



Line of Fire/Body Positioning

Onshore Projects

Why Are We Here?

- Our People Are Getting Hurt
- We Want to Get Everyone's Attention
- We Need To Work On Staying out of the Line of Fire
- Our Onshore Projects BBSM Observation data has flagged Line of Fire/incorrect body positioning as at risk behaviour, there is a direct link between lack of hazard recognition and related incidents.

Recent Incidents In Projects related to body positioning

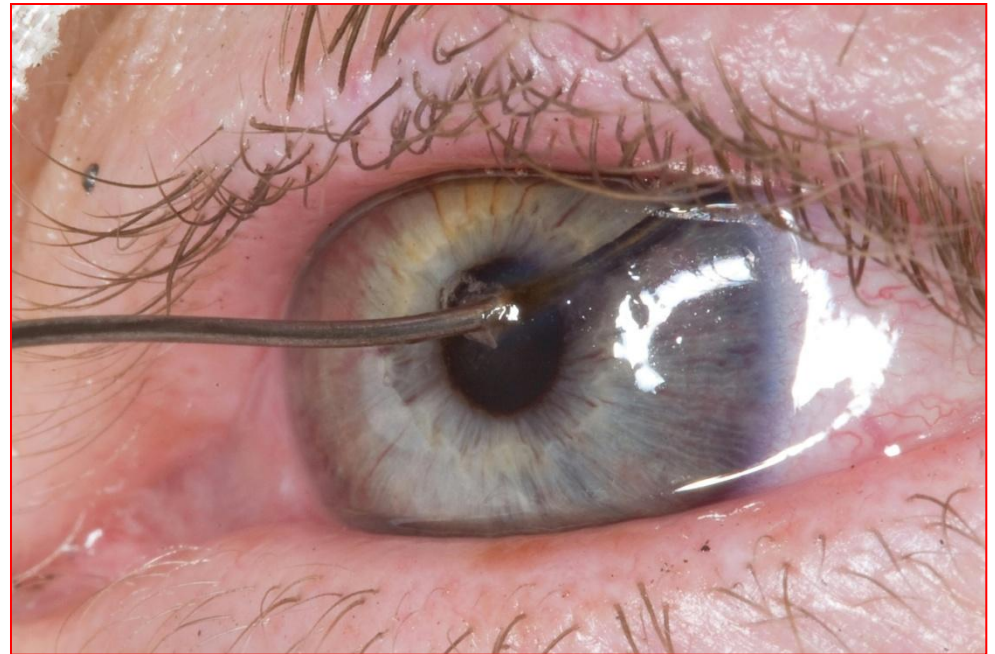
- #537201-MTC- Waterton, MTC-SCAFFOLD WORKER CUTS HAND WITH HANDSAW
- #552111-Groundbirch-MTC - WORKER PINCHES THUMB BETWEEN PIPE AND SUPPORT CONE
- #552349-Pinedale-MTC-EMPLOYEE SPRAYED IN EYES WITH DRILLING MUD

What is "Line of Fire"?

You put yourself **in the line of fire** when you place yourself, or any body part in a position where you are DIRECTLY exposed to (stored) energy

Description

When your eyes are placed " **in the line of fire**" with a wire brush wheel this is the result



Line of Fire" Examples [-click here for video](#)

Description

"Line of Fire" events come in many different forms, but the basics are always the same



"Line of Fire" Examples



Description

Workers assigned tasks near welding/cutting/grinding operations must be aware of hazards and keep out of **the line of fire**



“Line of Fire” Examples

Description

This classic example shows an employee placing himself **in the line of fire** between the load and a fixed object



Rotating Machine Hazards

- Crushed hands and arms, severed fingers, blindness -- the list of possible machinery-related injuries is as long as it is horrifying.
- *The point of operation*: that point where work is performed on the material, such as cutting, shaping, boring, or forming of stock, is the most likely place for serious injury.
- Rotating motion can be dangerous; even smooth, slowly rotating shafts can grip clothing, and through mere skin contact force an arm or hand into a dangerous position. Injuries due to contact with rotating parts can be severe.
- Collars, couplings, cams, clutches, flywheels, shaft ends, spindles, meshing gears, and horizontal or vertical shafting are some examples of common rotating mechanisms which may be hazardous. The danger increases when projections such as set screws, bolts, nicks, abrasions, and projecting keys or setscrews are exposed on rotating parts.
- A recent injury occurred during the polishing of stock to make welding coupons for welding practice.
- The two ends of sanding paper were held too close together enabling the shaft to grab the paper and the worker's gloved thumb pulling the arm into the machine.
- The worker suffered a severe compound fracture to both bones in the arm along with a number of small cuts and contusions.

Only trained personnel should work around/on rotating equipment.

Rotating Machine Hazards



Situations we don't think of?

