

TEST ANSWERS: DROPPED OBJECTS

The *BSO Plus Safety Topic* is a review designed from the BSO Plus agenda. This safety topic is your way to stay current on the safety information over the 3 years between BSO Plus and BSR.

1. Common causes of dropped objects include: (Circle all that apply)

- a. Inadequate risk assessment
- b. Environmental factors
- c. Poor housekeeping
- d. Properly tethered tools

RATIONALE: Many factors can contribute to a dropped object. In order to stop dropped and falling objects when working at height, an understanding of the primary causes of the incidents can help conduct more thorough risk assessments and avoid overlooking some fundamental reasons why drops happen. Objects to consider with potential to cause accidents are hand tools, tools or equipment left behind after a task, or equipment mounted in an elevated location that has the potential to fall due to movement or environmental conditions.

2. According to the WSIB, “Struck By/Caught in Objects” is the third highest cause of work-related deaths in Ontario.

- a. True
- b. False

RATIONALE: When working at heights, dropped tools and other implements can pose a significant safety hazard. Even smaller objects, if falling from a considerable height, can be fatal. According to the WSIB, “Struck By/Caught in Objects” is the third highest cause of work-related deaths in Ontario (13%).

3. A “Static Dropped Object” may fall because of: (Circle all that apply)

- a. A dislodged tool or equipment
- b. Equipment failure caused by corrosion
- c. Collisions involving moving machinery
- d. Equipment snagging on machinery

RATIONALE: When an object is dropped it gets faster and faster as it falls. This happens because their weight (the force of gravity) pulls them down towards the centre of the Earth. “Static Dropped Objects” fall under their own weight without any applied force, while “Dynamic Dropped Objects” fall due to applied force. Obstructions can cause a dropped object to deflect and travel in an unexpected direction.

4. Physical controls for dropped objects include: (Circle all that apply)

- a. Lifting bags, tool lanyards and tethers
- b. Good hoisting and housekeeping practices
- c. Storage buckets, belt straps, and backpacks
- d. All of the above

RATIONALE: Physical controls physically stop objects from falling (or from falling very far). These may include tool lanyards and tethers, lifting bags, storage buckets, belt straps, and backpacks.

5. Procedural controls for dropped objects include:

- a. Staying in the moment
- b. Good hoisting practices
- c. Good housekeeping
- d. All of the above

RATIONALE: Procedural controls refer to changing the way you work so that objects can't fall. These may include policies and procedures, good hoisting practices, good housekeeping, and staying in the moment while working.