

Falls:

The Responsibility of Management or Worker?

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NSC Orlando

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**Historically Management and Workers
both have acted as if Fall Safety was a
50%-50% responsibility.**



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have acted as if Fall Safety was a
50%-50% responsibility

**Unfortunately, following an incident
each side plays the blame game,
for not upholding
their 50% of the responsibility.**

Fall Protection: Responsibility of Management

AND

Worker

Shared Responsibility

- ~~50%~~ 100% Employer
- ~~50%~~ 100% Employee
- Management must provide 100% **first**
- Then workers can live up to their 100%

100% Management first

- Recognition of hazards
- Fall safety planning
- Proper equipment and systems
- Engineered Anchorage points
- Written procedures
- Competent Person training

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Does management have the skills and commitment?



Hazard Recognition

- What is an obvious hazard?
- What benefit is training?
- What are short cuts in work procedures?
- What acceptable risks?
- What are special conditions?

What is Best Practice?

What is a Hazard?

“Hazards are conditions, set of circumstances or inherent property that can cause injury, illness or death.

Hazard Risk is an estimate of the combination of the occurrence likelihood and severity of injury etc. expected.”

ASSE Dictionary of Terms 2001

Occupational Fatal Injuries 2004

ref BLS 9 13 05

	1991-95 Average	1996	1997-99 Average	2002	2003	2004
OSHA total	6,280 av 94-97	5524	5575	5703
Falls total	562	610	693	719	696	815
Lower level				638	604	732*
- Ladders	87	97	107	126	114	133
- Roofs	130	149	155	143	128	178
- Scaffolds	79	88	92	87	85	89

Falls to Same Level	56	52	57	81	92	83



*54% construction

4.1 deaths per 100,000

Can workers be expected to recognize exposure to hazards such as:

- **holes**
- **edges**
- **ladders**
- **scaffolds**
- **roofs**

What is the worker level of awareness of the risk?

ANSI Z10 Occupational Health and Safety Mgmt Systems

“The primary purpose of this standard is to provide a management tool to reduce the risk of occupational injuries, illnesses and fatalities.”

Also:

• *Australian Code of Practice for the Prevention of Falls (Nov 05)*

• *ANSI Z359.1 revision due 2006*

new management section

ANSI Z10

- 1.0 Scope
- 2.0 Definitions
- 3.0 Management Leadership & Employee Participation
- 4.0 Planning (before workers are on site)
- 5.0 Implementation and Operation
- 6.0 Evaluation and Corrective Action
- 7.0 Management Review

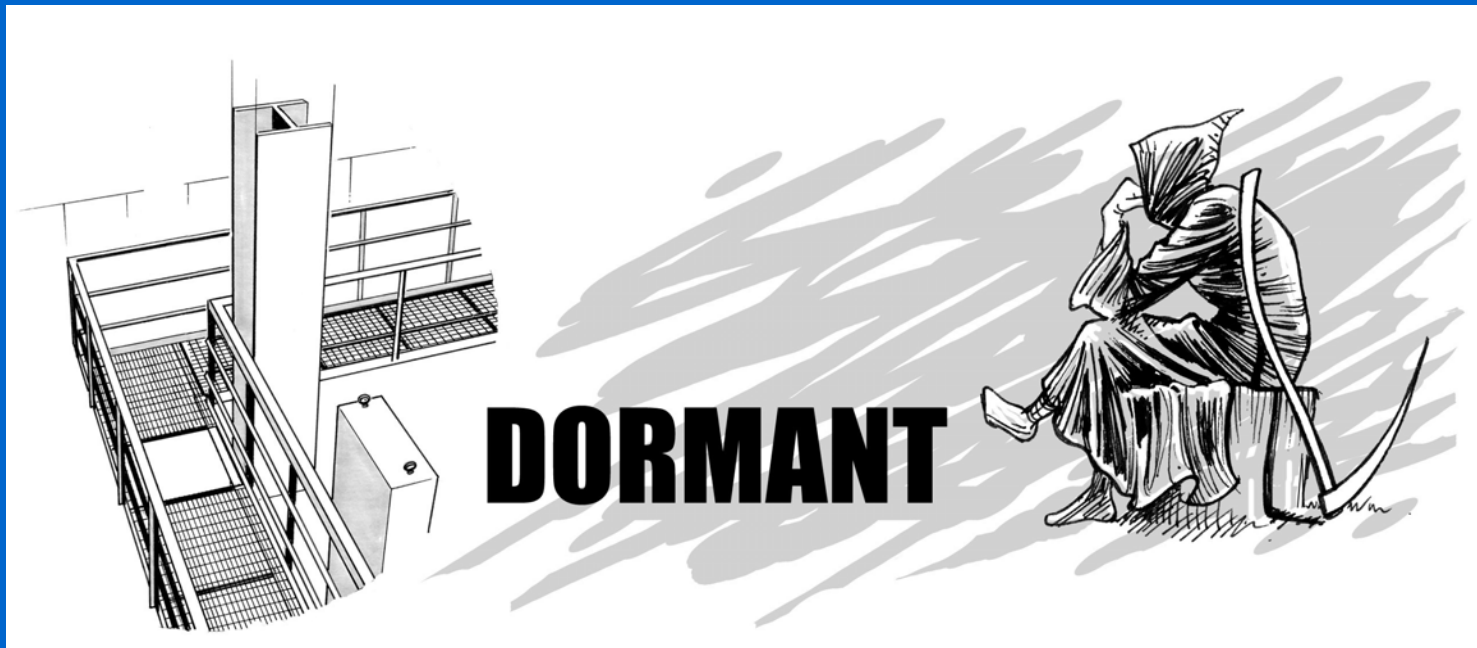
Hazard control

What is adequate and what is not?

