# FALL PROTECTION USER TRAINING Version 4.51

D2000 Safety, Inc.

541.726.1518 800.551.8763 www.d2000safety.com

# FALL PROTECTION

**USER TRAINING** 

COMPETENT PERSON

**BASIC TRAINING** 

Version 4.51

Published by:

D2000 Safety, Inc.

IMPORTANT NOTE: This manual is intended to supplement, not replace, the policies and procedures used in the students' work environment. While we have made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the information in this manual, different work environments pose distinct and different work challenges. The policies and procedures in place at each work location take precedence over any information in this manual.

### **Table of Contents**

Course Introduction	5
Fall Protection Basics	6
Fall Exposures  Types of Fall Protection	10
Types of Fall Protection	13
Personal Fall Arrest Systems	
Personal Fall Arrest Systems	14
Equipment Inspection	26
Rescue	27

Notes

### **COURSE INTRODUCTION**

### **COURSE OUTLINE**

This course is designed to meet the learning needs of authorized users of fall protection equipment. It also can be used to build the basic skills of competent and qualified persons.

### This class will cover:

- Introduction to Fall Protection
- o Fall Exposures (falling objects, floor openings, ladders)
- Types of Fall Protection
- Personal Fall Arrest Systems
- o Equipment Inspection
- o Rescue

### **COURSE OBJECTIVES**

When you have finished this course you should be able to:

- o Recognize conditions that can to lead slips and trips.
- o Distinguish between fall restraint, work positioning, and fall arrest.
- Calculate fall clearances and arresting forces.
- Don and adjust a harness.
- o Inspect fall protection equipment.
- Respond properly in an emergency.

## **FALL PROTECTION BASICS**

	broadest sense it means protecting people from This includes:	injury or death caused by	
1)	, and 2) being	by falling objects.	
FALL STATISTICS			
About	workers a year die from falls. Key facts a	bout falls include:	
•	The the worker; the greater the event of a fall.	in the	
•	At high risk are workers with less thann their current employer.	nonths of experience with	
•	Only % of workers killed in falls were		
	wearing fall protection equipment. Of these workers:	Fall Protection	
	<ul> <li>% were not tied off at the time of the fall.</li> </ul>	Is usually the number one source of OSHA citations	
	<ul> <li>% were using fall protection systems that were faulty in design.</li> </ul>	followed by HazCom, Scaffolding, Respirators, and Lockout/Tagout.	
•	% of workers fell 21-30 feet.		
•	% of workers fell 11-20 feet.		
•	% of workers fell 3-10 feet.		
To help manage these hazards we rely on:			
<del></del>	and	persons.	