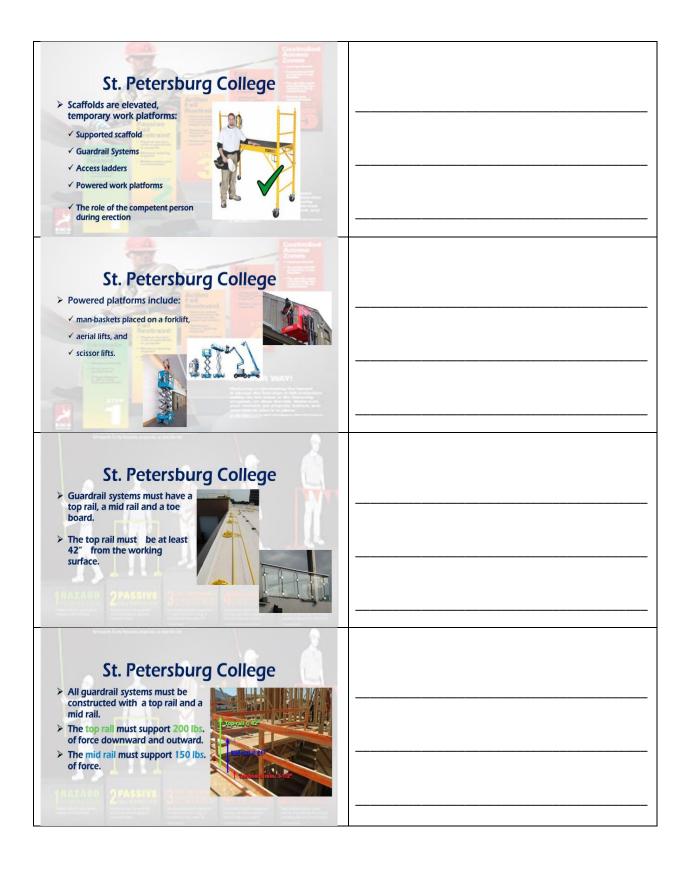
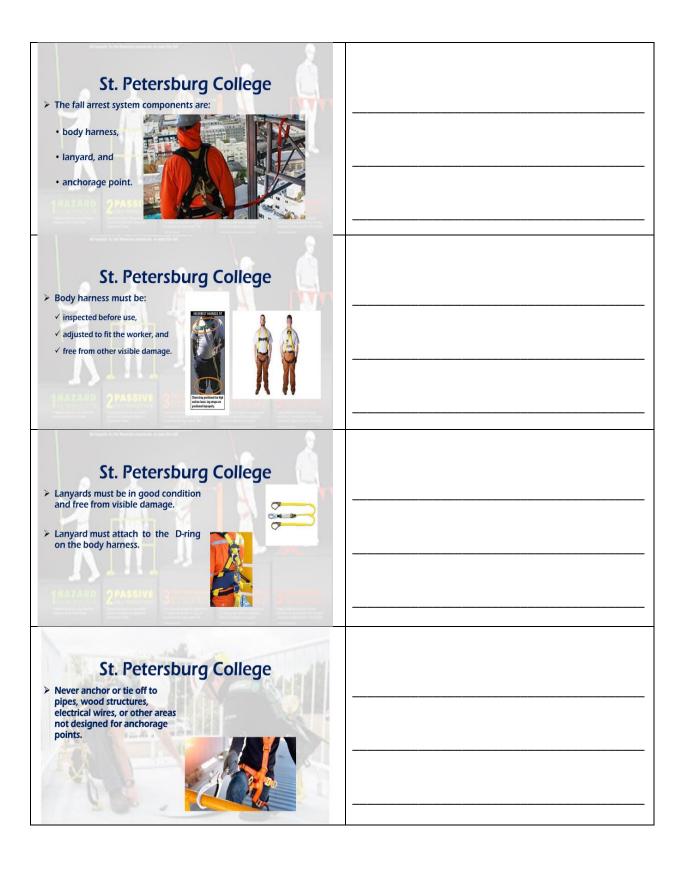
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St. Petersburg College Fall Protection Hazards  1. Building Structures 2. Exterior Construction Areas 3. Scaffolds 4. Stairs 5. Ladders  B. Accident Prevention 1. Guardrail Systems 2. Warning Lines 3. Personal Fall Arrest Systems 4. Floor Covers	
St. Petersburg College  Fall Protection Hazards  Falls are one of the greatest hazards on construction sites.  This program will help you recognize common fall hazards.  The symbols will tell you if the situation in the picture is either safe or not safe.	
St. Petersburg College  > Fall hazards can be found on every construction site:  - Building structures - Exterior construction areas - Scaffolds - Stairs - Ladders	
St. Petersburg College  > Work conditions 6' or more above lower level require the use of fall protection:  - Unprotected sides, edges - Leading edges - Excavations - Walking/working surfaces  > Regardless of height, fall protection must be used when working above:  - Dangerous equipment - Sharp objects - Piercing objects	

## St. Petersburg College When working at a height of 6' above the lower level you must use fall protection: √ Personal fall arrest systems √ Guardrail systems √ When working above dangerous equipment and sharp objects. St. Petersburg College Damaged or missing guardrails must be fixed immediately. > When materials can be kicked off or pushed out and fall on any worker below, toe boards, screens and/or netting must be used. St. Petersburg College > Falls from a short distance can result in serious injury. All workers must be protected from falling onto sharp materials or onto dangerous equipment. St. Petersburg College > All open excavations and pier holes must be guarded or protected.





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> A life line is used to allow a worker to stay tied off while he moves through the work area.	
Workers must always be tied off when working with a personal fall arrest system.	
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Open Discussion	
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