- The aerosol can was placed in the glove box prior to the weekend and left there, external temperature was in the 90s.
- Sometime during the two-day weekend, the can heated up enough to cause it to rupture and blow out of the glove box. When the can ruptured, it apparently blew the glove box door off and bounced around the cab of the truck striking the windshield and the rear of the seat.
- The temperature in the truck with the windows closed was approximately 155 degrees F, which greatly exceeded the manufacture's recommendations for storage condition

Aerosol Cans

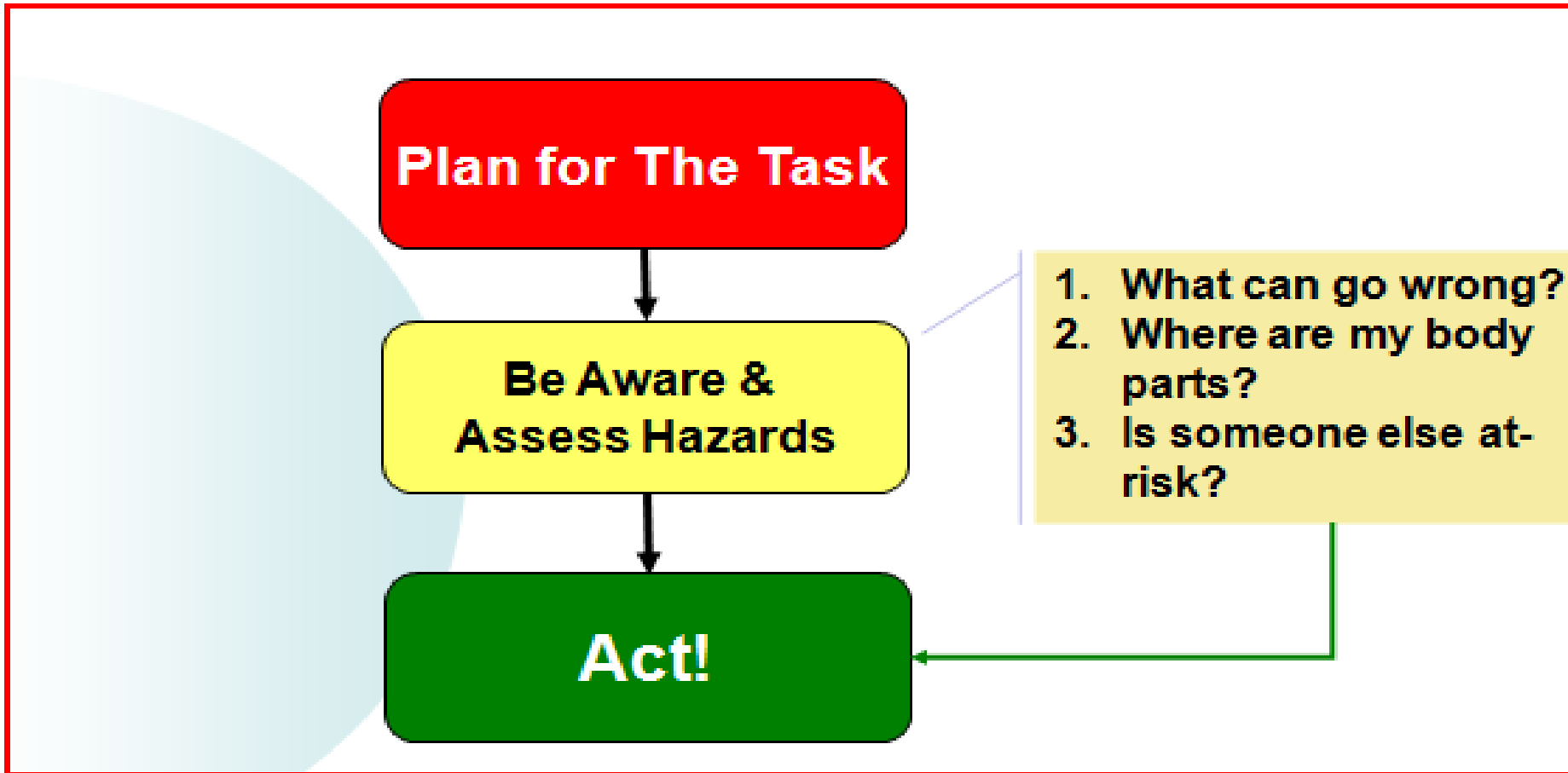


Problem Areas

Some common tasks that can lead to “Line of Fire” situations:

- You working in close proximity with moving equipment (vehicles, cranes, lifts, etc.)
- You rigging loads, especially when receiving loads and handling rigging
- Working with hand tools
- Welding and grinding operations
- Your task involves (or creates) pinch points

What Can We Do?



Keys to Success

- Engaged Leaders
- Sound Plans Executed
- Proper & Adequate Tools/Equipment
- Workers – Knowledgeable & Fit For Duty
- Maintain Situational Awareness
- Visible & Accessible Supervision
- Be Your Brothers/Sisters Keepers
- Understand WE want Safe Execution
– *no job is worth your blood*

When You Go Back To Work

Supervisors/Foremen

- Assess hazards: “Which tasks could create line of fire opportunities or at-risk body positioning?”

Crews

While working, ask yourself:

- Am I, or any part of my body in the “**line of fire**” (stored energy, immovable objects, moving equipment, sparks, etc).
- If yes, **stop** and find another way
- If you observe a coworker at-risk – say/do something, intervene!

We Must Reverse The Trend

1. We must look out for one another
2. We must do something when we see any chance of injury
3. We must keep our body/body parts away from harmful situations

Maintain your situational awareness and keep out of the **Line of Fire**

Always keep yourself out of the line of fire

- Know your surroundings and identify potential hazards even if they seem unlikely
- Take the time to “pause” and always consider the consequences and worst case scenarios
- Pay attention to signage

Consider the “what ifs”

- What if the knife slips? Is any part of my body in the way?
- What if this is under tension? Will I be struck if released?
- What if I take a shortcut? Do you really save time and money?

Discussion:

