



NGFA Safety Tips: Vehicle Struck-By

...Committed to promoting safety and health in the workplace...

"...Since 2012, of all fatalities OSHA has investigated in Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri, 20 percent have involved struck-by vehicle hazards," said Marcia Drumm, OSHA Region VII Administrator. "Employers must do more to prevent these tragedies including evaluating their workplaces to identify and eliminate hazards, and training employees to recognize hazardous conditions."

Be Aware of Struck-by Hazards During Harvest

Struck-by injuries and fatalities involve conventional vehicles, forklifts, semi-trucks and other moving industrial equipment, such as cranes and yard trucks. With harvest in full swing and additional traffic occurring at facilities, certain precautions should be taken to ensure a safe work environment for both your employees and customers. The OSHA General Industry and Grain Handling Standard do not have specific motor vehicle requirements for the commercial grain handling industry. However, the agency's Construction Standard has a specific section addressing the issue which can be found in the Reference Corner on page 2.

During harvest, many types of grain hauling conveyances enter a facility to cross the scales and dump the load at the unloading pits. In addition, facilities operate mobile equipment like pay loaders, tractors and skid steers that require specific training and precautions.

With the increased mobile and personnel traffic at facilities, there is a greater risk to those who do not take the appropriate steps to mitigate the hazard by implementing practical preventive measures, such as those listed below.

According to OSHA, "Struck" is defined as: injuries produced by forcible contact or impact between the injured person and an object or piece of equipment. 04/2011 OSHA Construction Focus Four Training

Hazards and Control Measures of Operating Mobile Equipment...

HAZARD: Operating Mobile Equipment	CONTROL MEASURE TO ADDRESS RISK
Driving mobile equipment at work	Wear a seat belt, look in the direction of travel and conduct proper training.
Driving mobile equipment that is not properly maintained	Conduct a vehicle inspection prior to every shift. Don't operate defective equipment.
Driving mobile equipment in reverse gear	Whenever possible, utilize a ground guide to signal when backing up if the rear view is obstructed. The mobile equipment must have an audible alarm that can be heard above the surrounding noise.
Parking on an incline	Use the parking brake and chock the wheels.
Using lifting or dumping devices	Clear all personnel. Always lower or block blades.
Carrying / lifting heavy loads	Don't exceed the equipment's load or lift capacity.

- The NGFA is committed to promoting safety and health in the workplace, and shares the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA's) commitment to protecting employees.
- The NGFA's extensive efforts to enhance safety include unprecedented research and education efforts launched in the early 1980s that helped lead to a dramatic reduction in the number of fire and explosion incidents in commercial grain-handling facilities.
- Each year, NGFA jointly sponsors regional safety seminars with affiliated state and regional grain and feed associations. The one-day conferences focus on keeping grain handling employees physically safe.



National Grain and Feed Association

www.ngfa.org

Hazards and Control Measures for Pedestrian Traffic...

HAZARD: Working around mobile equipment.	CONTROL MEASURE TO ADDRESS RISK: *Consider the use of Hi-Visibility clothing for all employees who work outside around mobile equipment.
Walking throughout the facility	Stay in designated walking areas. Wear Hi-Visibility clothing and PPE.
Walking around stationary vehicles	Always have an escape route. Make eye contact with the vehicle operator. Maintain a safe distance in front and to the rear of the vehicle. Hi-Vis clothing and reflective PPE.
Ground guiding for an equipment operator	Never walk backwards. Maintain a visual of the operator's mirrors or direct site. Establish that if the operator can't see you, they immediately stop. Hi-Vis clothing and PPE.
Stationary work on foot	Stay in designated work area. Consider barricading, appropriate signage, and floor markings. Hi-Vis clothing.
Door or walk way exits into driveways	Mark swing radius of doors. Post signage with warning. Barricade walk ways into safe direction of travel.
Mounting and dismounting of mobile equipment	Never step onto or off of moving equipment. Always use three points of contact with the equipment and/or surface.

Ensuring that walkways are appropriately marked and that correct signage is posted can increase employees' awareness that a hazard may be present in the area. It also communicates to machine operators that people are on foot in the area, and that they should adhere to the posted speed signage and stay within their operational space.



*foot traffic and vehicle lines



*designated walkways and working area



*barricades can protect stationary employees as well as guide them to a desired route, signage warns of exits leading into traffic areas.



