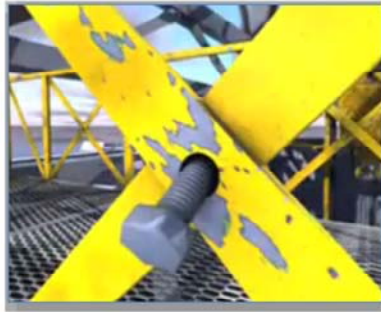


## BOOST 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter Presentation

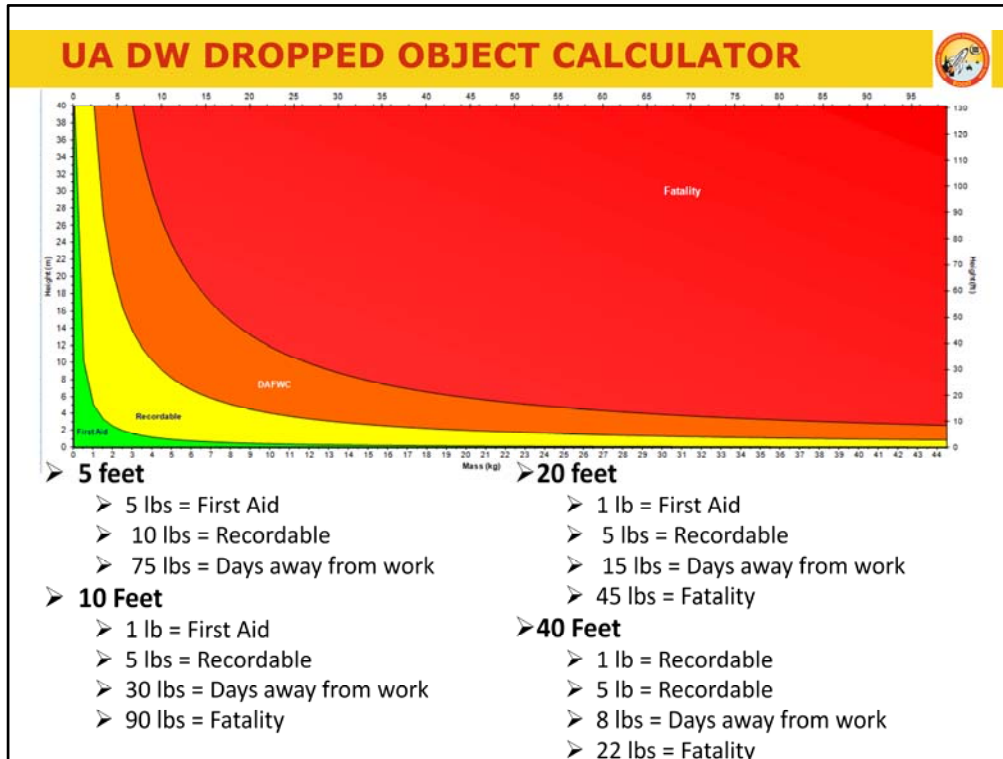


### Dropped Objects



<http://vimeo.com/18453324> Click picture to show presentation

The point of this presentation is to raise awareness of dropped objects and give practical tips and helpful hints to stop objects from dropping.



### Assumptions for use:

1. All potential energy from a object initially at rest is transferred to kinetic energy when dropped.
2. The only acceleration is due to the force of gravity, which is assumed to be constant and essentially at sea level.
3. All energy is assumed to be absorbed by the individual and the PPE.
4. A fatality is the result of the total force required to break both the hard hat as well as the cranium.
5. A DAFWC (Days away from work) is the energy required to break a bone in the shoulder or top of the foot.
6. A medical treatment case is the energy necessary to cause a laceration requiring sutures.
7. The energy levels less than that requiring medical treatment are assumed to fall into the first aid category at worst.
8. The dropped object is assumed to be blunt edged, and whereas shape might be assumed to be spherical, it really only makes a significant difference if the object has a thin flat edge or is shaped like a javelin.
9. The worker with a potential to be struck is 25 - 40 years of age, is a male and weighs approximately 80 kilograms.

## BEST PRACTICES



- Use your dropped objects checklists
- Use tool lanyards , tool bags and backpacks
- Barricade areas below when working at heights
- Lay mats / fire blankets to catch small objects when working with small objects & / or up in racks
- Be aware of objects YOU MAY NOT have placed in cable trays etc
- On scaffolding consider putting up the orange netting to contain objects
- Hazard hunts before & after each break
- Be extra careful when dismantling scaffolding – toe boards and floor boards have a tendency to want to fly!

## 5 X 360°



- Do a pre-job walk around – but those that are getting up in the racks – or on scaffolding – once they are “up” they should do a 5 x 360° - 5 feet out – look up, down, left, right, front & back – looking for objects that could become a dropped object (or any kind of hazard!)

