



FALL PROTECTION TRAINING
OSHA - SUSAN HARWOOD TRAINING GRANT

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AGENDA

- Welcome
- Introduction to OSHA
- Worker's rights
- Introduction to Fall Protection
 - Recognition of Fall Hazards
 - Basic Fall Prevention Principles
 - Basic Fall Protection Principles
 - Brief Review of Applicable Standards



➤ Break



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AGENDA

- Controlling the Hazard
 - Hierarchy of Controls
 - Restrain
 - Components
 - Fall Clearance
 - Inspections

- Rescue

- Certificates



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INTRODUCTION TO OSHA

Overview of anti-retaliation provisions, employee rights, employer responsibilities, whistleblower laws, and OSHA's complaint investigation procedures

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WHY IS OSHA IMPORTANT TO YOU?

- OSHA began because, until 1970, there were no national laws for safety and health hazards.
- On average, 12 workers die every day from job injuries
- Worker deaths in America are down—on average, from about 38 worker deaths a day in 1970 to 12 a day in 2013.

• WORKER FATALITIES

- 4,836 workers were killed on the job in 2015
- Falls — 364 out of 937 total deaths in construction in CY 2015 (38.8%)



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DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- When, during your work experience, did you first hear about OSHA?
- What did you think about OSHA then?
- What do you think OSHA's job is?



HISTORY OF OSHA

- OSHA stands for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, an agency of the U.S. Department of Labor
- OSHA's responsibility is worker safety and health protection
- On December 29, 1970, President Nixon signed the OSH Act
- This Act created OSHA, the agency, which formally came into being on April 28, 1971



OSHA'S MISSION

- To save lives
- To prevent injuries
- To protect America's workers

OSHA Job Safety and Health IT'S THE LAW!

All workers have the right to:

- A safe workplace
- Receive a safety or health consultation with OSHA inspectors or OSHA's regional or state offices without being required to pay
- Receive education and training on job hazards, including all workplace safety and health information
- Receive an OSHA inspection of your workplace if you believe there are unsafe or unhealthy conditions in your workplace
- Participate or have your representative participate in an OSHA inspection and discuss it privately with OSHA before OSHA does anything to enforce the law
- Sue any OSHA violation found in your workplace
- Request copies of your medical records, keep the records private to the workplace, and the workplace has to protect this. The doctor cannot tell the employer.

Employers must:

- Provide employees a workplace free from recognized hazards. It is illegal to continue operation or conduct for working in a health or safety condition with an OSHA or health or occupational hazard or threat
- Comply with all applicable OSHA standards
- Report to OSHA all work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths
- Provide required training to all workers in a language and vocabulary they can understand
- Properly display the poster in the workplace
- Post OSHA standards in a way that allows all employees to see them
- Provide information to newly hired and current workers to enable them to understand and comply with OSHA workplace requirements

Contact OSHA. We can help.

1-800-321-OSHA (6742) • TTY: 1-877-632-6822 • www.osha.gov



STRATEGIES TO REDUCE INJURIES AND DEATHS

- Strong, fair, and effective enforcement.
- Outreach, education, and compliance assistance.
- Partnerships and other cooperative programs.



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Labels for hazardous substances in your workplace

HCS Pictograms and Hazards

Health Hazard	Flame	Exclamation Mark
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carcinogen • Mutagenicity • Reproductive Toxicity • Respiratory Sensitizer • Target Organ Toxicity • Aspiration Toxicity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flammables • Pyrophorics • Self-Heating • Easily Flammable Gas • Self-Reactives • Organic Peroxides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irritant (skin and eye) • Skin Sensitizer • Acute Toxicity (harmful) • Narcotic Effects • Respiratory Tract Irritant • Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gases Under Pressure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skin Corrosion/ Burns • Eye Damage • Corrosive to Metals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explosives • Self-Reactives • Organic Peroxides
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxidizers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic Toxicity (Non-Mandatory) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)

Labels for a hazardous chemical must contain:

- Name, Address and Telephone Number
- Product Identifier
- Signal Word
- Hazard Statement(s)
- Precautionary Statement(s)
- Pictogram(s)



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OSHA INSPECTIONS

- The OSH Act authorizes OSHA compliance safety and health officers (CSHOs) to conduct workplace inspections at reasonable times.
- OSHA conducts inspections without advance notice, except in rare circumstances (e.g. Imminent Danger)
- In fact, anyone who tells an employer about an OSHA inspection in advance can receive fines and a jail term.



