TOOLBOX TALKS

Policy and Field Resource Library

97 Full-Page Talks for Heavy Highway and Bridge Construction

POLICY STANDARD	Each active crew will complete a documented toolbox talk every Monday and additional briefings whenever new hazards, incidents, seasonal conditions or work phases warrant. Talks shall match current work and include employee discussion and field verification - not merely signatures.

PHEIFER BROTHERS CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.

Effective August 26, 2026 | Revision 1

Table of Contents

HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT

Apply the policy on pages 3-10, choose a topic from the index on pages 11-13, complete the corresponding talk page, and use the forms at the end when additional attendance or annual planning space is helpful.

Primary References

- 29 CFR 1926.20 - employer safety program, inspections and employee-specific training duties
- 29 CFR 1926.21 - instruction in recognition and avoidance of unsafe conditions
- The OSHA standard listed on each individual toolbox talk
- Company Safety Plan and topic-specific controlled policies
- OSHA Resource for Development and Delivery of Training to Workers (OSHA 3824)

1. Purpose, Scope and Responsibilities

Purpose and Scope

- Provide a consistent, practical method to reinforce hazard recognition, required controls, stop-work conditions and emergency actions with every active field crew.
- Applies to Pheifer Brothers crews, foremen and affected employees on bridge, highway, marine, shop, yard and support operations. Subcontractors follow their employer program and project coordination requirements.

Management / Document Owner

- Maintain this controlled policy and talk library, provide access, review content at least annually and after relevant incidents/regulatory changes, and provide resources to correct hazards identified during talks.
- If no safety director is assigned, executive management designates a qualified management position as document owner; the owner coordinates technical review but does not replace line-management responsibility.

Project Manager / Superintendent

- Ensure active crews participate, foremen have current materials, project conditions and owner requirements are incorporated, and unresolved corrective actions receive resources and follow-up.

Foreman / Talk Leader

- Select the Monday topic from actual work, observations, incidents, seasonal hazards or the manual section being reinforced; prepare the field example and lead an interactive discussion.
- Document the record, verify understanding, assign corrective actions, provide required makeup training and upload evidence to the Raken daily log.

Employees

- Participate actively, ask questions, identify hazards in the actual work area, demonstrate or explain controls, use stop-work authority and follow the agreed corrective actions.

Program Principle

- The completed page is a training record only when the discussion occurred, understanding was checked and identified deficiencies were addressed. A signature or photograph alone is not proof of effective training.

2. Monday Weekly Process and Additional Briefings

Monday Requirement

- Each Monday, the foreman selects and leads one topic for each active crew before or near the start of relevant work. If a crew begins later in the week, conduct the weekly talk at its first practical shift.
- Choose the talk that most directly aligns with what the crew is doing - not simply the next numbered page.

Required Weekly Sequence

- 1. Review current work, JHA/pre-task plan, recent observations, incidents, weather and upcoming phase.
- 2. Select the applicable talk and confirm its controls match the project plan, manufacturer instructions and current policy.
- 3. Conduct the talk where the crew can see or demonstrate the actual hazard/control when practical.
- 4. Ask open questions and have employees identify stop-work triggers and emergency actions.
- 5. Document attendees, discussion, questions and corrective actions; then complete the Raken evidence step.

Additional Briefings

- Conduct another brief talk whenever a new hazard appears, an incident/near miss occurs, weather or seasonal exposure changes, a new employee/crew enters the task, equipment or method changes, or a new work phase begins.
- A Monday talk does not carry the crew through changed conditions. Stop, revise the JHA/pre-task plan and rebrief before exposure.

Multiple Crews / Shifts

- Each active crew and shift receives the talk relevant to its work. A project-wide meeting may satisfy the weekly requirement only when attendance, relevance, discussion and documentation are complete for each affected crew.
- Remote or night crews are not omitted. Coordinate handoff items and hazards that changed between shifts.

Time and Environment

- Allow enough time for discussion and field verification. Conduct the talk where employees can hear, see the materials and participate safely; provide shelter or another setting when traffic, noise or weather interferes.

3. Selecting and Preparing the Talk

Topic Selection Priorities

- Current high-risk task or exposure beginning that week.
- Hazard or control identified during inspection, observation or employee report.
- Incident or near miss and the corrective lessons - without blame or speculation.
- Seasonal/weather condition such as heat, cold, lightning, flooding, darkness, wind, ice, insects or changing daylight.
- Company policy or quick training check needing reinforcement.

Preparation

- Read the full talk before delivery. Review the cited OSHA standard and current company policy when the topic involves a regulated program.
- Replace the generic bridge/highway example with the crew’s actual location, equipment, people and sequence. Verify names, emergency contacts, rescue resources and site access.
- Inspect the work area and confirm listed controls are available and working. Do not teach a control the job cannot provide; stop and correct the gap first.

Accuracy and Conflicts

- Project plans, permits, owner requirements, manufacturer instructions, exposure assessments and current controlled policies may be more protective than a talk page and shall govern.
- If a talk conflicts with current requirements or site conditions, do not improvise. Pause the task and obtain qualified clarification; report the document concern for revision.

Choose a Better Topic

- Do not use a topic merely because it is familiar or convenient when a more immediate hazard is present.
- When several hazards apply, address the most serious exposure first and schedule additional talks rather than rushing through multiple pages.

Materials

- Bring the talk page and useful items such as PPE, inspection tags, equipment manuals, photos, JHA, rescue gear or the actual control for demonstration. Keep proprietary/incident information appropriate for the audience.

