

WEEKLY SAFETY MEETING

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

SAFETY MEETING OUTLINES

Box 700, Frankfort, IL 60423

815-464-0200

No. 1

Vol. 21

Week of 1/5/15

Company Name _____ Job Name _____ Date _____

SIGNS

Signs and rules are everywhere. You see them on the way to work. Look around the next time you leave home and travel towards the jobsite. You will see stop signs, speed limit signs, and red, green, and yellow traffic lights. Each of these signs gives us a different message. Signs at work provide us with visual symbols reinforcing safety. Without them employees might be unaware of dangers to their health and safety. There are many colors used in signs and labels, and some indicate more than one hazard. Learn what the colors mean so you won't be confused.

Take a few moments and think about the following colors. **Red** warns of fire and extreme danger. Red also calls attention to emergency stop bars, stop buttons, or switches on hazardous machines. **Orange** marks dangerous parts on machines or energized equipment. It also indicates the potential hazards of gears, belts, enclosures, or other guards. **Yellow** means caution. It warns of the possibility of a stumble, fall, trip or pinch point. **Green** indicates safety equipment other than fire-fighting apparatus, which is red. **Purple** warns of radiation hazards from x-ray, alpha, beta, gamma, and neutron sources.

Can you think of any colored signs in your workplace? What about the red sign identifying a fire exit, or the red sign located above a fire extinguisher? How about that green sign telling you where the first aid kit is located? Are there any yellow caution signs telling you to watch your step?

Another type of sign sends the message through a pictogram. Pictograms have been developed to warn non-English speaking workers of hazards.

Signs and rules are designed to warn you of potential hazards and often explain how to protect yourself. If you don't understand what they mean, ask your supervisor. Pay attention to all of the signs you see. You see some signs so often that you don't notice them anymore. Force yourself to recognize them, read them again today, and heed their messages. Doing so may avoid an accident and save your finger, your hearing, or your life!

SAFETY REMINDER The 'Assured Equipment Grounding Conductor Program' color code for January, February, and March is White. If you use this program, test and color code all electrical cords and power tools.

Special Topics For Your Project _____

Employee Safety Recommendations _____

Reviewed MSDS # _____ Subject _____

Meeting Attended By _____

Supervisor's Signature _____

WEEKLY SAFETY MEETING

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

SAFETY MEETING OUTLINES Box 700, Frankfort, IL 60423 815-464-0200 No. 2 Vol. 21 Week of 1/12/15

Company Name _____ Job Name _____ Date _____

EYE SAFETY

In a recent study concerning safety equipment, discomfort was the # 1 reason employees gave for not wearing personal protective equipment. In order to prevent injuries, eye protection equipment must be worn. We must make sure that it fits properly and comfortably, and meets all the necessary requirements for the work being performed. There are many types of eye protection equipment available to protect your eyes from physical, chemical, thermal, and radiation hazards. As you think about eye protection, remember that approximately 1,000 eye injuries occur each day, and an estimated 90 percent of these are preventable.

There are three key areas where eye protection is required. The first hazard comes from anything which could strike or enter your eye. We're talking about things like chips, dust, splinters, chemicals, powders, flying objects, sparks, nails, etc. If you are exposed to a machine (like a grinder) or an operation (like spray painting) that poses this type of hazard, you need eye protection. OSHA (and common sense) requires it! The second hazard is radiation from welding operations. Welders and others exposed to the flash of the arc must have filter lenses with the appropriate shade number. The third hazard comes from laser equipment. If you work with or near lasers make sure that you have the proper goggles — regular safety glasses are not adequate. Your goggles must be designed for both the wavelength and the power of the laser. All types of eye and face protective equipment must meet the requirements of ANSI Z87.1-1968, *Practice of Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection*.

Safety glasses with full side shields should be worn to protect against flying objects. **Safety goggles** provide a shield around the entire eye area. Chemical goggles protect your eyes from a splash when handling hazardous liquids. **Face shields** provide a protective barrier around the face, but don't forget to wear safety glasses under the shield. **Welding shields** protect against infrared and ultraviolet rays. For more information consult 29 CFR 1926.102.

It's up to you to protect your eyes. Wear your safety glasses or goggles whenever the potential for any eye injury exists. It only takes a split second to lose your eyesight. Take the time necessary to protect your eyes — there are no second chances!

