



Making the Most of your Fall Protection Program

Indiana Safety Conference – March 2015

Thank you for choosing to attend this session. I am committed to making the time you spend in this session worthwhile, so please ask questions throughout or stay after to discuss your issues with me.

This session covers the elements of an effective fall protection program, including recommendations and lessons learned. I will ask questions and provide resources to help you challenge the status quo and discover ways to improve your fall protection program.

Presentation Outline:

- I. Introduction
 - Core elements of a safety program
 - Fall protection statistics
- II. Management leadership and employee participation
 - Policies
 - Roles and responsibilities
- III. Hazard identification and evaluation
 - Common fall hazards – three primary categories
 - Value of a risk assessment
- IV. Hazard abatement
 - Hierarchy of Controls
 - Development of solutions, including evaluation factors
- V. Training
 - Varying training levels for different roles
- VI. Program evaluation
 - Check for compliance and effectiveness
 - Take-home resource – scorecard

If you would like to receive more information about this presentation, please feel free to contact me directly. Again, thanks for being here.

Craig Galecka, P.E., C.S.P.
LJB Inc.
Fall Protection Project Manager
(517) 285-3663
CGalecka@LJBinc.com



> FALL PROTECTION PROGRAM SCORECARD

Based on the information provided in LJB's presentation, *Making the Most of Your Fall Protection Program*, the following scorecard can help you gauge how your organization is applying these important fall protection concepts. For each method, find the column that best describes your current circumstances and give your organization a score that corresponds to the range provided in the column.

METHOD	WORLD CLASS	MATURE	IMPROVING	NEEDS WORK
Apply Prevention through Design	When any new construction or process is planned, fall protection is always considered during the programming and design phases.	Fall protection is considered during the planning process for some large scale or high profile projects; safety is represented on the project team.	Members of the project team consult safety when fall protection issues come up during planning and construction; organization is learning about or considering a PtD program	Fall protection is not considered until after a building or process is built, or when a suggestion is submitted.
Perform and use a site-wide risk assessment	A site-wide risk assessment that provides granular data has been performed; the data is continuously referred to when making annual abatement and budget decisions	A site-wide risk assessment has been performed or only typical hazards identified; Data is not granular; Data is not regularly used in making program decisions	Risk assessments have been performed for some areas; Information does not influence budget decisions since little or no risk or cost data is used.	No proactive risk assessment has been performed; rely on JSAs to evaluate risk
Minimize use of PPE	PPE is always considered as a last resort for fall protection. The facility has a goal to eliminate the need for PPE	Engineering controls are preferred over PPE; Employees are well trained to avoid equipment misuse	PPE is typically the first option and everyone is issued a harness and lanyard; equipment misuse is a concern; low cost is typically the deciding factor when selecting abatements	PPE is the primary form of fall protection; equipment misuse is not recognized or discussed
Focus on certified systems	Fall protection systems are routinely certified and documented upon installation and re-certified every 5 years, per ANSI Z359.6	Some systems are certified; some systems are re-certified; 5 aspects of certification are considered	Fall protection systems are not reviewed for certification; Systems do not meet certification criteria; only components are certified to meet ANSI Z359	Fall protection systems are commonly improvised; Equipment meets OSHA, not ANSI standards.

Provide quality training to employees	A cross-functional team receives high quality competent person training (meeting IACET or ANSI Z359.2 standards); all workers at height have had training that includes hands-on instruction	Competent and authorized person training, as well as system-specific training is provided by qualified trainers	Training is provided (often by distributors as part of purchases), but it does not adequately impact behavior; Some employees still need training; Trainers are not qualified	Training has not been provided to all employees that need it; training providers are not delivering what our employees need
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WHAT'S YOUR SCORE

- > Apply Prevention through Design _____
- > Perform and use a site-wide risk assessment _____
- > Minimize use of PPE _____
- > Focus on certified systems _____
- > Provide quality training to employees _____

HOW CAN YOU IMPROVE YOUR SCORE?

- > _____
- > _____
- > _____
- > _____
- > _____

NEED HELP? CONTACT US

Craig Galecka, P.E., C.S.P.
 (517) 349-9280, office
 (517) 285-3663, mobile
 CGalecka@LJBinc.com