



### Fall Protection Self-Inspection Checklist

<b>General</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Do walking and working surfaces have the strength and structural integrity to support people safely? [29 CFR 1926.501(a)(2)]			
Are employees prohibited from working on walking and working surfaces that cannot support them safely? [29 CFR 1926.501(a)(2)]			
If fall protection systems are required, are they installed before employees begin work? Note: This requirement is not found in .502(a)(2)			
<b>Unprotected Sides and Edges</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Do guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems protect employees when they work on unprotected sides and edges of walking and working surfaces that are 6 feet or more above a lower level? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(1)]			
Do guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems protect employees during construction of leading edges 6 feet or more above lower levels? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(2)(i)] Note: Exceptions are permitted if these systems are infeasible or create a greater hazard. However, a fall protection plan must still be developed and implemented.			
<b>Hoist Areas</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Do guardrail systems or personal fall arrest systems protect employees in a hoist area from falling 6 feet or more to lower levels? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(3)]			
Does a personal fall arrest system protect employees if guardrail systems are removed for hoisting operations, requiring employees to lean through the access opening or out over the edge of the access opening (e.g., to receive or guide equipment and materials)? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(3)]			
<b>Holes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Do personal fall arrest systems, covers, or guardrail systems erected around holes protect employees on walking and working surfaces more than 6 feet above lower levels from falling through holes (including skylights)? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(4)(i)]			
Do covers protect employees on a walking and working surface from tripping in or stepping into holes (including skylights)? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(4)(ii)]			
Do covers protect employees on a walking and working surface from objects falling through holes (including skylights)? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(4)(iii)]			

<b>Framework and Reinforcing Steel</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Do personal fall arrest systems, safety net systems, or positioning device systems protect employees on the face of formwork or reinforcing steel from falling 6 feet or more to lower levels? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(5)]			
<b>Ramps, Runways, and Other Walkways</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Do guardrail systems protect employees on ramps, runways, and other walkways from falling 6 feet or more to lower levels? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(6)]			
<b>Excavations</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Do guardrail systems, fences, or barricades protect employees from falling at the edge of an excavation 6 feet or more in depth when the excavation is blocked because of plant growth or other visual barrier? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(7)(i)]			
Do guardrail systems, fences, barricades, or covers protect employees from falling at the edge of a well, pit, shaft, and similar excavation 6 feet or more in depth? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(7)(ii)]			
<b>Dangerous Equipment</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Do guardrail systems or equipment guards protect employees from falling from less than 6 feet onto dangerous equipment? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(8)(i)]			
Do guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems, or safety net systems protect employees 6 feet or more above dangerous equipment from fall hazards? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(8)(ii)]			
<b>Overhand Bricklaying and Related Work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Do guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems protect employees from falling while they perform overhand bricklaying and related work 6 feet or more above lower levels? Or, are employees restricted to working in a controlled-access zone? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(9)(i)] Note: Exceptions are permitted if these systems are infeasible or create a greater hazard. However, a fall protection plan must still be developed and implemented.			
Does a guardrail system, safety net system, or personal fall arrest system protect employees reaching more than 10 inches below the level of the walking and working surface? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(9)(ii)]			

<b>Roofing Work on Low-Slope Roofs</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<p>Does one of the following systems protect employees from falling while they work on low-slope roofs with unprotected sides and edges 6 feet or more above lower levels? (a) guardrail systems, (b) safety net systems, (c) personal fall arrest systems, (c) a combination warning line system and safety net system, (d) warning line system and personal fall arrest system, or (e) warning line system and safety monitoring system. [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(10)]</p> <p>Note: Exceptions are permitted if these systems are infeasible or create a greater hazard. However, a fall protection plan must still be developed and implemented. On roofs 50-feet or less in width, using a safety-monitoring system alone [i.e., without the warning line system] is also permitted. (See Appendix A to Subpart M-- Determining Roof Widths of 29CFR 1926 for help.)</p>			
<b>Steep Roofs</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<p>Do guardrail systems with toe boards, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems protect employees from falls off a steep roof with unprotected sides and edges 6 feet or more above lower levels? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(11)]</p>			
<b>Precast Concrete Erection</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<p>Do guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems protect employees 6 feet or more above lower levels when they are engaged in erecting precast concrete members and related operations? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(12)]</p> <p>Note: Exceptions are permitted if these systems are infeasible or create a greater hazard. However, a fall protection plan must still be developed and implemented.</p>			
<b>Residential Construction</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<p>Do guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems protect employees who are engaged in residential construction activities 6 feet or more above lower levels? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(13)]</p> <p>Note: Exceptions are permitted if these systems are infeasible or create a greater hazard. However, a fall protection plan must still be developed and implemented.</p>			
<b>Wall Openings</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<p>Are employees protected from falling by a guardrail system, a safety net system, or a personal fall arrest system if they are</p>			

working on, at, above, or near wall openings (including those with chutes attached) where (a) the outside bottom edge of the wall opening is 6 feet or more above lower levels, and (b) the inside bottom edge of the wall opening is less than 39 inches above the walking and working surface? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(14)]			
---	--	--	--

<b>Walking and Working Surfaces Not Otherwise Addressed</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>
---	------------	-----------	------------

When an employee is exposed to falling objects, are they required to wear a hard hat? [29 CFR 1926.501(c)]			
--	--	--	--

When an employee is exposed to falling objects, is one of the following measures implemented? [29 CFR 1926.501(c)] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Erect toe boards, screens, or guardrail systems to prevent objects from falling from higher levels.</li> <li>Erect a canopy structure and keep potential fall objects far enough away from the edge of the higher level so that those objects would not go over the edge if they were displaced</li> <li>Barricade the area to which objects could fall, prohibit employees and students from entering the barricaded area, and keep objects that may fall far enough away from the edge of a higher level so that those objects would not go over the edge if they were displaced.</li> </ul>			
--	--	--	--

<b>Training</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>
-----------------	------------	-----------	------------

Has a training program been provided to everyone who might be exposed to fall hazards? [29 CFR 1926.503(a)(1)] Note: The training program must enable each employee to recognize the hazards of falling and know the procedures for minimizing these hazards.			
--	--	--	--

Is the training program conducted by a competent person? [29 CFR 1926.503(a)(2)]			
--	--	--	--

Have individual certification records been prepared that contain the name or other identity of the person trained, the date(s) of the training, and the signature of the employer or person who conducted the training? [29 CFR 1926.503(b)(1)]			
---	--	--	--

Is the latest training certification for all persons trained available for inspection? [29 CFR 1926.503(b)(2)]			
--	--	--	--

Is retraining conducted if a person can no longer recognize the hazards of falling or follow the proper procedures? [29 CFR 1926.503(c)]			
--	--	--	--

Is retraining conducted when changes in the workplace render previous training obsolete? [29 CFR 1926.503(c)(1)]			
--	--	--	--

Is retraining conducted when changes in the types of fall protection systems or equipment render previous training obsolete?[29 CFR 1926.503(c)(2)]			
---	--	--	--

Is retraining conducted if a person cannot use fall protection systems or equipment or has not retained the requisite understanding or skill?[29 CFR 1926.503(c)(3)]			
--	--	--	--

<b>Comments/Corrective Action</b>

**Guidelines**

This checklist covers regulations issued by the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) under the construction standards 29 CFR 1926.501 to 1926.503. It applies to temporary worksites associated with construction, alteration, demolition, and repair work including painting and decorating. In general, fall protection is required when employees work on walking or working surfaces that are 6 feet or more above lower levels.