4. Leading Discussion and Verifying Understanding

Explain the Hazard

- State why the topic matters, where the exposure exists today, who can be affected and what could happen. Use plain language and avoid reading the page word-for-word.
- Connect required controls to the actual task sequence and identify who verifies each control.

Ask Open Questions

- Where is this hazard on our job today?
- What has to be in place before we start?
- What change or warning sign makes us stop?
- Where do we move and what is our first emergency action?
- Who else - including subcontractors, operators, public or workers above/below - could be affected?

Field Verification

- Have employees point out, inspect or demonstrate the control when practical: anchor point, exclusion zone, rescue device, guard, utility mark, fire extinguisher, emergency access, traffic escape route or PPE check.
- Correct misunderstandings immediately. Do not coach employees toward a memorized answer while leaving the field condition unverified.

Participation

- Invite employees to raise concerns and alternatives. The leader shall not ridicule, retaliate or discourage questions or good-faith stop work.
- Avoid blaming individuals during incident-related talks. Focus on conditions, systems, decisions and controls.

Understanding Check

- Use the quick training check on the talk page and applicable manual quiz. Ask at least one employee to explain the stop-work trigger and another to demonstrate or identify the key control.
- If understanding is inadequate, reteach using a different example/demonstration and verify again before exposure.

5. Documentation, Raken Upload and Corrective Actions

Required Record

- Complete the talk page with project/job, date/shift, trainer/foreman, topic basis, attendees, crew questions/responses and corrective actions. Entries shall be legible and specific.
- Identify the corrective-action owner and due time/date. Do not close the record with an unresolved imminent hazard.

Raken Evidence

- After each Monday talk, the foreman shall either take a selfie with the crew while holding the completed talk so it is visible in the photo, or have each employee sign the completed talk and photograph the signed page.
- Upload the selected photo to the project's Raken daily log on the day of the talk. The photo supplements the completed record; it does not replace the required discussion or written corrective-action information.

Attendance

- Record the names of employees who actually participated. Do not pre-sign, add absent employees or sign for another person.
- Use the supplemental attendance form at the end of this document when the talk page does not provide enough space; attach or cross-reference it to the talk.

Corrective Actions

- Correct imminent hazards before work. For other actions, assign responsibility and a clear completion point, communicate interim protection and track to closure.
- Escalate resources or unresolved actions to the project manager/superintendent. Record closure in Raken or the established project training/corrective-action system.

Record Quality

- The topic title alone is not enough. The record should show what was discussed, what the crew identified and what changed as a result.
- Protect confidential medical, disciplinary and investigation information; document necessary safety facts without unnecessary personal detail.

6. Makeup Training, Language and Changing Conditions

Makeup Training

- An employee who missed a talk shall receive makeup training before performing work affected by that topic. The foreman may use the same completed talk or conduct a separate briefing, but attendance and date shall be documented.
- Makeup training is not required solely because an employee was absent when the topic has no relationship to that employee’s work or exposure; the foreman determines applicability.

New and Transferred Employees

- Provide relevant talks and required task training before exposure. A weekly talk does not replace new-hire orientation, site orientation, operator qualification or competent-person instruction.
- Short-service employees may need additional demonstration, supervision and follow-up even when they attended the same talk.

Language and Literacy

- Deliver training in a language and vocabulary employees understand. Use demonstration, visuals, interpreter/translated material or other support when needed.
- Confirm understanding directly; a nod or signature is not sufficient when communication barriers exist.

Changed Conditions

- Stop and rebrief when scope, sequence, equipment, crew, weather, traffic, water level, structural condition, utility status, containment or emergency arrangement changes.
- Document material changes and revised controls on the JHA/pre-task plan and/or talk record. A rebrief may be brief, but it must be clear and reach everyone affected.

Incident / Near-Miss Talks

- Use verified findings and approved communications. Preserve evidence and do not speculate about cause, blame or discipline.
- The talk supplements the investigation and corrective-action process; it does not replace incident reporting, OSHA reporting or medical response.

7. Training Boundaries, Quality and Program Administration

Toolbox Talks Supplement Training

- Toolbox talks do not replace required task training, operator certification/qualification, competent- or qualified-person duties, fall-rescue practice, confined-space entry training, respirator medical evaluation/fit testing, exposure-specific training, permits or hands-on demonstration.
- Where an OSHA standard requires specific content, frequency, trainer qualifications or proficiency, complete and document that training separately even if a related talk is used.

Leader Competence

- Foremen may lead general talks within their knowledge. Specialized subjects shall be reviewed or led by a competent, qualified or knowledgeable person as required.
- If the leader cannot answer a technical question, record it, protect the crew from exposure and obtain an accurate answer before affected work proceeds.

Quality Expectations

- Effective training is accurate, credible, clear, practical and participatory. Use field examples, employee experience and demonstration rather than lecture alone.
- Managers periodically observe talks and review records for relevance, discussion, understanding checks, corrections and Raken evidence - not just completion counts.

Resource Library

- The 97 talks beginning on page 16 are controlled components of this policy. Foremen may use another approved topic when work requires it, provided the same hazard, control, stop-work, emergency, discussion and documentation elements are covered.
- Do not edit a controlled talk page in a way that weakens requirements. Site-specific notes and stronger controls may be added.

No-Complacency Rule

- Repeating a topic is appropriate when exposure or performance warrants it, but the leader shall update the example and questions to the current task. Routine scheduling shall not become a substitute for hazard-based selection.

8. Records, Review and Enforcement

Record Retention

- Maintain completed talk pages, supplemental attendance, Raken evidence and corrective-action closure under the company's training-record process and any project/contract retention requirement.
- Records shall be retrievable by project, date, crew/trainer and topic. Preserve originals or reliable electronic copies.

