





# OBJECTS AT HEIGHTS // AWARENESS AND SOLUTIONS

## AGENDA

- » Introduction
- » Course Objectives
- » Safety at Heights Overview
- » Risk Awareness
- » Costs
- » Controls and Best Practice
- » Summary





# O@H TRAINING

**LEVELS OF COMPETENCY** 

#### **PROGRAM MANAGER & TRAINER**

Understands how to build and implement 0@H policies

#### **COMPETENT PERSON**

Understands how to identify O@H hazards and solutions

### **EQUIPMENT INSTALLER**

Understands how to inspect and install 0@H systems

#### **AUTHORIZED USER & INSPECTOR**

Understands how to select, use, and inspect 0@H equipment

#### **BASIC AWARENESS**

Understands 0@H fundamentals





# O@H TRAINING

\*Refresher requirements – 2 years for each level

#### **LEARNING MODULES**

O@H TRAINING COURSE* (COMPETENCIES)	BASIC AWARENESS (1 HR)	EQUIPMENT SELECTION AND USE (2 HRS)	EQUIPMENT Inspection (1 Hr)	EQUIPMENT INSTALLER (4 HRS)	PROGRAM POLICY AND Site inspection (4 HRS)
BASIC AWARENESS (1 HR)	X				
AUTHORIZED USER AND INSPECTOR (4 HRS)	Х	Х	X		
EQUIPMENT INSTALLER (6 HRS)	X		Х	X	
COMPETENT PERSON (1 DAY // 8 HRS)	X	Х	X	X	
PROGRAM MANAGER AND Trainer (1.5 days // 12 Hrs)	X	Х	X	X	X





# COURSE OBJECTIVES

- » 0@H Basic Awareness participants should
  - 1. Have a general knowledge of Objects at Heights risks including dropped objects, housekeeping and equipment transport.
  - 2. Have a basic sense for how to position Objects at Heights in a safety at heights program.
  - 3. Gain awareness of industry conditions including injury statistics, regulations and affected applications.
  - 4. Be introduced to the Hierarchy of Controls (HOC), best practices within it and solutions to mitigate risks.





