

Caught In/Struck By

Caught In/On/Between hazards can cause injuries resulting in a person being squeezed, caught, crushed, pinched, or compressed between two or more objects, or between parts of an object.

Types of Caught In/On/Between Situations

Cave-Ins / Collapses

- Trenches or excavation sites with inadequate wall bracing or benching / sloping.
- Walls collapsing during demolition.
- Scaffolding collapse.

Pinned Between/Crushed

- Machinery that is not Locked Out / Tagged Out.
- Rigging failures resulting in dropped loads.
- Moving equipment that can pin objects against a wall or other equipment.

Entrapped/Caught In

- Machinery that has unguarded moving parts.
- Machinery that is not Locked Out / Tagged Out.



How to Protect Yourself:

- Always be aware of situations where you can become trapped or crushed by an object.
- Use machinery that is properly guarded.
- Use Lockout / Tagout and then verify the machine is in zero energy state.
- Barricade open areas where you can become trapped or crushed.
- Use proper guarding in open excavations and trenches.
- Install adequate bracing, or rigging, to ensure that items do not fall or move unexpectedly.
- Always make eye contact with equipment operators, and never walk behind, or in a swing radius of, machinery.

Struck By hazards can cause injuries resulting from coming into forcible contact with flying, falling, swinging, or rolling objects.

Types of Struck By Situations

Flying/Falling Objects

- Flying object hazards include instances when a piece of material separates from a tool, machine, or other equipment.
- Falling objects from an elevation to a lower level include instances where the injured person is crushed, pinned, or caught under a falling object, other than collapsing material or structures.

Swinging Objects

- When materials are mechanically lifted, they have potential to swing, twist, or turn. This movement can catch workers by surprise, and they could be hit by the swinging load.
- Windy conditions are especially hazardous because the load will swing more. In addition to swinging, loads can slip from their rigging and strike workers.

Rolling Objects

- An object which is rolling, moving, or sliding on the same level at which the worker is located poses a great risk.
- This includes being struck or run over by a moving vehicle without being caught under it, or instances in which the worker is struck by a sliding object or equipment on the same level.

How to Protect Yourself:

- Only use equipment that they are properly trained to use
- Make sure all safety devices on equipment are in good working order
- Never obstruct views by overloading equipment
- Use extra caution with machinery around corners and doorways
- Secure and neatly store loose materials
- Store heavy objects close to the floor
- Secure all loads and lift them evenly
- Never throw materials or tools
- Use debris nets, catch platforms, or canopies to catch or deflect falling objects
- Do not work under loads that have been lifted and always keep a safe distance
- Do not exceed the lifting capacity of cranes and hoists
- Inspect all tools to ensure the protective guards are in good condition
- Wear proper PPE

