Fall Protection Criteria, Systems, Engineering

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Fall Protection Safety Workshop

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Construction products!



What hazards are hidden?



•Prep for 28 contractors on roof? eg.antennas/ cameras/etc



Parapets?
HVAC ducts?
Window Cleaning anchors?
Overhead lighting?

Drop ceilings/utilities?
Lamps in stairways?
Stair railing heights?
Skylights?

•Roof Hatches?

What we will discuss today:

- 1. Update on Falls, Fall Standards & Access
- 2. Anchor principles and practice
- 3. Elimination v. Control
- 4. Suspension trauma
- 5. Rescue
- 6. Field Knowledge
- 7. Multiemployer sites helping Subs
- 8. Transportation Stationary Vehicle Falls
- 9. Fall Management
- 10. Summary and Challenge

Fatalities USA 2010 Prelim.							
Total Falls*	Falls* 635 (14% total)						
Scaffolds	44						
Holes	43						
Ladders	129						
Roof Falls	117 (18%)						
 Skylight 	20						
• Edge	49						
 Roof Surface 	18						
 Existing Roof Operation 	enings 9						
[*] Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) reported by BLS							

1. Fall Protection Standards

ANSI Z359.0 – Z359.18 replace Z359.1
 ANSI Z359 Equipment stds into A10.32
 29CFR1926.500 - .503 makes good sense; Construction: read the appendices

A10.32-2004 Construction out of date
 29CFR1926.1050-1060 Stairs/Ladders

Q: Does Fall Protection really Work? Selection, Training, Observation, Inspection, Maintenance What is missing in the Hierarchy of Controls?

a. Access including Ladders

The trades that are killed most at height are Roofers
The major tool of death is ladders
The reason is poor selection and transition

Ladder accessory provides walk-through

1926.1050 – 1060 Stairs and Ladders

2. Anchor Principles & Practice
Competent Persons: Safety-trained mgrs
Authorized Persons: Safety-trained crew
Qualified Persons: Structural Engineers

5000 lbs experienced Competent Persons
 2:1 by Qualified Persons (S.E.'s)
 Horizontal Lifelines by Qualified Persons
 I-14.1 Window Cleaning – Anchor designs
 Z359.2 and Z359.6 Specifications

b. FP Controls

Access:

- Aerial lifts over Ladders
- Scaffolds over Ladders
- Administrative Rules

Fall Arrest:

- Retractable Lanyards over single Lanyards
- Y-lanyards over single Lanyards
- Horizontal Lifelines over single anchors

3. Hazard Elimination or Control

 Educating architects and engineers how to recognize Fall Hazards and Eliminate
 The only answer to reducing fall deaths is Elimination while on the drawing board
 Controls temporarily hide the hazard
 NRCA and Union of Roofers to CM: "Build in your fall protection by design" 2/2/12

> Elimination today addresses only the client's hazards . INSTALL AND LEAVE POLICY

4. Suspension Trauma

Hanging in Harnesses too long (20 mins) raises Venous blood pressure
Releasing Venous pressure is dangerous
Train harness users:

Shift weight leg to leg when suspended

Train Rescuers to gradually release strap tension

More information: www.FallSafety.com See under: What's New

5. Rescue Considerations Do survey for rescue experience Vol. Fire Department members are common Offer extra \$ to participate Three person rescue crew min. onsite General, Physical and Mental Capacity Competent Rescuer; Authorized Rescuers Train with Competent Rescuer Trainer Rescue equipment Z359.4 compliant/½" PrePlan for foreseeable hazards, atriums

> Ref: Tower Instructor EFSS, www.FallSafety.com see Courses: Rescue

6. Field Knowledge a. Skylights A tragedy producing 20-50 deaths/yr Plastic skylights have short lives Immense market in green construction Testing: 300 lbs weight (12" dia. punch bag filled with lead shot); 3ft. Drop*



*Draft ASTM Standard E06.51.25

Solution: Selection after a fall.

Alternative:

Grill laser cut By Innotech



Arched screens for Plastic Skylights

b. Roof Hatches



Walk in, Walk out

"Install and Leave Policy"

Walmart , Sam's Club, Dover DE 2/ 1/12

Ellis Ladder Improvements eli@FallSafety.com



c. What to hold at heights (if you fall):





Side rails – not reliable

Young, Justin G. et al, *Biomechanics of Hand/Handhold Coupling and Factors Affecting the Capacity to Hang On*. Doctoral Dissertation, Department of Industrial and Operations Engineering, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, December 2010.