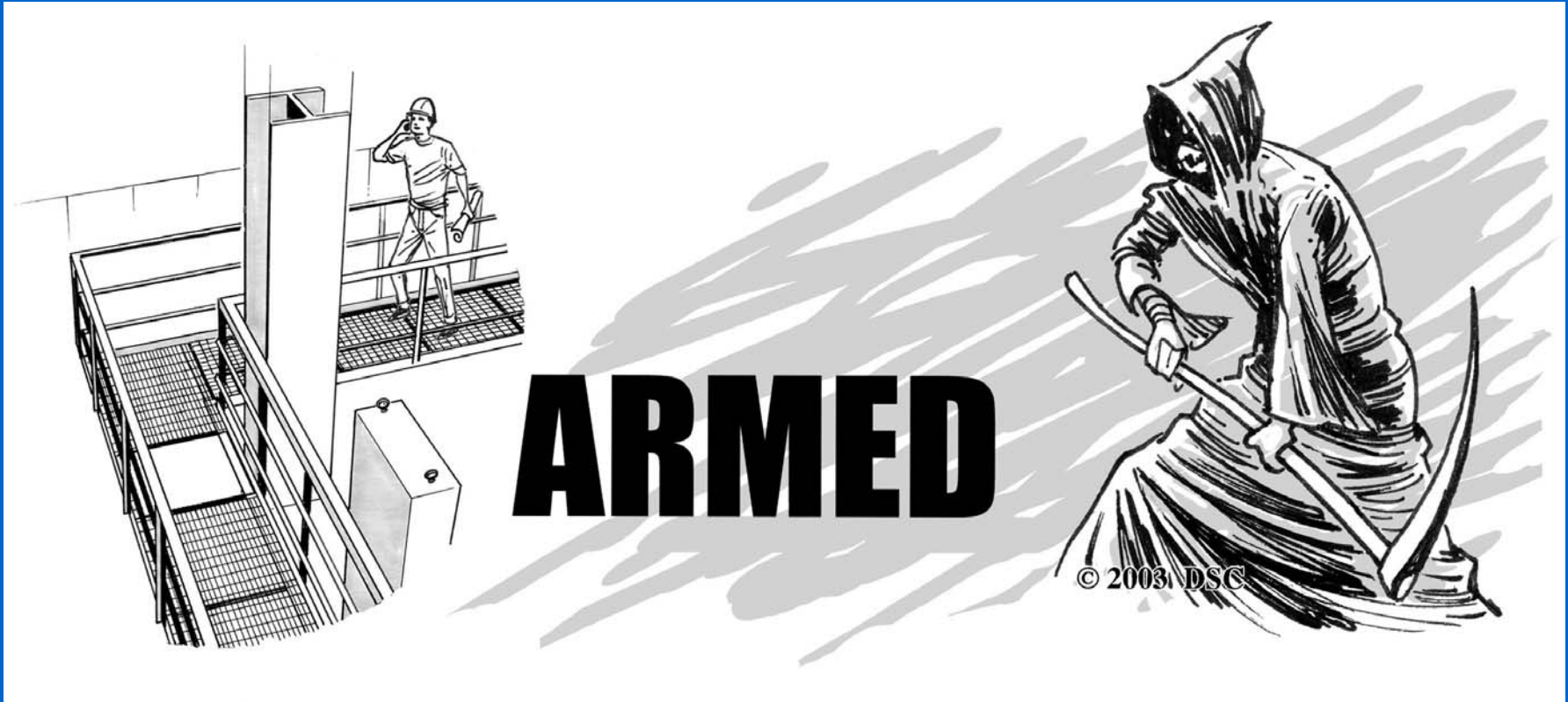


Human Factors

- Can you see in time to react



Then

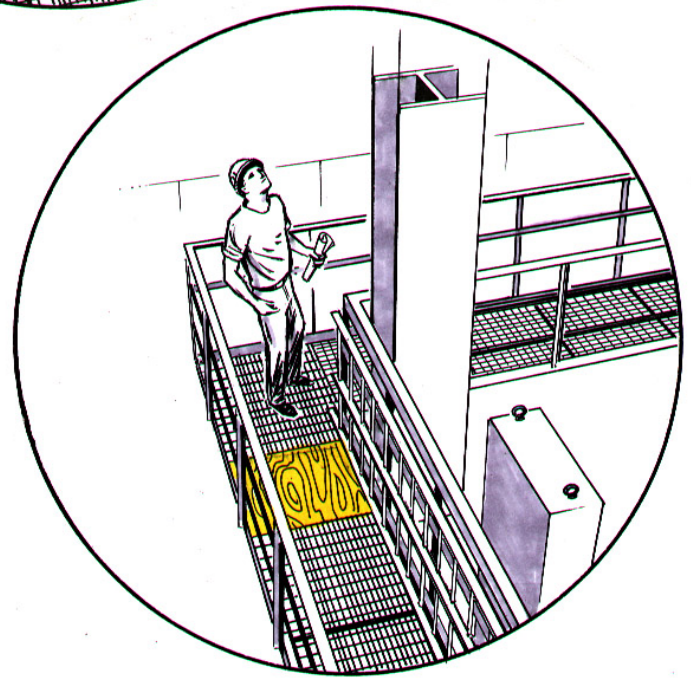
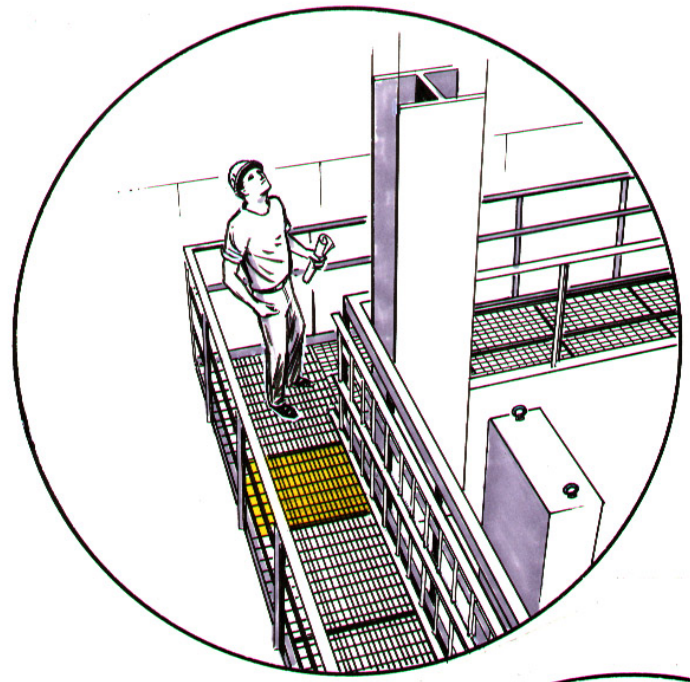