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INSPECTIONS PROCESS

- A typical OSHA on-site inspection includes four stages:
 1. Presentation of inspector credentials.
 2. An opening conference.
 3. An inspection walk-around.
 4. A closing conference.



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OSHA'S INSPECTION PRIORITIES

Priority	Category of Inspection
1st	Imminent Danger: <i>Reasonable certainty an immediate danger exists</i>
2nd	Fatality/Catastrophe: <i>Reported to OSHA; inspected ASAP</i>
3rd	Complaints/Referrals: <i>Worker or worker representative can file a complaint about a safety or health hazard</i>
4th	Programmed Inspections: <i>Cover industries and employers with high injury and illness rates, specific hazards, or other exposures.</i>



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OSHA'S COMPLAINT INVESTIGATIONS

- OSHA evaluates each complaint to determine how it can be handled best--an off-site investigation or an on-site inspection
- Before beginning an inspection, OSHA staff must be able to determine from the complaint that there are reasonable grounds to believe that a violation of an OSHA standard or a safety or health hazard exists.
- If OSHA has information indicating the employer is aware of the hazard and is correcting it, the agency may not conduct an inspection after obtaining the necessary documentation from the employer.



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RIGHTS AS A WHISTLEBLOWER

- Employee may file a complain with OSHA under Section 11(c) if your employer retaliates against you by taking unfavorable personnel action because you engaged in protected activity relating to workplace safety and health.
- OSHA requires that complaints must be filed within 30 days after the alleged retaliation.



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RIGHTS AS A WHISTLEBLOWER

- Your employer may be found to have retaliated against you if your protected activity was a contributing or motivating factor in its decision to take unfavorable personnel action against you. Such actions may include:

- ✦ Firing or laying off
- ✦ Blacklisting
- ✦ Denying overtime or promotion
- ✦ Disciplining
- ✦ Denying benefits
- ✦ Failing to hire or rehire
- ✦ Intimidation
- ✦ Reassignment affecting promotion prospects
- ✦ Reducing pay or hour



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INTRODUCTION TO FALL PROTECTION

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OBJECTIVES

- Recognize, avoid and prevent fall hazards in construction
 - Identify major fall hazards
 - Describe types of fall hazards
 - Protect him/herself from fall hazards
 - Recognize employer requirements to protect workers from fall hazards



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FALLS IN CONSTRUCTION

- Did you know?
Falls from elevation account for one third of all deaths in construction.



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FALLS IN CONSTRUCTION

- FALLS ARE THE LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH IN CONSTRUCTION.
- In 2015, there were 350 fatal falls to a lower level out of 937 construction fatalities (BLS data). These deaths are preventable.



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FALLS IN CONSTRUCTION

- It is important that safety and health programs contain provisions to protect workers from falls on the job.
- The following hazards cause the most fall-related injuries:
 - Unprotected Sides, Wall Openings, and Floor Holes
 - Unguarded Protruding Steel Rebars
 - Improper Scaffold Construction
 - Misuse of Portable Ladders



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OSHA REGULATIONS ON FALL PROTECTION

- ✓ **General Industry:**
Fall protection required when working at 4 feet above lower level
- ✓ **Construction Industry:**
Fall protection required when working at 6 feet above lower level
- Employer's operations will completely or mostly fall under one of the sectors listed and will follow their regulations.



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OSHA'S FALL PREVENTION CAMPAIGN

PLAN
ahead to get the job done safely.

PROVIDE
the right equipment.

TRAIN
everyone to use the equipment safely.



