

**Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southeast**

**SAFETY STAND-DOWN**

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**Accident Type:** CAUGHT BETWEEN MACHINERY &  
**Injury:** FATALITY  
**Damage:** NONE  
**Type of Work:** TRENCH/INSTALL 72 INCH CONCRETE PIPE  
**Equipment:** CAT FRONT END LOADER MODEL 938G



**DESCRIPTION OF THE ACCIDENT:**

- ◆ Employee/laborer assisting front end operator installing 72 inch concrete pipe. A front end loader was equipped with a manufacturer approved hydraulic clamping device. The pipe was held in place until the rigging equipment could be installed for hoisting into the trench by an excavator. While the load was suspended, the operator exited the equipment to replace geo-tech fabric that had apparently become disengaged from the pipe. For some unknown reason, the hydraulic clamping device was in the “open” position no longer restraining the pipe on the forks. Pipe rolled off the forks of the hydraulic clamping system and an employee was crushed between the rolling pipe and excavator superstructure. Operator removed from project.

**IN-HOUSE WORKFORCE:**

- ◆ Verify competent person for excavations have received competent person training and all training is documented.
- ◆ Verify all workers have received excavation training as required by OSHA and OPNAV inst. 5100.23G

**CONTRACTORS:**

- ◆ Conduct safety stand down of all excavation work on all construction sites, document stand down on daily production report.
- ◆ Competent person must re-inspect every piece of mobile equipment on site in accordance with USACOE EM 385-1-1 16.A.01 and document using the ACOE form “Safety Inspection Checklist for Machinery and Mechanized Equipment”.
- ◆ Verify and document on daily reports competent persons for excavation meet requirements of EM 385 and specification section O13529.
- ◆ Verify and attach daily equipment checklist to each daily reports.
- ◆ Verify that Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) forms are not generic. AHAs must identify principal steps involve in accordance with 01.A.13(a) and contain details that are specific to the work.

**Note on OSHA 10 and 30 hour cards.** OSHA cards in no way make anyone “competent” in excavation safety, electrical work, fall protection or an area where an occupational safety and health standard requires a competent person. The syllabus for these classes provides the OSHA instructor to contribute one-hour of instruction on each OSHA subpart. This in no way qualifies anyone to be competent on the topic. I’m speaking as someone who was an OSHA Instructor at Eastern Michigan University. Many legitimate competent person trenching/excavation classes last anywhere from four to eight hours. That is four to eight hours expended on one OSHA subpart. OSHA cards are designed to improve an individuals hazard recognition skills and a better understanding of the standards for project safety tours.