

Toolbox Talk Details	
Title	D01 - Working at height
Reason	All work at height must be properly planned. Around half of all fatalities on construction sites are as a result of falls from height.
Outline	This talk covers what you need to think about and do, before and during working at height.
Hazards	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The incorrect selection or use of access equipment for the task is one of the biggest causes of falls from height. Never use the wrong piece of equipment just because it is all you have available.</li> <li>2. Adverse weather conditions must be anticipated, and suitable precautions taken – beware of wet, windy or icy weather.</li> <li>3. Too much material on a working platform can make access difficult or make the platform unstable.</li> <li>4. Do not allow rubbish to accumulate. Use a chute or lower materials properly.</li> </ol>	
Before working at height	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All work at height must be avoided where possible. If work at height cannot be avoided, then a collective system to prevent falling (such as scaffolding, a MEWP or a mobile tower) should be used.</li> <li>2. All work at height must be carried out in accordance with the safe system of work provided.</li> <li>3. The consequences of any fall should be minimised by using an appropriate soft-landing system, net or, as a last resort, a safety harness.</li> <li>4. The correct work equipment that is suitable for the task must be provided.</li> <li>5. All equipment provided must be inspected and maintained.</li> <li>6. Ensure you receive the correct information, instruction and training on the safe use of access equipment.</li> <li>7. Ensure you have the right skills, knowledge, training and experience for the job.</li> <li>8. Ladders and stepladders should only be used for light work of a short duration and where there is a low risk of falling.</li> <li>9. Fall protection (such as edge protection systems, barriers and perimeter scaffolds) should be installed to prevent the risk of materials or persons falling.</li> <li>10. Access ladders must extend at least 1 m above the stepping-off point, be secured, and rest at the correct angle (one unit out to four units up or 75°).</li> </ol>	

## Safe working on roofs

1. Fragile surfaces (such as cement roof sheets and skylights) must be identified with signs. Measures should be taken to stop you falling through a fragile surface.
2. A safe system of work must be devised and implemented where the roof would otherwise be liable to collapse under a person's weight. A temporary platform is normally used.
3. If edge protection or a soft-landing system cannot be used, it may be necessary to use a safety harness and lanyard. A secure, designated anchorage point, and training will be necessary.
4. Openings must have a securely fixed cover or guard; if removed for any reason, additional protection measures must be installed, and the cover or guard replaced as soon as is practicable.
5. Safe means of access must be provided (such as a temporary staircase or fixed ladder with a gate).
6. Bitumen boilers require a fire-resistant drip tray and appropriate fire extinguisher.

Revision Date	Assessed By	Signature
January 2021	Michael Reddan	