



Incident or Event

PBX Truck Service recently shared their method for preventing a bottle-jack from slipping off during pin and bushing replacement. Simple devices (pictured below) have been manufactured to ensure both top and base of the jack remain properly seated on the spring and frame, preventing the spring from posing a pinch/crush hazard to the hands of technicians.



Outcomes

Prevention of severe pinch/crush injuries to the fingers/hand.

Causal Factors

Adequate Hazard Identification & Control – The employer has identified risk and implemented both physical and administrative controls to address the hazard.

Shared Learning

Assess Risk – incident prevention depends on understanding the hazard associated with a job and gauging the risk. By doing this an employer can ensure controls are suitable.



Multiple controls are often the best strategy to reduce risk – the strengths of one type of control can compensate for the weaknesses of another.

Discussion

Leaders should review the above at a meeting and use the following questions to engage their teams to identify similar hazards. Leaders should note answers, follow up, implement corrective actions, and positively reinforce worker responsiveness.

1. Where do we have similar hazards?

2. Where do we or have we performed similar tasks or processes?

3. Which of the causes associated with the incident are common in our facility?

4. Where else can we apply the shared learning?

5. For any similar hazards in our workplace, what is the level of risk?

Likelihood	Likely	Medium Risk	High Risk	Extreme Risk
	Unlikely	Low Risk	Medium Risk	High Risk
	Highly Unlikely	Minimal Risk	Low Risk	Medium Risk
		Slightly Harmful	Harmful	Extremely Harmful
		Consequences		



6. What can we do to eliminate or reduce the risk?

Hazard	Risk (R/Y/G)	Control Plan	Due Date

SIGN: Workers Involved in this Shared Learning exercise:

Name	Signature	Date