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California Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board
2520 Venture Oaks Way, Suite 350
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To the Members of the California Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board:

I am writing to respectfully request that Cal/OSHA and the California Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board review an under-discussed hazard affecting utility workers, electrical contractors, line-clearance workers, tree-care personnel, and other employees who perform work from aerial devices and elevated work platforms: fire occurring at or near the worker's elevated position.

This request is not submitted to promote a specific product, manufacturer, or commercial solution. It is submitted as a safety concern based on field experience, OSHA incident summaries, public news reports, and documented examples of aerial platform fire events, including incidents where workers were burned, trapped, forced to jump, required rescue, or died while attempting to escape fire conditions at elevation.

The central safety issue is simple:

When fire starts where the worker is standing, the emergency changes immediately.

A worker in an elevated bucket or aerial platform cannot always move away from the hazard the way a ground-level worker can. Movement may be restricted by fall protection, limited bucket space, energized infrastructure, boom position, smoke, heat, equipment damage, or loss of controls. In these events, fire suppression access, emergency descent, rescue coordination, and response time may become life-safety factors within seconds.

Background

California Title 8 contains requirements for elevating work platforms and aerial devices, including vehicle-mounted and self-propelled aerial devices used to position personnel, tools, and materials for work at elevation. Existing rules address equipment design, operating instructions, maintenance, platform equipment, guardrails, fall protection, and safe operation.

However, based on the incidents reviewed, aerial-device fire emergencies present a distinct operational problem that may not be fully addressed by existing general aerial device requirements, portable fire extinguisher rules, or emergency action planning requirements.

Current fire-extinguisher and emergency-response rules generally assume that an employee can access suppression equipment within a defined travel distance or evacuate to a safe location. For elevated aerial-device work, those assumptions may not hold true. A worker may be 35, 45, 60, or more feet above the ground, physically separated from suppression equipment, and unable to descend quickly enough to avoid burn injury, smoke exposure, fall risk, or panic-driven escape.

Incident Patterns Identified

A review of OSHA accident summaries and public reports identifies multiple fire-related aerial platform incident patterns, including:

1. Electric arc igniting hydraulic fluid and starting fire in or near the bucket.
2. Workers in aerial buckets catching fire after electrical contact.
3. Hydraulic hose or fluid ignition while the worker is elevated.
4. Bucket truck or aerial lift fires creating escape and rescue emergencies.
5. Elevated workers jumping or falling while attempting to escape fire.
6. Workers requiring rescue from buckets after fire spreads from the truck or boom.
7. Arc-flash events that ignite clothing, PPE, tools, or nearby materials.
8. Welding, torch, combustible liquid, propane, or gas fires involving boom lifts or scissor lifts.
9. Fire extinguishers located on the ground or truck becoming unavailable, empty, delayed, or difficult to access during the emergency.
10. Emergency response delays caused by the worker's elevated position.

One OSHA accident summary specifically describes two power line workers in the bucket of an aerial lift who contacted an overhead line, creating an electrical fault. The resulting arc reportedly ignited hydraulic fluid, and OSHA's summary states that "a fire started in the bucket." One worker later died from burn injuries.

Another OSHA summary describes a line-clearance employee working from a bucket whose clothing caught fire while the power lines arced across his body. After the bucket was cleared from the power lines, a sheriff retrieved a fire extinguisher to put out the fire that had engulfed the employee in the bucket. The fire extinguisher from the truck was reportedly empty, and another extinguisher had to be obtained.

Public news reports also document recent bucket-truck fire events where workers were forced into immediate survival decisions. These include a Tennessee lineman who died after attempting to escape a bucket-truck fire, a Baton Rouge worker who fell from a burning bucket truck, a Carthage, Illinois worker who transferred from one burning bucket to another nearby bucket, and a Pine Bluff, Arkansas incident involving a worker rescued from a burning bucket-truck boom/bucket area.

These examples suggest that aerial-device fire events may be uncommon but severe, and that the hazard deserves formal review.

Why Fire at Elevation Is Operationally Different

A fire emergency at ground level is typically managed through evacuation, suppression, isolation, and emergency response.

A fire emergency in an elevated bucket or platform is different.

The worker may face:

- restricted movement;
- limited escape routes;
- fall protection entanglement or limitations;
- smoke and heat rising into the work area;
- inability to descend due to equipment damage or control failure;
- energized conductors or electrical equipment nearby;
- psychological stress and panic response;
- difficulty communicating with the ground crew;
- delayed access to fire suppression equipment;
- delayed rescue by ground personnel or emergency responders.

In these events, a worker may have only seconds to make a decision. If the worker does not have immediate suppression access, a reliable descent option, or a practiced rescue plan, the incident may quickly become both a fire emergency and a fall/rescue emergency.

Hierarchy of Controls and Last-Line Protection

Administrative and engineering controls should remain the first line of defense against workplace hazards. Employers should prevent fires through proper equipment maintenance, hydraulic inspections, electrical hazard assessment, hot-work controls, battery/tool management, job briefings, and emergency planning.

