

Slips and falls—Unloading structural steel

Explain dangers

Unloading structural steel can be dangerous if it is not done properly. According to O. Reg. 213/91, s. 101(1), no worker shall remain on or in a vehicle, machine, or equipment while it is being loaded or unloaded if the worker might be endangered by remaining there.

Slips and falls are common causes of injury. The risk is greater under the following conditions:

- There are no access points or the access points are in poor condition.
- It is wet or slippery outside due to snow, ice, or rain.
- The loads are unstable.
- You are working at heights.

Identify controls

When climbing on or off a flatbed trailer:

- Remove any mud, snow, ice, grease, or any other substance from your boots. Make sure your boots are in good condition and tied up properly.
- Make sure the flatbed's running board, tread, step, foothold, and platform are clean.
- Always face the flatbed and maintain 3-point contact.
- Do not climb down with anything in your free hand. Put it on the vehicle floor and reach for it when you get to the ground.
- Place the arch or middle of your foot onto the step or foothold with your heel just behind.
- Ensure that you have a solid grip on the handles before stepping up.
- Always be aware of your surroundings.
- Use an appropriate access ladder—some ladders are designed with hooks that attach to the sides of a flatbed.

If the load requires you to be more than 3 m (10 ft.) from the ground, you must use a fall protection method. If possible, use a passive fall protection method rather than an active one.

An active fall protection method, such as a fall arrest system, requires you to be anchored overhead, which can create other hazards such as a lack of mobility. The load could shift and contact the fall arrest system, leaving you stuck. The rigged load or the crane could also contact the fall arrest system.

Passive fall protection can include the following:

- **Decrease the fall distances and allow for easier access.** Build two access scaffolds in the unloading area, leaving just enough room for the truck to pull through with the flatbed positioned between the scaffolding. Workers can access the load without active fall protection being anchored overhead. You can also use two stationary flatbeds instead of scaffolds. Make sure the gap between the platforms and the trailer does not become a tripping hazard.
- **Ask the fabricator or supplier to place the steel on a lifting rack.** Workers can use a crane to unload the steel with the lifting points on the rack rather than climbing onto the flatbed. Ensure the crane is capable of hoisting the entire load. Spreader beams may be required to prevent damaging the rack.
- **Create bundles from both sides of the trailer.** Position workers on ladders or access platforms on either side of the load and feed slings from one side to the other, creating a basket or bundle. With the shipping chains in place, use a crane to add tension to the slings but do not hoist the load.

If a competent worker determines that the load is stable, remove the shipping chains and perform the lift. If it is not stable, put the shipping chains back on the load under the bundle and repeat the steps.

Demonstrate

To indicate that fall protection is required, place marker flags at the 3-m point in the loading area. Remind workers that they have the right to refuse work if they feel it is too dangerous.