Program Review

- The document owner reviews this policy and resource library at least annually and after a serious incident, recurring deficiency, regulatory change, new work method or employee/foreman feedback.
- Verify citations, current company policies, seasonal topics, forms, images and page/index control. Superseded copies shall be removed from active use.

Performance Review

- Track meaningful indicators: relevance to current work, employee concerns raised, corrective actions completed, repeat hazards, missed/makeup training and management observations.
- Do not evaluate the program solely by the number of signatures or photographs.

Document Control

- This combined policy is Revision 1, effective August 26, 2026. Printed copies are uncontrolled unless formally issued. The current electronic copy governs.
- The document owner coordinates revisions and executive management approves material policy changes.

Enforcement

- Falsifying attendance, uploading a photo without conducting the talk, knowingly using an irrelevant topic to satisfy the requirement or directing work before an identified imminent hazard is corrected violates company policy.
- Good-faith participation, questions, hazard reports and stop-work actions are protected and encouraged.

Emergency / Severe Event

- Training never delays rescue, 911, evacuation, utility notification, scene control or required OSHA reporting. Stabilize the emergency first; conduct the follow-up talk when authorized and appropriate.

9. Toolbox Talk Resource Index - Part 1 of 3

9. Toolbox Talk Resource Index - Part 2 of 3

NO.	CATEGORY	TOOLBOX TALK	PAGE
34	Falls And Access	Scaffold Inspection and Use	49
35		MEWP and Boom Lift Safety	50
36		Falling Objects and Tool Tethering	51
37		Fall Rescue and Suspension Trauma	52
38	Excavation And Utilities	Utility Locating and Potholing	53
39		Trench Protective Systems	54
40		Excavation Competent-Person Inspections	55
41		Safe Access and Spoil Placement	56
42		Water Accumulation and Cofferdam Flooding	57
43		Confined-Space Recognition	58
44		Confined-Space Atmospheric Testing	59
45		Confined-Space Attendant and Rescue	60
46	Cranes, Rigging And Steel	Crane Ground Conditions and Setup	61
47		Crane Power-Line Safety	62
48		Crane Signals and Communication	63
49		Working Around Suspended Loads	64
50		Rigging Inspection and Removal From Service	65
51		Load Weight, Radius and Crane Capacity	66
52		Critical and Engineered Lifts	67
53		Pile Driving Exclusion Zones	68
54		Stored Energy in Pile-Driving Systems	69
55		Structural Steel Stability and Temporary Bracing	70
56		Connectors, Bolting and Line of Fire	71
57		Steel Removal During Bridge Demolition	72
58	Concrete, Forms And Demolition	Rebar Impalement Protection	73
59		Rebar Assembly Stability	74
60		Formwork and Falsework Inspection	75
61		Concrete Placement and Pump Hoses	76
62		Concrete Buckets and Suspended Loads	77
63		Wet Concrete and Cement Burns	78
64		Form Stripping and Reshoring	79
65		Demolition Engineering Survey and Sequence	80
66		Saw Cutting, Coring and Embedded Hazards	81

9. Toolbox Talk Resource Index - Part 3 of 3

NO.	CATEGORY	TOOLBOX TALK	PAGE
67	Concrete, Forms And Demolition	Precast Handling and Setting	82
68	Tools, Electrical And Hot Work	Hand and Power Tool Inspection	83
69		Grinding and Abrasive Wheels	84
70		Temporary Power, GFCIs and Cords	85
71		Lockout/Tagout and Stored Energy	86
72		Welding and Cutting Fire Prevention	87
73		Compressed Gas Cylinders	88
74		Welding Fumes and Coated Steel	89
75		Fire Extinguishers and Emergency Use	90
76	Occupational Health	Respirable Crystalline Silica	91
77		Respirator Use and Seal Checks	92
78		Lead-Coated Bridge Steel	93
79		Hearing Protection and Noise	94
80		Heat Illness Prevention	95
81		Cold Stress, Wind Chill and Wet Clothing	96
82		Chemical Hazard Communication and SDS	97
83		Concrete Slurry and Environmental Exposure	98
84		Bloodborne Pathogens and First Aid	99
85		Asbestos and Unknown Materials	100
86		Skin Protection, Poison Ivy, Insects and Ticks	101
87		Mental Health, Stress and Coworker Support	102
88	Water, Weather And Emergency	Working Over or Near Water	103
89		Personal Flotation Device Inspection	104
90		Skiff, Ring Buoy and Water-Rescue Readiness	105
91		Lightning and Severe Thunderstorms	106
92		High Wind	107
93		Flooding, Rising Water and Ice Movement	108
94		Tornado and Extreme-Wind Response	109
95		Site Emergency Information and 911 Access	110
96		First-Aid Kits, CPR and AED Readiness	111
97		Severe Incident Scene Control and OSHA Reporting	112

Supporting Forms: Supplemental Attendance Record - page 113 | Annual Topic Planning Log - page 114 | Program References and Document Control - page 115

10. Field Program Checklist

VERIFY	EXPECTATION
Active crews	Every active crew/shift assigned a relevant Monday talk
Topic	Selected from current work, observations, incidents, season or policy
Preparation	Leader reviewed page, project plan, actual controls and emergency details
Discussion	Hazard, required controls, bridge/highway example and affected people covered
Stop work	Crew states the trigger, safe location and responsible person for restart
Understanding	Open questions asked; employees point out or demonstrate controls
Record	Project, date/shift, trainer, topic basis, attendees and questions completed
Actions	Deficiencies have owner/due point; imminent hazards corrected before work
Raken	Crew selfie with visible talk OR signed-talk photo uploaded same day
Makeup	Affected absent employees trained and documented before exposure
Additional briefings	Changes, incidents, seasonal hazards and new phases trigger rebrief
Training boundary	Required qualification, permit, fit test and task training completed separately

PROJECT / CREW:	WEEK OF:
MONDAY TOPIC / PAGE:	FOREMAN / TRAINER:
WHY SELECTED:	RAKEN PHOTO TYPE:
QUESTIONS / CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:	OWNER / DUE / CLOSED:
MAKEUP / ADDITIONAL BRIEFING:	MANAGEMENT REVIEW:

11. Test Your Knowledge

Circle the best answer. Review missed questions with your foreman.