However, if these controls fail to eliminate the hazard, additional layers of protection may be necessary.

For aerial-device fire events, PPE is often the last line of defense against thermal exposure, arc flash, smoke, and burn injury. PPE is essential, but PPE alone may not provide sufficient protection if a worker is trapped in an elevated bucket while fire grows beneath or around them.

For that reason, Cal/OSHA should consider whether elevated workers performing utility, electrical, tree-care, or line-clearance work should have additional evaluated options such as:

- fire-resistant or arc-rated PPE appropriate to the work hazard;
- emergency descent or controlled lowering procedures;
- aerial rescue planning and practice;
- readily accessible fire suppression positioned for the elevated worker or immediate rescue crew;
- inspection requirements for bucket-truck fire extinguishers;
- job briefing requirements specific to elevated fire emergencies;
- employer evaluation of whether ground-based extinguishers are realistically accessible during elevated work;
- training on what to do if fire starts in, on, or around the bucket, boom, or aerial device.

The purpose is not to require one specific device or product. The purpose is to ensure that employers evaluate whether their aerial workers have realistic protection when fire occurs at the point of exposure.

Response Time and Survivability

Response time is one of the most important variables in an elevated fire emergency.

In a ground-based suppression scenario, the sequence may include:

- ignition;
- worker recognition;
- communication to the crew;
- retrieving a fire extinguisher from the truck or another location;
- positioning for suppression;
- beginning suppression;
- initiating rescue or descent.

This process may take 60 to 120 seconds or more depending on site conditions.

By contrast, if suppression or escape options are immediately accessible and workers are trained to use them, initial action may begin within 5 to 15 seconds after recognition.

The difference may be significant. Earlier action may reduce:

- thermal exposure;
- smoke exposure;
- panic;
- fall risk;
- rescue complexity;
- equipment damage;
- incident escalation;
- the likelihood that a worker must jump or fall to escape.

No responsible safety professional should claim that any one measure will save a specific number of lives. However, it is reasonable to state that reducing response time and improving preparedness may increase the probability of a favorable outcome.

Organizational and Public-Safety Costs

A serious aerial-device fire event may affect far more than the injured worker.

Known and unknown costs may include:

- medical treatment;
- burn care and rehabilitation;
- workers' compensation;
- lost workdays;
- crew downtime;
- emergency response;
- incident investigation;
- Cal/OSHA investigation;
- safety stand-downs;
- corrective-action meetings;
- retraining;
- equipment replacement;

- bucket truck or boom repairs;
- damaged tools and PPE;
- insurance premium increases;
- legal fees;
- court costs;
- settlements or judgments;
- personnel replacement;
- lost productivity;
- lost bids due to higher incident rates or insurance costs;
- reputational damage;
- emotional trauma to coworkers and families.

These costs reinforce the importance of prevention, preparedness, and response-time reduction.

Requested Cal/OSHA Review

I respectfully request that Cal/OSHA and the Standards Board evaluate whether current California requirements adequately address fire emergency preparedness for workers elevated in aerial devices and bucket trucks.

Specifically, I request review of whether guidance, rulemaking, advisory material, or enforcement emphasis should address:

1. Fire emergency planning for aerial devices used in utility, electrical, tree-care, and line-clearance work.
2. Job briefing requirements for elevated fire hazards when hydraulic systems, energized lines, hot work, battery tools, or combustible materials are present.
3. Employer evaluation of whether portable fire extinguishers are accessible within a realistic response window when workers are elevated.
4. Whether ground-mounted extinguishers are adequate when the exposed worker is elevated and physically separated from the extinguisher.
5. Emergency descent, rescue, or controlled-lowering options for elevated workers exposed to fire.
6. PPE considerations for workers exposed to arc flash, thermal hazards, and fire at elevation.
7. Inspection and readiness of fire extinguishers assigned to bucket trucks and aerial devices.
8. Training requirements or guidance for workers and crews responding to bucket, boom, hydraulic, or aerial-device fires.
9. Collection or classification of aerial-device fire incident data to better understand frequency, severity, and contributing factors.

Suggested Non-Prescriptive Safety Language

If Cal/OSHA determines that guidance is appropriate, one possible non-prescriptive concept could be:

Employers who use aerial devices shall evaluate reasonably foreseeable fire hazards associated with elevated work, including hydraulic fluid ignition, electrical arc events, hot work, battery-powered tools, vehicle fires, combustible vegetation, and environmental fire exposure. Where such hazards exist, employers shall ensure employees have effective emergency procedures, appropriate

PPE, rescue planning, and timely access to fire suppression or emergency descent options appropriate to the hazard.

This language is intentionally broad. It does not specify a single product or method. It focuses on employer evaluation, hazard control, response planning, and worker protection.

Closing

California has long been a leader in workplace safety. Aerial-device fire preparedness is an area where additional review could help prevent catastrophic outcomes.

