



FALL PROTECTION RESCUE GUIDE



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This rescue planning resource is intended to assist employers with developing effective and compliant procedures for rescue of a worker who has fallen and is suspended by a personal fall protection system. The forms included in this guide may be used as an addendum to WorkSafeBC's fall protection plan template.

Rescue planning is essential for preventing the serious consequences of suspension trauma and leaving a worker stranded in their fall protection system because:

- Without a rescue plan, workers may have to rely on untrained coworkers to rescue them, which can lead to further injuries or accidents.
- A well-designed rescue plan can minimize the risks of rescue operations and ensure that workers are rescued quickly and safely.

Suspension Trauma

Suspension trauma, also known as harness hang syndrome, occurs when a worker is left suspended in their fall protection system for an extended period of time. In this position, blood pools in the legs and the heart has to work harder to pump blood, which can lead to unconsciousness, brain damage, or even death. A rescue plan ensures that workers are rescued as soon as possible, reducing the risk of suspension trauma.

Assessing Rescue Options

Workplace factors influence how complex rescue may be. The table below lists factors to consider when planning for rescue.

FACTOR	THINGS TO CONSIDER
OVERHEAD HAZARDS	Powerlines, trees, structure or other objects that interfere with the ability of rescuers to reach a suspended worker.
GROUND CONDITIONS	Rocky terrain, unstable soil, materials and other items on the ground that prevent aerial work platforms or other pieces of equipment from reaching the work area.
AVAILABILTY OF EQUIPMENT	Are ladders, aerial work platforms, DEP boxes or other pieces of rescue equipment available? Is the equipment accessible and ready to be used on short notice?
TRAINING	Do workers have the necessary training to fulfill their rescue roles? More complex rescue options require more advanced training.
HEIGHT	How high is the work area? Greater heights eliminate some rescue options such as ladders, scaffolds or aerial work platforms.
CHANGING CONDITIONS	As the worksite changes, rescue plans will need to be revisited and revised. E.g. if a delivery of materials obstructs rescue.

Self-extraction

Self-extraction is when a worker attempts to rescue themselves in an emergency. Although it can be useful, self-extraction has limitations. Workers may be injured, disoriented, or lack the required equipment and training to perform a safe rescue. Therefore, self-extraction should never be the only plan for retrieving a worker who has fallen from a harness. A comprehensive rescue plan that includes trained personnel, specialized equipment, and clear procedures is necessary to ensure worker safety in case of a fall. This type of plan can minimize risks and ensure that workers are rescued quickly and safely.

Calling 911

While calling 911 is important in an emergency, it is not a sufficient rescue plan for workers at risk of falls or suspension trauma. Emergency services take time arrive and may not have immediate access to equipment to perform a safe and timely rescue. A comprehensive rescue plan that



includes trained personnel and specialized equipment is essential for ensuring worker safety in such situations. <u>The Technical High Angle Rope Rescue Program (THARRP)</u> has been developed to prepare emergency services for complex workplace rescues.

THARRP prepares fire department personnel in technical rope & tower crane rescue procedures for workers in distress working at heights). It was established in 1991 by the Greater Vancouver Regional District Fire Chiefs, in response to stated needs of industry. Contact your fire department to see if they participate or check here for a list of THARRP-participating fire departments.

Self-extraction

Rescue teams consist of trained personnel equipped to provide rescue on a worksite. Employers may train a group of employees to provide rescue services or hire an external rescue provider. Regardless of the type of rescue team, employers must ensure the team is adequately trained and equipped to provide rescue and that they are conducting rescue practice drills to maintain their proficiency.

Using this Guide

Page 2 provides information on requirements for different rescue techniques that might be appropriate for your workplace.

Pages 3-4 contain a **Rescue Planning Process**. Follow the steps to:

- Evaluate the complexity of your rescue scenario
- Record any training and equipment required
- Describe or illustrate your rescue procedure

Page 5 contains a **Project Rescue Record**. It may be used to track rescue plans and resources across your project.



WHAT'S REQUIRED FOR MY RESCUE PLAN?

