

Dept. of Labor - OSHA
WI Safety Council
Wisconsin Dells, WI

Warehouse/Racking Hazards

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Case 1 – Warehouse Racking Fatality



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Case 1: Warehouse Racking Fatality

- Facility is a large warehouse for a nationwide grocery chain.
- Facility was prepping racking for a new product.
- Hired a contractor to reconfigure racking system.
- Contractor used Temp. employees.
- Contractor Supplied a Supervisor Onsite



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Case 1 – Continued



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Case 1 – Continued

- Employees Were Tasked With Lowering Top Rack Down Approx. 12"
- Employees Used a Scissors Lift to Access Racking
- Employees Were Standing on Second Level
- Had Fall Protection on Site



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Case 1 – Continued

- Training - Contractor

- Employers Training Referenced Construction Standards.
- 6' Vs. 4'
- Training Program 61 Pages Long, Page 23 Mention What Height Fall Protection is Needed At.



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Case 1 – Continued

■ Training – Temp Agency

- Temp. Agency Needs to Provided Some General Training
- Contractor Needs to Provide Specific Training

Safety

Hard Hat and Safety Boots, gloves, safety glasses and MASK ARE REQUIRED IN

ESSENTIALS

- Must tie and tuck long hair
- Must recognize all exit routes
- Must know all the "Emergency Stop" button locations
- No loose clothing or jewelry
 - Shorts, ripped jeans, ripped shirts, tennis shoes, no racial/vulgar sayings, no graffiti or gang symbols
- Prohibited to mount conveyor systems
- Must use a harness when working in heights (scissor lifts, working near edges with no guard rails)
- NO PHONES



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Case 1 - Continued

■ Citations - Contractor

- 29 CFR 1910.28(b)(1)(i): Except as provided elsewhere in this section 29 CFR 1910.28, the employer did not ensure that each employee on a walking-working surface with an unprotected side or edge that is 4 feet (1.2 m) or more above a lower level is protected from falling by one or more of the systems described in 29 CFR 1910.28(b)(1)(i):
- 29 CFR 1910.30(c)(3): The employer did not retrain an employee when inadequacies in an affected employee's knowledge or use of fall protection systems or equipment indicated that the employee no longer had the requisite understanding or skill necessary to use equipment or perform the job safely.



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Case 1 - Continued

■ Citations – Temp Agency

- 29 CFR 1910.30(a)(1): The employer did not provide training for each employee who uses personal fall protection systems or who is required to be trained as specified elsewhere in this subpart before any employee is exposed to a fall hazard



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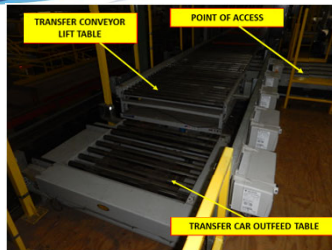
Case 2 – Automated Conveyance System Severe Fall Injury



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Case 2 - Automated Conveyance System Severe Fall Injury

An employee accessed the transfer car outfeed table located on the opposite side of guardrail to clear a jam that stopped conveyor movement.



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Case 2 - Continued

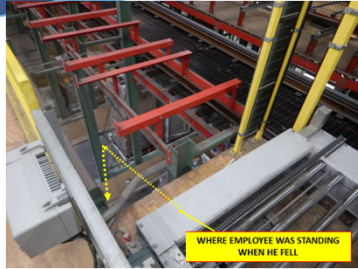
- The top pallet was offset, not secured by wrapping and struck the yellow gate as it was being moved from the outfeed table to the transfer car and landed in front of a photo eye sensor



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Case 2 - Continued

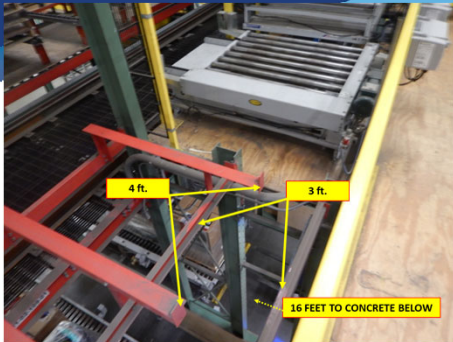
- After uncovering the pallet from the photo eye sensor, the conveyors began to run. As the rollers began to rotate and to avoid being struck by an oncoming pallet stack, the employee stepped onto the conveyor frame, lost his footing and fell between a section of the structure's framework.



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Case 2 – Continued



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Case 2 - Continued

- The isolation point (disconnect switch) for the hydraulic pump was located immediately in front of the lift table. Energy isolation and control for this equipment was not established at the time of the incident.



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Case 2 – Continued

■ VIOLATIONS – 29 CFR 1910.147

Hazardous Energy Control

- Employer did not provide training for employee(s) authorized to perform lock out.
- Source isolation devices not utilized prior to accessing energized roller conveyors and associated equipment to perform jam clearing tasks.
- Lockout/tagout device application: Not affixed to isolation device(s) prior to performing jam clearing tasks.
- Lockout/tagout device identification: Identity of the employee who applied the device not included on lock(s) and/or tag(s)



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Case 3 – Food Manufacturer Fatality



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Case 3 – Food Manufacturer Fatality

- Facility is manufacture of frozen goods.
- Company has a large storage area for frozen goods.
- Pallets occasionally get caught in the employer's pushback racking system.

[osha.gov/webpage](https://www.osha.gov/webpage) URL goes here if needed



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Case 3 – Continued



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Case 3 - Continued

- Pallet was stuck in top shelf.
- Employee was instructed to go into racking to fix pallet.
- Employee was lifted up to pallet by a forklift.
- Employee was trying to fix pallet when employee slipped and fell approx. 20'



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Case 3 – Continued

■ Citations

- 29 CFR 1910.28(b)(15): Walking-working surfaces not otherwise addressed. Except as provided elsewhere in this section or by other subparts of this part, the employer did not ensure each employee on a walking/working surface 4 feet (1.2 m) or more above a lower level is protected from falling by one of the systems listed in 1910.28(b)(15)(i)-(iii).
- 29 CFR 1910.178(l)(3)(ii)(C): Load manipulation, stacking, and unstacking;



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Case 3 – Continued

■ Abatement

- Left Material in Racking Until Safe Retrieval
- Ordered a MARC (Maintenance & Retrieval Cart) cart.
- Trained on MARC cart
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZXKpIJgYpd4>



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