The available incident examples show that fire at elevation can immediately become a combined fire, fall, rescue, and survivability emergency. Workers in elevated buckets may have limited time, limited movement, and limited access to emergency resources. When fire starts at the point of exposure, preparedness before the incident may be the difference between a controlled emergency and a fatal outcome.

I respectfully ask Cal/OSHA and the California Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board to review this issue and consider whether additional guidance, rulemaking, data collection, or industry outreach is warranted.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Respectfully,

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100 Fire-Related Aerial Platform Incident Report & Research Index

Bucket Trucks, Aerial Lifts, Boom Lifts, Scissor Lifts, Arc-Flash Fires, Hydraulic Ignition, Flash Fire, and Related Elevated Work-Platform Events

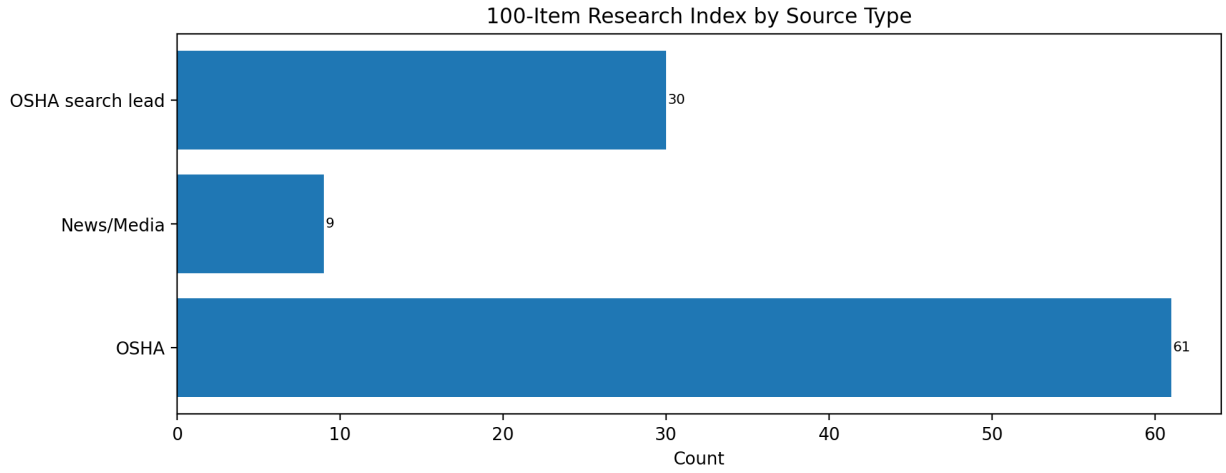
Prepared as research support material for the safety education proposal: Fire at the Point of Exposure.

Executive Scope Note

This document is intentionally labeled as an incident report and research index. It does not claim that all 100 entries are confirmed bucket-truck bucket fires. The first portion contains identified OSHA and public-media incidents or strong case examples. The later portion includes structured research leads that should be used to locate additional OSHA/public records and should not be cited as confirmed cases until individually verified.

The defensible conference language is: A review of OSHA accident summaries and public reports identifies numerous fire-related elevated-work incidents, including confirmed bucket fires, workers catching fire while elevated, arc-flash fire/burn events, hydraulic-fluid ignition, welding/torch fires, flash fires, and emergency rescue situations involving elevated platforms.