Then ...



Immediate Solutions

Grating



Plywood

Elimination of catwalk hazard



By
Design

Be on the
Design
Team!

Sequence for Failed Fall Protection

1. Employer provides harness to worker
2. Employer provides shock absorbing lanyard
3. Employer instructs workers to find secure anchorage for lanyard
4. Worker does not find suitable anchor

Conclusion: Lack of Engineered Anchor Point leaves worker with no fall protection.

Levels of FP Responsibility

- **Management**
- **Qualified Person: Engineer**
- **Competent Persons: Certified by mgmt.**
- **Authorized Users: Trained**
- **Unauthorized users (includes any contract employees)**

Chain of Responsibilities

- Owner sets FP policy in writing
- Manager follows FP regulations & procedures
- Engineer sets parameters for FP anchors
- Foreman and Safety Director provide system
- Foreman ensures equipment on site
- Trained worker understands site safety
- Worker follows site specific training



100%-100%

Fall Protection Training

Can Training be successful without field support?

Can Training make a Qualified Person?

How do you develop Competent Persons?

Fall Protection Training

Can Training be successful without field support?

Can Training make a Qualified Person?

How do you develop Competent Persons?

Certified Training should be a practical course with testing.

Liability for Fall Hazards

- Control – Who has it; do you?
- What is Management's responsibility?
- What is the internal Safety Professional's responsibility?
- What is the Contractor's responsibility?

Professional Services Analogy

Medical Diagnosis

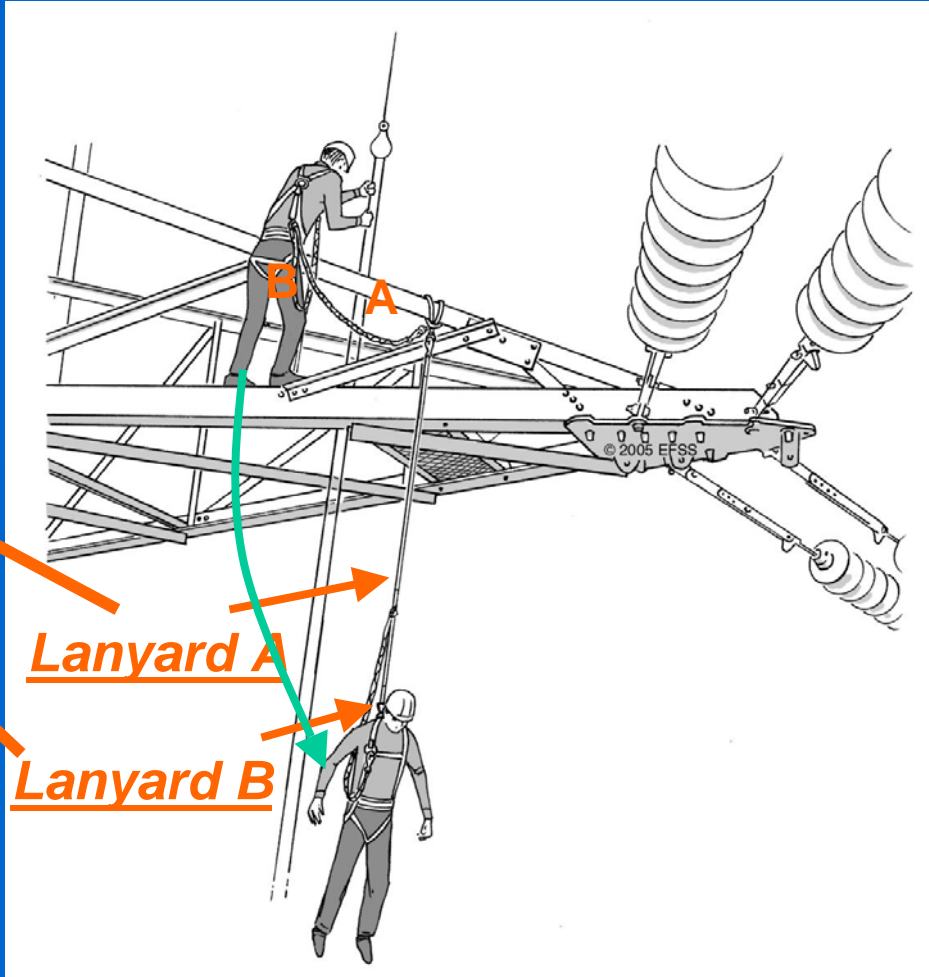
- Symptoms: short breath etc
- See physician (generalist)
- Blood Tests
- See Cardiologist (specialist)
- More Tests
- Treatment and oversight