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OSHA'S FALL PREVENTION CAMPAIGN

PLAN ahead to get the job done safely

When working from heights, such as ladders, scaffolds, and roofs, employers must plan projects to ensure that the job is done safely.

PROVIDE the right equipment

Workers who are six feet or more above lower levels are at risk for serious injury or death if they should fall.

TRAIN everyone to use the equipment safely

Falls can be prevented when workers understand proper set-up and safe use of equipment.



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ROOF SAFETY

- Employees must be trained to avoid fall hazards on a roof and properly use fall protection equipment-this includes safety measures like:

- ✓ Make sure your harness fits and is not defective when using PFAS
- ✓ Always stay connected/tie off
- ✓ Ensure that all anchor points are safe
- ✓ Protect all holes, openings and skylights
- ✓ Don't sit or walk on skylights or other openings



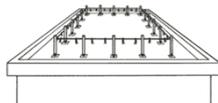
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WARNING LINES – 1926 ROOFING

- 4-sided set of lines in-place to warn workers of edge hazard

- **NOT** a guardrail
- Distances from edge:
 - ✓ 6' - General
 - ✓ 10' – "Mechanical Equipment"
- Permit work inside w/ no PFAS
- Points of access, materials handling areas, storage areas, and hoisting areas connected by access path formed by two warning lines
 - ✓ Rope / Wire / Chain Gate or "Other Barricade"
 - ✓ Offset Access



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LADDER REGULATIONS

- Where are temporary ladder regulations found?
 - 1910 – Subpart D
 - 1926 – Subpart X
- Fall protection required?
 - Since both of these are regulations of their own, separate from those for fall protection, OSHA **does not** require a PFAS.
 - That said, the recommendation would be to use one whenever possible.



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FIXED LADDERS

- OSHA requires F.P. on **fixed** ladders at the following heights:
 - 20' – Current Subpart D / 24' Proposed Subpart D
 - 24' – Construction
- Options for protection include:
 - Poor:** Cage / Well
 - Better:** SRL
 - Best:** Vertical Lifeline (VLL)
- VLL Components:
 - Flexible Cable / Rigid Rail
 - Rope / Cable / Bargrab



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MISUSE OF PORTABLE LADDERS



No standing on the top step! Employee training on proper use of ladders will help prevent unsafe use.

Do not use! Ladders in need of repair must be taken out of service immediately or replaced.

Danger! The spreader isn't fully open (WAC 256-876-40050)

This one seems properly inclined and secured



Ladder secured to roof



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AERIAL LIFT FALL PROTECTION

- Is fall protection required?
- Where is the correct place to attach?
 - What about outside the basket?
 - Basket guardrails?



- Connector Options Hierarchy:
 - 1) Restraint Lanyard
 - 2) PFL
 - 3) Energy-Absorbing Lanyard

- General Prohibitions:

- Moving large distances w/ the basket elevated
- Standing on the basket guardrails

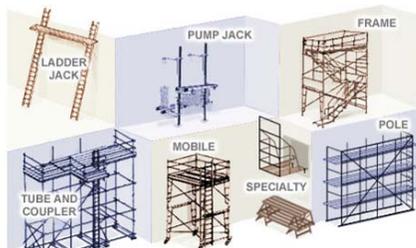


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SCAFFOLD TYPES

Supported Scaffold

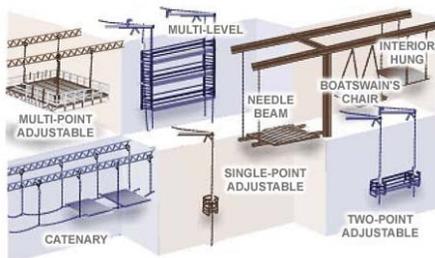


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SCAFFOLD TYPES

Suspended Scaffold



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SCAFFOLDS IN CONSTRUCTION

- Avoiding risks
 - Follow manufacturer's instructions.
 - Install guardrail systems along all open sides and ends of platforms.
 - Personal fall arrest system should be used on scaffolds higher than 10 feet.