Charts



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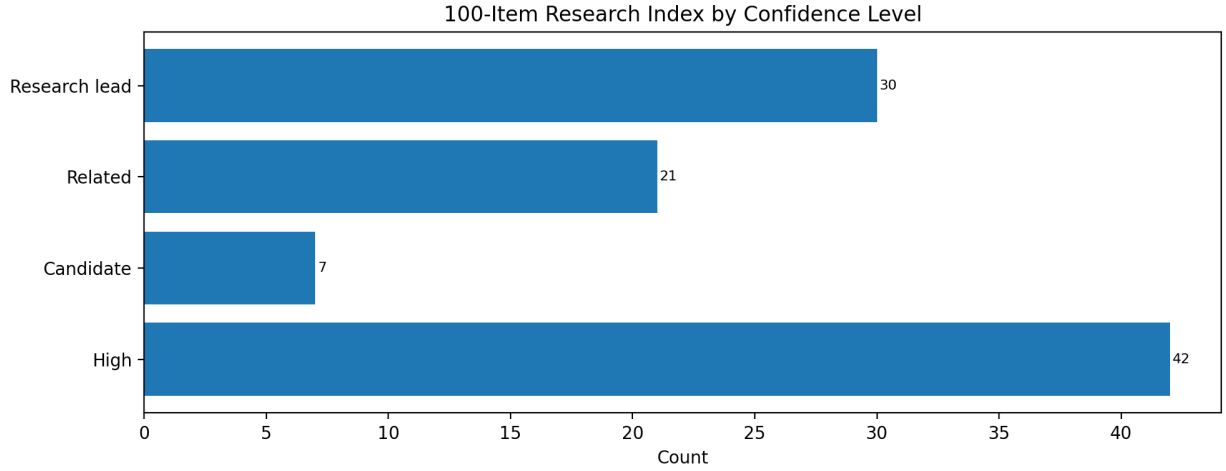
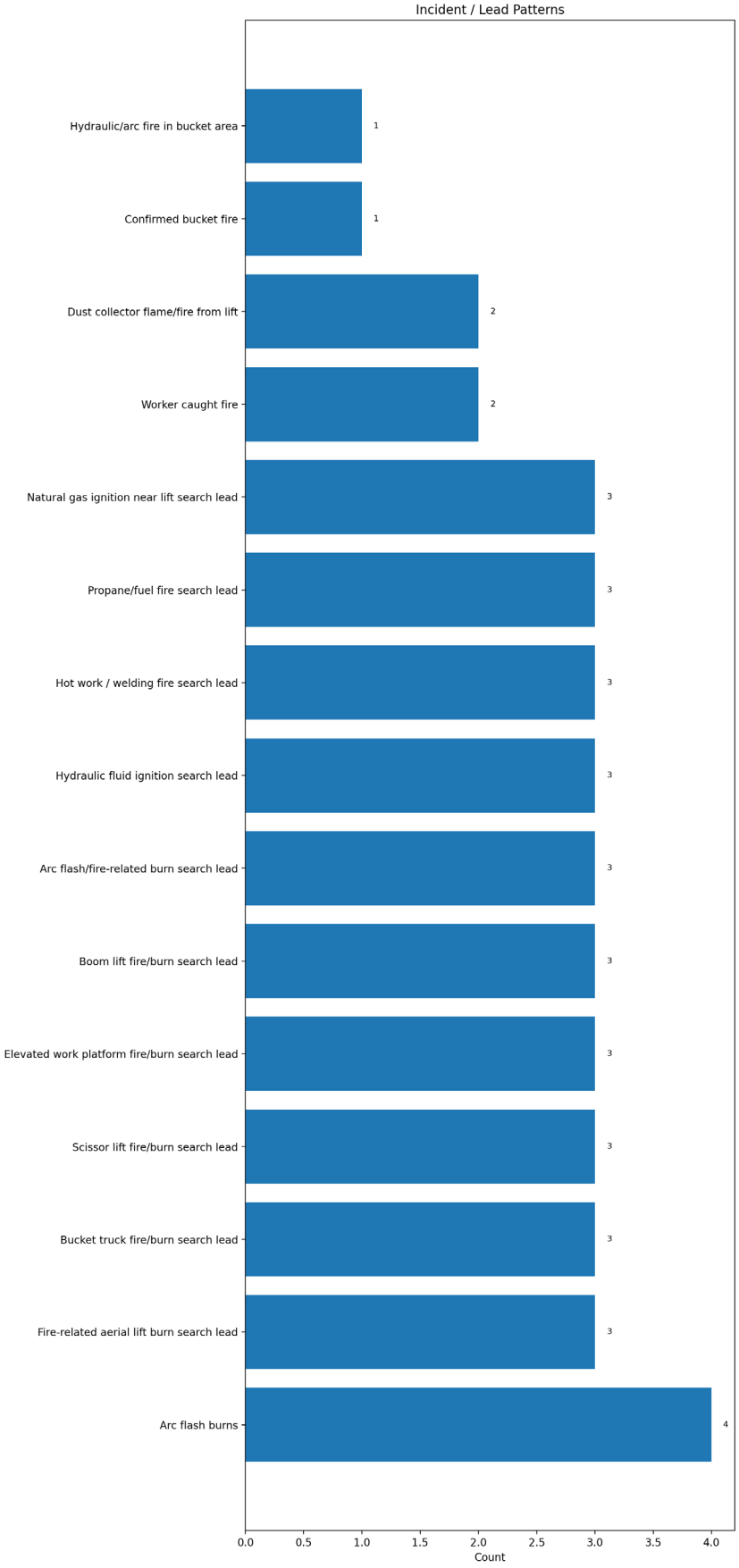

100-Item Research Index by Confidence Level
Research lead
Related
Candidate
High
30
21
7
42
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
Count

Confidence


Incident / Lead Patterns
Hydraulic/arc fire in bucket area
1
Confirmed bucket fire
1
Dust collector flame/fire from lift
2
Worker caught fire
2
Natural gas ignition near lift search lead
3
Propane/fuel fire search lead
3
Hot work / welding fire search lead
3
Hydraulic fluid ignition search lead
3
Arc flash/fire-related burn search lead
3
Boom lift fire/burn search lead
3
Elevated work platform fire/burn search lead
3
Scissor lift fire/burn search lead
3
Bucket truck fire/burn search lead
3
Fire-related aerial lift burn search lead
3
Arc flash burns
4
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
2.5
3.0
3.5
4.0
Count

Pattern

Confidence Key

High: Direct source language supports fire, flash fire, worker caught fire, or fire-related burn event involving an aerial platform.