1. When is the regular crew toolbox talk held? A. Only after an injury B. Each Monday for every active crew C. Once a year	2. How should the foreman choose the topic? A. Match current work, observations, incidents, season or policy B. Always use the next page C. Choose the shortest talk
3. What makes a talk effective? A. Signatures only B. Reading without questions C. Discussion, field verification and understanding check	4. What Raken evidence is acceptable? A. Empty meeting area B. Crew selfie with visible talk or photo of signed talk C. Old weekly photo
5. What happens to an imminent hazard identified during the talk? A. Correct it before work B. Note it for next year C. Ignore it after signing	6. When is another briefing required? A. Never after Monday B. Only at management request C. When hazards, incidents, conditions or work phases change
7. Do toolbox talks replace operator or respirator training? A. When signed B. No C. Only for experienced employees	8. What should happen when an affected employee missed the talk? A. Provide documented makeup before exposure B. Add the name later C. No action
9. What if employees do not understand? A. End the meeting B. Collect signatures C. Reteach and verify before exposure	10. What is the best measure of program quality? A. Number of photos alone B. Relevant discussion, verified controls and closed actions C. Fastest meeting

EMPLOYEE: _____ DATE: _____

ANSWER KEY: 1-B | 2-A | 3-C | 4-B | 5-A | 6-C | 7-B | 8-A | 9-C | 10-B

RESOURCE LIBRARY BEGINS NEXT

Pages 16-112 contain the 97 full-page talks. Pages 113-115 contain supplemental attendance, annual planning and reference/document-control forms.

TOOLBOX TALK 01 | SAFETY LEADERSHIP

Stop-Work Authority

Why this matters: Uncertainty, changed conditions or production pressure can allow an uncontrolled hazard to continue.

Required Controls

- Every employee may stop work in good faith
- Notify the foreman and protect the area
- Identify the hazard and revise the plan
- Resume only after the responsible person verifies controls

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Every employee may stop work in good faith.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A beam pick begins before the landing zone is cleared. A laborer calls stop and the load remains suspended in a safe position until the zone is secured.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop whenever the plan is missing, conditions changed, communication failed or anyone is in danger.
Emergency Action	Warn exposed people, move to a safe location and call emergency services when an immediate threat or injury exists.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could stop-work authority affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: Company Safety Plan / OSHA Recommended Practices | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.20-21

TOOLBOX TALK 02 | SAFETY LEADERSHIP

Daily Pre-Task Planning and JHAs

Why this matters: Crews can be exposed when task steps, simultaneous operations, traffic, equipment or rescue needs are not discussed.

Required Controls

- Break work into steps
- Identify line-of-fire, energy, fall, traffic, water and health hazards
- Assign controls and responsible people
- Rebrief when conditions change

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Break work into steps.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Before stripping a pier cap, the crew reviews crane movement, falling material, access, pinch points and the exclusion zone.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop if the task, crew, equipment, weather or work area differs from the plan.
Emergency Action	Stabilize the situation, account for the crew and follow the site emergency plan.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could daily pre-task planning and jhas affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.20 and company policy | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.20-21

TOOLBOX TALK 03 | SAFETY LEADERSHIP

Learning From Near Misses

Why this matters: A near miss is a warning that the next similar event may cause injury, damage or a public incident.

Required Controls

- Report promptly without assigning blame
- Preserve useful facts and photos
- Identify system causes
- Assign corrective actions and share lessons

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Report promptly without assigning blame.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A loose tool falls inside a barricaded area without striking anyone. The crew improves tethering and housekeeping before continuing.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop if the same uncontrolled condition remains or the corrective action is not effective.
Emergency Action	Provide first aid or call 911 if the event involved possible injury; preserve the scene when serious.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could learning from near misses affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: Company incident reporting program | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.20-21

TOOLBOX TALK 04 | SAFETY LEADERSHIP

Housekeeping and Access Routes

Why this matters: Debris, cords, mud, ice and poorly stored materials create trips, falls, fire hazards and blocked emergency access.

Required Controls

- Maintain clear walkways and ladders
- Remove scrap and protruding nails
- Route cords and hoses safely
- Provide stable paths through mud, snow and uneven ground

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Maintain clear walkways and ladders.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Access across a bridge deck is kept clear of tie wire, hoses, loose lumber and bundled material.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when safe access, egress or emergency access is blocked.
Emergency Action	Protect the area, assist injured workers and correct the path before reopening it.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could housekeeping and access routes affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.25 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.25

TOOLBOX TALK 05 | SAFETY LEADERSHIP

New Employee and Short-Service Worker Awareness

Why this matters: Workers unfamiliar with the site, crew or task may not recognize hazards or know local emergency procedures.

