

## Helpful tools for preventions

Communicate openly with each other. Do not belittle anyone during the work process. If there is uncertainty in the task from someone, stop the operation and re-group. Take another look at the task, step-by-step, remember that – 'It is a team effort for safety.'

Ensure that if training is required for the task that it is done ahead of time; and it is understood not just someone nodding their head up-and-down. *Written tasks are good for reference.* 

Ensure personnel have the proper personal protective equipment (PPE) for use; they understand how it is supposed to be used; and that the PPE is in good condition for usage. DO NOT assume that everyone knows how to use PPE. For example, jack hammer usage – ensure that the employee prantectisely (the provide the provide of the provide

e equipment should be nearby for reference/operations/maintenance.

*ings* before you commence a task. Ensure personnel are familiar with what ions and request that questions be asked to ensure that everyone is on the at is expected. OSHA requires *job briefing*:

1926.952(c)(1) - At least one before each day or shift. If the work or be performed during the workday or shift are repetitive and similar, at briefing shall be conducted before the start of the first job of each day or ference falls under one set of job task which is electrical work but can be ny select job as a guideline for performance that can be used by OSHA neral Duty Clause.]

ts in performing a task; take your time; read through what is going to sing/talking through the task. The following are examples of short cuts that damage:

a piece of heavy equipment too quickly cou

equipment and damage to you or a fellow co-worker; Not following the directions by taking short cuts could lead to equipment failure; bodily injury; structural damage etc.



Everyday task such as walking can pose a hazard. Do not allow yourself to be easily distracted