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SCAFFOLDS IN CONSTRUCTION

- Falling objects
 - Wear hardhats
 - Barricade area below scaffold
 - Use panels or screens if material is stacked higher than the toe board.



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REBAR CAPS

- The OSHA Standard requires that rebar "be guarded to eliminate the hazard of impalement." Not all guards provide that level of protection. In some circumstances, the force of a fall can cause rebar to push clear through a plastic cap and still impale a worker, or the worker can be impaled by the rebar and the cap together.



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REBAR CAPS

- Only rebar caps designed to provide impalement protection, such as those containing steel reinforcement, should be used.
- This type of cap positions a 2 x 4 over the exposed rebar, and has been approved by California OSHA.



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WHAT DOES FALL PREVENTION DO?

Catch The Fall

Stop/Prevent The Fall

- Fall Arrest
- Safety Nets
- Catch Platforms

- Restraint/Positioning
- Guardrails
- Warning Lines
- Controlled Access Zones
- Controlled Decking Zones
- Safety Monitors



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FALL PROTECTION DEFINITION

- Fall protection is a broad term that used to describe various types of equipment, [systems], and policies that help to minimize the potential for workers to be injured when managing tasks that are high above ground level. Companies often use a combination of safety equipment along with training personnel on how to use it.



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RESULTS OF A FALL

- The average fatal fall is only 6 feet
- A 6' foot fall generates over 3,200 lb of force – that is the approximate weight of an average midsize car
- A fall from 10 feet has an 4 out of 5 probability of causing death or permanent injury
- A fall from 11 feet has an 8.5 out of 10 chance of causing death



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FALL PREVENTION PLANNING

- A fall prevention plan identifies places where regular fall prevention methods, such as guardrails, cannot be used.
- These are called Controlled Access Zones.
- Safety monitoring system should be installed in Controlled Access Zones



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OSHA REGULATIONS ON FALL PROTECTION

✓ **General Industry:**

Fall protection required when working at 4 feet above lower level

✓ **Construction Industry:**

Fall protection required when working at 6 feet above lower level

- Employer's operations will completely or mostly fall under one of the sectors listed and will follow their regulations.



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FALL PREVENTION PLANNING

- Fall prevention systems and work practices must be in place before you start work.
- These must be prepared by a qualified person.
- Plan shall be maintained at the job site
- Qualified person should supervise the plan

Falls in Construction/Bridge Decking
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XSt6JgE8Dk>



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AUTHORIZED PERSON

- Authorized Person:

A person approved or assigned by the employer to perform a specific type of duty or duties or to be at a specific location or locations at the jobsite.

- This is the “user” of the equipment.
- They know what they need to know in order to be able to perform their particular jobs



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COMPETENT PERSON

Competent Person:

One who

- (1) is capable of identifying
 - [a] **existing &**
 - [b] **predictable hazards** in surroundings or work conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and
- (2) who has **authorization** to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.



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QUALIFIED PERSON

Qualified Person:

One who

- (1) by possession of a
 - [i] *recognized degree,*
 - [ii] *certificate or*
 - [iii] *professional standing, or*



- (2) who by extensive *knowledge, training, and experience*

has successfully demonstrated his ability to **resolve problems** relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project.



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FALL HAZARD ANALYSIS

- Before finding a solution – the hazard must be evaluated.
- Use Hazard or Risk Prediction -- What are the conditions and behaviors to consider?
 - How will we get to the work area?
 - What are the hazards below the work area?
 - How high is the work area?
 - Are there holes or openings below or around the work area?
 - Are there slip or trip hazards around the work area?
 - How difficult is it to rescue someone if they fall?



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FALL PROTECTION REQUIREMENT

- "Unprotected sides and edges." Each employee on a walking/working surface (horizontal and vertical surface) with an unprotected side or edge which is **6 feet (1.8 m) or more** above a lower level shall be protected from falling by the use of guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems.
- On scaffolds, fall protection is required at 10 feet.