Hold Ladder Side Rails at your peril

d. Three Point Control: Analysis and Recommendations

White Paper www.FallSafety.com/ whatsnew.cfm



Three Point Control Must Hold Engineered Horizontal grab bars, rungs Ladders: the product w/greatest fall injuries



e. Portable Ladder Walk Thru extension fits to each side rail

Falls from accessing upper levels with ladders: 3 ft extension solved; no step-around ladder hazard



 f. Consider new methods of Access and Fall Protection
 Platform Nets

Pioneer: Dr. Marco Einhaus, www.bg-metall.de

<u>www.isfp.org</u> to see his recent paper Welding flash hazard addressed with inspection procedure

Platform Nets Walking working surface Access and FP



eg S. African World Cup Soccer stadiums built this way in 2009





This is not like chain-link fencing

g. Snaphook Gates: <u>Check Equip't Now!</u>
Post 2007 Gates 3600 lbs min.
Pre 2007 Gates 220 lbs (Two Hundred Twenty)
Gates get bent due to incompatibility
Employers should make all anchors compatible W/Snaps Note: Weak nose still exists



What about Snaphooks?

 Z359.0 through Z359.4 all new in 2007except for Z359.1 Snaphook gates 3600 lbs v. 220/350lbs)

Z359.2 Managed Fall Protection Program: 3600 lbs Gate

- fall protection planning
- minimum training

Ellis Recommendation:
A10.32 "old": <u>Don't use this Std!</u>
Use only Z359.12-2009 compliant snaphooks

>5000 lbs

7. Multiemployer Sites

Summit Construction case is benchmark for GC or CM duty
One CM person onsite is sufficient
Help Subcontractors create anchorages
Criteria for anchors: create templates or refer sub to structural engineer
Training

Embassy Suites Reno Roof Fall System Training

Harness suspension training

8. Transportation: **Stationary Vehicle Falls** OSHA Alliance Construction **Roundtable: Steel Construction Flatbed** Unloading First Draft **Design Solution** available

BLS 2010: 76 work fatalities from Stationary Trucks and Trailers



9. Fall Management Design-Based Safety
Dave MacCollum: "Construction Safety Engineering Principles" McGraw Hill 2007

A Hazard has three modes:
Dormant – No people around
Armed – People around
Active – Fall onset: Too Late to Stop Matrix: Multiple Solutions

A Tool to recognize ALL Worksite Hazards										
Recognized	Eliminate		Guard		Safety Eactor		Redundancy		Relia bility	
Hazard / Solutions	List Hazard	Safety Sol'n	List Hazard	Safety Sol'n	List Hazard	Safety Sol'n	List Hazard	Safety Sol'n	Admin	
Natural	Human Factors. Falls									
Structural/ Mechanical										
Electrical										
Chemical										
RadiantEnergy	Fire									
Biological								/		
Artificial Intelligence										
Na	tural	Haza	ards	s inc	lude	Gr	avity			

Use Tool to recognize Skylight Fall Hazards									
Recognized Hazard /	Elimi	inate	Guard		Safety Factor		Redundancy		Reliab ility
Solutions	List Hazard	Safety Sol'n	List Hazard	Safety Sol'n	List Hazard	Safety Sol'n	List Hazard	Safety Sol'n	Admin
Gravity	Fall	Remove sky light	Fall	Screen or curb at 42"	Fall	Stronger skylight	Fall	Guardrail & cover	Planning & surveys
Structural/ Mechanical *	Collapse	Cover & secure	Collapse	Burglar bars	collapse	Test for 97%ile male weight	Fall Through	Screen & bars	Inspect Strength report
Radiant Energy	UV Degrad'n Firefighter Access	Screen 20 yrs or Less than 12" gap	Crazing at screw holes	Screen And Replace	leaks	Test for 20 yrs, Replace	Exposure to replace	Use change- out tool	Test Miami Dade 5 yrs
Attractive nuisance	Sit on	screen	Bounce Trampoline	Guard rail	Stand on	screen	Two person	screen	Add warnings
*Burglar entry	Burglar access	Secure access & grill	Fill opening	Add grill	Screws remove	Larger w/tool	Two hazards	Screen & bars	Evaluat burglar method
*Maintain skylight/screen	Replace skylight	Use change out tool	No barrier	Use net frame	Weak structure	Alum. Ribs in skylight	Not enough protect	Add PFAS to Burglar B	Design screen limited opening

10. Summary & Challenge

- Sell additional safety to leave in place that your crews can use
- Work with the Design Team to promote Hazard Elimination methods from the start
- Remember you and architect are working for the same client & have same interests

 Hazard Elimination by design v. harness systems costs are equal after est. ten years

Q&A

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Fall Protection Educational web site <u>www.FallSafety.com</u> ref: Archives/What's New