



Industries [] Constructors [] Deep Foundations [] Equipment Services [] Maritime []

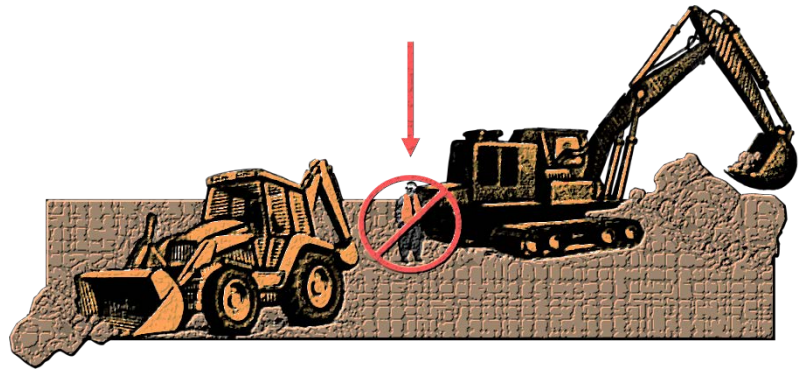
TRAINING DOCUMENTATION FORM

Course Name: (please print neatly)	Course Description: (please print neatly)
Instructor Name: (please print neatly)	HR Training - HATBOX Instructor Signature:
Date: (please print neatly)	<input type="checkbox"/> New Training <input type="checkbox"/> Refresher Training

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Out of the Way

Prevent Struck-by and Caught-between Hazards



STRUCK-BY ACCIDENTS

When a person is forcefully struck by an object, where the force of contact is provided by the object.

CAUGHT-BETWEEN ACCIDENTS

When a person is crushed, pinched, or caught between a moving object and a stationary object, or between two moving objects.

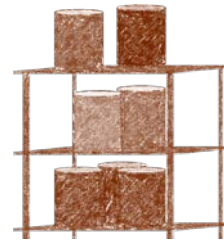
Struck-by Accidents

Workers can be struck-by heavy equipment and moving vehicles, falling or flying objects, and concrete or masonry walls being constructed. These accidents can cause severe physical trauma that may lead to death.

Think about some of the common struck-by hazards that exist on your job...

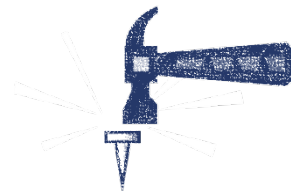
1. Falling Objects – Potential Hazards

- Walking/working below elevated work surfaces
- Materials being moved overhead
- Suspended loads
- Materials stored at elevations or stacked too high



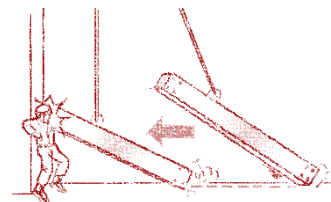
2. Flying Objects – Potential Hazards

- Power tools and hand tools
- Work activities such as pushing, pulling, or prying
- Grinding or striking materials
- Pressurized fluids and air



3. Swinging/Slipping Objects – Potential Hazards

- Cranes lifting and moving loads
- Loads not secured properly
- Inadequate rigging



4. Moving Equipment – Potential Hazards

- Moving heavy equipment/vehicles
- No spotter/flagger (visible)
- Inadequately barricaded work zones

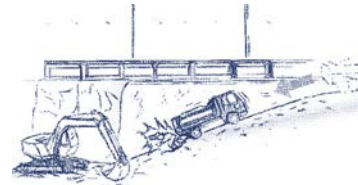


Caught-between Accidents

Workers can be caught-between heavy equipment/moving vehicles and stationary objects, moving parts on machinery, and other pinch points. These accidents can result in injuries like bruises, cuts, amputations and even death.

Think about some common caught-between hazards on your job...

1. Moving Equipment



2. Rotating Equipment



3. Unguarded Parts

4. Equipment Rollovers



5. Equipment Maintenance



6. Rigging Accidents



7. Trench Collapse



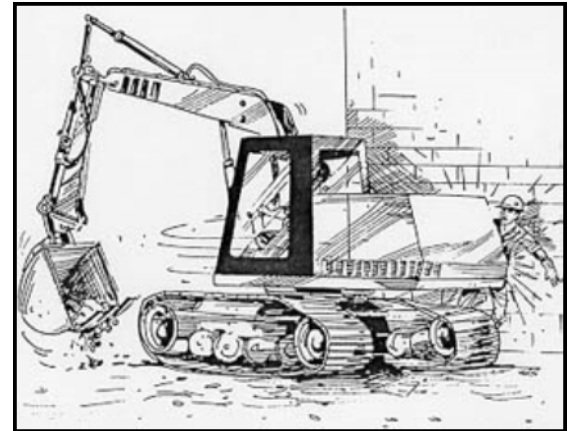
What Are The Risks?

Take a look at the following 2 OSHA FATAL FACTS and ask yourself these 3 questions:

1. Is there a potential for these accidents to happen on your job?
2. Could these accidents have been prevented?
3. What can you learn from these tragedies?

