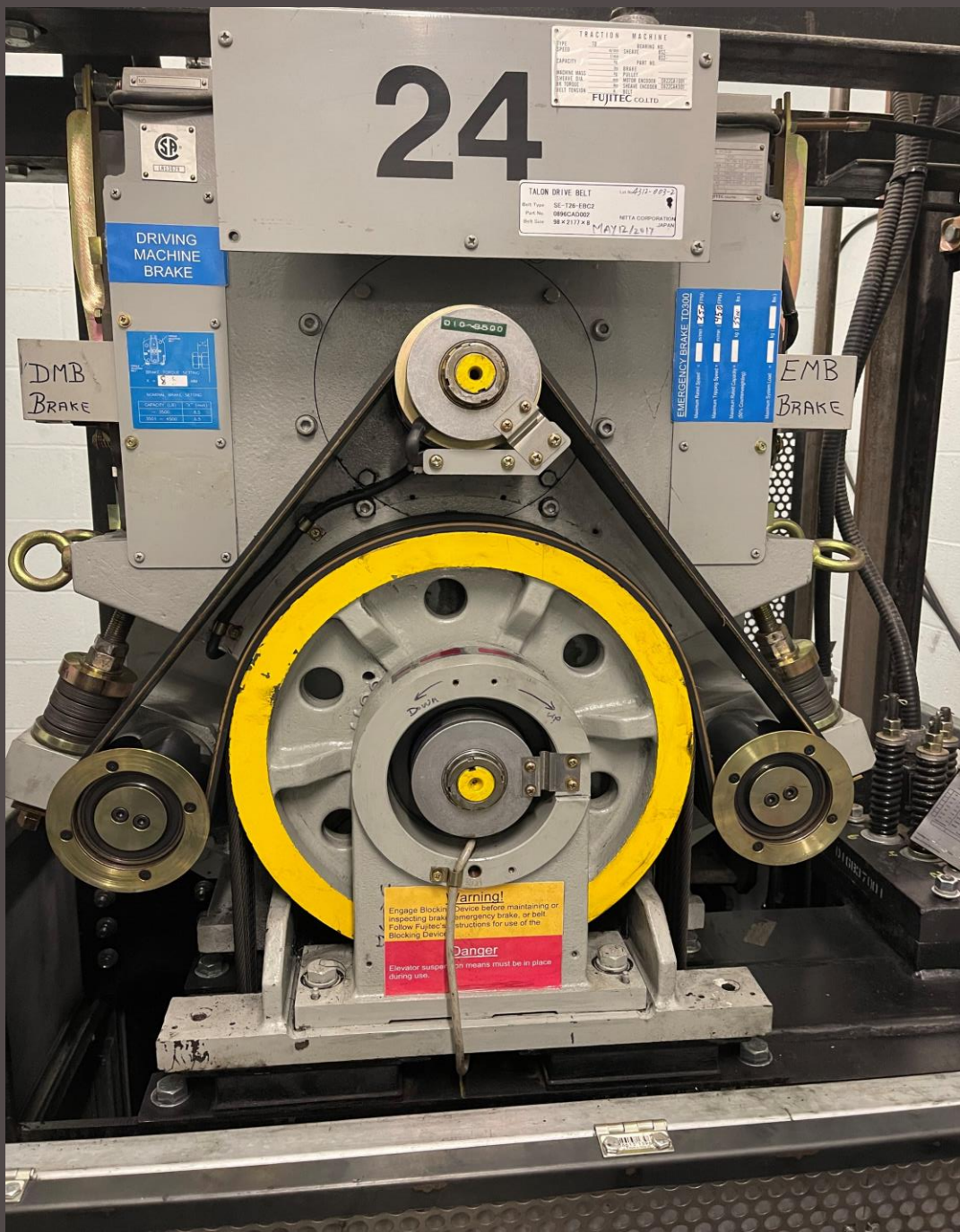




IUEC INCIDENT SUMMARY

CLOSE CALLS, NEAR MISSES AND INJURIES

“CAUGHT BETWEEN INJURY”



Description of Incident

Control Type: Solid State

Machine Type: Talon

Speed: 350 FPM

Capacity: 3500 Lbs

Rise: 4 Floors

Hoistway Configuration: Unknown

- The mechanic was lubricating the hoist ropes and had control of the elevator. He had the car on a “run” program with inspection speed.
- He was utilizing a paint roller as per the manufacturer's specifications for lubricating the ropes as well as following the companies' procedures.
- The paint roller was taken into the sheave and was wedged between the machine belt and the drive sheave with the hoist ropes on it. As the paint roller was sucked in, along with it was his right hand.
- When the paint roller and his hand went in, it caused a fault with the drive and encoder, which made the car stall. His hand was halfway thru at this point. There was an 8 to 10 second delay and then the car started to move again.
- At this time the mechanic's hand ran completely thru and he went into action and administered first aid to himself.



Description of Incident

- The mechanic had used his pant belt as a tourniquet just below his wrist to stop the massive amount of blood pouring out of the wound.
- The mechanic attempted to use his phone but was unable due to the amount of blood on it.
- He then wrapped his hand with a rag to cover all the blood and headed to the service elevator # 22 to go down to the lobby for help. He knew that there was a camera in the service car in case he was to pass out.
- The mechanic then walked through the lobby to the south tower where the security desk was and asked them to call 911.
- The Fire Department detachment was there within minutes, and he was taken to the hospital from there.
- The photograph on the right was taken during a reenactment of the incident.



Recommendations and Lessons Learned



- Always follow the company safety policy.
- Always perform a JHA/JSA per company policy.
- Canada Occupational Health and Safety Regulations – SOR/86-304 (Section 13.13)
 - (1) Every machine that has exposed moving, rotating, electrically charged or hot parts or that processes, transports or handles material that constitutes a hazard to an employee shall be equipped with a machine guard that
 - (b) prevents access by the employee to the area of exposure to the hazard during the operation of the machine; or
 - (c) makes the machine inoperative if the employee or any part of his clothing is in or near a part of the machine that is likely to cause injury.
 - (2) If feasible, a machine guard referred to in subsection (1) shall not be removable.
 - (3) A machine guard shall be constructed, installed and maintained that it meets the requirements of subsection (1).
- (Section 13.16) (1) Subject to subsection (2) where it is necessary to remove a machine guard from a machine in order to perform repair or maintenance work on the machine, no person shall perform the repair or maintenance work unless the machine has been locked out in accordance with a written lock out procedure provided by the employer.
 - (2) If it is not feasible to lock out a machine referred to in subsection (1) in order to perform repair or maintenance work on the machine, the work may be performed if
 - (a) the person performing the work follows written instructions provided by the employer that will ensure that any hazard to that person is not significantly greater than it would be if the machine had been locked out; and
- 13.15 Subject to 13.16, where a machine guard is installed on a machine, no person shall use or operate the machine unless the machine guard is in its proper position.