

SAFETY WALKAROUND CHECKLIST FALL PROTECTION


2001

Date Prepared: _____

By: _____

Project Name/No: _____

Location: _____

- **Before your inspection obtain a copy of the employer's Fall Protection Plan, if any.**
- **Check the box if the statement is true.**
- **Fill in the blanks where the  appears.**
- **Citations in brackets are from Title 8 of the California Administrative Code.**

NOTES

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

- The company has a written Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP) that meets all Cal/OSHA requirements. It includes identification of hazards on the site that could cause falls, as well as regular inspections, accident investigation, and correction of hazardous conditions. [1509]
- Workers potentially exposed to a fall hazard receive training before they start work in elevated locations. [1509]
- Training includes an explanation of the company's fall protection policies and systems, selection and proper use of protective devices, and equipment maintenance. [1509]

PERSONAL FALL PROTECTION

- Personal fall protection is used both to prevent workers from falling and to break falls. [1670]

Fall protection is in place:

- When workers could fall more than 6 feet placing or tying rebar. [1712(e)]
- When workers could fall more than 7½ feet from the edge of a structure or through an opening. [1670(a)]

- When workers could fall more than 7½ feet from a platform, catwalk, walkway, scaffold, or sloped or roof surface steeper than 7:12. [1670(a)]
- When workers could fall more than 15 feet doing structural wood framing or working on a tower crane. [1716.1(c)(1) and 4966(a)]
- When workers could fall more than 15 feet doing most iron work (bolting steel, welding, etc.). [1710(g)(2)]
- When workers could fall more than 20 feet doing roofing. [1730(b)]
- When workers could fall more than 30 feet connecting structural steel beams. [1710(g)(1)]
- Guardrails are provided in the above locations where feasible. Otherwise, one or more of the following are used: personal fall arrest systems, personal fall restraint systems, positioning device systems, or safety nets. (Guardrails are covered in a separate Checklist.) [1670]
- The fall protection measures above are required but not used on the site because they are impractical or create a greater hazard than they prevent. In this case, there is a written Fall Protection Plan describing alternative measures that will be used. [1671.1(a)]

PERSONAL FALL ARREST SYSTEMS

- Personal fall arrest systems are used to stop workers in a free-fall. They consist of an anchorage, connectors, and a body harness. They may also include a lanyard, lifeline, and deceleration device. [1670(b)]
- The system prevents workers from falling over 4 feet or hitting any lower level. [1670(b)(11)(B)]
- The system is inspected by a competent person at least twice a year, and whenever it has sustained an impact. [1670(b)(19)]
- Lanyards, anchorages, and lifelines can support 5,000 pounds. [1670(b)(3) and 1670(j)]
- The system is not attached to a guardrail that cannot sustain the load, or to a hoist. [1670(b)(18)]
- All personal fall arrest systems are of an approved type and are used in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. [1670(f)]
- Each worker must have a separate lifeline. [1670(b)(4)]
- Lifelines are protected from cuts and abrasion. If subjected to fraying or rock damage, they have a wire rope center. Worn or damaged rope is removed from service. [1670(b)(6) and 1670(k)]
- Body belts or safety belts are not used as part of a fall arrest system. [1670(b)]

PERSONAL FALL RESTRAINT SYSTEMS

- Personal fall restraint systems are used to prevent falling. They consist of an anchorage, connectors, and a body harness or body belt. They may also include a lanyard, lifeline, and rope grab. [1670(d)]
- The system is rigged to allow workers to move only as far as the sides of the work area. [1670(d)(4)]
- Anchorage points support four times the intended load. [1670(d)(3)]

POSITIONING DEVICE SYSTEMS

- Positioning device systems are used so a worker on an elevated surface can have both hands free. They consist of a body belt or body harness. [1670(c)]
- The system prevents workers from falling over 2 feet. [1670(c)(1)]
- The system is inspected before each use, and defective components are removed from service. [1670(c)(2)]

SAFETY NETS

- Safety nets are used in place of other fall protection systems. (Allowed if the nets are installed properly.) [1671]
- Nets are an approved type and are used in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. [1671(c)]
- The integrity of each net is checked on a regular basis.
- Nets extend horizontally from 8 to 13 feet out from the perimeter, depending on the vertical distance from the work area to the net. [1671(a)]
- Nets are never more than 30 feet below the work area. [1671(a)]
- There are no obstructions between the work area and the net.

FALL PROTECTION PLAN

- Conventional fall protection measures are required but not used on this site because they are impractical or create a greater hazard than they prevent. In this case, a written Fall Protection Plan has been implemented under the supervision of a “competent person.” [1671.1(a)]



Name of competent person: _____

NOTES

- The Fall Protection Plan identifies locations where conventional fall protection measures are infeasible or create a greater hazard. It explains why and discusses what alternative measures have been taken. [1671.1(a)]
- A copy of the plan is present at the jobsite. [1671.1(a)(3)]
- Where a Fall Protection Plan is used, it establishes a controlled access zone for each location where conventional fall protection cannot be used. Only certain trained workers are allowed in the zone. [1671.2]
- There is a control line (ropes, wires, or tape) to restrict access to the zone, and signs are posted. [1671.2(a)(1)]
- Where required, there is a designated safety monitor for the zone, and this person is in communication with anyone working in the zone at all times. [1671.1(a)(8) and 1671.2(b)]