OSHA Fatal Facts - Accident Summary #50

Accident Type:	Caught between Backhoe Superstructure and Concrete Wall
Weather Conditions:	Clear/Cool
Type of Operation:	Excavation Contractor
Size of Work Crew:	9
Collective Bargaining	Yes
Competent Safety Monitor on Site:	No
Safety and Health Program in Effect:	No
Was the Worksite Inspected Regularly:	No
Training and Education Provided:	No
Employee Job Title:	Truck Driver
Age & Sex:	34-Male
Experience at this Type of Work:	Unknown
Time on Project:	4 Days



DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT:

The contractor was operating a trackhoe excavator when an employee attempted to walk between the swinging superstructure of the trackhoe and a concrete wall. As the employee approached the trackhoe from the operator's blind side, the superstructure hit the victim crushing him against the wall.

Inspection Results – Accident Summary #50

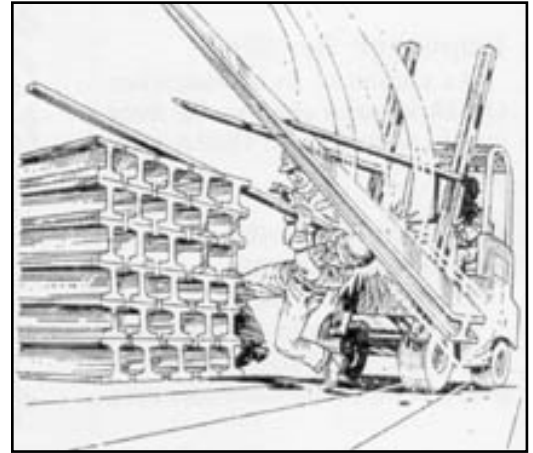
OSHA issued two citations to the employer. One was based on failure to train employees in safe work practices regarding the dangers of construction machinery. The other citation was for failure to erect barricades to prevent entry into a swinging superstructure's radius.

Accident Prevention Recommendations

1. Instruct each employee on the danger of passing between swinging superstructures of large construction equipment and solid objects at the demolition site [29 CFR1926.21(b)(2)].
2. Provide each employee employment and place of employment which are free from recognized hazards causing or likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees [OSH Act Sec. 5(a)(1)].

OSHA Fatal Facts - Accident Summary No. 73

Accident Type:	Struck by/Caught between
Weather Conditions:	Clear/warm
Type of Operation:	Stacking Structural Steel
Size of Work Crew:	6
Competent Safety Monitor on Site:	No
Safety and Health Program in Effect:	No
Was the Worksite Inspected Regularly:	No
Training and Education Provided:	No
Employee Job Title:	Laborer
Age & Sex:	28/male
Experience at this Type of Work:	4 years
Time on Project:	5 weeks



DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT:

Two laborers and a fork lift driver were stacking 40-foot-long I-beams in preparation for structural steel erection. One laborer was placing a 2 X 4 inch wooden spacer on the last I-beam on the stack. The fork lift driver drove up to the stack with another I-beam that was not secured or blocked on the fork lift tines. The I-beam fell from the tines, pinning the laborer between the fallen I beam and the stack of beams.

Inspection Results – Accident Summary #73

As a result of its investigation, OSHA issued citations for two serious violations of OSHA standards.

Accident Prevention Recommendations

The employer must:

1. Instruct each employee in the recognition and avoidance of unsafe conditions and regulations applicable to the work environment to control or eliminate any hazards, in accordance with Title 29 Code of the Federal Regulations (CFR) 1926.21(b)(2).
2. Ensure that proper personal equipment (employee did not wear a seat belt while operating the fork lift) is worn in all operations where there is exposure to hazardous conditions, in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.28(a)
3. Ensure that powered industrial trucks have loads that are stable and secure and that persons are not allowed too close to the elevated portions, in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.602(c)(1)(vi).
4. Ensure that the employer initiates and maintains a safety and health program, in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.20(b)(2)

Struck-by and caught between accidents can be prevented! Identify struck by and caught between hazards BEFORE beginning work tasks on the pre-task plan. Be aware of where struck by and caught between hazards exist. Warn co-workers and alert supervision if you notice hazards. Keep yourself out of the way!

Course Name:		Course Description:	
Struck By Caught Between Hazards		HATbox	
Instructor Name: (please print neatly)		Instructor Signature:	
Employee Name: (please print neatly)		Employee Signature:	
S.S. or Employee #: (please print neatly)	Job #:	Score:	Date:

Struck By and Caught Between Hazards QUIZ

1. True False Being struck by an object does not usually cause physical harm to employees.
2. True False “Struck by” hazards include falling objects, flying objects, swinging/slipping objects, and moving equipment/vehicles.
3. True False When you are working on an elevated surface, you don’t have to worry about people below you being struck by falling objects.
4. True False People should never be allowed to walk or work beneath suspended loads.
5. True False Hand tools are safer than power tools because they don’t cause “flying object” hazards.
6. True False Swinging loads can strike workers and equipment, causing severe injuries or even death.
7. True False Heavy equipment operators don’t have to worry about striking employees as long as they have back up alarms.
8. True False Barricading work zones to keep people out of the way of moving equipment can help prevent “struck by” accidents from occurring.
9. True False Workers can be “caught between” heavy equipment/moving vehicles and stationary objects, moving parts on machinery, and other pinch points.
10. True False “Caught between” injuries are usually minor injuries.
11. True False The rotating superstructure of a crane is only ONE example of the many “caught between” hazards on construction sites.
12. True False Machine guards are meant to protect workers from being caught in or between moving parts, struck by flying debris, and prevent injuries.
13. True False Equipment maintenance should only be performed when the equipment is secured in a safe position (locked out/tagged out).
14. True False Inspecting rigging equipment once a year is the best way to prevent rigging failure.

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