*The following Intervention Assessment provides insight into reducing the risk of incidents and injuries from MAJOR LOSS SOURCE. Review each step identified and evaluate how well you have accomplished it. Compare the implementation of the program component against the definitions in the table and check the box next to the applicable definition.*

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| Intervention Step |  | No Controls |  | Less Than Adequate |  | Compliant |  | Best In Class |
| Identify tasks requiring working at elevation |  | No identification of elevation-related exposures |  | Elevation-related exposures informally identified, but not quantified |  | Elevation-related exposures identified including frequency and duration for both fall prevention and fall protection |  | In addition to “Adequate,” elevation-related controls based on identified factors have been prioritized and verified  Resource: OSHA’s “Stand-Down To Prevent Falls in Construction” information (Ladders, Scaffolds, Aerial Devices and Equipment, Etc.)  <https://www.osha.gov/StopFallsStandDown/resources.html>  Resource: OSHA’s “Fall Protection In Construction” Manual (explains Subpart M’s responsibilities)  <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3146.pdf>  Sample “Fall Protection Work Plan”  <https://www.lni.wa.gov/forms-publications/F417-272-000.pdf> |
| Identify the frequency of working at elevation |  | Working at elevation occurs more than 6 Hours combined a day, and regularly two hours at one time  All tasks involving working at elevation are required – there is no way to modify them |  | Working at elevation occurs less than six hours combined a day, and regularly two hours at one time  Potential tasks aimed to reduce working at elevation identified, but not incorporated into tasks (potential for completing tasks “on the ground,” but not performed) |  | Working at elevation occurs less than 4 Hour combined a day, and less than 2 hours at one time  In addition to “on the ground” tasks being performed, working at elevation includes utilizing some form of material handling equipment to place items at elevation (no carrying items on ladders, up scaffolds, etc.) |  | Working at elevation occurs less than 4 hours a day, and less than 1 hour at a time (finalizing specific project)  In addition to “Adequate,” client requires all items (raw materials and/or ground-assembled items) to be lifted and placed at elevated areas via cranes / specialized MHE  Sample “Fall Protection Work Plan” (JHA)  <https://www.lni.wa.gov/forms-publications/F417-272-000.pdf> |
| Identify Fall Prevention Program efforts |  | No formal program currently exists, no JHA/JSA efforts |  | Generic template used with company name, only – no specific tasks or exposures  JHA/JSA efforts performed, but no subsequent mitigation efforts |  | Program and implementation designed to mitigate assumed working at elevation exposures  Competent Person involved in identifying and implementing proper anchorage for systems (scaffolds, ladders, personal fall arrest systems, etc.)  Competent Person authorized to issue immediate “Stop Work” if/when controls are inadequate  Site-specific JHA/JSA efforts performed  Identification and implementation of controls for non-routine tasks  Rescue plan in place, including initial/annual worker training/retraining completed  Daily inspection of MHE, anchorage points, PPE, etc. |  | In addition to “Adequate,” client also completes site-specific JHA/JSA efforts with appropriate mitigation efforts in place, recognized, and adhered to by all workers  All workers authorized to suspend work efforts if/when controls are inadequate  Activity- and location-specific identification and implementation of appropriate rescue plan, including location-specific training and simulation  Resource: ICW Group’s OSHA Wizard For Fall Prevention  (*insert link here*)  Resource: OSHA’s “Sample Fall Protection Plan for Residential Construction”  <https://www.osha.gov/doc/residential_fall_protection/sample_fall_protection.html>  Resource: Cal/OSHA’s “Fall Protection in Construction” Safety & Health Fact Sheet  <https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/dosh_publications/Fall-Protection-in-Construction-fs.pdf> |
| Reduce the likelihood of an incident when workers are exposed to working at elevation |  | No identification of controls to reduce likelihood of worker incident when working at elevation |  | Informal identification of controls to reduce likelihood of worker incident when working at elevation; no engineering solutions or related efforts  Client relies solely on PPE (and, possibly, making its use optional)  PPE selection not specific to task/worker |  | Required engineering controls identified and in place (perimeter protection, toe boards, catch nets, etc.)  JHAs/JSAs to identify location- and activity-specific controls  Employees perform daily inspections of equipment (ladders, scaffolds, lifts, etc.)  