# SAFETY AT HEIGHTS OVERVIEW

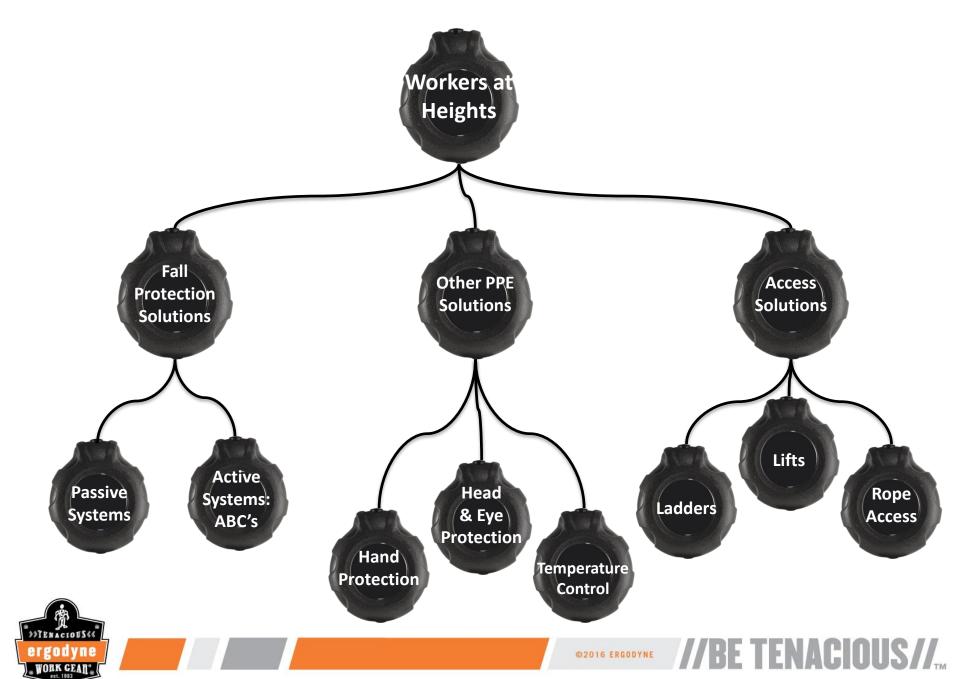


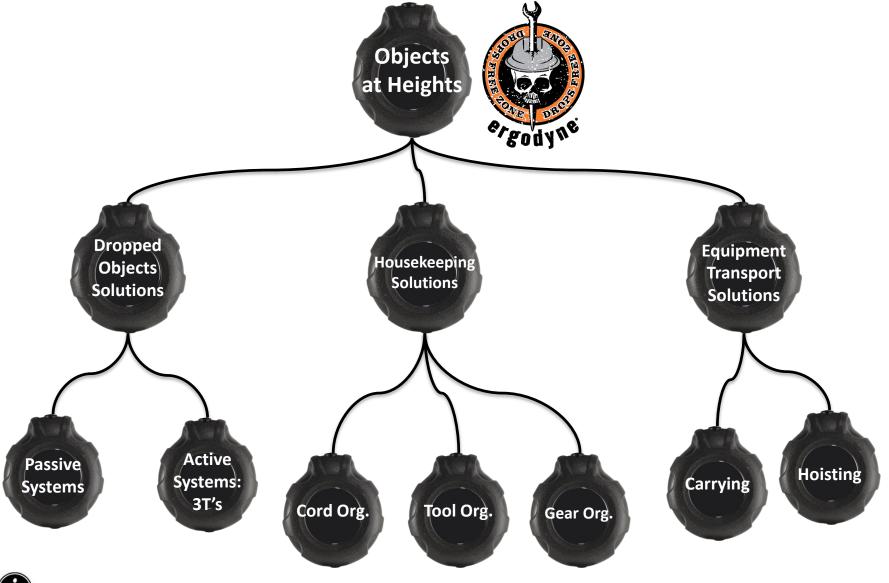


### SAFETY AT HEIGHTS HIERARCHY











# **AWARENESS IS KEY**





### **DROPPED OBJECTS**

- Defining Dropped Objects
  - » Any object/item that falls from its previous position
  - Typically considers workers {themselves} as separate category (fall protection)
  - » Can be large or small:
    - » Tools
    - » PPE
    - » Equipment
    - » Structure
    - Other loose items







### **DROPPED OBJECTS**

- » Static Dropped Objects
  - » Any object that falls from a stationary position under its own weight



- » Dynamic Dropped Objects
  - Any object that falls as a result of a secondary force such as being struck by another object or involved in a collision





### **DROPPED OBJECTS**

- » Dropped Object Causes
  - » Elements:
    - » Environmental (wind, rain, snow, sea motion)
    - » Corrosion or other deterioration
    - » Vibration
    - » Body effects (sweaty or numb hands, fatigue)
  - » Worker or Equipment Generated:
    - » Tripping or colliding
    - » Poor housekeeping
    - » Not following procedures
    - » Miscalculations and poor design
    - » Missed or inadequate inspections
    - » Homemade tools and equipment









#### **HOUSEKEEPING**

- » Poor housekeeping
  - » Unorganized // unclean workplace
  - » Unnecessary movement and time at height
  - » Cords laying across walkways, platforms, etc.
  - » Foreign material concerns





**EQUIPMENT TRANSPORTATION** 

- » Improper equipment transport
  - » Not maintaining 3 points of contact
  - » Overloading a climber
    - » Physical toll on body
    - » Exceeding fall protection capacity
  - » Overflowing containers
  - » Using improper rated containers





# COSTS OF NOT TAKING ACTION:

- Injury or Fatality
- 2. Damage
- 3. Lost Productivity









- » Struck by falling object (worker or bystander)
- » Falls from height
  - » Gut reaction trying to catch falling object
  - » Tool pulling worker down with it if tethered improperly
- » Poor housekeeping and transport
  - » Slips, trips and falls (same level or from height)
  - » Sprains and strains
  - Struck by falling objects