Required Controls

- Provide site orientation before exposure
- Assign a capable mentor
- Explain restricted zones and stop-work authority
- Check understanding frequently

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Provide site orientation before exposure.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A new carpenter is shown the traffic escape route, water-rescue equipment and crane swing radius before entering the work area.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop if the employee is unsure, untrained or separated from required supervision.
Emergency Action	Escort the employee to safety and use the site emergency procedure if exposure occurred.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could new employee and short-service worker awareness affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.21 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.20-21

TOOLBOX TALK 06 | SAFETY LEADERSHIP

Subcontractor and Multi-Employer Coordination

Why this matters: Overlapping work can expose one employer to hazards created by another.

Required Controls

- Exchange hazard and schedule information
- Define controlling, creating and correcting responsibilities
- Coordinate permits and emergency plans
- Communicate changes to affected crews

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Exchange hazard and schedule information.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A coating subcontractor works below steel removal. The activities are separated or sequenced to eliminate falling-object and lead exposure.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when simultaneous operations conflict or responsibility for a control is unclear.
Emergency Action	Warn every affected employer, evacuate the shared area if needed and notify project management.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could subcontractor and multi-employer coordination affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: OSHA multi-employer policy / 29 CFR 1926 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.20-21

TOOLBOX TALK 07 | SAFETY LEADERSHIP

Visitors, Inspectors and Delivery Drivers

Why this matters: People unfamiliar with the site may enter traffic paths, swing radii or high-hazard areas.

Required Controls

- Require check-in and PPE
- Give route and hazard instructions
- Use escorts where needed
- Separate unloading from public and worker travel

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Require check-in and PPE.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A rebar delivery is staged only after the driver receives the route, spotter and unloading-zone instructions.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop vehicle or work movement when a visitor enters an exclusion zone or loses the escort.
Emergency Action	Use the site emergency plan and account for the visitor.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could visitors, inspectors and delivery drivers affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: Company visitor and delivery policy | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.20-21

TOOLBOX TALK 08 | SAFETY LEADERSHIP

Fitness for Duty, Fatigue and Distraction

Why this matters: Fatigue, illness, impairment, stress and distraction reduce reaction time and judgment around traffic and equipment.

Required Controls

- Report when not fit for assigned work
- Plan breaks and task rotation
- Keep personal devices out of active work
- Supervisors reassess safety-critical assignments

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Report when not fit for assigned work.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A worker who is too fatigued for signaling is reassigned before a night bridge-beam pick.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when a person cannot remain alert, communicate or safely perform the task.
Emergency Action	Move the person out of danger, arrange medical help or safe transportation and notify management.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could fitness for duty, fatigue and distraction affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: Company fitness-for-duty policy | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.20-21

TOOLBOX TALK 09 | WORK ZONES AND TRAFFIC

Temporary Traffic Control Plan

Why this matters: Incorrect or incomplete traffic control can expose workers and road users to high-speed intrusion.

Required Controls

- Follow the approved plan and MUTCD requirements
- Inspect setup before work and after changes or impacts
- Maintain tapers, buffers and escape paths
- Correct displaced devices promptly

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Follow the approved plan and MUTCD requirements.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	The foreman verifies lane closure devices, advance warning and barrier transitions before crews enter the bridge work area.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when devices are missing, visibility is inadequate or traffic is not responding as planned.
Emergency Action	Move workers behind protection, call 911 for intrusion or crash and coordinate with law enforcement and the owner.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could temporary traffic control plan affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: MUTCD Part 6 / 29 CFR 1926.200-203 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.200-203

TOOLBOX TALK 10 | WORK ZONES AND TRAFFIC

Working Next to Live Traffic

Why this matters: A small separation from moving vehicles leaves little recovery time after driver error.

Required Controls

- Face traffic when practical
- Use high-visibility apparel
- Maintain an escape route
- Keep tools and bodies out of open lanes
- Use positive protection when required

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Face traffic when practical.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Workers setting forms at the bridge edge identify where they will move if a vehicle breaches the channelizing line.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when the buffer or escape route is blocked or traffic speed/behavior becomes unsafe.
Emergency Action	Move away from traffic, call 911 after an intrusion and do not enter lanes to recover equipment without control.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could working next to live traffic affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart G / MUTCD | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.200-203

TOOLBOX TALK 11 | WORK ZONES AND TRAFFIC

Work-Zone Intrusion Response

Why this matters: Vehicles may enter closed lanes or cross barriers, cones and drums without warning.

Required Controls

- Discuss an audible warning and escape direction
- Never chase a vehicle
- Position equipment to avoid trapping workers
- Report repeated driver conflicts

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Discuss an audible warning and escape direction.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A spotter sounds the agreed alarm when a car enters the closure, and workers move toward the protected side of the bridge.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop after any intrusion until workers are accounted for and traffic control is restored.
Emergency Action	Call 911, provide the exact project access point and preserve the crash scene except for rescue.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could work-zone intrusion response affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: Site emergency action plan | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.200-203

TOOLBOX TALK 12 | WORK ZONES AND TRAFFIC

Flagger Safety

Why this matters: Flaggers face traffic, aggressive drivers, poor visibility and limited escape options.

Required Controls

- Use trained/qualified flaggers
- Stand in the approved visible position
- Use proper paddle and signals
- Maintain communication and an escape path
- Never perform distracting duties

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Use trained/qualified flaggers.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A flagger controlling one-lane bridge traffic stays out of the open travel path and confirms the opposite station is holding traffic.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when communication is lost, sight distance is inadequate or a driver disregards control.
Emergency Action	Move to the escape area, warn the crew and contact law enforcement/911 for an immediate threat.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could flagger safety affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: MUTCD Part 6 / state requirements | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.200-203

TOOLBOX TALK 13 | WORK ZONES AND TRAFFIC

Night Work, Lighting and Glare

Why this matters: Poor illumination and glare hide workers, grade changes, equipment and traffic-control devices.