Safety Hazard resolution

- Worker's foot through roof e.g.
- Maintenance confirms problem
- Engineer survey conducted
- FP engineering assessment
- Qualified Person designs FP for roof access, demolition and new roof

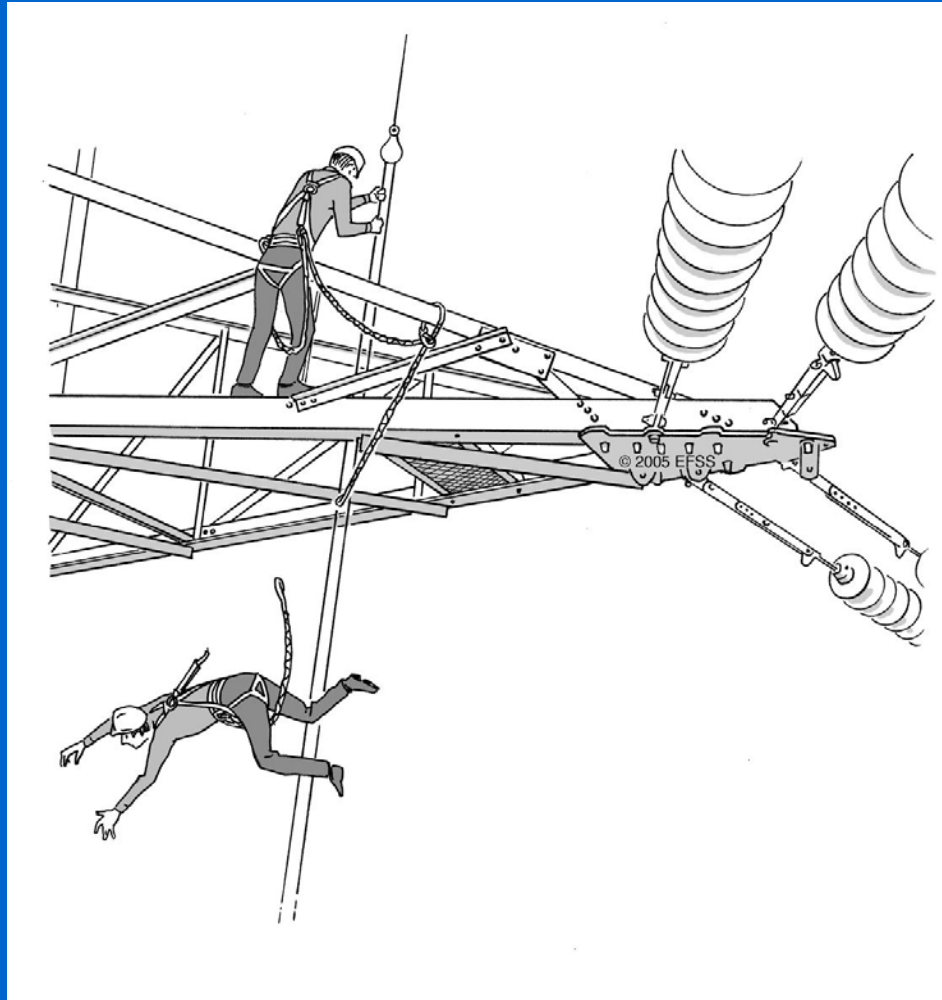
What makes you competent to do the job that your company has asked you to do?

Worker falls from Electric Pylon Queensland Australia 2004



Fall Arrest Expectation!