Related: Aerial platform or elevated-work incident with fire/burn/arc-flash relevance, but not necessarily a bucket-level fire.

Candidate: Potentially relevant incident requiring fuller review before using as a primary case study.

Research lead: Search pathway or lead, not a verified incident entry until a specific record is opened and reviewed.

100 Fire-Related Aerial Platform Incidents / Research Index

#	Source	ID / Case	Year	Platform	Pattern	Outcome	Summary	Confidence
1	OSHA	201761434	2001	Bucket/aerial lift	Confirmed bucket fire	Fatality + hospitalized injury	Electric arc ignited hydraulic fluid; fire started in bucket while two power line workers were elevated.	High
2	OSHA	200200012	1995	Bucket truck	Hydraulic/arc fire in bucket area	Fatality	Arcing during line restoration; hydraulic hose burned through and fluid sprayed/ignited with residual fire in bucket.	High
3	OSHA	200921377	2004	Bucket truck	Worker engulfed/caught fire	Fatality	Employee contacted power lines; clothing on fire; fire engulfed worker in bucket; multiple extinguishers required.	High
4	OSHA	200090553	2006	Bucket truck	Arc flash / worker caught fire	Fatality	Splice service technician working from bucket truck; arc flash occurred and employee caught fire, sustaining severe burns.	High
5	OSHA	114328.015	2019	Non-insulating bucket truck	Worker caught fire	Fatality	Employee working from non-insulating bucket truck contacted high-voltage line and caught fire.	High
6	OSHA	200515591	2012	Boom-supported aerial lift	Worker caught fire / fall	Fatality	Technician in boom lift contacted/approached 69 kV line, caught fire, exited basket, and fell about 39 feet.	High
7	OSHA	897967	2006	Aerial lift bucket truck	Arc flash / body fire	Fatality	Worker in bucket truck using hydraulic pruner; arc caused clothing/flesh to burn; coworkers lowered bucket and extinguished fire with water.	High
8	OSHA	121353.015	2019	Terex TC-55 bucket truck	Arc flash started fire	Hospitalized injury	Arc flash during power-transmission repairs was strong enough to start a fire and caused employee to fall from bucket.	High
9	OSHA	737783	1990	Aerial lift bucket	Fire trapped worker	Fatality/serious injury context	Phase conductor faulted and caused fire; employee was trapped by fire and jumped about 30 feet from bucket.	High
10	OSHA	51446.015	2013	Portable aerial lift	Fire started after electrical contact	Fatality	Gasoline-powered pole saw and aerial lift became energized; a fire started and employee later died.	High
11	OSHA	800284	1993	High Ranger aerial lift bucket	Hydraulic oil ignition	Injury/fall context	Improper hose on hydraulic tool; hydraulic oil ignited and line worker jumped from bucket to avoid fire.	High
12	OSHA	202288379	1998	Aerial lift	Aerial lift fire/burn candidate	Candidate	OSHA search result title indicates employee in aerial lift burned in fire; full report should be verified before publication.	Candidate
13	OSHA	200923100	2013	Elevated aerial lift	Flash fire / explosion	Two fatalities	Flash fire/possible explosion caused two employees to be thrown from or jump from elevated aerial lift; serious burns and fatalities.	High
14	OSHA	128287.015	2020	Bucket truck	Arc flash / fire-smoke keywords	Hospitalized injury	Employee elevated in bucket truck installing jumper; arc flash caused second-degree burns; OSHA keywords include fire and smoke.	High
15	OSHA	200376465	2008	Altec bucket truck	Electrical burn / bucket truck	Hospitalized injury	Employee approximately 45 feet high in Altec bucket on Ford F750 material-handling bucket truck; treated for burns.	Related
16	OSHA	89934.015	2016	Truck-mounted articulating aerial lift	Worker caught fire	Fatality	Employee in non-insulated truck-mounted aerial lift caught fire after overhead power-line contact; driver lowered lift and used extinguisher.	High