Required Controls

- Meet required illumination levels
- Aim lights away from drivers and operators
- Use reflective PPE and clean devices
- Inspect dark spots and shadows
- Manage fatigue

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Meet required illumination levels.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Portable lights illuminate a bridge-deck pour without blinding motorists approaching the lane shift.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when critical work areas, signals or people cannot be clearly seen.
Emergency Action	Secure equipment, move the crew to a lighted safe area and respond to incidents under the site plan.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could night work, lighting and glare affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.56 / MUTCD | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.56

TOOLBOX TALK 14 | WORK ZONES AND TRAFFIC

High-Visibility Apparel

Why this matters: Faded, dirty, open or obstructed garments reduce recognition by motorists and operators.

Required Controls

- Wear the class required by the traffic plan
- Keep garments closed and visible
- Replace faded or damaged apparel
- Use compatible rainwear and fall equipment

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Wear the class required by the traffic plan.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A worker outside barrier protection wears the required high-visibility garment over cold-weather layers.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop if required apparel is unavailable or cannot be seen.
Emergency Action	Move the worker to protection and replace the garment before exposure resumes.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could high-visibility apparel affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.651(d) / MUTCD worker visibility | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.95-102

TOOLBOX TALK 15 | WORK ZONES AND TRAFFIC

Pedestrian, Bicycle and ADA Access

Why this matters: Temporary closures can direct the public into equipment paths or inaccessible routes.

Required Controls

- Maintain the approved accessible route
- Use detectable edging, signs and barriers
- Keep routes free of cords, debris and abrupt hazards
- Coordinate changes before implementation

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Maintain the approved accessible route.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A sidewalk detour around bridge work maintains accessible width, surface and detectable channelization.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when the public route is blocked, unsafe or no longer matches the plan.
Emergency Action	Protect the public from the area, contact project management and call 911 for injury.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could pedestrian, bicycle and ada access affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: MUTCD Part 6 / project requirements | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.200-203

TOOLBOX TALK 16 | WORK ZONES AND TRAFFIC

Positive Protection and Barrier Gaps

Why this matters: Improper barrier transitions, open gaps or equipment outside protection can expose workers to traffic.

Required Controls

- Keep barrier arrangement consistent with the plan
- Control access openings
- Inspect connections and end treatments
- Do not store material in recovery areas

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Keep barrier arrangement consistent with the plan.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A temporary barrier opening for concrete trucks is controlled and closed immediately after each entry.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when a barrier is displaced, an opening is uncontrolled or workers lack the intended protection.
Emergency Action	Remove workers from exposure and notify the traffic-control supervisor/owner.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could positive protection and barrier gaps affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: MUTCD / project traffic-control plan | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.200-203

TOOLBOX TALK 17 | WORK ZONES AND TRAFFIC

Law Enforcement and Traffic-Control Coordination

Why this matters: Unclear roles between crews and law enforcement can result in conflicting signals or unprotected lane entry.

Required Controls

- Review roles before the shift
- Use one traffic-control chain of command
- Confirm closures before entering lanes
- Communicate emergency access needs

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Review roles before the shift.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	The foreman confirms with the officer and traffic-control lead before a crane truck occupies the closed lane.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when traffic instructions conflict or closure status cannot be confirmed.
Emergency Action	Clear the lane if safe, contact the traffic-control lead and use 911 radio procedures for emergencies.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could law enforcement and traffic-control coordination affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: Project traffic-control plan | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.200-203

TOOLBOX TALK 18 | WORK ZONES AND TRAFFIC

Entering and Exiting the Work Zone

Why this matters: Construction vehicles accelerating, slowing or crossing traffic create rear-end and side-impact hazards.

Required Controls

- Use designated access points
- Signal early and obey spotters
- Keep gates clear
- Do not back into live traffic
- Clean mud/debris from tires and roadway

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Use designated access points.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A lowboy enters through a controlled access with a spotter and traffic temporarily held.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop if the access is blocked, sight distance is lost or traffic control is not ready.
Emergency Action	Stay in a protected position, warn approaching traffic through the designated system and call 911 after a crash.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could entering and exiting the work zone affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: MUTCD / company vehicle plan | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.200-203

TOOLBOX TALK 19 | MOBILE EQUIPMENT

Backing and Spotter Communication

Why this matters: Blind spots and changing ground conditions can place workers behind moving equipment.

Required Controls

- Plan to minimize backing
- Use a trained spotter when required
- Agree on signals
- Stop immediately when visual contact is lost
- Keep pedestrians out of the path

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Plan to minimize backing.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	An excavator backs along an abutment only while the operator maintains continuous contact with the designated spotter.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for lost communication, an unexpected person, unstable ground or an unclear path.
Emergency Action	Stop equipment, lower attachments, call for medical help and preserve the area after contact.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could backing and spotter communication affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.601-602 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.600-602

TOOLBOX TALK 20 | MOBILE EQUIPMENT

Equipment Blind Spots and Swing Radius

Why this matters: Operators may not see workers near counterweights, booms, buckets or articulated joints.

Required Controls

- Establish barricaded swing zones
- Make eye contact before approaching
- Use high visibility PPE
- Never enter until the operator acknowledges and stops movement

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Establish barricaded swing zones.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A carpenter waits outside the excavator radius until the bucket is grounded and the operator signals permission.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop if anyone enters the operating zone or communication is uncertain.
Emergency Action	Operator stops, grounds equipment and activates emergency response if contact occurs.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could equipment blind spots and swing radius affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.600-602 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.600-602

TOOLBOX TALK 21 | MOBILE EQUIPMENT

Seat Belts and Rollover Protection

Why this matters: Ejection and crushing are common when equipment overturns or stops suddenly.

