Ontario Operations
2017 PMP - Daily Safety Message
Access & Egress

Context:
The Regulations for Construction Projects say we must provide proper access and egress for work areas. Workers must have a safe means of egress in an emergency. Stairs, a ramp, or a manlift are almost always a better choice than a ladder.

Access & Egress Options:
- A scaffold can be used when work can’t be done from the ground.
  - Stair towers are better than ladders.
  - External fixed ladders must be gated and require cages.
  - Internal ladders must be gated and/or equipped with trapdoors.
- Aerial Work Platforms (Manlifts) and Elevating Work Platforms (e.g. a Fraco or Alimak, etc…) can be used.
  - AWP’s and EWP’s both provide a means of access, as well as a working platform.
  - Both require training to set up and to operate.
  - Both have unique hazards that workers must understand.
- An engineered work platform suspended from a crane can be used.
  - Suspended platforms, cages and Bosun’s Chairs require special training and certification.
  - A professional engineer must design and approve both the work platform and the suspension rigging.
- Temporary ramps provide good access in many situations.
- Permanent fixed ladders equipped with safety cages are better than portable ladders.
- Portable extension ladders can also be used for temporary access & egress.
  - Set up extension ladders with a 3-to-1 or 4-to-1 slope.
  - The top of the ladder must extend at least 1 m above the contact point.
  - Secure the ladder at the top and bottom. Have someone hold the ladder while securing the top.
- The climbing of STEEL to access a work area on a Project is not allowed.

Confined Space Work:
- For Confined Space work, the means of access and egress must also consider:
  - Breathing air hoses, vent lines, etc… can create hazards when climbing ladders.
  - The access route must allow room for rescuers wearing an SCBA, and rescue of an injured workers using a sked or man-basket, etc…

Stairs, a ramp, or a manlift are almost always a better choice than a ladder.

Does anyone have any questions about how to do their job safely today?
Access & Egress

Context:
The Regulations for Construction Projects say we must provide proper access and egress for work areas. Workers must have a safe means of egress in an emergency.

Ladder are not usually the safest means of access and egress for the work location and type of work. Stairs, a ramp, or a manlift are almost always a better choice. Consider workplace emergency procedures and egress requirements. Also consider material handling requirements – is there a risk of overexertion or MSD hazards?

Access & Egress Options:
A scaffold can be used when work can’t be done from the ground. Stair towers are better than ladders. External fixed ladders must be gated and require cages; Internal ladders must be gated and/or equipped with trapdoors, and must be caged if floor spacing is over 5 meters.

Aerial Work Platforms (Manlifts) and Elevating Work Platforms (e.g. a Fraco or Alimak, etc...) can be used - both provide a means of access, as well as a working platform. Both AWP’s and EWP’s require training to set up and to operate, and both have unique hazards that workers must understand.

An engineered work platform suspended from a crane can be used. Suspended platforms, cages and Bosun’s Chairs are the best option in some cases, but require special training and/or certification of the crane operator, supervisor and workers. A professional engineer must design and approve both the work platform and the suspension rigging. All require an anchor point for workers that is independent of the rigging for the work staging or platform.

Ramps can provide good access in many situations, especially when extensive material handling is required. Provide guardrails on both sides for the length of the ramp.

Permanent fixed ladders can be used, and portable extension ladders can also be used for temporary access & egress. Set up extension ladders with a 3-to-1 or 4-to-1 slope - the top of the ladder must extend at least 1 m above the contact point. Secure the ladder at the top and bottom. Have someone hold the ladder while securing the top. Take note of possible fall hazards when setting up and using ladders (e.g. climbing a ladder near a guardrail may put you above the protection of the guardrail). Extend the guardrail height as needed in the area of the ladder, using temporary scaffolding.

If a ladder will be used, what type of ladder is most suitable considering the workplace restrictions and conditions (height, space, proximity of energized power lines, top support, footing support surface, etc.)? Inspect ladders before using, and take damaged ladders out of service immediately. Use non-conducting ladders to avoid electrocution hazards.

The climbing of STEEL to access a work area on a Project is not allowed.

Ladders should not be your first choice for access to a work area.

Does anyone have any questions about how to do their job safely today?
Reference Material:

- Occupational Health and Safety Act
  - O. Reg. 854 Mines & Mining Plants s.14(4), 46, 48, 54, 59, 190
  - O. Reg. 213/91 Construction s. 17, 21, 26, 70, 71, 78, 81, 82, 93(3), 125-142, 143-149, 153-156, 187-188.

- Vale Golden Rules
  - Golden Rule #2: Working at Heights and Golden Rule #6: Confined Spaces

  - SPI-SAF-39 Portable Ladders SPI-SAF-06 Fall Protection Confined Space Program

  - General Requirements for Ontario Operations
    - Section 1.1.14 Working At Heights and Section 1.1.21 Engineering Requirements
    - Sections 1.1.15 Confined Space – Procedures, 1.1.16 Confined Space – Equipment & Personnel, and 1.1.17 Rescue Equipment & Personnel

  - click on Working at Heights, under Reference Information for resource materials
  - click on PMP Safety, under Planned Maintenance Periods (PMP), for:
    - PMP Daily Safety Message – Elevating Work Platforms
    - PMP Daily Safety Message – Ladder Safety
    - PMP Daily Safety Message – How Long Does it Take To Fall

- IHSA - Ladder Use in Construction Guideline
  - Safety Talk - Extension Ladders Safety Talk - 3-Point Contact on Ladders

- MOL Web Page – Fall Hazards
  - Ladder Safety in Construction
  - Fixed Access Ladders: Engineering Data Sheet 2–04
  - Elevating Work Platform Safety in Construction
  - Overview: Guidelines for Multi-Point Suspended Scaffolds (MPSS)
  - Alert: Mast-Climbing Work Platform - Safe Use, Maintenance and Inspection

- CSA Standards
  - Z11-12 Ladders Z797-09 (R2014) - Code of Practice for Access Scaffold
  - S269.2-16 - Access Scaffolding For Construction Purposes

*The details listed above may not be up-to-date, always refer to the source documents.*
### Interactive Audit - Workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>#1</th>
<th>#2</th>
<th>#3</th>
<th>#4</th>
<th>#5</th>
<th>#6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Will you have to use a ladder today, or during the PMP?</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>What hazards are associated with ladder use on your jobsite?</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Will you have to tie off while using a ladder?</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Is there a better / safer way to do this task? (Hierarchy of Controls)</td>
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</tbody>
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### Field Audit - Conditions / Documents

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Barricades &amp; Signs</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
<th>Unacceptable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(Area barricaded. Warning signs in place at each entry point.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jobsite (Workers can tie off without fall hazard. No slipping/tripping/head-knocker hazards near open holes.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ladders (Good condition. Correct length/type. Correct setup and usage.)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Access / Egress (Top / bottom of ladder not obstructed, suitable access to top of ladder.)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Fall Protection (Workers tied off when required, suitable Anchor point, fall clearance, and PPE.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Platforms (Workers on ladders not exposed to fall hazard over handrail.)</td>
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*Please send Audits to Tasha.Pinkerton@vale.com*  
*DM # 562018*