THE RESPONSE GROUP INC. DAVE MCCASHIN MANAGING FALL HAZARDS

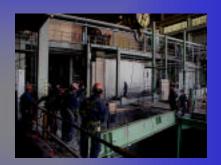


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MANAGING FALL HAZARDS

- What is a fall hazard?
- How are hazards controlled?
- What are special fall arrest considerations?
- What your responsibilities?



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HAZARD ASSESSMENT

- must the worker climb to the work area?
- where is the work conducted?
- what factors would contribute to a fall?



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FIXED LADDERS

- transitions to platforms
- rung spacing and obstructions
- rest platforms and cages
- proper securing



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- guardrail height
- position of work surface
- midrails and openings
- protection at the top of ladders



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OTHER WORK SURFACES

- strength
- trip hazards
- holes and openings
- distance from openings
- potential fall distances



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- ladder stands
- scaffolding
- scaffold erection procedure
- manlifts
- other improvised work platforms



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PORTABLE LADDERS

- appropriate applications
- written procedures
- use as a work platform
- applications where ladder cannot be secured properly



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- method of access
- slope
- openings
- type of work required



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HAZARD CONTROL

- plan in advance
- investigate work procedures
- ensure fall arrest procedures are adequate



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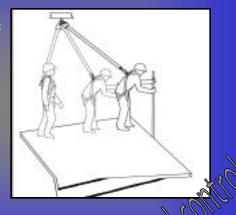
- restrict access to hazardous areas
- plan for use of scaffolding or manlifts
- engineer access and work platforms for frequent or awkward work



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WORK RESTRAINT

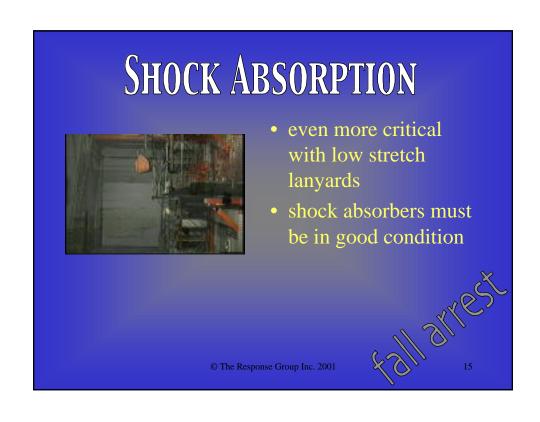
- purchase appropriate equipment
- position permanent engineered anchors
- develop procedures for use



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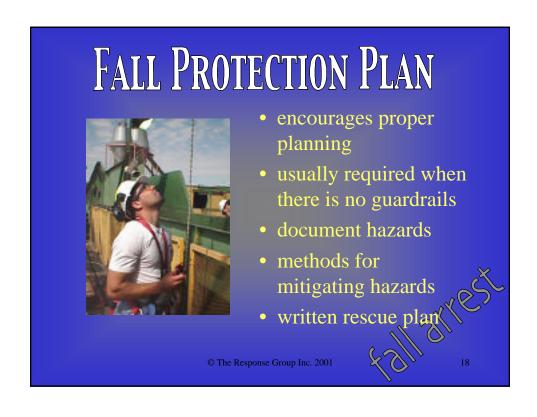












RESPONSIBILITY OF SAFETY PERSONNEL



- regulations
- CSA standards
- conduct risk assessments
- develop procedures
- procure equipment
- audit work site
- authorize worker training

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WHAT DOES A WORKER NEED TO KNOW?



- recognize a fall hazard
- choose basic equipment
- fit a harness correctly
- inspect equipment
- assess anchors
- limit free fall
- ensure sufficient clearance

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SUMMARY

- 1. A fall hazard is determined by:
 - type of work surface
 - guardrail / cage design
 - distance from edge
 - fall distance
 - landing surface



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SUMMARY

- 2. Manage fall hazards with:
 - informed personnel
 - passive methods first
 - work restraint if possible
 - fall arrest



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SUMMARY

- 3. Choose equipment carefully:
 - easy to use
 - appropriate for the application
 - CSA approved or
 - tested with documentation or
 - engineered



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4. Proper preplanning: plan fall protection prior to the job relevant training access to good equipment audit work in areas with fall hazards



Dave McCashin

974 Ogilvie Blvd Edmonton, AB, Canada voice • (780) 439-6400 fax • (780) 439-2793 www.responsegroup.ca

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