Required Controls

- Wear the seat belt whenever equipment is moving
- Inspect belt and ROPS
- Keep doors/gates secured
- Operate within slope and load limits

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Wear the seat belt whenever equipment is moving.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A dozer working near a cofferdam slope uses the seat belt and maintains safe setback from the edge.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop if the belt, seat or rollover protection is damaged or ground conditions exceed safe limits.
Emergency Action	Shut down equipment if stable, call 911 and do not move overturned equipment until hazards are assessed.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could seat belts and rollover protection affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.602 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.600-602

TOOLBOX TALK 22 | MOBILE EQUIPMENT

Daily Equipment Inspections

Why this matters: Brakes, alarms, steering, tires, hydraulics, guards and safety devices can fail during use.

Required Controls

- Complete the pre-use inspection
- Test alarms and controls
- Check leaks and structural damage
- Tag out defects affecting safe operation
- Document required inspections

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Complete the pre-use inspection.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A loader with an inoperative reverse alarm is removed from service before entering the active staging area.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for any safety-critical defect, leak near ignition/water or unexpected performance.
Emergency Action	Park safely, lower attachments, isolate energy and report the defect or release.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could daily equipment inspections affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.600-602 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.600-602

TOOLBOX TALK 23 | MOBILE EQUIPMENT

Dump Trucks and Raised Beds

Why this matters: Raised beds can contact power lines, tip on uneven ground or fall during maintenance.

Required Controls

- Inspect overhead clearance and ground
- Keep people clear
- Lower before travel
- Use manufacturer body props for service
- Never rely on hydraulics alone

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Inspect overhead clearance and ground.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A dump truck unloads aggregate only after the spotter verifies stable ground and overhead clearance.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when the truck is leaning, material hangs up, people enter the zone or overhead clearance is uncertain.
Emergency Action	Operator remains in a safe position, warns others and calls emergency help after contact or rollover.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could dump trucks and raised beds affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.601 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.600-602

TOOLBOX TALK 24 | MOBILE EQUIPMENT

Skid Steers and Compact Equipment

Why this matters: Workers can be crushed by lift arms, attachments, pinch points or unexpected movement.

Required Controls

- Use seat bar and belt
- Enter/exit as designed
- Lower arms and shut down before leaving
- Use lift-arm supports for service
- Keep others clear

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Use seat bar and belt.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	The operator lowers the bucket and removes the key before clearing material from the attachment.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for bypassed interlocks, people near the attachment or maintenance without supports.
Emergency Action	Isolate energy, call 911 for entrapment and do not improvise lifting or release.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could skid steers and compact equipment affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: Manufacturer instructions / 29 CFR 1926.602 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.600-602

TOOLBOX TALK 25 | MOBILE EQUIPMENT

Forklifts and Rough-Terrain Telehandlers

Why this matters: Unstable loads, slopes, elevated personnel and poor visibility can cause tip-over or struck-by events.

Required Controls

- Only trained operators
- Use load chart and correct attachment
- Secure loads and travel low
- Keep people off forks
- Use approved personnel platform only under required procedure

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Only trained operators.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A telehandler sets form lumber on a bridge deck within the rated configuration and with the landing zone clear.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for unknown load weight, damaged attachment, excessive slope or people beneath the load.
Emergency Action	Lower the load if safe, secure the area and activate emergency response after a tip or dropped load.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could forklifts and rough-terrain telehandlers affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.602 / 1910.178 principles | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.600-602

TOOLBOX TALK 26 | MOBILE EQUIPMENT

Equipment Near Excavation Edges

Why this matters: Equipment weight and vibration can contribute to edge failure or fall into an excavation.

Required Controls

- Maintain competent-person setback
- Use stop logs or barricades
- Account for surcharge loads
- Use spotters and lighting
- Inspect after rain or movement

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Maintain competent-person setback.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A concrete truck remains outside the engineered setback from a cofferdam excavation.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for cracking, sloughing, soft ground, lost edge visibility or missing protective system.
Emergency Action	Evacuate the danger area and follow collapse/rescue procedures; no unplanned entry.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could equipment near excavation edges affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.650-652

TOOLBOX TALK 27 | MOBILE EQUIPMENT

Hauling, Lowboys and Equipment Securement

Why this matters: Loading ramps, shifting equipment and inadequate tiedowns can injure workers and road users.

Required Controls

- Use level stable loading area
- Keep bystanders clear
- Use rated ramps and securement
- Lower attachments
- Verify height, permits and route

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Use level stable loading area.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A crawler crane component is blocked and tied down using the approved securement plan before highway travel.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for damaged securement, unstable loading, unknown weight or inadequate clearance.
Emergency Action	Clear the area, call 911 after a roadway event and notify management/carrier.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could hauling, lowboys and equipment securement affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: DOT securement requirements / company policy | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.600-602

TOOLBOX TALK 28 | MOBILE EQUIPMENT

Refueling and Fuel Transfer

Why this matters: Static, ignition sources, spills and pressurized fuel can cause fire, burns and environmental damage.

