



Tailgate/Toolbox Safety Training

Safety Services Company-Safety Meeting Division, PO Box 6408 Yuma, AZ 85366-6408 Toll Free (866) 204-4786



Company Name: _____ Job Site Location: _____

Date: _____ Start Time: _____ Finish Time: _____ Foreman/Supervisor: _____

Topic 256: Crushing Accidents

Introduction: According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, fatalities caused by crushing accidents for the five years of 1997-2001, averaged 572 fatalities per year. These accidents involved: victims caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, victims caught in running equipment or machinery, and victims caught in or crushed by collapsing materials. The procedures to reduce these types of accidents are as follows:

Training for operators: Regardless of the equipment type, the employer is required to see that the equipment operator is authorized and qualified by training and experience to safely operate the equipment they use. The employer is required to ensure that the employee is supervised during training, and that the employee is operating and using the equipment in a safe manner.

Lockout/Blockout/Tagout Procedures:

- No employee is permitted** to work on moving or running machinery or equipment unless they can show by the manufacturer's recommendation that there is no other way to perform the necessary work, and all safeguards recommended for that procedure are in place..
- Do Not** perform maintenance or repairs on equipment where the inadvertent start up of the equipment could occur and cause injury, unless all hazardous energy sources have been locked out and tagged. Tags must read **Do Not Start** to indicate that the equipment is not to be operated.
- Any mechanical hazard** sources must be blocked, caged, or restrained to prevent movement. Any equipment maintenance or repair requiring personnel to work under parts which may pose a crushing hazard must be cribbed or blocked to prevent crushing injuries.
- Any stored energy** which may pose a hazard such as electrical charge, hydraulic or pneumatic pressure, or spring tension, must be dissipated prior to work being performed to avoid injury to personnel.



Equipment and Machine Guards:

Where an equipment operator is exposed to hoisted objects that might fall, or stacked objects that might be dislodged and fall, the operator must be protected by an overhead guard. The guard must be of sufficient strength to support impact loads. Shear points on fork lifts, loaders, and similar type vehicles must be guarded as necessary to protect operators from hazardous exposure. Reciprocating, rotating, or other moving parts or equipment must be guarded if such parts are exposed to contact by employees.



Cranes, Hoists, and Derricks: Routes for suspended loads must be pre-planned so that no employee is required to work directly below the load.

Trenching and Excavating:

- Excavations and trenches** over 5 feet in depth must be properly sloped, benched, shored, or shielded as required with an adequate system, designed by an engineer or competent person, to prevent collapse of walls.
- Protective systems** must be installed under the supervision of, and regularly inspected by, a competent person.
- If personnel suspect** a protective system is inadequate or in danger or failure, they must notify the employer's Representative or competent person immediately and remove any employees in the excavation until such danger of failure is corrected.



General Requirements for Storage:

- All materials stored** in tiers must be stacked, racked, blocked, interlocked, or otherwise secured to prevent sliding, falling or collapse.
- Maximum safe load** limits of floors within buildings and structures, in pounds per square foot, must be conspicuously posted in all storage areas, except for a floor or slab on grade. Maximum safe loads must not be exceeded.
- Aisles and passageways** must be kept clear to provide for the free and safe movement of material handling equipment or employees. When a difference in working levels exist, means such as ramps, stairways, or grading must be used to ensure the safe movement of vehicles and personnel between levels.
- Material stored inside** buildings under construction must not be placed within 6 feet of any hoist way, inside floor opening, or within 10 feet of an exterior wall which does not extend above the top of the material stored.
- Structural steel**, poles, pipe, bar stock, and other cylindrical materials, unless racked, must be stacked and blocked so as to prevent spreading or tilting.
- Lumber must be** stacked on level and solidly supported sills, and stacked to be stable and self-supporting.
- Lumber piles** must not exceed 20 feet in height. Lumber to be handled manually must not be stacked more than 16 feet high.



Conclusion: Crushing accidents are almost always the result of failure to implement one or more of the above safety procedures. Carelessness or indifference to these safety procedures is a needless risk.

Work Site Review

Specific Work-Site Hazards and Safety Suggestions: _____

Employee Signatures:

(My signature attests and verifies my understanding of and agreement to comply with, all company safety policies and regulations, and that I have not suffered, experienced, or sustained any recent job-related injury or illness.)

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Foreman/Supervisor's Signature:

These guidelines do not supercede local, state, or federal regulations and must not be construed as a substitute for, or legal interpretation of, any OSHA regulations