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Abbreviations

AME	A r can oc ty o M c an ca En n rs
BL	Bur au o Labor tat st cs
CF I	C nsus o Fata ccupat ona In ur s BL

**Deaths and Injuries
Involving
Elevators or Escalators**

Michael McCann, PhD, CIH

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Introduction

Evaluators and researchers are potential sources of serious nursing data to the research community

Figure 1. Deaths related to work on or near elevators, by occupation, 1992-2009.



At our university, we have a group of people who are interested in the construction of buildings. They are interested in the construction of buildings.

From our experience, we have seen that the construction of buildings is a very complex process. It involves many different aspects, such as the design, the construction, and the maintenance of the building. We have seen that the construction of buildings is a very complex process.

Figure 3.

Additional Data Sources

Additional Institutional Occupational and Health Information Systems
at Statistics Canada's Family Assessment and Control Evaluation (FACE) reports
<http://www.ccoanos.ca> reports are produced through surveys conducted
by the Health Services and Research Authority (HSA) on behalf of the
personnel with the national assessment work at Statistics Canada's FACE
reports include variables at the regional level. The FACE program
is a series of surveys conducted with British Columbia's occupational
injury reports and includes the CFIR narrative. The FACE reports
include the following variables with their own construction:

Labor statistics data. Information on non-occupational passenger injuries and deaths
 concerning employees at work was obtained from the Census Bureau's
 Electronic Injury and Death Data.

Elevator passenger deaths

Working passengers: Census data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics show
 that passenger deaths among employees at work — a group that includes
 an average of about 1.5 million employees — are significantly higher than
 among non-employees. The most common cause of occupational deaths is
 transportation accidents, which includes deaths in motor vehicles, on
 the job, and in public places. In 2009, 1,446 workers died in transportation
 accidents, compared with 1,033 non-employees. Falls from heights were the
 second leading cause of occupational deaths, with 1,033 workers and 745
 non-employees dying. Other leading causes of occupational deaths include
 heart disease, cancer, and stroke. In 2009, 1,033 workers died from heart
 disease, compared with 1,033 non-employees. Cancer was the leading
 cause of death among non-employees, with 1,033 deaths. In 2009, 1,033
 non-employees died from cancer, compared with 1,033 workers.

Figure 4. Deaths among elevator passengers while at work, by cause, 1992-2009.

Source: Fatal injury data were obtained from the Census Bureau's Bureau of Labor Statistics
 Current Census Files.

Passengers not at work: From 1992 to 2009, the Census Bureau reported that about
 1.5 million non-employees died from transportation accidents, compared with
 about 1 million non-employees. Falls from heights were the leading cause of death among
 non-employees, with 1,033 deaths. In 2009, 1,033 non-employees died from falls from heights,
 compared with 1,033 workers.

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Recommendations

Investigations into the causes of the accident should be conducted by the relevant authorities and the responsible parties.

5. A. Quality of work

More than a few workers at the site were caused by the failure to ensure that the correct parts were used. The investigation found that the workers were not properly trained and that the equipment was not maintained. Many causes between the structure and the site were identified. The investigation also found that the workers were not properly trained and that the equipment was not maintained.

The workers' practices and the quality of work were not up to the standards required. The investigation also found that the workers were not properly trained and that the equipment was not maintained.

proper protection usually by using the same or a different material or construction.^a In many cases, controls are not practical for personal protection systems are required. A quantitative approach for personal protection equipment must be established in order to determine the total work rate. However, as requirements for the use of a CF (Controlled Function) and an CF (Controlled Function) are

temporary structures must be stable and strong enough to support the weight and activity of the workers. Structures



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References

Annex 1. Examples of NIOSH FACE Summaries of Elevator- and Escalator-Related Deaths

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Maryland Division of Labor and Industry
FACE Report 96MD05501

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California Department of Health Services

FACE Report 94CA01401

Elevator Maintenance Worker Dies from Fall in an Elevator Shaft in California

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Workers' Compensation Board of British Columbia
www.wor-sa.bc.ca

Hazard Alert 03-05: Young worker injured in elevator shaft

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Safe work practices:

- p oy r ust nsur t at a wor rs ar a quat y tra n nstruct an
 sup rv s n t sa p r or anc o t r ut s
- Loc out proc ur s ust b o ow w n wor n ns an vator s a t