NGFA Reference Corner

OSHA Construction Focus Four: Struck By Hazards

[CLICK HERE](#)

OSHA 'Struck-By' Hazards Trainer Guide

[CLICK HERE](#)

OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Signs, Signals, Barricading: Subpart G Motor Vehicles, Mechanized Equipment: Subpart O

[CLICK HERE](#)

OSHA Hazard Identification Training Tool

[CLICK HERE](#)

NGFA Upcoming Events



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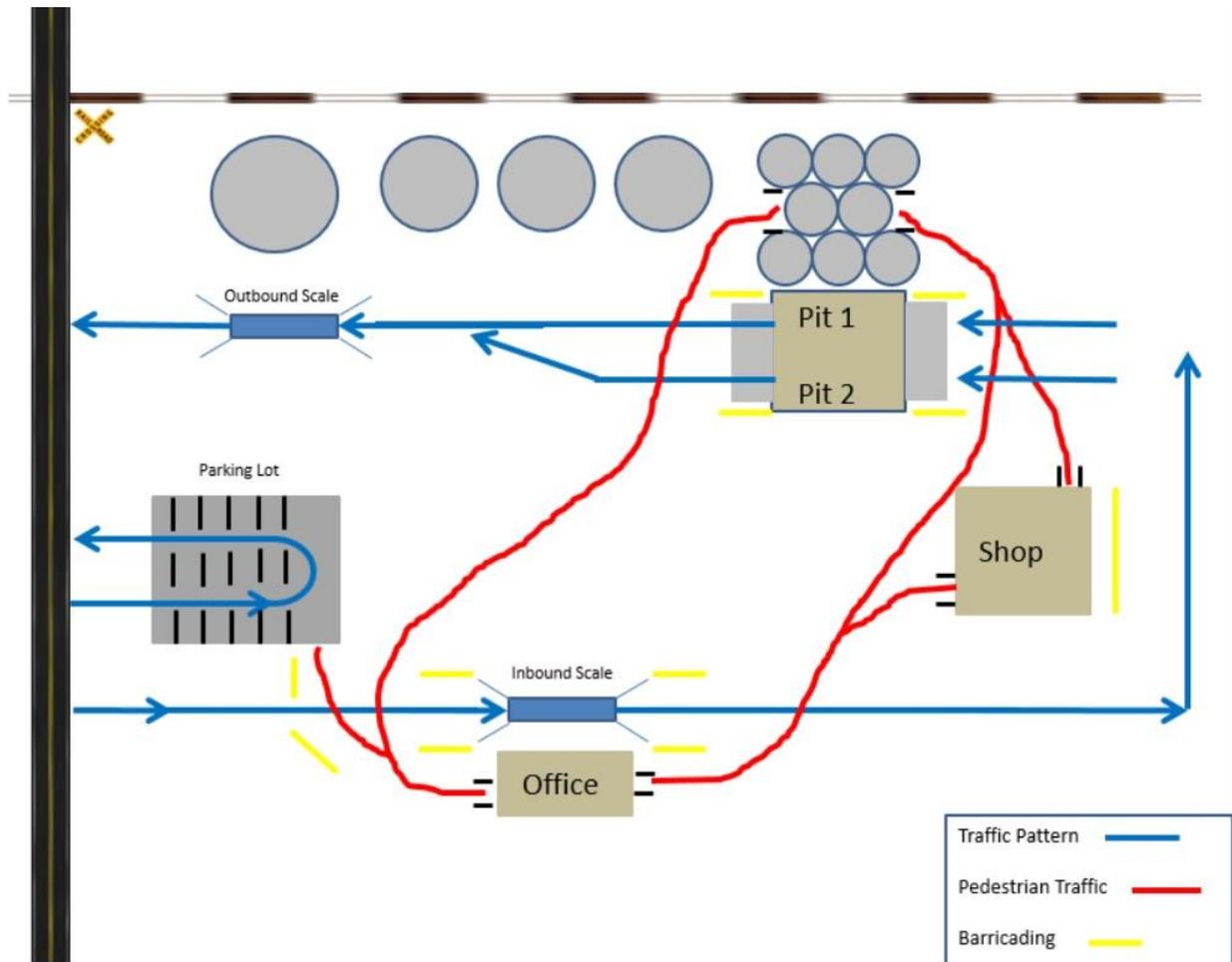
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Hazards and Control Measures for Pedestrian traffic (continued)...

Developing an overlay of your facility will help in the training of new employees, as well show machine operators their designated route through the facility. Facility maps can be posted at dump pits and the scale area. Discussions around blind cross ways and exits leading into traffic areas can aid in deciding what signage is to be posted wear and where barricades could be best used.



More safety information at www.ngfa.org

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