

STRUCK BY HAZARDS IN THE WORKPLACE

STRUCK refers to injuries caused by forcible contact or impact between a person and an object or piece of equipment. These incidents can occur in various environments, including manufacturing sites, where equipment or moving objects pose significant risks.

Common examples of "struck by" incidents include being hit by a falling load, hit by items within the processes, colliding with machinery, or being struck by tools or equipment that are improperly secured or used.

To prevent such injuries, it is crucial to implement safety measures. By prioritizing safety and awareness, workers can reduce the likelihood of these accidents occurring.

EXAMPLES OF STRUCK-BY HAZARDS INCLUDE:

- **MOVING OBJECTS WITHIN THE MANUFACTURING PROCESSES**
- **FLYING OBJECTS**
- **FALLING OBJECTS**
- **SWINGING OBJECTS**



BC Forest Safety

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STRUCK-BY OBJECTS WITHIN MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

- Ensure safeguards are always in place and secure prior to operating equipment
- Never reach into equipment without locking out first
- Understand the process and all moving parts and objects before you start work on new equipment

STRUCK-BY A FLYING OBJECT

These objects can propel with considerable force. Puncture or cutting wounds can result.

Examples of these Hazards:

- Struck-by a nail from a pneumatic nailer
- Struck-by part of a shattered grinding wheel
- Struck-by a broken drill bit
- Struck-by a piece of chipped concrete

Workers can protect themselves from flying objects by:

- Using power tools as the manufacturer intended and do not remove guards.
- Inspect and ring-test grinding wheels before using them.
- Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) like eye and face protection.

STRUCK-BY A FALLING OBJECT

Objects falling off building roofs, scaffolding, aerial lifts, scissors lifts, cranes, and forklifts can strike workers nearby. Gravity will cause the object to travel with speed and force. Broken bones and puncture injuries can occur.

Examples of these Hazards:

- Tools, brick, pipe, lumber

Workers can protect themselves from falling objects by:

- Wearing appropriate toe boards
- Identifying and barricading the areas below work zones
- Use PPE such as hard hats

STRUCK-BY A SWINGING OBJECT

Crushing injuries are often the result of being struck-by the revolving superstructure of a crane, mobile equipment excavator.

Workers can protect themselves from swinging objects by:

- Barricading the swing radius of crane and excavators.
- Observe signage on cranes that identifies the swing hazard areas.

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