17	OSHA	102557.015	2018	Scissor lift	Flash fire / clothing ignited	Hospitalized injury	Employee on scissor lift investigated smoke from grinder; fire flashed, clothing caught fire, and employee jumped from lift.	High
18	OSHA	200012540	2007	Aerial lift + scissor lift fire watch	Welding fire	Fatality	Foreman welding from aerial lift; sparks ignited magnesium shavings, causing violent fire that consumed employee.	High
19	OSHA	202686952	2013	Genie scissor lift	Propane fire to platform	Hospitalized injury	Torch work struck propane tank; escaped gas ignited and fire billowed toward scissor-lift platform; controls affected, employee jumped.	High
20	OSHA	200612158	2006	Aerial boom lift	Engine backfire/flame	Hospitalized injury	Employee doing maintenance on gasoline engine of aerial boom lift; engine backfired and flames ignited gasoline on clothing/hands.	Related
21	OSHA	201149481	2007	JLG boom lift	LPG flash fire	Injury	Employee fueling JLG boom lift from LPG tank; flash fire knocked him to ground.	Related
22	OSHA	112903.015	2019	Aerial lift	Power-line burn	Hospitalized injury	Employee using aerial lift to lift cable line above tree raised lift into overhead power line and sustained severe burns.	Related
23	OSHA	126293.015	2020	Bucket truck	Arc flash burns	Hospitalized injury	Employee connecting ground wire from bucket truck; arc flash occurred near energized 7.2 kV line; burns to hands/face.	High
24	OSHA	129366.015	2020	Bucket truck	Flash/electrical burn	Hospitalized injury	Employee in bucket truck clearing downed transmission conductor; flash occurred and caused electrical burn to abdomen.	Related
25	OSHA	148929.015	2022	Bucket truck / lift bucket nearby	Arc flash burns	Hospitalized injury	Coworker used bucket truck for fuses; employee later used wrong meter on high-voltage transformer causing arc flash and third-degree burns.	Related
26	OSHA	129942.015	2020	Aerial lift	Arc flash burns	Two hospitalized injuries	Two employees working from aerial lift contacted overhead 69 kV line; both suffered burns from arc flash/electric shock.	High
27	OSHA	142344.015	2021	Bucket truck/boom	Electrical shock and burns	Hospitalized injury	Energized transmission line contacted boom; current traveled into bucket truck; foreman received shock and third-degree burns.	Related
28	OSHA	95174.015	2017	Bucket truck	Fire-related upper-body burns	Fatality	Employee in uninsulated bucket/boom contact with power line; electrocution with burns to upper body from fire.	Related
29	OSHA	14257828	1987	Aerial lift bucket	Arc burns	Fatality	Employee in aerial lift bucket caught in arc between phase line and guy; numerous burns across body.	Related
30	OSHA	99888.015	2017	Insulated bucket truck	Electrical burns	Hospitalized injury	Employee used insulated bucket truck and was treated for second-degree burns to face/ear after electrical event.	Related
31	OSHA	200000677	1990	Aerial lift bucket	Hydraulic lines burst causing bucket fire	Fatality/serious context	After energized contact, ground worker used lower controls; hydraulic lines burst causing fire at bucket.	High
32	OSHA	200102218	2005	Aerial lift	Explosion/fire burns	Fatality	Employee removing energized 480V shut-off box from aerial lift; explosion blew him from lift; burns over 100%.	High
33	OSHA	202082426	2013	Scissor lift	Arc flash burns	Hospitalized injury	Electrician in scissor lift installing fuses; phase-to-phase short created arc flash and burn injuries.	High

34	OSHA	170809438	1995	Scissor lift	Combustible liquid fire	Burn + fracture injuries	Employees on scissor lift doing pipe fitting; combustible liquid ignited; both jumped to floor and one was burned.	High
35	OSHA	200541043	2004	Scissor lift	Electrical explosions/flames	Fatality + severe burns	Two electricians on scissor lift; temporary wiring became energized; explosions produced ball of flames and severe burns.	High
36	OSHA	127577.015	2020	Aerial lift	Arc flash while lowering	Hospitalized injury	Employee welding from aerial lift; arc flash from nearby 69 kV lines struck platform and employee.	High
37	OSHA	100540.015	2017	JLG aerial lift basket	Natural gas ignition/fire	Two hospitalized injuries	Employees in JLG lift basket welding; natural gas released near lift basket and ignited; both burned.	High
38	OSHA	138557.015	2021	JLG scissor lift	Arc flash ignited clothing/PPE	Hospitalized injury	Employee on JLG scissor lift drilled into energized bus bar; arc flash ignited clothing/PPE; serious burns.	High
39	OSHA	172460.015	2024	Scissor lift	Arc flash/electrocution burn	Fatality	Employee used scissor lift to access transformer; arc flash occurred during teardown and caused burn/electrical fatality.	High
40	OSHA	200120087	1990	Scissor lift	Electric arc and ensuing fire	Three hospitalized injuries	Two employees on scissor lift installing bus-plug; clamps faulted across phases, causing electric arc and ensuing fire.	High
41	OSHA	156354.015	2023	Elevated work platform	Hydrocarbon fire / trapped elevated worker	Fatality + burns	Hydrocarbon release and fire; one employee trapped on elevated structure; others sustained burns/smoke inhalation.	Related
42	OSHA	89705.015	2016	Elevated work platform	Combustible liquid explosion/fire	Two fatalities + burn injury	Asphalt/combustible liquid/fire/explosion case with elevated work platform keywords; verify full facts before utility comparison.	Candidate
43	News/Media	WAFB 2026 Baton Rouge	2026	Bucket truck	Bucket caught fire / worker fell	Serious injury	WAFB reported one person fell from a bucket truck that caught fire; fire department said mechanical failure caused fire in the bucket.	High
44	News/Media	WGEM 2026 Carthage	2026	Utility bucket truck	Engulfed bucket / bucket-to-bucket transfer	Near miss / no serious injury reported	WGEM reported a lineman jumped from a burning/engulfed bucket into another nearby bucket after a utility truck caught fire.	High
45	News/Media	Pine Bluff Commercial 2022	2022	Bucket truck	Bucket/boom fire	Rescue / injuries unknown	Pine Bluff Commercial reported a man rescued from a utility-truck bucket; witness described smoke from bucket and burning fluid from arm.	High
46	News/Media	Duck River Electric / TN 2018	2018	Bucket truck	Bucket-truck fire escape attempt	Fatality	Duck River Electric and Tennessee news reported lineman Ray Dean Batey died after attempting to escape a bucket-truck fire.	High
47	News/Media	TCIA Arlington Heights 2022	2022	Aerial-lift tree truck	Truck fire with worker aloft	Injury	TCIA reported worker was aloft in aerial-lift bucket when truck caught fire; worker jumped and was injured.	High
48	News/Media	TCIA Delray Beach 2022	2022	Bucket truck	Truck fire moving toward bucket	Rescue	TCIA reported firefighters rescued a worker stuck in a bucket after his tree-trimming truck caught fire and fire moved toward the bucket.	High
49	News/Media	KBUR Burlington 2026	2026	Utility truck bucket	Bucket reported on fire	Non-injury / property fire	KBUR reported both a sign and the bucket of a contractor-owned utility truck were on fire at Catfish Bend Casino.	High
50	News/Media	CBS12 Delray Beach 2025	2025	Bucket truck	Vehicle/equipment fire	No elevated worker exposure reported	CBS12 reported a bucket truck caught fire on Florida Turnpike; useful fleet/equipment fire example, not bucket-level exposure.	Related