### COSTS INJURY OR FATALITY



[509 IN 2013] 6 7 2 1





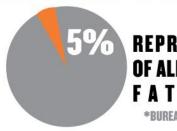












BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS





# 2014 NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN THE U.S. PRIVATE SECTOR









42,400 STRUCK BY FALLING OBJECT OR EQUIPMENT

REPRESENTS 4.6% OF ALL WORKPLACE IN JURIES



A TOPTEN NONFATAL INJURY

\*BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS





# **COSTS**INJURY OR FATALITY

**AVERAGE COST FOR A** ERAGE COST FOR A 240 FATALITIES [IN 2014] X \$1.45M =

NOT ALL INDIRECT COSTS INCLUDED. \* NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL INJURY FACTS 2015 EDITION







8,916 INJURIES FROM BEING STRUCK BY A FALLING OBJECT IN 2014



REPRESENTS 2.6% OF ALL FATALITIES





# COSTS INJURY OR FATALITY



7,583 REPORTED STRUCK BY INCIDENTS IN 2014 AND 2015



12 FATALITIES // 1,782 NONFATAL SPECIFIED INJURIES // 5,789 OVER S E V E N D A Y I N J U R I E S

REPRESENTS 10% OF ALL REPORTED ACCIDENTS





# COSTS INJURY OR FATALITY



### SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA IN 2014 THERE WERE

17 FATALITIES FROM BEING STRUCK BY A FALLING OBJECT





REPRESENTS 9% OF WORKPLACE FATALITY IN 2014

TWENTY FATALITIES

FROM FALLS AT HEIGHTS IN 2014





# COSTS

- » Dropped objects can cause damage to…
  - The Dropped Item Itself
  - » An Object Below
  - The Structure Being Worked On
  - » Equipment From Foreign Objects
  - » The Environment







### COSTS LOST PRODUCTIVITY

- » Lost productivity can result from...
  - » Work stoppage to investigate a near miss
  - Descending back down to retrieve a job essential tool and climbing back up to complete task





## WHO IS AT RISK

### **AERIAL APPLICATIONS**

- » Utilities
- » Telecommunications
- » Construction
- » Wind Energy

- » Oil & Gas
- » Mining
- » Electricians/Service Techs
- » Transportation







### WHO IS AT RISK

### **NON-AERIAL APPLICATIONS**

- » Nuclear
- » Manufacturing
- Food Processing
- » Transportation (Aviation)

- » Underwater MRO
- » Oil & Gas
- » Mining
- Construction





# CONTROLS & BEST PRACTICE





# O@H HIERARCHY OF CONTROLS (HOC)

ELIMINATE

SUBSTITUTE

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS** 

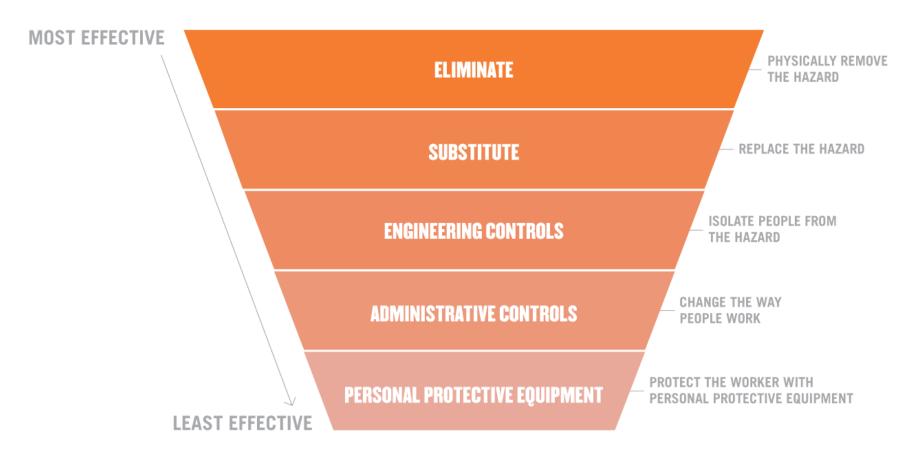
ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT





## HOC OVERVIEW







# O@H HIERARCHY OF CONTROLS

**ELIMINATE** 

SUBSTITUTE

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS** 

**ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS** 

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT





## HIERARCHY OF CONTROLS

### **PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT {PPE}**

- » 0@H Definition
  - » Secondary Protection Solutions
  - » Protects/covers the worker or deflects an object after it has fallen



» Hard Hats, Steel Toe Boots, Eyewear, Hand Protection









# O@H HIERARCHY OF CONTROLS

ELIMINATE

**SUBSTITUTE** 

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS** 

**ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS** 

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT





# HIERARCHY OF CONTROLS

### **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS**

- » 0@H Definition
  - » Changing the behavior of individuals
- » Awareness & Communication
  - » Signs, Stickers, Barricade Tape
  - » Tool Box Talks
  - » Training, Training, Training!
- » Policies & Procedures
  - » Checklists (Pre, During, Post Job)
  - "Red Areas" or "Drop Zones"
  - » Hoisting vs Carrying Procedures









# O@H HIERARCHY OF CONTROLS

**ELIMINATE** 

**SUBSTITUTE** 

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS** 

**ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS** 

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT





# HIERARCHY OF CONTROLS

### **ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

- » 0@H Definition
  - » Aims to prevent the object from falling (keeps them from happening)
- » Two types
  - » Passive Engineering Controls
    - » Does not require active participation from the worker
  - » Active Engineering Controls
    - » Requires active participation from the worker





## HIERARCHY OF CONTROLS

#### **ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

- » Passive Engineering Controls
  - » Toe Boards, Netting, Guarding, Barricading, Secondary Retention









## HIERARCHY OF CONTROLS

#### **ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

- » Active Engineering Controls
  - » Connectors, Lanyards, Topped Containers







## WHAT DO THE REGULATORS SAY?



## REGULATIONS

- » US: OSHA
  - » Scaffolds: 1926.451(h) "falling object protection"
  - Fall Protection: 1926.501(c) "Protection from falling objects"
  - » Steel Erection:1926.759(a) "Securing loose items aloft"
  - » General Duty Clause
- » CAN: Canada OH&S Regulations
  - National regulation mentions risk in 3 specific applications
  - "Protect Your Head!" article: "Hard hats are the only piece of equipment that can protect you against these risks." – NOT TRUE!



## **DROPS**

- » DROPS: <u>Dropped Objects</u>
  <u>Prevention Scheme</u>
  - » Focused on preventing dropped objects in the Oil & Gas industry
  - » Work to spread awareness, create best practices, and promote safety
  - » Over 130 members worldwide
  - » Ergodyne is a proud member
  - » www.dropsonline.org



















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ADDAX PETROLEUM



Val

BAKER HUGHES

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NTEGRATED

PRESCRIPTION OF REAL PROPERTY.









NEPLUNE

nexen

NSABLE

NORD-LOCK

NORTH

ATLANTIC

NORTH



































































































GCIDIN'S

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#### EDUCATIONAL



























































ASCO

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I-STOR PESTING & INSPECTION

































ECI







**HARSCO** 







## SOLUTIONS





## HIERARCHY OF CONTROLS

**OBJECTS AT HEIGHTS SOLUTIONS** 

ELIMINATE

**SUBSTITUTE** 

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS** 

**ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS** 

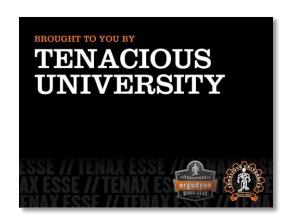
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT





### **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS**

#### **AWARENESS & EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS**











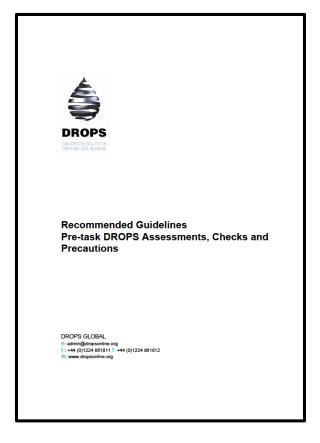


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### **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS**

