



FALL PROTECTION SAFETY

Fall protection and safety is a major concern at construction sites. OSHA cites injuries from falls as one of its top ten worksite injuries. Falls on a construction site are also one of OSHA's four leading factors of fatalities. Falls and falling objects can result from unstable working surfaces, ladders that are not safely positioned and misuse of fall protection. Any time an employee is at a height that exceeds regulatory specifications for the task being performed, the employee must be protected on the construction site.

Unprotected Sides, Wall Openings and Floor Holes

Almost all sites have unprotected sides and edges, wall openings or floor holes at some point during construction. If these sides and openings are not protected, injuries from falls or falling objects may result. Passive and Active Systems can help protect employees and prevent falls.

Passive Systems

Passive systems don't require the use of fall protection equipment, are non-dynamic, stationary, and don't move, adapt or change when in or out of use.

- Guardrail systems
- Hand Rail Systems
- Safety Net Systems
- Covers

Active Systems

Active fall protection is dynamic. Active fall protection requires the use of equipment specifically designed to prevent a fall from occurring or to restrict an employee's ability to be in free fall position.

- Fall Restraint
- Fall Arrest Systems

Additional Safety Precautions

- Identify all potential tripping and fall hazards before work starts.
- Look for fall hazards such as unprotected floor openings and edges, shafts, skylights, stairwells, and roof openings and edges.
- Inspect fall protection equipment for defects before use.
- Select, wear and use fall protection equipment appropriate for the task.
- Instruct employees to use handrails when going up or down stairs.
- Practice good housekeeping. Keep cords, welding leads and air hoses out of walkways or adjacent work areas.

Ladders

Take the following fall protection measures when using ladders:

- Only use ladders that comply with OSHA standards.
- Inspect ladders for cracked, broken or defective parts prior to each use. If a ladder is broken, tag it as defective and remove it from service.
- Position extension or straight portable ladders so side rails extend at least three feet above the landing.
- Secure side rails at the top and bottom to a rigid support and use a grab device when a three foot extension is not possible.
- Make sure that the weight on the ladder will not cause it to slip off its support.
- Don't apply more weight on a ladder than it is designed to support.
- Maintain three points of contact when ascending and descending ladders. Always face the ladder while climbing.
- Do not carry tools or materials in hand while climbing.
- Do not use a self-supporting ladder such as a step ladder as a single ladder or in a partially closed position unless the ladder was designed for such use.
- Do not use the top step/rung of a ladder as a step/rung unless it was designed for that purpose.

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To stay up to date on the latest COVID- 19 information, frequently check the [OSHA](#) and [CDC](#) COVID-19 websites for updates.

Check the Alliant [COVID-19 Resources page](#) for checklists, the latest webinars and COVID-19 briefings and updates.

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