and dismantles.

Duration and Navigation

The course will take about 2 hours to complete. The learner will engage with the material through interactive videos, knowledge checks, and a comprehensive evaluation.

Evaluation and Grading Criteria

There is a 35-question exam at the end of the course where learners must earn 80% or better to receive a certificate of completion.

Essentials of Tent Anchoring

The goal of this course is for tenting professionals to recognize the basic terminology, practices, and procedures that produce safe and efficient tent installations and dismantles regarding staking ,ballasting and other anchoring practices.

Duration and Navigation

The course will take about 4 hours to complete. Is all in person at a site.

Evaluation and Grading Criteria

There is a 35-question exam at the end of the course where learners must earn 80% or better to receive a certificate of completion.



Essentials of Frame Tents



The goal of this course is for tenting professionals to recognize the basic terminology, practices, and procedures that produce safe and efficient tent installations and dismantle in regard to frame tents like west coast frame, high peak and keder style frame.

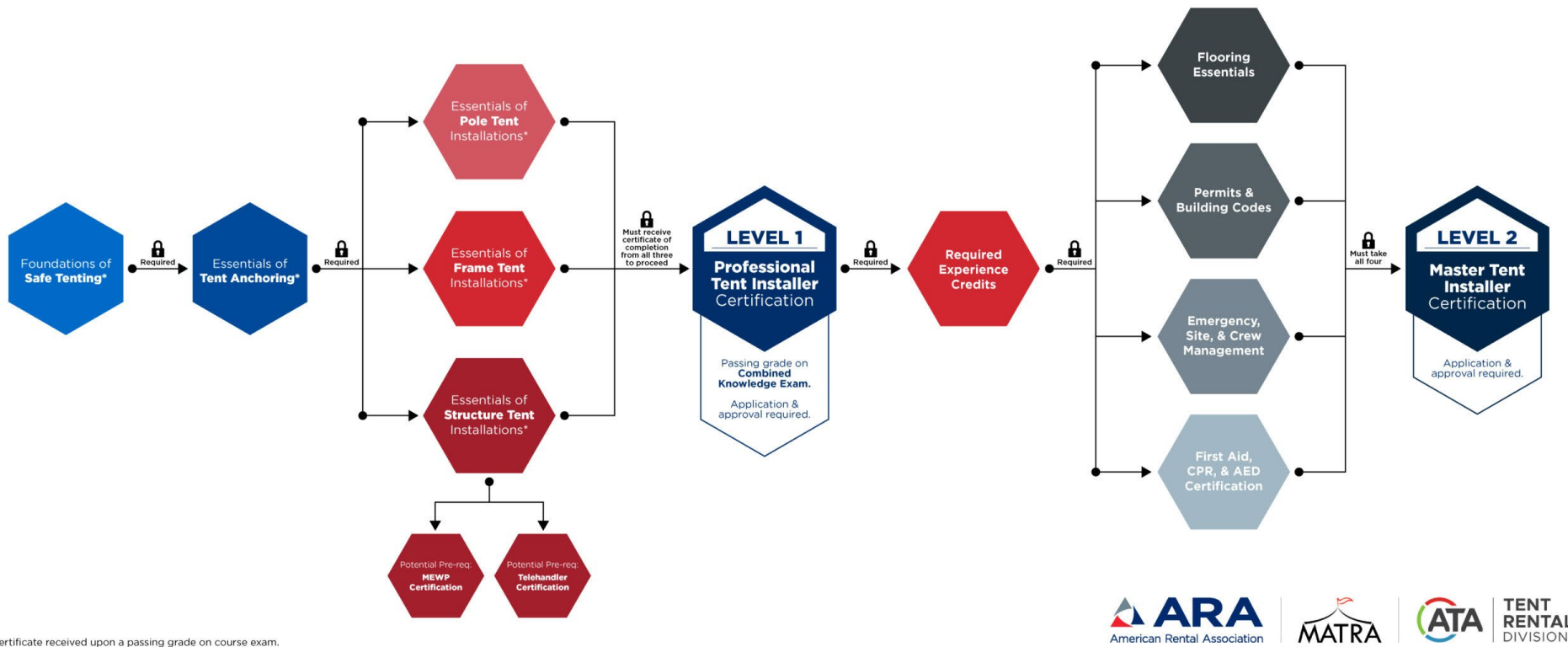
Duration and Navigation

The course will take about 6 hours to complete. Is all in person at a site. With Classroom and Demonstration of safe installation and dismantle of frame tents.

Evaluation and Grading Criteria

There is a 35-question exam at the end of the course where learners must earn 80% or better to receive a certificate of completion.

Foundations of Safe Tenting Chart



*Certificate received upon a passing grade on course exam.



Questions?

How Was This Session?

Scan the QR code to share your feedback on today's session.





**TENT
RENTAL
DIVISION**

THANK YOU!