Supervisors provide Formal Fall Prevention training for exposures and controls for his/her employees  present at the job site  Daily safety meetings  Equipment and PPE are specific to task/worker |  | In addition to “Adequate,” client provides dedicated and properly-identified Controlled Access Zones, and all those working at the site are held accountable for compliance  Supervisors perform daily inspections of equipment (ladders, scaffolds, lifts, etc.)  Supervisors provide Formal Fall Prevention training for exposures and controls for all workers present at the job site  Resource: OSHA’s “Fall Prevention Training Guide A Lesson Plan for Employers”  <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3666.pdf>  Resource: OSHA’s “How To Protect Workers From Falls” (to include video links)  <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/fallprotection/evaluation.html> |
| Reduce the severity of an incident when workers are required to work at elevation |  | No severity controls in place – potential poor rapport between client and workers – poor overall attitude toward the safety of the workers |  | Client treats employees with dignity and respect, recognizing the work is hard and can cause injury  Informal TTWD and attempts to accommodate, but only on case-by-case basis |  | Client treats employees with dignity and respect  Wellness Program in place for employees  Temporary Transitional Work Duty (TTWD) in place to assist in accommodating return-to-work efforts |  | In addition to “Adequate,” client performs:  Pre-placement physicals resulting in employee-specific accommodations  Owner/Company rep transports/accompanies injured worker to treatment facility, maintains consistent communications  Consistent efforts in providing TTWD, including donating labor to non-profit  Work Hardening Programs in place specific to the needs of the individual injured worker  Resource: OSHA’s “Workers' Compensation Costs of Falls in Construction” Power Point to assist in conveying the need for efforts  <https://www.osha.gov/doc/topics/residentialprotection/2012_fall_costs/index.html> |
| Staff trained to understand the risks and controls associated with working at elevation |  | Client does not recognize or believe in the need to provide training |  | Supervisors rely solely on tool box talks when workers are exposed to elevation-related exposures |  | Supervisors provide Formal Fall Prevention training for exposures and controls for their employees exposed to working at elevation  Supervisors train their workers on proper equipment inspections, operations, storage, and maintenance (care)  Supervisors provide On-The-Job (OTJ) training for their respective employees  Tool Box Talks |  | In addition to “Adequate,” client performs:  JHAs / JSAs to identify location- and activity-specific controls  Supervisors provide equipment inspections and operations, OTJ, and Formal Fall Prevention training for exposures and controls for all those present at the job site  Daily activity- and/or equipment-specific safety meetings  Resource: OSHA’s “Fall Prevention – Fact Sheet”  <https://www.osha.gov/stopfalls/factsheet.html>  Resource: OSHA’s “Falls > Ladder Safety” eTool  <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/etools/construction/falls/4ladders.html>  Resource: OSHA’s “Falls > Personal Arrest Systems” eTool  <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/etools/construction/falls/fallarrest.html>  Resource: OSHA’s “Falls > Safety Net Systems” eTool  <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/etools/construction/falls/safetynet.html>  Resource: OSHA’s “Struck-By” eTool for construction  <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/etools/construction/struckby/mainpage.html> |
| Audits performed to verify efforts to ensure effectiveness of controls |  | No audits performed, or no results analyzed |  | Claims involving working at elevation injuries are investigated, tracked, documented and hopefully reduced |  | In addition to “Less than Adequate,” client also:  Completes periodic Safety Observations to evaluate implementation of controls and worker adherence to the controls and documented  Procedures in place to verify effectiveness of program and controls on an annual basis (to include annual re-training of workers)  Investigates near misses  Creates specific goal for reduction of working at elevation claims tracked |  | In addition to “Adequate,” client also:  Completes daily Safety Observations and documents for implementation of controls and worker adherence to the controls  Sends Safety Director to location(s) for unscheduled, unannounced inspections  Procedures in place to verify effectiveness of program and controls on a quarterly basis, or more frequently  Implemented formal reprimand program for workers  Supervisor accountability plan in place and included in bonus program  Performs formal tracking of all working at elevation incidents (claims and near misses)  Resource: ICW Group’s “Fall Prevention Plan Field Checklist”  (*insert checklist here once finalized / approved by Marketing*) |