



Training Solutions, Delivered!

THE LINE OF FIRE

Non-Graphic

**Leader's Guide, Fact Sheet
& Quiz**

Item Number: 3843

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This easy-to-use Leader's Guide is provided to assist in conducting a successful presentation.

PREPARING FOR THE MEETING

Here are a few suggestions for using this program:

- a) Review the contents of the Fact Sheet that immediately follows this page to familiarize yourself with the program topic and the training points discussed in the program. The Fact Sheet also includes a list of Program Objectives that details the information that participants should learn from watching the program.
- b) If required by your organization, make an attendance record to be signed by each participant to document the training to be conducted.
- c) Prepare the area and equipment to be used for the training. Make sure the watching environment is comfortable and free from outside distractions. Also, ensure that participants can see and hear the TV screen or computer monitor without obstructions.
- d) Make copies of the Review Quiz included at the end of this Leader's Guide to be completed by participants at the conclusion of the presentation. Be aware that the page containing the answers to the quiz comes before the quiz itself, which is on the final page.

CONDUCTING THE PRESENTATION

- a) Begin the meeting by welcoming the participants. Introduce yourself and give each person an opportunity to become acquainted if there are new people joining the training session.
- b) Introduce the program by its title and explain to participants what they are expected to learn as stated in the Program Objectives of the Fact Sheet.
- c) Play the program without interruption. Upon completion, lead discussions about your organization's specific policies regarding the subject matter. Make sure to note any unique hazards associated with the program's topic that participants may encounter while performing their job duties at your facility.
- d) Hand out copies of the review quiz to all of the participants and make sure each one completes it before concluding the training session.

3843 THE LINE OF FIRE *Non-Graphic* FACT SHEET

LENGTH: 13 MINUTES

PROGRAM SYNOPSIS:

The line separating safety from danger is sometimes quite small. To avoid crossing that line, we must 1) always be aware of the hazards around us; 2) understand the machines and operations in our work areas; and 3) take the time to think about the possible consequences that may result from where we place our bodies or the actions we perform. When we do this, we can avoid suddenly finding ourselves in the "line of fire."

This program discusses many workplace hazards and outlines general principles that can help employees prevent these hazards from causing serious injuries and deaths. Featured are several incidents that illustrate the consequences of not noticing when we are in harm's way. Topics include hazards presented by gravity, moving machinery, flying debris and projectiles, automated equipment, moving vehicles, contact with stationary hazards and the importance of observation and feedback.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

After watching the program, the participant will be able to explain the following:

- Why we must be aware of the hazards presented by tension and gravity;
- Why we must be alert when working around moving machinery, automated equipment and other potential hazards;
- How observation and feedback can improve safety and keep hazard awareness at the forefront.

INSTRUCTIONAL CONTENT:

SUDDEN RELEASE OF TENSION

A supervisor asked Troy Loadholt to cut off the bands that bound some pallets of work material. When Troy cut the first sharp metal band with some shears, it flew away with enough force to inflict a nasty cut to his elbow. He had no idea that the sudden release of tension could cause this to happen; he didn't realize he had placed himself in the line of fire.

- The sudden release of tension can be hazardous.
- Tension is a specific type of stored energy and can be found in many forms, such as springs, chains, lifting straps and tie-downs.
- Always position yourself out of harm's way and be prepared for a sudden release of tension.

HAZARDS PRESENTED BY GRAVITY

At the end of his shift at the steel plant, Scott Tucker needed to advance a large water pipe down to the loading area so he could go home. Instead of waiting for the pipe hauler to return to the area, he decided to rock the pipe and kick out the chocks. He assumed the pipe would roll down the line so it could be loaded and that he could get out of the way when it started to roll. He realized too late that he had placed himself in the line of fire as he was unable to move out of the pipe's path before it rolled over and crushed his leg.

- Gravity is another type of stored energy that must be considered a potential hazard.
- For example, a large roll-up door is held up by a spring and a few moving parts; any failure could cause it to come crashing down. Standing under it places you in the line of fire. Rather than pass under it, use a pedestrian door instead.
- Gravity is a constant force that we often restrain by using various devices, such as chocks, blocks and valves. Removing these devices without considering what may happen next can be a crushing decision.
- Other examples of gravity becoming a hazard include items dropping from material handling equipment, materials falling from conveyors and elevated platforms or materials falling when stacked too high.
- Stay alert for these types of situations and avoid them.

MOVING MACHINERY

- Moving machinery can present various dangers. When working around any type of moving machinery, it's important to understand the movement and the actions of the machine.
- Don't hesitate to ask for assistance to be sure you understand the various hazards presented by the machinery in your work area.
- Many machine hazards can be controlled by guards, electric beams, pressure mats and other safety devices, but do not depend on them for your protection.
- Often it is the combination of two mistakes that leads to an injury, such as the guard being removed and a hand being placed near the turning gears of a machine.
- Remember, moving equipment has no brain, but you do. You must use it to avoid placing your body in the line of fire.
- Don't be fooled by parts that aren't moving; a machine can start up at any time unless it has been properly shutdown and removed from service.
- Even when you are controlling the action, having your fingers in the line of fire is an injury waiting to happen.

Freddy Jones needed to use a crane to lift some work materials. He was in a hurry and was trying to free the hook from another load so he could move the crane to his area. Freddy attempted to lower the hook with one hand while trying to free it with the other. When he hit the up button instead of the down, he discovered just how quickly a line of fire injury can occur as his finger was caught and severed between the hook and the sling holding the load.

