



Training Solutions, Delivered!

STRUCK-BY HAZARDS IN CONSTRUCTION

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

Item Number: 5247
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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.

5247 STRUCK-BY HAZARDS IN CONSTRUCTION FACT SHEET

LENGTH: 4:23 MINUTES

PROGRAM SYNOPSIS:

Struck-By Hazards are one of the leading causes of injuries and fatalities in construction and are one of OSHA's "Fatal Four" construction hazards. "Struck-by" injuries such as broken bones, bruises and blunt force trauma occur when any type of an object or piece of equipment makes forcible contact with an employee. Always keep in mind that hardhats, safety glasses and steel-toed boots provide critical protection from struck-by hazards on construction sites and must be worn when required. Struck-by hazards are divided into the following groups: flying objects, falling objects, swinging objects and rolling objects.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

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

- What a struck-by injury is;
- Why PPE is a vital part of keeping you safe;
- Why being aware of surroundings is important;
- The types of struck-by hazards and how to prevent them from occurring.

INSTRUCTIONAL CONTENT:

STRUCK-BY HAZARDS IN CONSTRUCTION

- Struck-By Hazards are one of the leading causes of injuries and fatalities in construction and are one of OSHA's "Fatal Four" construction hazards.
- "Struck-by" injuries such as broken bones, bruises and blunt force trauma occur when any type of an object or piece of equipment makes forcible contact with an employee.
- Always keep in mind that hardhats, safety glasses and steel-toed boots provide critical protection from struck-by hazards on construction sites and must be worn when required.
- Struck-by hazards are divided into the following groups: flying objects, falling objects, swinging objects, and rolling objects.
- Flying object hazards are created when something has been thrown or propelled across the worksite.
- Common examples include projectiles from nail guns or pneumatic and powder-actuated tools, airborne materials from grinders or cleaning with compressed air, pieces sent flying from damaged, cracked or splintered tools, debris from jack hammers, masonry saws and other construction equipment.
- To prevent flying object injuries, reduce compressed air pressure to 30 PSI or less by using an approved safety nozzle. Inspect hand tools before use and do not use tools with damaged handles or mushroomed heads.
- Never point a nail gun or similar projectile tool at anyone and do not fire this type of tool into any surface where the nail or fastener could pass through and hit someone on the other side. Before using saws, drills, grinders, etc., make sure you have checked the area around you for the presence of other workers.
- Falling object hazards on a construction site include tools or pieces of material falling from upper levels, work platforms, scaffolding or unprotected edges. Also, hoists and lifting devices can fail and suddenly drop their loads dangerously to the ground.
- To avoid falling object injuries, never walk or work underneath or next to a suspended load; always keep well clear. Don't stand under a ladder while someone is working above and only climb ladders one person at a time. Use tool-tethering devices to prevent tools from falling while climbing or working. Don't stack stored materials too high and secure items that may shift or move with tie down straps or by other means.

- Swinging object hazards are created by hoisted materials moving about in the air, heavy equipment traveling or pivoting during operation and hinged items such as heavy doors or dumpster lids swinging open or dropping.
- To protect yourself from swinging object injuries, always stay well clear of mobile equipment and vehicles during operation. Make note of the swing radius of any equipment operating nearby and stay out of this hazardous area.
- When operating any hinged item, keep hands and other body parts well clear of the pinch points. Secure or brace any type of hinged object if you must place yourself into the line of fire.
- Rolling object hazards exist when items such as tanks, cylinders and pipes roll, move or slide unexpectedly when stored on a slope without being secured, stacked in an unstable manner or become unstable when a securing mechanism is removed. Moving vehicles are also considered a rolling object hazard.
- To prevent rolling object injuries, make sure you to follow proper unloading procedures and make sure you are standing out of the line of fire. Always secure pipes and other construction materials that can roll.
- Never store tanks or cylinders on their side. Keep them upright so they cannot roll. Workers should never stand directly behind equipment where the operator cannot see them, and equipment operators should always check behind the vehicle before backing up.
- Construction workers must be able to recognize and avoid these various “Struck-By” hazards and follow the safe work practices and procedures required to prevent injuries and fatalities.

STRUCK-BY HAZARDS IN CONSTRUCTION

ANSWERS TO THE REVIEW QUIZ

1. c

2. c

3. a

STRUCK-BY HAZARDS IN CONSTRUCTION
REVIEW QUIZ

Name _____ Date _____

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

1. Which of the following best describes a struck-by injury?
 - a. When a person falls from an upper level to a lower level
 - b. When someone is caught or pinned between two or more objects
 - c. When an object or piece of equipment makes forcible contact with an employee
 - d. When a person makes contact with energized sources

2. Which of the following is not a type of struck-by hazard?
 - a. Flying objects
 - b. Falling objects
 - c. Stationary objects
 - d. Swinging objects
 - e. Rolling objects

3. A projectile from a nail gun is an example of a _____.
 - a. Flying object
 - b. Falling object
 - c. Swinging object
 - d. Rolling object