



Tailgate/Toolbox Safety Training

Safety Services Company-Safety Meeting Division, PO Box 6408 Yuma, AZ 85366-6408 Toll Free (866) 204-4786



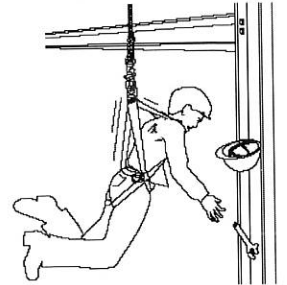
Company Name: _____ Job Site Location: _____

Date: _____ Start Time: _____ Finish Time: _____ Foreman/Supervisor: _____

Topic 16: Fall Protection – General OSHA Guidelines (Subpart M Part A)

Introduction: The leading cause for worker fatalities in construction work is due to falls. Every year nearly 200 workers die, and more than 100,000 are injured from falling. Many people in general industry work “at heights” where there is often the need for fall protection and thorough training on how to use it.

Federal OSHA Guidelines: Sets the rule for the “Uniform Threshold Height” at 6 feet. Working above this height triggers the requirement that fall protection be provided and used. To prevent the risks of dangerous falls, the need to work at heights must be anticipated and work activities planned accordingly. Careful planning, preparation, assessment of the work-site for fall hazards, and the selection of appropriate protective systems must be provided and installed before any employees may begin work.

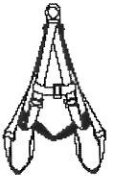


Employers are required to:

- Select systems and equipment that conditions require
- Properly construct and install appropriate safety system
- Careful and thorough training of workers in the proper selection, use, and maintenance of fall protection systems.

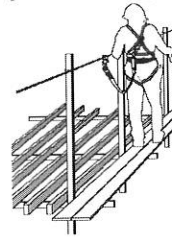
Employees are required to:

- Accept training and be diligent in hazard recognition
- Use safe work practices
- Use fall protection equipment properly
- Observe fall protection rules & regulations

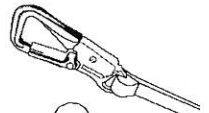


Primary operational areas or activities where fall protection is required by OSHA regulations:

- Scaffolds
- Hoist areas
- Roofing work
- Aerial lifts
- Unprotected sides and edges
- Pre-cast concrete erection
- Concrete formwork
- Steel erection
- Wall openings
- Reinforcing steel work
- Cranes and derricks
- Leading-edge work

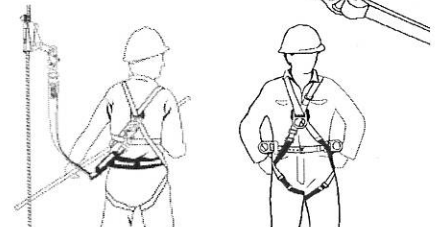


- Residential construction
- Overhand bricklaying
- Excavations
- Holes



Other hazards: Fall protection is required for workers exposed to the hazard of falling into dangerous equipment or any other elevated ramp, runways, walkways, or working surfaces.

Good Housekeeping Practices — are important elements of fall prevention. Remember that high work areas should be kept free from excess tools, materials, debris, clutter, or liquids that could create slippery surfaces. Falling objects are also dangerous.



Conclusion: Workers must be trained to recognize the hazards of the possible fall situations they are in and the procedures they must follow to eliminate the risks. All fall hazards must be reported. Employees are a valuable source for locating hazards. Involve all workers in the process; teach all employees how to do worksite risk assessments, recognize fall hazards, and the selection and proper use of protection gear. Ask for everyone’s input and participation; employees who are involved in the process are safer workers.

Note: Topic 280: Fall Protection (Part B) addresses the subject of equipment and gear. Use it consecutively to this lesson.

Work Site Review

Work-Site Hazards and Safety Suggestions: _____

Personnel Safety Violations: _____

Material Safety Data Sheets Reviewed: _____ (Name of Chemical)

Employee Signatures: _____
(My signature attests and verifies my understanding of and agreement to comply with, all company safety policies and regulations, and that I have not suffered, experienced, or sustained any recent job-related injury or illness.)

Foreman/Supervisor’s Signature: _____
These guidelines do not supersede local, state, or federal regulations and must not be construed as a substitute for, or legal interpretation of, any OSHA regulations.