<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Caught in or compressed by object or equipment | Hand or other body part pinched or squeezed in between parts of machine | • Train all workers in use of safety equipment such as emergency shut-off devices before use<sup>1</sup>  
• Ensure adequate machine guarding is in place and properly secured on all moving parts before starting work<sup>1</sup>  
• Use proper lockout and tagout procedures to ensure that equipment is not accidentally energized during maintenance or repair<sup>1,2d</sup>  
• Use machines where moving components are internalized<sup>2b</sup>  
• Keep hands and body away from moving parts<sup>1</sup>  
• Wear appropriate work boots<sup>3</sup> |
| Hair, clothing, or jewelry caught in between parts of equipment | • Wear closefitting clothing and secure loose sections of cloth<sup>4</sup>  
• Do not wear jewelry at work, tie back long hair, and keep facial hair short or secured<sup>4</sup> |
| Pinned between equipment and wall or other immovable object | • Never stand between moving materials and an immovable structure<sup>5</sup>  
• Never work in swing radius of rotating equipment<sup>5</sup>  
• Wear a seatbelt when operating vehicles to avoid being thrown from the vehicle and subsequently crushed<sup>6</sup>  
• Always wear high visibility apparel that is appropriate for the job task and work environment<sup>6</sup>  
• Keep vehicle foot controls free of mud, ice, snow, and debris<sup>7</sup>  
• Regularly inspect and maintain side screens, restraint bars, and other safety devices<sup>7</sup>  
• Use audible back-up alarms for heavy equipment<sup>2c</sup> |
| Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials | Materials handling; crushed by collapsing structure or tip overs; crushed by walls that collapse during demolition | • Inspect crane operations before use and ensure supporting surface can support load<sup>3</sup>  
• Use caution when handling materials<sup>3</sup>  
• Stack and store materials properly to reduce collapse hazards<sup>3</sup>  
• Never exceed load capacity of equipment<sup>3</sup>  
• Secure vertically stacked drywall panels with stabilization clip<sup>2d</sup>  
• Inspect and illuminate all stairways and passageways; inspect all ladders<sup>4</sup>  
• Laterally brace all stand-alone walls higher than one story<sup>8</sup>  
• Never stand between load and ground or other structure<sup>9</sup> |
| Trenches and excavations; cave ins | • Use shoring equipment, trench box or shield in all excavations 5 feet deep or more, and remain inside protection system at all times<sup>2e,2f,9</sup>  
• Keep exit ladder or ramp within 25 feet of worker at all times<sup>6</sup>  
• Use sloping, benching, shoring, or shielding techniques<sup>9</sup>  
• Secure any nearby equipment, soil, or other materials that could fall or roll into excavations and keep at least 2 feet from trench edge<sup>5</sup>  
• Inspect trenches after water intrusion or rain<sup>9</sup>  
• For excavations more than 20 feet deep, a professional engineer must design the system to protect workers<sup>9</sup> |