SAFETY REMINDER

Neither contact lenses, regular prescription glasses, nor sunglasses provide acceptable eye protection!

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WEEKLY SAFETY MEETING

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

SAFETY MEETING OUTLINES Box 700, Frankfort, IL 60423 815-464-0200 No. 3 Vol. 21 Week of 1/19/15

Company Name _____ Job Name _____ Date _____

GAS CYLINDERS

Very often we have the need for gases like acetylene, oxygen, hydrogen, air and liquified petroleum gas on the jobsite. Usually these gases are stored under high pressure in compressed gas cylinders. When handled and used properly, these compressed gas cylinders are very safe. On the other hand, some people call them "sleeping giants" because they have seen the destruction they can cause. If the valve gets broken off a full cylinder, the cylinder can take off like a rocket, crashing through equipment, even brick, block, or concrete walls — you certainly don't want to be in its way. More importantly, get in the habit of handling cylinders with care to keep the giants sleeping.

When transporting, moving, or storing compressed gas cylinders keep them in an upright position, with the valve protection caps on. **Never** allow compressed gas cylinders to drop, to be struck, or to bang against each other. **Never** use any cylinder as a rolling device. **Never** transport cylinders with pressure regulators in place. **Never** place cylinders where they could come in contact with an electrical circuit. **Never** permit sparks, flames, molten metal, or excessive heat to contact a cylinder. **Never** use oil or grease on valves or attachments. **Never** use leaky cylinders. **Never** store oxygen cylinders with fuel cylinders. **Never** use cylinders to support other work or as a scaffold. **Never** tamper with the safety devices on valves.

Do mark empty cylinders "empty" or "MT." **Do** close valves completely on empty cylinders. **Do** inspect cylinder valves, regulator threads, and gauges prior to installing them on a compressed gas cylinder. **Do** stand to one side when opening the valve, not in front of it or behind it. **Do** open cylinder valves slowly and carefully. **Do** check for leaks on the regulator and cylinder valve connections. **Do** use a T-wrench when opening an acetylene cylinder. **Do** use a portable cylinder cart when moving cylinders. **Do** return empty cylinders to the proper cylinder storage area.

**Separate oxygen and fuel gas cylinders
by at least 20 feet or a 5-foot high,
noncombustible barrier.**

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WEEKLY SAFETY MEETING

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SAFETY MEETING OUTLINES Box 700, Frankfort, IL 60423 815-464-0200 No. 4 Vol. 21 Week of 1/26/15

Company Name _____ Job Name _____ Date _____

HARD HATS

Today's safety meeting discusses our industry's universally recognized symbol. No, we're not talking about a baseball cap, even though many construction workers wear them. We're talking about a hard hat. Hard hats are worn to protect you from two types of head injuries: electrical shocks and impacts from falling or flying objects. These hazards exist on every jobsite.

There are three classes of hard hats: **Class A** is made from a non-conductive material, and protects against electrical hazards and falling objects. **Class B** provides falling object protection, is also made from a non-conductive material, but offers the most electrical protection, up to 20,000 volts. (Class B complies with ANSI Z89.2-1971.) **Class C** provides protection from falling objects only. Make sure your hard hat is appropriate for the work you will be doing.

OSHA requires that a hard hat meet or exceed ANSI's standard Z89.1-1969. If you're tempted not to wear your hard hat, consider the brutal punishment that a Class A hard hat must endure to comply with the ANSI standard:

- The hard hat will receive a 24-hour water immersion test.
- The hard hat will be subjected to a variety of acids, solvents, and oils.
- A propane torch will be used to determine if the hat is fire resistant.
- The hard hat will also be tested to make sure it is capable of withstanding an electrical charge of 2,200 volts AC, 60 Hz, for three minutes.
- While in a horizontal position on a steel plate, an eight pound steel ball will be dropped on the hard hat from a height of fifteen feet.

All of the above tests must be conducted at a variety of temperatures, ranging from minus twenty (-20) to one hundred forty (+140) degrees Fahrenheit.

Hard hats have to withstand this type of abuse so that they can adequately protect your head. Remember, never wear your hard hat backwards, don't drill holes through it, and never loosen the hat's suspension.

SAFETY REMINDER

**Check the condition of your hard hat daily
and replace it if it is damaged!**

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