



SAFETY TAILGATE MEETING

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Company	Mark Wilson Construction, Inc	Project	City Center Bldg & Site Dev.		
Date	June 18, 2021	Time	10:33 AM	Conductor	John Atwood

CAUGHT-IN OR BETWEEN HAZARDS

INTRODUCTION

Caught-in or between injuries are the result of crushing injuries in between objects. Before beginning specific tasks inspect both the equipment you use and the work area for hazards that could expose you to these types of injuries. Then take action to protect yourself and others.

We will discuss three of the ways caught-in or between injuries occur

(1) MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

(2) ROLLING, SLIDING OR SHIFTING OBJECTS

(3) TRENCH CAVE-INS

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

A fingertip, hand, limb, or even an entire body can be caught in a pinch point. To prevent this, keep body parts and clothing a safe distance away from any pinch point and never place hands where you cannot see them.

Have you ever seen an injury occur where this was the hazard?

EXAMPLE: A worker was ripping a 6-inch piece of wood on an unguarded compound miter saw. His left thumb was caught in the saw and amputated.

What can we learn from this?

What equipment do we have where something similar could happen if a guard was removed?

ROLLING, SLIDING AND SHIFTING OBJECTS

Be aware of equipment around you and stay a safe distance from it. Never place yourself between moving equipment, potentially shifting materials, and an immovable structure such as a building.

- Have you ever seen an injury occur where this was the hazard?

EXAMPLE: A worker was operating a road grader when the engine died and the vehicle began to roll toward a small ravine. The employee jumped off the grader but was pulled under the grader as it overturned. He was killed when he was crushed underneath the tires.

What can we learn from this?

What equipment do we have where something similar could happen?

TRENCH CAVE-INS

When trench walls cave in they can crush or suffocate a worker. Consider: A cubic yard of soil weighs about 3,000 pounds!

If a trench is 5' or deeper a protective system, such as a trench shield, is required to prevent a cave-in. However, even trenches less than 5' in depth can cave in and trap a worker. All trenches must be inspected per OSHA regulations prior to working in them.

EXAMPLE: An employee and a co-worker were working in a 9-foot deep excavation installing water pipes, when the south side of the excavation caved in on the employee and buried him. The employee was killed.

What can we learn from this?

Attendees Names

Indi Randol

Attendees Signatures

N/A

CONDUCTOR SIGNATURE



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