RESCUE TYPES	HAZARDS TO CONSIDER	TRAINING/SKILLS	RESCUE PERSONS	EQUIPMENT		
OVERHEAD HAZARDS >>>	Physical hazards impeding self rescue Physical abilities of the worker(s)	Two prusik loops to climb lifeline Standing loop knot in lifeline Mechanical ascenders	Suspended worker First aid attendant	Prusik loops Trauma straps		
LADDER OR SCAFFOLD >>>	Barriers to rescue Ground conditions Ladder/scaffold reach	Verify that ladder or scaffold will reach suspended worker	Suspended worker Additional worker First aid attendant	Ladders Scaffold Fall protection equipment for rescuers		
MOBILE EQUIPMENT >>>	Availability of mobile equipment Mobile equipment size, weight capacity and reach Overhead hazards Ground conditions	Mobile equipment operator certification Practical rescue drill Develop written procedures	Mobile equipment operator First aid attendant Rescue Lead Assistant	Aerial lift Communication device(s) Written agreement (if using another contractors equipment)		
MECHANICAL DEVICE >>>	Sufficient anchorages Adequate equipment for the height Overhead hazards	Fall protection rescue training Training on specific mechanical equipment Practical rescue drill Develop written procedures	First aid attendant Trained rescue lead Trained rescue assistant	Overhead anchors Equipment (Davit arm, SRL rescue system, 4:1 pulley, Rollgliss, Telescoping pole & Carabiner quick clip) Other		
CRANE & DEP >>>	Overhead hazards Adjacent structures Adjacent work activities or contractors	Certified crane operator Use of a DEP Rigging DEP Radio use Develop written procedures	Crane operator Rigger First aid attendant Rescue lead	Crane DEP box Fall protection equipment for rescuers		
HIGH ANGLE >>>	Overhead hazards Adjacent structures Adjacent work actvities or contractors	High angle rescue certification (SPRAT, IRATA) NFPA rescue standards	Rescue team (Fire rescue, THARRP) Rescue personnel:	Rescue equipment:		



RESCUE PLANNING PROCESS

STEP 1

Assess self-extraction options







If applicable, include self-extraction and/or the use of trauma straps in all plans.

Note: Self-extraction is not a substitute for a rescue plan.

STEP 2

Evaluate how complex a rescue scenario may be. Start by considering the most simple rescue options and proceed with more complex plans only if simpler rescue plans are impracticable.

Note: It is important to consider how an unconscious worker will be rescued. A ladder may not be a viable rescue option for an unconscious worker.

SIMPLE

Worker can be rescued using readily available equipment. E.g. Elevated work platform, ladders



Equipment and more advanced training are required.

E.g. Mechanical device assisted rescue, DEP box and crane



Specialized rescue equipment and training are required.

E.g. THARRP, Fire department, rescue team



Proceed with **SIMPLE** rescue plan if:

Worker will be reachable using available ladders or work platforms

Proceed with **ADVANCED** rescue plan if:

- Worker will be reachable using available crane or rescue equipment
- Anchor points are available for mechanical devices
- Trained rescue workers and/or crane operators are available

Proceed with **COMPLEX** rescue plan if:

- Trained rescue personnel are available or a written agreement is in place with a capable fire department or rescue team
- Rescue team has necessary equipment & training to effect rescue from work area



STEP 3

Document rescue procedure

Document key information about your rescue plan in the sections provided below. Use STEP 4 to describe your rescue plan in detail. Write the description so that others reviewing this document can understand key requirements of the rescue plan and their role in its success.

Review page 3 for detailed information regarding rescue equipment and rescue training requirements.

RESCUE PLAN TYPE

SIMPLE

Equipment required (ladders, scaffold or platforms, etc.):

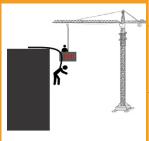


Training:

How to summon rescue:

ADVANCED

Equipment required (crane, DEP box, mechanical device, etc.):



Training:

How to summon rescue:

COMPLEX

Equipment required (Fire Dept., rescue team, contracted rescue team):



Training:

How to summon rescue:



STEP 4	RESCUE PROCEDURE
Describe the rescue procedure (including procedure for self-rescue in detail. Use words and diagrams.	



PROJECT RESCUE RECORD (OPTIONAL)

Use this table to maintain a record of the rescue resources, agreements with fire departments, trained personnel on site, and locations where your company has developed rescue plans. This document can be used to show, at a glance, where on your project crews are working under a rescue plan. Update this record as conditions or personnel change.

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT NAME			ı	PROJECT ADDRESS								
FIRE DEPT. PROVIDING RESCUE						WRITTEN THARR				_ YES	5		NO
IDENTIFY RESCUE TRAINED PERSONNEL													
NAME		TITLE		TRAINING			PRIME CONTRACTOR			CONTRACTOR			
RESCUE LEAD			ALTERN	ERNATE LEAD				OFAA					
CONTACT#			CONTA	CT#		CONTAC			ITACT #				
				RESCUE EV	ALUA	TION							
LOCATION		RESCUE OPTIO	NS	MAX. HEIG	HEIGHT # OF WO		KERS	DRII COMPLE		NOTES		TES	
		Ladder/scaffold re Mobile equipmer DEP box rescue Mechanical devic High angle rescue											
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