Serious Injuries & Fatalities

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The Challenge - Industry Consensus

- There appears to be no relationship between recordable injury rates and fatalities.

- The absence of recordable injuries is **NOT** predictive of the absence of future fatalities.

- The presence of recordable injuries is **NOT** predictive of the presence of fatalities in the future.
TICR / LWCR History
2011 – August 2014

- TICR (22%) and LWCR (32%) have both declined.
Fatality History
2003 – August 2014

• Improvement in Total Incident Case Rate (TICR) has not resulted in similar improvement in Fatalities/ Serious Injuries:
  • Fatalities have occurred in 11 of 12 years
Expanded Focus of SIF for 2014

- Health & Safety 2014 actions:
  - Increase awareness of Fatality Prevention Strategy among leadership.
  - Support business units:
    - Conduct Risk Assessment Workshops in Transmission and Delivery Operations & Services.
  - Track business unit fatality prevention initiatives.

- SIF data reported monthly in the Duke Energy Corp. Safety Reportcard
  - SIFs represent a combination of SIFs for employees & augmented contractors and fatalities for turnkey contractors
Potential Serious Injury/Fatality (PSIF)

- These are work-related incidents that did not result in a serious or fatal injury, but had the potential if circumstances had been different.

- These are incidents where the last barrier failed and only luck prevented serious or fatal injury.

- Considered as Significant Events where an investigation is required.

- Can be a significant near misses or PSIF First Aid /Recordable

133
SIF / Potential SIF – Injury Causes 2012 to August 2014

[Bar chart showing various injury causes with categories like 'Slip, Trip, Fall', 'Struck By', 'Motor Vehicle Accident', 'Caught In/Under/Between', 'Electric Arc/flash', 'Falling/Flying/Rolling Object', 'Hand Tool/Machinery', 'Hot Environment', 'Pushing/Pulling', 'Climbing/Descending', 'Sharp Object', 'Equipment Failure', 'Overexertion'. The chart compares Contractor PSIF, Contractor SIF, Employee PSIF, and Employee SIF.]
PSIF Near Miss Causes
2013 to August 2014

- Equipment Failure/non-electrical
- Bodily Position/Motion
- Liquids
- Plants/Trees/Vegetation
- UG Utilities / non-electrical
- Heating Equipment
- Chemical Compounds
- Hand Tools
- Electrical Equipment Failure
- Rotating Equipment
- Buildings/Structures
- Lifting/ Rigging
- Walking Surface
- Electrical Flash
- LOTO
- Motor Vehicle
- Hostile Customer/Public
- Electrical Contact
- Other
- Dropped/Falling Object

Contractor
Employee
What is a PSIF – Near Miss

These are near misses that if an injury were to have occurred, the injury would have met the definition for a SIF.
PSIF Near Miss – Hostile Customer

- Duke Energy has had 24+ incidents in 2014 involving hostile customers. Some included firearms / knives.
PSIF Near Miss – Pole Failure
What is a PSIF – Recordable or Non-Recordable

These are incidents that if an injury had been more serious it would have met the definition for a SIF.

- **PSIF Recordable Injury:** Bruised shoulder - Scaffolding work team was passing metal walk boards from one person to the next from about 25 ft. up. The top person released the board before the second person had gotten a sufficient hold on the board. Walk board fell about 25 feet to the grating and it bounced off the grating; hitting the ground person on the shoulder and side of the face. Ground person was positioned out of line of fire. No broken bones and the worker returned to work with no restrictions.
The contractors were using a powered industrial truck called a Telehandler to load the pipe onto the trailer. The pipe slid from the forks and off the trailer striking one of the employees. The pipe came to rest on his arm and pinned his leg to the ground. Coworkers lifted the pipe off the injured worker’s leg. He was transported to a hospital and diagnosed with a fractured arm.
There have been several incidents involving slipping/falling on utility equipment trailers recently at Duke Energy facilities. These incidents have resulted in significant injuries, including fractures.
Outrigger on foot incidents (multiple times per year)

Intended controls: Pre-job briefing; Job planning; Three-way communication. Audible alarm.

Failed controls: Pre-job briefing; Job planning; Three-way communication.
So far in 2014, 7 of 20 employee recordable injuries and 9 of 37 contractor recordables were the result of slips, trips, and falls on the same level.

Several of these were classified as serious with fractures to legs, arms, ankles and wrists. More than half of the slips, trips, and falls occurred on snow or on icy surfaces and uneven walking surfaces.
Distracted Walking Campaign

Walk now. Text later.

Distracted walking causes more injuries each year than texting and driving.

Learn more on the Portal.
Click the Safety First icon.

Heads up!

Put your smartphone and reading material away when you’re on the move.

Pay attention when walking.
Click the Safety First icon on the Portal.
Duke Energy Transmission employee was involved in a two-vehicle head-on collision. A passenger in the Dodge Avenger was killed and the Duke driver in this vehicle was seriously injured.
What do we do?

- Current approaches for identifying, evaluating and managing hazards do not sufficiently protect workers from the most serious hazards.
  - Identify the hazards of high risk activities known to cause PSIF/SIF events.
  - Define behaviors necessary to prevent PSIF/SIF events from occurring.
  - Thorough investigations of all SIF/PSIF incidents.
  - Provide Cause of Injury in Weekly Summary Report for immediate sharing of Lessons Learned.
  - Develop a comprehensive Near Miss Process that enables trending, reporting, and action tracking.