FLYING DEBRIS & PROJECTILES

- Another "line of fire" hazard we must consider is flying debris. There are many operations we perform that create flying debris and projectiles.
- Before starting these types of operations, make sure to protect yourself by wearing the proper protective equipment and performing the task in a safe manner.
- As the operator, it is your responsibility to know where the debris is going and that no bystanders are in harm's way.
- All workers should understand that projectiles can be thrown from these types of operations and that a safe distance must be maintained. Coming too close, especially without wearing proper protection, places you in the line of fire.
- If tools, parts or other loose items are stored where they may fall into rotating equipment, they can become projectiles. Be aware of this hazard and keep it in mind when scanning your work area for potential hazards.
- For example, before using a drill press, take a quick look to make sure the key was not left in the chuck. Once the press gets up to speed, the key can fly out with great force.

OPENING/CLOSING ENERGY CONTROL DEVICES

- Any time we open or close various types of energy control devices, such as an electrical disconnect or a valve in a pressurized system, there is a potential hazard that must be considered.
- When an energized electrical switch is opened or closed, there is the potential for some type of electrical arc flash to occur.
- This is why qualified electricians are trained to stand to the side when performing this function so they are not in the line of fire of an arc flash.
- Similarly, when opening valves that may be under pressure, also stand to the side so you are not exposed to a high-pressure release.
- Standing to the side when opening switches and valves is a good practice that can help keep us out of harm's way.

AUTOMATED EQUIPMENT

- Understand that many machines and processes start automatically without regard for anyone who happens to be in the way.
- For example, air compressors start automatically when the pressure in the storage tank drops too far.
- Some types of crushers, bailers and shredders start automatically when an object is detected by proximity sensors.
- There are countless types of automated and robotic systems used in various manufacturing operations.
- This is why we must be aware of the potential movements of the automated equipment in our workplaces and take precautions not to place ourselves in the path of travel.

MOVING VEHICLES

Lanny Powell was taking a shortcut through an area where heavy equipment was in operation. He knew pedestrians were not supposed to pass through this area, but he thought it would be okay just this once. Just as he got behind the tire of a large construction vehicle, the driver decided to back up and Lanny was crushed to death. The driver had no way to know Lanny was behind him; Lanny placed himself directly in the line of fire.

- Similar incidents happen each year when workers are injured by forklifts, cranes, utility carts and automobiles.
- Most equipment operators are taught that pedestrians have the right of way, but that only applies if the operator is aware of your presence.
- Pedestrians should treat these types of vehicles just like any other piece of unpredictable automated equipment and stay clear.

CONTACT WITH STATIONARY HAZARDS

- Avoiding the “line of fire” usually means avoiding moving parts, but since we also move about the workplace, we must make sure that our motion doesn’t bring us into contact with a stationary hazard.
- Various items may be extremely cold or hot and inadvertent contact can cause injury.
- Unprotected contact with certain chemicals can cause various ailments.
- Contact with exposed live electrical parts can be fatal.

OBSERVATION & FEEDBACK

- Some companies have formal programs of observation in which employees observe a job being performed, paying specific attention to any hazards or unsafe conditions that may result.
- It’s important to understand that these types of observations are aimed solely at uncovering potentially unsafe conditions and are not used to evaluate or discipline employees.
- No matter if you are the person observing or being observed, your best effort and participation are required if safety is to be improved.
- You don’t have to have a formal program to take advantage of this type of observation and feedback.
- For example, anytime an experienced worker shares knowledge with a newer worker; whenever an employee makes a safety suggestion to a supervisor; each time a maintenance crew evaluates and discusses the safest way to perform a complex task, experience and observation are being used to improve safety and keep hazard awareness in the forefront.

THE LINE OF FIRE *Non-Graphic*

ANSWERS TO THE REVIEW QUIZ

1. b

2. c

3. b

4. c

5. a

6. a

7. a

8. b

9. b

THE LINE OF FIRE *Non-Graphic*
REVIEW QUIZ

The following questions are provided to determine how well you understand the information presented in this program.

Name _____ Date _____

1. _____ is a specific type of stored energy and can be found in many forms, including springs, chains, lifting straps and tie-downs.
 - a. Gravity
 - b. Tension
 - c. Suspension
 - d. None of the above

2. Which of the following is NOT an example of gravity becoming a hazard?
 - a. Items dropping from material handling equipment
 - b. Roll-up doors crashing down due to part failure
 - c. Lifting straps suddenly releasing tension
 - d. Materials falling when stacked too high

3. You can depend on guards, electric beams, pressure mats and other safety devices to protect you from hazards.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. When performing any operations that may create flying debris, protect yourself by _____.
 - a. Wearing the proper protective equipment
 - b. Performing the task in a safe manner
 - c. Both of the above

5. Machine operators are responsible for keeping bystanders out of the path of flying debris.
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. Qualified electricians are trained to _____ when opening or closing an energized electrical switch to avoid being in the line of fire of an arc flash.
 - a. Stand to the side
 - b. Kneel
 - c. Hold their breath
 - d. Use a body shield

7. Air compressors start automatically when the pressure in the storage tank drops too low.
 - a. True
 - b. False

8. Avoiding the line of fire only refers to moving parts or equipment, not stationary hazards.
 - a. True
 - b. False

9. What is the purpose of an observation program, where an employee is observed performing their job?
 - a. To determine if a worker needs to be disciplined
 - b. To uncover potentially unsafe conditions
 - c. To evaluate the employee's dedication to safety