#### **POLICIES & PROCEDURES: DROPS GUIDELINES**

- » Pre-task Assessments, Checks and Precautions:
  - Static and Dynamic Dropped Objects Controls
  - » Task Planning
  - » Before Starting Work
  - » Working at Height
  - » Tasks Involving Loading or Lifting
  - » Lift Plans and Collision Checklist Examples







## HIERARCHY OF CONTROLS

**OBJECTS AT HEIGHTS SOLUTIONS** 

ELIMINATE

SUBSTITUTE

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS** 

**ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS** 

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT





## **ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

**ACTIVE SOLUTIONS: THE 3 T's OF 0@H SAFETY** 

#### » Trapped

» Captures a connection point on tools that do not have one built in.

#### » Tethered

» Prevents object from falling by securing to a worker or other anchor point.

#### » Topped

» Cover buckets, pouches, and other containers to avoid spilling their contents.







## THE ISSUE

#### A LACK OF BUILT-IN CONNECTION POINTS

#### » Overview

- » Most tools lack convenient connection points.
- Attaching a lanyard is the most challenging part of tethering.
- » Until tool manufacturers change designs, retrofit solutions are needed.







## THE SOLUTION

#### A COMPLETE TETHERING SYSTEM

#### ONE STEP TOOL TRAPS













## THE ISSUE

#### CHOOSING THE RIGHT TOOL LANYARD

#### » Factors

1. Capacity

Weight of tool vs. capacity of solution

2. Connectors

Type, material, and function of connection needed for tool and anchor point.

3. Body

Material and style of lanyard.





## **TETHERED**

- » Tool Lanyards
  - » Know the type of lanyard needed to do the job.









## THE ISSUE

#### **HOW TO TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT TO HEIGHTS**

#### » Factors

#### 1. Capacity

Weight of the equipment being transported or contained.

#### 2. Type of Equipment

Characteristics of equipment being transported or contained.

#### 3. Transportation

How the equipment will be carried or hoisted.

#### 4. Container Materials

Connectors, handles, body, and other components.





## **TOPPED**

#### » Carrying

- » Pouches & Bags
- » Avoid spilling contents when bending, twisting, or reaching





**5725** 

## **TOPPED**

#### » Hoisting

- » Buckets & bags
- » Secure contents if container tips over or catches while in transit

<u>5653T</u>





**5843** 





## TESTED & TAGGED

#### RECOMMENDED GUIDELINES FOR O@H EQUI

- All solutions are third party certified
- Stringently tested using a safety factor
  - » Tool Lanyards = 2:1 (dynamic) dropped multiple times
  - Bags and Buckets = 4:1 (static) held for length of time
- Why safety factors?
  - Individuals know their weight but likely guess their equipment's
  - » High potential for misuse













## ONE FINAL CONSIDERATION

Your primary prevention to dropped objects...





## ...YOUR GRIP!

#### » Hand Protection

- » Choose a glove with ample grip and dexterity
- » Consider the elements being worked in (hot/cold temps)
- Consider the materials being worked with (grease, oil, etc.)
- Consider the other hand protection risks on the job







## LET'S REVIEW...





## SUMMARY

- » Objects at Heights Safety should be a part of every safety at heights plan: secure people and objects!
- » Objects at Heights Plans should have drop prevention, housekeeping, and safe transport practices in place for increased safety.
- Use the hierarchy of controls by implementing Engineering Controls (PREVENTION) in addition to Administration Controls and PPE Controls (PROTECTION).
- » Remember the 3 T's: Trapped, Tethered, and Topped.
- » Make sure your equipment is Tested and Tagged by the manufacturer.





# FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ERGODYNE AND/OR FOR MORE OBJECTS AT HEIGHTS RESOURCES, EMAIL ORDERS@ERGODYNE.COM OR VISIT WWW.ERGODYNE.COM.





## THANK YOU!!



OBJECTS AT HEIGHTS

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