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AVOIDING FALL HAZARDS

- Construct all floor hole covers so they will effectively support two times the weight of employees, equipment, and materials that may be imposed on the cover at any one time.
- **In general, it is better to use** fall prevention systems, such as **guardrails**, than fall protection systems, such as safety nets or fall arrest devices, because they provide more positive safety means.



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GUARDRAILS

3 Components:

- (1) Top Rail
 - ✓ 42" or 42" +/- 3"
 - ✓ Strength?
- (2) Mid Rail
 - ✓ Midway between top rail and ground (screens / mesh an option)
- (3) Toe Board
 - ✓ Purpose? / Height?

Note:

- ✓ Rails shall not overhang (due to being a projection hazard).
- ✓ No steel or plastic banding



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GUARDRAILS



- Top rails 42 +/- 3 in: between 39 and 45 inches tall
- Toe boards at least 3 1/2 inches high



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USE OF SAFETY NETS

- Assumes the fall will occur



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SAFETY NET SYSTEMS

- **Safety nets must be inspected** for wear, damage, and other deterioration at least once a week, and after any occurrence which could affect the integrity of the system.
- **Defective nets shall not be used**, and defective components must be removed from service.
- Objects which have fallen into the safety net, such as scrap pieces, equipment, and tools, must be removed as soon as possible from the net and at least before the next work shift.



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SAFETY NETS

- Not a debris net
- This is meant to catch falling people.
- Form of collective and passive F.P.
- Sometimes used during work on bridge projects or pre-fab building construction



Safety Net in Residential Construction



SafetyRespect® Safety Net System



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SKYLIGHTS & HOLES

Skylights & Roof Floor Openings

- Back / Trip into;
- Step on weak area of roof;
- Hole hidden by non-load-supporting covering



NIOSH FACE Skylight Fatality

Hole Covers:

- Be able to support at least twice the load imposed upon them
- Be secured to prevent accidental displacement



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PERSONAL FALL ARREST SYSTEMS

Includes an anchor point, a lifeline, and a safety harness

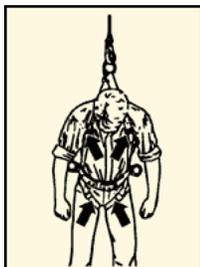


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PERSONAL FALL ARREST SYSTEMS

Once a Personal Fall Arrest System has been used in a fall, it must be removed from service right away.



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ANCHORAGE POINT

- Secure location of attachment for the worker's F.P. gear:
- Typical "anchorage / anchor points" include:
 - Large Columns
 - Large Beams
 - Concrete
 - Roof Panel / Understructure
- OSHA Anchorage Requirements:
 - **Option A:** 5,000 lbs.
 - **Option B:** Safety Factor of 2 per a Q.P.



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TEMPORARY ANCHORAGE CONNECTORS



Anchorage Connector Straps / Chain



Workman® FP Stryder™



Workman Reusable Roof Anchor



Removable Concrete Anchorage Connectors



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PERMANENT ANCHORAGE CONNECTORS



D-Plate Anchorage Connector / MEGA Swivel



Fixed Roof Anchor



Weld-On Puck



BeamGlide™ Trolley



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CONNECTORS



Connectors



D-Rings



Snaphooks

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CONNECTING DEVICES

Self-Retracting Lifelines

- Drum-wound line is slowly extracted from or retracted back into the housing in normal use
- Like a car seatbelt, locking off in a fall



PFL



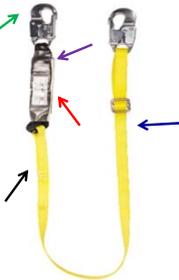
Web SRL



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LANYARDS

- Inspections should be recorded in log
 - If past prescribed inspection interval, mark as "unusable."
 - Many inspection points are similar to those on a harness.
- Lanyard Inspection Points:
 - Hardware
 - Energy-Absorber
 - Webbing
 - Tags
 - Stitching



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SELF RETRACTABLE LINES

- **Snaphook or Carabiner (2)**
 - No cracks, breaks, bends, corrosion
 - Check functionality.
- **Load Indicator**
 - A broken indicator indicates fall force exposure.
- **Housing**
 - No breaks or deformation that affects operation
- **Labeling**
 - Must be present and legible
- **Lifeline (Web or Cable)**
 - Check entire length of line with gloves and cloth.
 - Check retraction of lifeline.
 - Check lock-off of device.