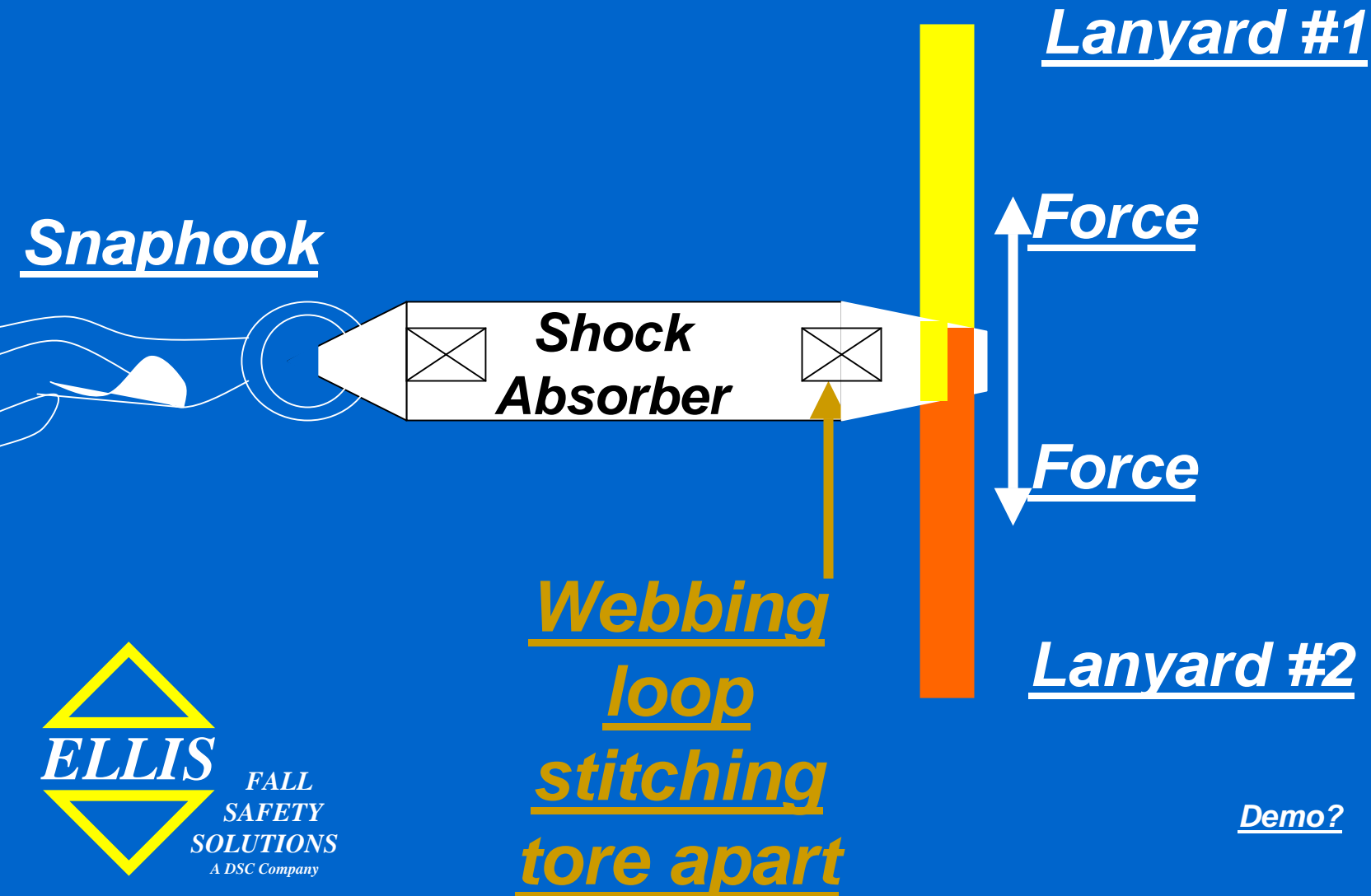
Worker falls in Queensland Australia 2004



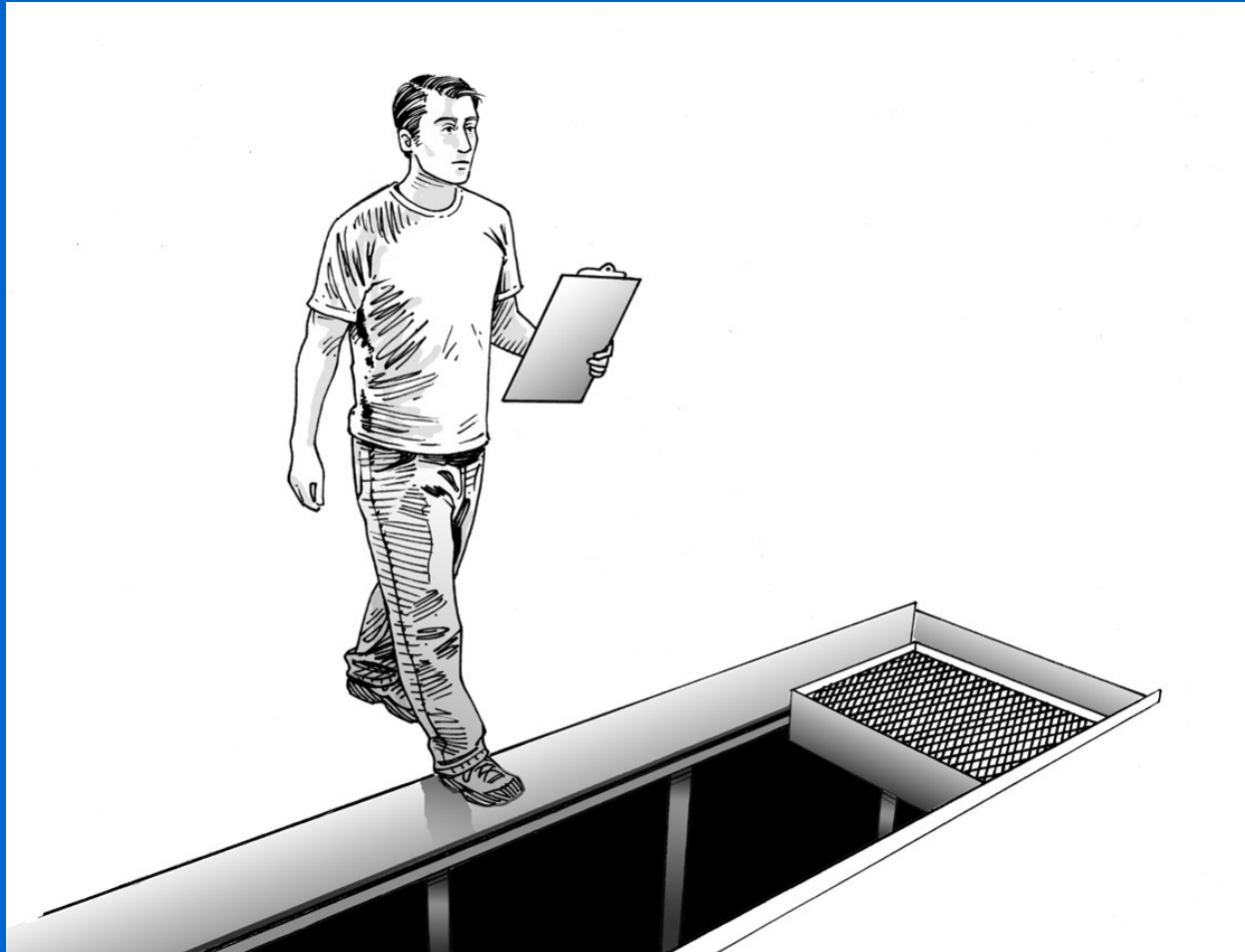
Note unused lanyard:
Between legs
attached to side D-ring

