



TAILGATE SAFETY

FALLING/FLYING OBJECTS (No, not UFO's)

Whether it's a dropped tool from above, falling debris, flying particles from saws, grinders, jack hammers, etc. Injuries caused by falling/flying objects are very common in the construction industry.

CRANES AND HOISTS

People who work in areas where cranes-and hoists are used shall always wear hardhats. Pay attention to movement of loads and always avoid working underneath loads being moved and warn co-workers about walking/working under the load. Inspect cranes and hoists routinely to see that all components of the crane and hoist system, such as wire rope, lifting hooks and chains, are in good condition. Always attach the proper material handling equipment to a crane or hoist hook to lift the load safely. Never exceed the lifting capacity of the crane or hoist.

STORAGE SAFETY

Storage shelves should be sturdy and their capacity should not be exceeded. Store heavy and bulky objects close to the floor and lighter and smaller objects up higher. Position objects securely on shelves or racks, use bracing, ties, put small objects into boxes, etc. Some racks and shelves should be secured to the floor, ceiling or wall so they will not tip over.

PERFORMANCE OF OVERHEAD WORK

Always wear protective equipment, such as a hard hat, when overhead work is being done. If overhead construction is being done where building materials can fall, cordon off the area and post warning signs to prevent people from entering the danger zone. Examples of overhead work include: some framing operations, roofing, scaffolding use, work on ladders, etc.

GRINDING

Before starting a grinding operation inspect the guards on the grinder to make sure they are securely fastened and properly adjusted. Proper guarding protects the operator from flying particles. Eye and face protection is essential, a face shield should be worn and it is recommended that safety glasses or goggles be worn under the face shield to protect the eyes.

TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

There are multiple tools and equipment on the construction jobsite that can cause flying particles: Jackhammers, table saws, drills, chainsaws, mowers, weed eaters, portable sanders, chisels, jigsaws, and the list goes on and on. When you are using a tool or piece of equipment that increases your risk of getting hit with flying objects, make sure you use the appropriate personal protective equipment to protect yourself. Safety glasses, goggles, hard hats, and face shields may be necessary. Your supervisor will help you determine the best option.

CLEANING WITH COMPRESSED AIR

Cleaning with compressed air can be extremely dangerous. Compressed air used for cleaning should be less than 30 psi and should only be used when effective chip guarding is used and personal protective equipment is worn. Never clean clothing or skin with compressed air.

Training Tips: a) Outline specific protective measures to be taken on the jobsite, b) Discuss requirements for hard hats, safety glasses, etc., c) Have the protective equipment to show to employees, actually show them how to don and doff.



North Coast Builders Exchange ~Tailgate Topics
Ph (707) 542-9502 **Fax (707) 542-2027**