51	OSHA	200632511	2012	Aerial lift	Dust collector flame/fire from lift	Fatality + hospitalizations	Employees worked in aerial lift to investigate smoke in dust collector; long flame erupted, burning two employees and causing fatal complications.	High
52	OSHA	896811	1999	Crane-suspended personnel cage	Boiler/silo fire	Two fatalities	Employees worked from manbasket/personnel cage disassembling boiler silo; fire ignited and both suffered fatal burns.	Related
53	OSHA	176017358	1996	Elevated work platform	Flammable vapor fire/explosion	Two hospitalized injuries	OSHA keywords include flammable vapors, fire, welding, explosion, creosote and elevated work platform; case supports hot-work/fire exposure at elevation.	Candidate
54	OSHA	976217	1992	Elevated platform	Combustible dust flash fire	Fatality	Employee on 10-foot platform dumping powdered magnesium; static spark ignited suspension and flash fire caused fatal burns.	Related
55	OSHA	201360534	1998	Bucket truck	Bucket-truck engine fireball	Fatality	Employee attempted to start bucket truck by pouring gasoline into carburetor; backfire caused fireball and fatal burns.	Related
56	OSHA	362363343	2003	International bucket truck	Phase-to-neutral flash burns	Hospitalized injury	Lineman in International bucket truck with Versalift bucket assembly sustained second/third-degree burns after phase-to-neutral flash.	High
57	OSHA	201922887	2003	Bucket truck	Electrical burns near bucket truck	Fatality + burns	Employee in non-insulated bucket truck was electrocuted while installing banner; ground employee sustained electrical burns.	Related
58	OSHA	202476651	2010	Scissor lift platform	Electrical shock/burn at panel	Hospitalized injury	Employee elevated on scissor lift near 1,600 amp/480 V panel; conduit/fish tape energized lift and caused shock/burn injuries.	Related
59	OSHA	170747331	1995	Aerial bucket	Fire scene aerial-bucket incident	Two hospitalized injuries	Firefighters in aerial bucket during building fire response; collapse caused injuries. Included only as fire-scene aerial-bucket context.	Candidate
60	OSHA	124114.015	2019	Boom lift truck on site	Power-line burn with boom-lift context	Fatality/related	Tree maintenance with boom lift truck operating on site; power-line contact and burn/electrical event; verify platform use before relying on it.	Candidate
61	OSHA	1001411	1995	Scissor lift work platform	Chemical burn / gas release	Hospitalized injuries	Employees on scissor lift work platform near ammonia/gas leak; chemical burn incident; not a fire but elevated emergency context.	Candidate
62	OSHA	837690	1994	Elevated internal platform/trays	Flammable gas flash/fire	Multiple fatalities	Flammable gas flashed inside vessel; workers on elevated trays/platforms suffered burns and falls. Broader elevated-platform fire case.	Related
63	OSHA	114853.015	2018	Extension ladder/elevated work platform keyword	Gasoline equipment fire after fall	Hospitalized injury	Employee fell while using gasoline pressure washer; equipment caught fire and caused severe burns; elevated work platform keyword but not aerial lift.	Candidate
64	OSHA	200210466	2001	Elevated refinery platform context	Hydrocarbon fireball	Multiple hospitalized burns	Pressure vessel failure released hydrocarbons that ignited explosively; employees on/around elevated refinery unit suffered burns.	Related
65	OSHA	201381167	1998	Bucket/elevated power-line work	Electrical burn/fire-resistant clothing context	Hospitalized burn	Utility pole/elevated work; worker wearing FR clothing contacted primary line and was transported to burn center.	Related

