SAFETY TAILGATE MEETING

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Company	Ultimate Internet Access	Project	Ontario 1.0
Date	December 07, 2022	Time	7:00 AM	Conductor	jbz@uia.net

COMMUNICATION AND SAFETY

INTRODUCTION

Proper communication is crucial for a job to run safely and efficiently. When communication is insufficient or missing totally there can be many negative consequences for employees and the company as a whole. Recognizing the communication tools for work tasks and the work environment is important to ensure the proper messages are being received.

In this meeting, we will discuss

(1) Tools to Communicate in the Workplace

(2) Communication and Safety

(3) Summary

TOOLS TO COMMUNICATE IN THE WORKPLACE

When someone says communication, the first thing you may think about is speaking words to another person or sending an email. These are just two ways to communicate, but there are many more ways found at work. Some other examples of communication include posters, labels, warnings, bulletins, pictograms, JHA's, SOPs, written programs, and more.

Depending on any number of factors, each of these tools of communication can be very critical to working safe.

COMMUNICATION AND SAFETY

Proper communication and safety go hand in hand. If there is no communication for a given work task then safety is also missing. Some common tools for communicating a safety message:

- Training is a way to communicate how to do a task and how to do it safely and is one of the first methods of communication used when preparing for a work task.

- JHAs are important tools to communicate the steps of a job task, the associated hazards of each step, and the mitigation actions to be able to work safely.

- Safety meetings or toolbox talks discussing work tasks and the associated hazards of the work are very important for work crews. Paying attention to the safety meeting information can protect you during your work task that day or sometime in the future.

- Labels are found on almost every piece of equipment, tool, and chemical in the workplace. Manufacturers put these labels on for a reason. They often relay some of the most important information regarding the hazards and safeguards of that product.

There are many other ways that safety is communicated in the workplace. Verbal communication is also very important. When you see a situation where someone could be hurt or there could be property loss you should always speak up. Have a conversation with the individuals involved in the task to voice your concerns. Involve the right personnel to correct a situation before an injury occurs.

SUMMARY

Recognize all the different tools used in the workplace to communicate a safety message. Appreciate the time and resources dedicated to develop and use these tools every day. Embrace the message they are conveying to keep you working safe and efficient. When communication is not used to its fullest potential there can be an increased chance for injury. Never be afraid to speak up when it comes to safety on the job.

Attendees Names	**Attendees Signatures**
Mike Silva	
Armando Aguilar	

John Zuber	N/A
Josue Castellanos	N/A
Jesus Chavez	N/A
Angel Ceja	N/A
Carlos Aguilar	N/A
Jose Cuara	N/A
Seneteneri Napeli	N/A
Gabriel Gutierrez	N/A
Riley Pachal	N/A
Albert Viscarra	N/A
Kevin Rhodes	N/A

NOTES

Construction Crew General Job Site Safety

A.) PPE - PPE must be worn 100% of the time:
-Steel Toe Boots
-Reflective Safety Vest
-Hard Hat
-Gloves
-Eye Protection
-Ear Protection

B) Water and Ice - Available on trucks (Stay Hydrated)

C) Located in Trucks:
- First Aid Kit
- Fire extinguisher

D) Nearest hospitals to the Job:
-Kaiser Ontario - 2295 South Vineyard Ave, Ontario, Ca
-Kaiser Fontana - 9961 Sierra Ave, Ontario, Ca
-Arrowhead Regional - 400 N. Pepper Ave, Ontario, Ca
-San Antonio Regional - 999 San Bernardino Rd, Upland, Ca

E) Traffic control
-Flagger trained - only flagger trained employees to perform traffic control or work under supervision of a flagger trained employee
-Traffic Cone Taper (taper 10’ per 10mph)
-Street level hazards - (traffic, pedestrians, animals, etc)

F) Overhead Hazards
-Trees, streetlights
-Vac truck boom
-Maintain 10’ clearance from Overhead Power Lines

G) Trip Fall Hazards
-Wet ground, gravel on surface, trip fall hazards (pay attention to footing)
-6’ fall protection must be implemented

H) Review If weather will be over 80 Degrees:
3395 - Heat Illness Prevention Outdoor Places

-Over 80 degrees
-Shade must be available
-Employees encouraged to take a cool down rest period for min of 5 min
- Monitor employee who requires a cool down period

-Over 95 Degrees
- implement high heat procedures (identified in Company IIP)
- Mandatory 10 min (net) break every 2 hrs
-Buddy system must be implemented

J) Trench Safety - Slope trench at a 1-2 slope, Mandatory shoring over 5’ in depth (may be required at depths less than 5’)

-What Class Soil? A, B, C

1.) Stable Rock
2.) Type A - Clay / Sandy Clay
3.) Type B - Gravel / Crushed rock
4.) Type C - Sandy and Loamy

-Spoil Piles to be 24+” from edge of trench

CONDUCTOR SIGNATURE

K) Equipment Operation
swing zone (before entering swing zone make eye contact with the operator)
- Use Seatbelts
Understand your gauges and are your gauges working properly?
guards and safety devices in place? If missing do not operate

-near miss with rodder cars-people,