A 27 year old male employee was fatally injured when he was crushed between the railing of a scissor lift and a mezzanine outer support beam while installing insulation on duct work. On the day of the incident, the victim was working alone installing insulation around duct work using a Dyna-Mite Work Platform scissor lift. The duct work could only be accessed through a small opening approximately eighteen inches high by thirty one inches wide under the mezzanine deck between the vertical beams, an electrical junction box, and piping. In efforts to reach the area, the victim positioned himself leaning backwards out of the scissor lift with his back resting across the lift upper guard rails. At some point while installing the insulation the victim became pinned between the scissor lift upper guard rail and the bottom of the mezzanine outer support beam. During the investigation, it was determined that the control console on the scissor lift was missing the guard that prevents the inadvertent activation of the lowering and rising of the work platform. The control console was found hanging on the opposite side of the lift from the victim's work position. The most likely scenario is that the victim contacted the unguarded control console with his foot while attempting to position himself leaning backwards out of the lift.

Citation(s) as Originally Issued

A complete inspection was conducted at the accident scene. Some of the items cited may not directly relate to the fatality.

Citation 1 Item 1

equipment: a) no guard around control switches; b) lower controls not functioning; c) an hydraulic oil leak; & d) tethered control box emergency stop switch cover. Among other methods, one feasible and acceptable abatement method to correct this hazard is to perform preventative maintenance according to the manufacturers specifications, and repair or replace damaged or faulty scissor lift components according to	controls not functioning; c) an hydraulic oil leak; & d) tethered control box emergency stop switch cover. Among other methods, one feasible and acceptable abatement method to correct this hazard is to perform preventative maintenance according to the manufacturers specifications, and repair or
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Citation 2 Item 1

the inside at all times without keys, tools, or special
knowledge. In that an emergency exit door was found with a
defective panic bar, and locked with a slide bolt door lock in
the northeast corner of the fabrication building.

Citation 2 Item 2

29 CFR 1910.132(e)	Defective or damaged personal protective equipment shall not
	be used. In that an employee was exposed to an approximate
	ten foot seven inch fall hazard suing a self-retracting lifeline
	with a damaged lanyard while installing insulation to duct
	work.

Citation 2 Item 3a

29 CFR 1910.215(b)(9)	The distance between the abrasive wheel periphery(s) and the
	adjustable tongue or the end of the safety guard peripheral
	member at the top exceeded one fourth inch. In that the
	grinder located in the fabrication shop had the tongue guard
	adjusted approximately one inch from the grinding wheel.

Citation 2 Item 3b

29 CFR 1910.215(d)(3)	The contact surface(s) of wheel(s), blotter(s) or flange(s) on
	grinding machine(s) were not flat and free or foreign matter.
	In that the bench grinder wheel used for sharpening of
	tungsten electrodes on the pedestal grinder located in the
	fabrication shop had not been dressed, and contained many
	deep grooves on the working surface.

Citation 2 Item 4

29 CFR 1910.242(b)	Compressed air used for cleaning purposes was not reduced to
	less than 30 p.s.i. In that the air hose used for cleaning
	located in the southwest corner of the fabrication shop was
	not provided with a safety device to reduce the pressure to 30
	p.s.i. or less.

Citation 2 Item 5a

29 CFR 1910.253(b)(2)(iv)	Valve protection caps, where cylinders were designed to
	accept caps, were not always in place, hand-tight, except
	when cylinders were in use or connect for use. In that
	compressed gas cylinders sitting in the storage area on the
	northwest side of the fabrication shop were found without
	valve protection caps installed.

Citation 2 Item 5b

29 CFR 1910.253(b)(4)(iii)	Oxygen cylinders in storage were not separated from fuel-gas cylinders or combustible materials (especially oil or grease), a minimum distance of 20 feet (6.1m) or by a noncombustible barrier at least 5 feet (1.5m) high having a fire-resistance
	rating of at least 30 minutes. In that the oxygen and acetylene compressed gas cylinders were stored next to each other in a rack on the northeast side of the fabrication shop.

Citation 2 Item 6

29 CFR 1910.304(g)(5)	The path to ground from circuits, equipment, and enclosures
	was not permanent, continuous, and effective. In that
	electrical cords supplying 120 volts of electrical power were
	found to be missing ground prongs in the following instances.
	In that electrical cords supplying 120 volts of electrical power
	were found to be missing ground prongs in the following
	instances: a) the shop fan located in the insulators staging
	area; b) the pedestal grinder located in the fabrication shop; &
	c) the orange extension cord used to power the time clock in
	the fabrication shop.

Citation 2 Item 7a

29 CFR 1910.305(b)(1)(ii)	Unused openings in boxes, cabinets, or fittings were not effectively closed. In that the missing knockout holes were not covered to prevent employees from accidentally coming into contact with the live electrical parts inside the 480 volt
	pull box located on the northeast wall of the fabrication shop supplying power to the welder.

Citation 2 Item 7b

29 CFR 1910.305(g)(1)(iv)(A)	Flexible cords and/or cables were used as a substitute for the fixed wiring of a structure. In that the flexible cord running to the time clock and/or cables were used as a substitute for
	the fixed wiring of a structure. In that the flexible cord running to the time clock in the fabrication shop was used as temporary wiring in place of permanent.

Citation 2 Item 7c

29 CFR 1910.305(g)(2)(iii)	Flexible cords and cables were not connected to devices and
	fittings so that strain relief was provided that would prevent
	pull from being directly transmitted to joints or terminal
	screws. In that the 115 volt flexible cord being used to power
	the drill press in the center of the fabrication shop has the
	outer insulation pulled away from the male end attachment
	plug which was putting strain directly on the joint and
	terminal screws.

Citation 2 Item 7d

29 CFR 1910.334(a)(2)(ii)	There was a defect or evidence of damage that could have exposed an employee o injury and the defective or damaged item was not removed from service and an employee was using it before repairs and tests necessary to render the equipment safe were made. In that the 115 volt flexible cord being used to power the drill press in the center of the fabrication shop had the outer insulation damaged on the end
	entering the switchbox.

Citation 2 Item 8

29 CFR 1910.1200(g)(8)	The employer did not maintain copies of the required safety data sheets for each hazardous chemical in the workplace. In that the employer did not have the SDS sheet available to
	inform the employees of the hazards of working with Armaflex 520 adhesive.



Photo 1 of 1 – Position of lift at the time of the incident.