Cause of Queensland fall

Twin tail lanyard



Can you see



Pit
Hazard

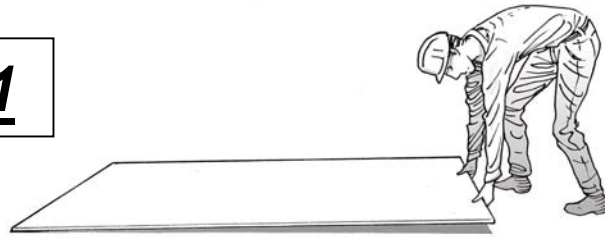
~~Watch your step OR Cover all holes~~

Fall
Hazard
Gathering
Plywood:

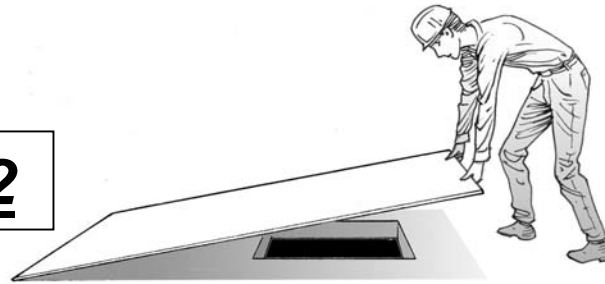