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PERMANENT HORIZONTAL LIFELINES (HLLS)



- Designed by a Qualified Person
- No. of workers per system?
 - Limits on # per span
- Systems
 - Specially Engineered



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VERTICAL LIFELINE/LANYARD



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ANCHORAGE POINT

Other considerations include:

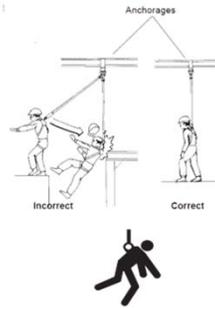
• **Location:**

- ✓ Above
- ✓ Vertically inline with the worker

Note: Although the picture demonstrates a lanyard, this is a common issue when utilizing self-retracting lifelines (SRLs).

• **Rescue:**

- ✓ What does OSHA say about how quickly rescue must take place?
 - ❖ "Prompt"



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BODY HARNESS



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PFAS INSPECTION



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WEBBING

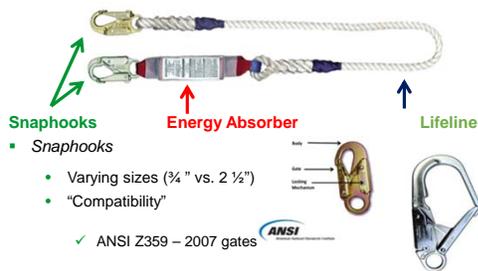
- Webbing are the ropes and straps used in lifelines, lanyards, and strength components of body harnesses. The webbing must be made from synthetic fibers.



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CONNECTING DEVICES



Snaphooks

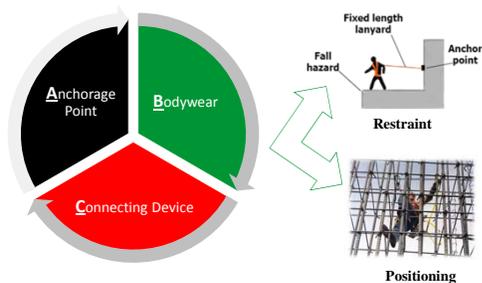
- Varying sizes (¾" vs. 2 ½")
- "Compatibility"
- ✓ ANSI Z359 – 2007 gates



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PERSONAL FALL PROTECTION SYSTEM



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FALL CLEARANCE - LANYARD

A = 6 Feet (1.83 m)
 B = 3 ½ Feet (1.07 m)
 AB = 9 ½ Feet (2.9 m)
 C = 6 Feet (1.82 m)
 + 3 (0.9m) Safety Margin
D = 18 ½ Feet (5.33 m)

Safety Margin: 3'

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FALL CLEARANCE - SRL

A Typical Example
 MAD = 4 ½ Feet (1.37 m)
 + 39" (1 m) Safety Margin
D = 7'9" Feet (2.4 m)

Max Arrest Distance
 Fall Clearance
 Safety Factor of 39"(1 m)

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FALL PROTECTION - RESCUE PLAN

- Each time PPE is used, there must be a rescue plan!
 - You must be able to rescue someone in a minimum amount of time.
 - Identify the normal conditions and allowances.
 - Define the plan during the Hazard and Risk Prediction.

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RESCUE EQUIPMENT

- Rescue Cradle
 - Person is rescued in a physically neutral position.
- Full Body Harness
 - May be different
 - Allows longer suspension
- Anthron
 - Self-Rescue
 - Great in a panic
- Rescue Equipment Kits
 - Rescue Utility Set
- Rescue Hoist
 - Confined Space



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FALL RESCUE PROCEDURES

- Manage the people needed to operate the rescue equipment
- Protect rescue personnel during rescue operations
- Emergency medical technicians should give first aid if needed.
- The fall prevention plan must include provisions for quick rescue.



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