






Incidents	Critical Issues	Referenced Rules
<p>Collisions</p> 	<p>43% of all incidents in 2019 Collisions make up the largest percentage of incidents. Collisions are often preceded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to avoid obstacles within the direction of travel • Failure to ensure path is clear before backing • Failure to adjust for proper space management when making U-turns or maneuvering obstacles • Distracted driving (electronic devices, complacency) <p>Collision types Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle on Vehicle • Backing • Fixed Object <p>Collisions can be mitigated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of surroundings/attention on the task at hand • Getting out and looking before backing 	<p>At all times be alert and keep clear of movement of railcars, locomotives, or equipment. (TRC. 1)</p> <p>Scan all surfaces where you plan to step. Utilize routes made for foot traffic. (GRND. 22.)</p> <p>Always face equipment when mounting or dismounting while maintaining 3-points of contact. (GEN. 16.)</p> <p>Remain alert. Avoid unsafe acts and hazardous environmental conditions. (GEN. 15.)</p>
<p>Process Errors</p> 	<p>29% of all incidents and 36% of OSHA injuries in 2019 Process Errors make up the second largest percentage of incidents and the second largest percentage of OSHA injuries. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to perform a tug test • Failure to raise landing legs to sufficient height for travel • Failure to float the load when hoisting a container • Injury related to a rule, policy, or procedure violation <p>Process Errors can be mitigated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following all established rules, policies, and procedures 	<p>Do not apply excessive force or attempt to make adjustment without the correct tools. Always wear seatbelts as intended by the manufacturer. (GEN. 17.)</p>
<p>Other</p> 	<p>12% of all incidents in 2019 Incidents in this category do not fit into any other mishap types. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather related incidents • Being bit/stung by an insect or animal • Injury unrelated to a rule, policy, or procedure violation 	<p>Avoid distractions and ensure ramp equipment is stopped in a safe location before using onboard computers. (EQP. 19. a-d.)</p>
<p>Equipment Failure</p> 	<p>10% of all incidents in 2019 Incidents of this type are sometimes unavoidable due to equipment not performing as designed. Equipment Failure can be mitigated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough vehicle/equipment inspection • Daily Vehicle Inspection Report (DVIR) process • Preventative maintenance • Adherence to the Equipment Reliability Program (IERP) 	<p>Ensure adequate lighting for tasks being performed. (GRND. 25.)</p> <p>Report unsafe acts and hazardous conditions. (GEN. 2.)</p> <p>Get out and look when unsure of surroundings or conditions. (Recommended Practices)</p>
<p>Slip, Trip, or Fall</p> 	<p>6% of all incidents and 46% of OSHA injuries in 2019 Slip, Trip, or Fall incidents make up the smallest percentage of incidents, but they are often the most severe and lead to injuries. Slip, Trip, and Fall can be mitigated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Never placing your feet or hands where your eyes have not been • Ensuring railcar catwalks and platforms are free of damage or debris prior to traversing • Utilizing 3-Points of contact when mounting/dismounting equipment 	<p>Perform tug test when connecting to a chassis. When lifting or moving a container, lift operator will float the load. (EQP. 20.)</p>

Operate Safely:

Know the work and perform it responsibly
Avoid unsafe acts and hazardous conditions
Look out for others and hold them accountable to Operate Safely

Document discussions in the Learning Portal using the code **IMODSAFF2F** for Intermodal Face to Face discussion.