Floor or
Roof



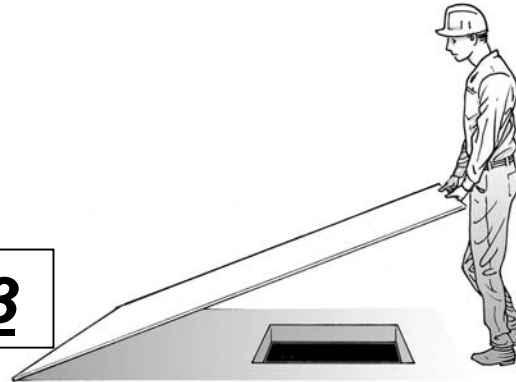
1



2



3

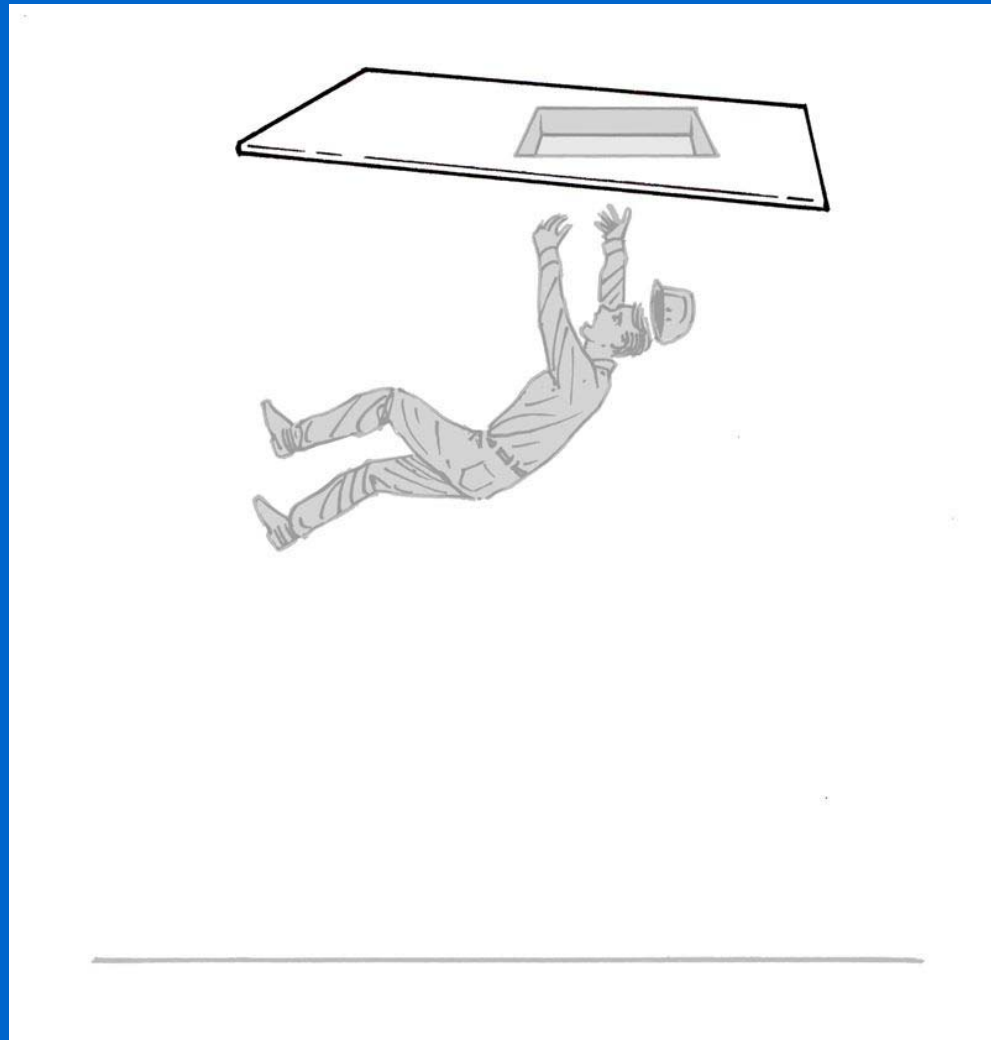


4



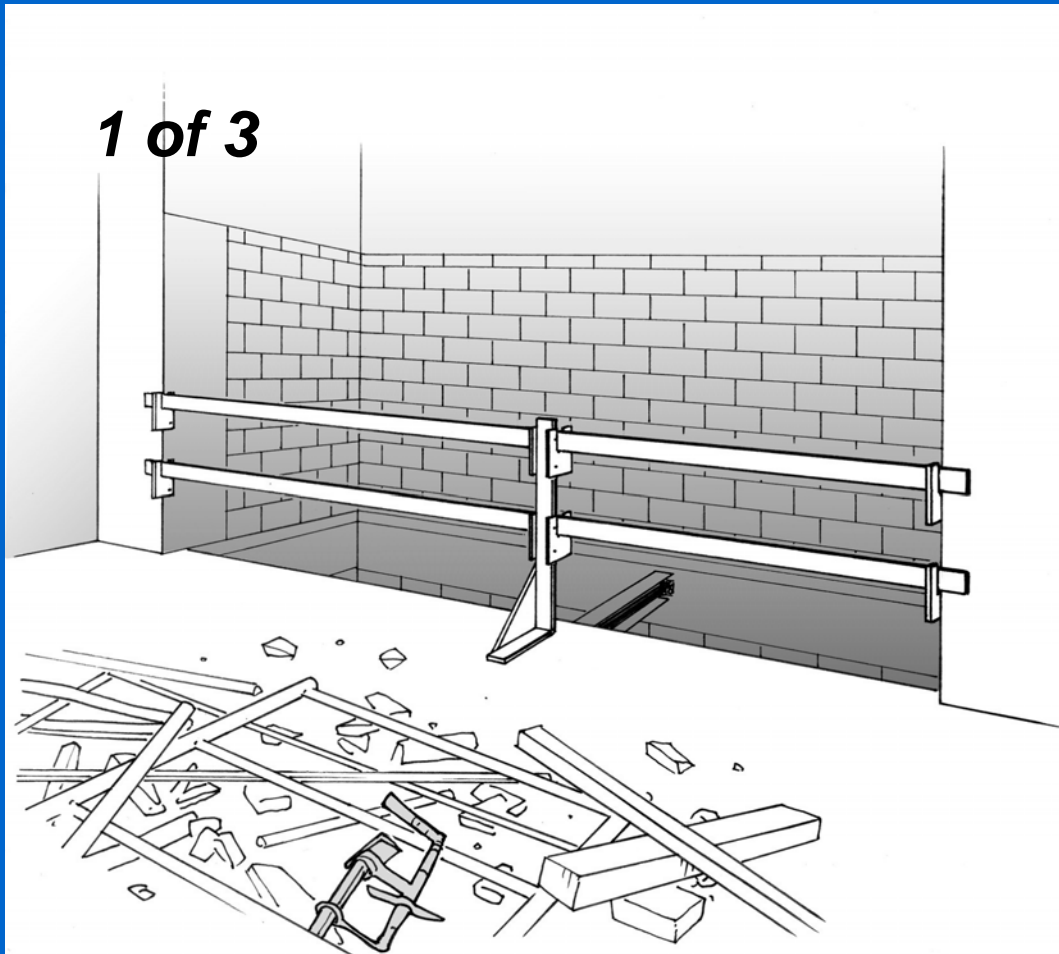
Lifting
Sequence

What happens:



Guarding An Opening

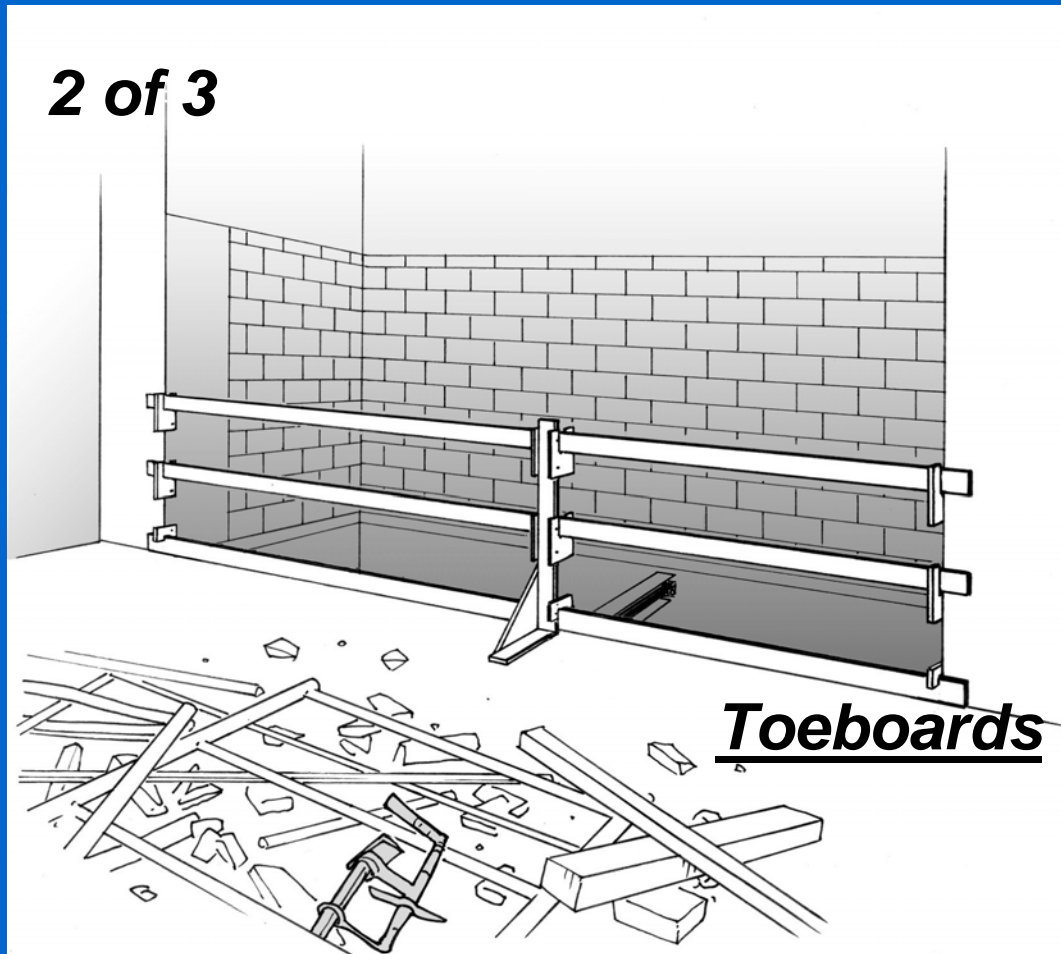
Basic Protection



Guarding An Opening

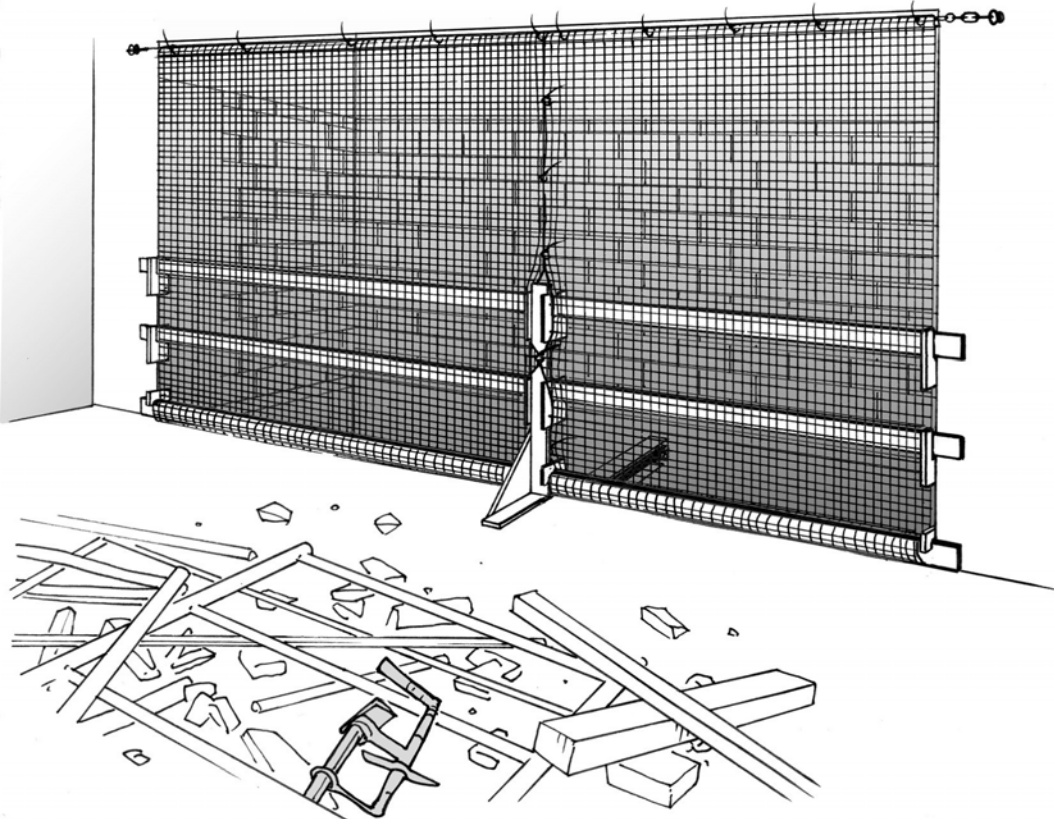
Falling
Object
Protection

Meets
OSHA



Guarding An Opening

3 of 3



Falling
Object
Protection

Vertical
Net

Manhattan
NYC



FALL
SAFETY
SOLUTIONS
A DSC Company



How to Address These Issues; What You Need

- Cover management's 100% responsibility for all fall risk, even hidden ones
- Supplement internal safety generalists with fall safety engineering specialists
- Have fall safety engineering specialists observe physical work space and selected worker practices with internal generalists

Corrective Action Planning

Following a

Fall Safety Engineering Specialist
assessment, results are integrated into a
specific corrective action plan that may
include:

- changing physical space,
- authoring internal work procedures
- conducting **specific** competent person training.

Question PPP

www.FallSafety.com

or

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