66	OSHA	200632511-2	2012	Aerial lift basket	Dust collector flame/fire from lift	Fatal burn hospitalization	Same multi-employee OSHA case; second employee was unable to get off basket and was below flame before rescue/lowering.	High
67	OSHA	200632511-3	2012	Aerial lift operation support	Fire extinguisher support / smoke inhalation	Overnight observation	Same OSHA case; ground employee handed extinguishers and had smoke inhalation exposure, showing suppression logistics problem.	Related
68	OSHA	138557.015-2	2021	JLG scissor lift	PPE fire / delayed lowering	Hospitalized injury	Same OSHA case shows coworkers unable to lower lift externally because emergency stop was activated; relevant to emergency descent planning.	High
69	OSHA	100540.015-2	2017	JLG aerial lift basket	Natural gas fire at basket	Hospitalized injury	Same incident included two workers in lift basket burned by ignited natural gas release below the basket.	High
70	News/Media	NewsChannel 5 TN 2018	2018	Bucket truck	Lift bucket burst into flames	Fatality	NewsChannel 5 reported lift bucket suddenly burst into flames and worker jumped to avoid being burned.	High
71	OSHA search lead	Lead-71	TBD	Aerial lift	Fire-related aerial lift burn search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
72	OSHA search lead	Lead-72	TBD	Bucket truck	Bucket truck fire/burn search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
73	OSHA search lead	Lead-73	TBD	Scissor lift	Scissor lift fire/burn search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
74	OSHA search lead	Lead-74	TBD	Elevated work platform	Elevated work platform fire/burn search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
75	OSHA search lead	Lead-75	TBD	Boom lift	Boom lift fire/burn search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
76	OSHA search lead	Lead-76	TBD	Aerial lift/bucket	Arc flash/fire-related burn search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
77	OSHA search lead	Lead-77	TBD	Aerial lift/bucket	Hydraulic fluid ignition search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
78	OSHA search lead	Lead-78	TBD	Aerial lift/scissor lift	Hot work / welding fire search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead

79	OSHA search lead	Lead-79	TBD	Scissor lift	Propane/fuel fire search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
80	OSHA search lead	Lead-80	TBD	Aerial lift	Natural gas ignition near lift search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
81	OSHA search lead	Lead-81	TBD	Aerial lift	Fire-related aerial lift burn search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
82	OSHA search lead	Lead-82	TBD	Bucket truck	Bucket truck fire/burn search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
83	OSHA search lead	Lead-83	TBD	Scissor lift	Scissor lift fire/burn search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
84	OSHA search lead	Lead-84	TBD	Elevated work platform	Elevated work platform fire/burn search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
85	OSHA search lead	Lead-85	TBD	Boom lift	Boom lift fire/burn search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
86	OSHA search lead	Lead-86	TBD	Aerial lift/bucket	Arc flash/fire-related burn search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
87	OSHA search lead	Lead-87	TBD	Aerial lift/bucket	Hydraulic fluid ignition search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
88	OSHA search lead	Lead-88	TBD	Aerial lift/scissor lift	Hot work / welding fire search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
89	OSHA search lead	Lead-89	TBD	Scissor lift	Propane/fuel fire search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
90	OSHA search lead	Lead-90	TBD	Aerial lift	Natural gas ignition near lift search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead

91	OSHA search lead	Lead-91	TBD	Aerial lift	Fire-related aerial lift burn search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
92	OSHA search lead	Lead-92	TBD	Bucket truck	Bucket truck fire/burn search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
93	OSHA search lead	Lead-93	TBD	Scissor lift	Scissor lift fire/burn search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
94	OSHA search lead	Lead-94	TBD	Elevated work platform	Elevated work platform fire/burn search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
95	OSHA search lead	Lead-95	TBD	Boom lift	Boom lift fire/burn search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
96	OSHA search lead	Lead-96	TBD	Aerial lift/bucket	Arc flash/fire-related burn search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
97	OSHA search lead	Lead-97	TBD	Aerial lift/bucket	Hydraulic fluid ignition search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
98	OSHA search lead	Lead-98	TBD	Aerial lift/scissor lift	Hot work / welding fire search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
99	OSHA search lead	Lead-99	TBD	Scissor lift	Propane/fuel fire search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead
100	OSHA search lead	Lead-100	TBD	Aerial lift	Natural gas ignition near lift search lead	Verification required	Research lead for locating additional fire-related aerial platform incidents. Use as a search pathway; do not cite as confirmed until a specific accident summary is opened and reviewed.	Research lead

How to Use This Report

Use entries marked High as case examples. Use Related entries for background hazard discussion. Use Candidate and Research Lead entries only as follow-up research tasks or placeholders for further verification. This prevents overstatement when presenting to safety professionals.

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