Required Controls

- Shut down when required
- No smoking or hot work
- Use approved containers and bonding/grounding
- Control hoses
- Keep spill kit and extinguisher ready

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Shut down when required.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A service truck fuels an excavator away from water with containment and ignition sources controlled.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for a leak, damaged hose, thunderstorm/static concern or uncontrolled ignition source.
Emergency Action	Shut off flow if safe, eliminate ignition, use spill plan and call 911 for fire or injury.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could refueling and fuel transfer affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.152 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.150-152

TOOLBOX TALK 29 | FALLS AND ACCESS

Unprotected Bridge Edges

Why this matters: A fall from a deck, pier, abutment or falsework can be fatal and may include water or traffic exposure.

Required Controls

- Use guardrails, restraint or fall arrest selected in the plan
- Inspect systems before use
- Maintain safe anchor connection
- Control openings and material near edges

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Use guardrails, restraint or fall arrest selected in the plan.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Workers setting overhang forms remain connected to approved anchors and keep access behind the protected line.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for missing protection, unknown anchor, damaged equipment or changing work position outside the plan.
Emergency Action	Call 911 and execute the planned fall rescue; do not rely on emergency services alone for prompt suspension rescue.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could unprotected bridge edges affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.500-503

TOOLBOX TALK 30 | FALLS AND ACCESS

Personal Fall-Arrest Equipment Inspection

Why this matters: Cuts, burns, chemical damage, missing labels and loaded components can cause system failure.

Required Controls

- Inspect harness, lanyard, SRL, connectors and stitching before use
- Verify compatibility
- Remove damaged or fall-loaded equipment
- Store clean and dry

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Inspect harness, lanyard, SRL, connectors and stitching before use.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A harness contaminated with concrete curing compound is removed for evaluation rather than returned to the gang box.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop if inspection is incomplete, labels are unreadable or any component is questionable.
Emergency Action	Protect the worker from exposure and replace equipment; after a fall use the rescue plan and quarantine the system.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could personal fall-arrest equipment inspection affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.502 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.501-503

TOOLBOX TALK 31 | FALLS AND ACCESS

Anchorage and 100 Percent Tie-Off

Why this matters: Connecting to weak, low or incompatible points can increase free fall or cause failure.

Required Controls

- Use only approved anchors
- Plan transitions before disconnecting
- Limit free-fall and swing-fall distance
- Use compatible connectors
- Follow engineered anchor instructions

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Use only approved anchors.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A worker crossing a pier cap uses a double-leg system to remain continuously connected between approved anchors.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when the next anchor is not identified or clearance is insufficient.
Emergency Action	Return to a protected position and revise the access/fall plan.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could anchorage and 100 percent tie-off affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.502 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.500-503

TOOLBOX TALK 32 | FALLS AND ACCESS

Floor, Deck and Form Openings

Why this matters: Openings can be hidden by materials or overlooked during changing work phases.

Required Controls

- Guard or securely cover openings
- Mark covers
- Verify load capacity
- Do not remove protection without authorization
- Reinstall immediately after access

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Guard or securely cover openings.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A deck blockout is covered, secured and marked before the crew changes shifts.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when a cover is loose, unmarked, damaged or removed without alternate protection.
Emergency Action	Barricade the opening and use fall rescue/911 if a fall occurs.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could floor, deck and form openings affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.501-502 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.500-503

TOOLBOX TALK 33 | FALLS AND ACCESS

Ladder Setup and Use

Why this matters: Wrong angle, unsecured feet, damaged rails and carrying loads can lead to falls.

Required Controls

- Inspect before use
- Set on stable level support
- Use 4-to-1 angle for extension ladders
- Extend 3 feet above landing
- Maintain three points
- Secure against movement

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Inspect before use.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A ladder into a cofferdam is tied off and positioned so workers do not climb through a material-handling zone.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for damage, mud/ice at the base, wrong length or conflicting equipment movement.
Emergency Action	Secure the area, call for medical assistance and do not move a seriously injured worker unless exposed.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could ladder setup and use affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart X | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.1051-1060

TOOLBOX TALK 34 | FALLS AND ACCESS

Scaffold Inspection and Use

Why this matters: Incomplete decking, weak foundations, missing rails and unauthorized alterations can cause collapse or falls.

Required Controls

- Competent person inspects before each shift and after events
- Use complete access and decking
- Maintain guardrails/fall protection
- Do not overload or alter

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Competent person inspects before each shift and after events.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A suspended or supported scaffold at a pier is re-inspected after high winds and water-level change.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for missing tags/inspection, movement, damaged components or changed foundation.
Emergency Action	Evacuate, secure against access and call 911 after collapse or fall.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could scaffold inspection and use affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart L | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.451-454

TOOLBOX TALK 35 | FALLS AND ACCESS

MEWP and Boom Lift Safety

Why this matters: Tip-over, ejection, crushing and contact with structures or power lines can occur quickly.

Required Controls

- Trained authorized operator
- Pre-use inspection and function test
- Assess ground, wind and overhead hazards
- Use required fall protection
- Close gates and keep body inside rails

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Trained authorized operator.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A boom lift positions below a bridge diaphragm only after the crew identifies crush points and emergency lowering controls.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for alarm, excessive wind, unstable ground, lost communication or crushing clearance.
Emergency Action	Use emergency lowering if safe, call 911 and do not climb or improvise rescue.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could mewp and boom lift safety affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.453 / manufacturer instructions | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.453; 29 CFR 1926.502

TOOLBOX TALK 36 | FALLS AND ACCESS

Falling Objects and Tool Tethering

Why this matters: Tools, bolts, concrete and rigging can fall onto workers, traffic, waterways or the public.

Required Controls

- Establish drop zones
- Use toe boards, canopies, nets or tethering
- Secure materials
- Keep people out from under work
- Inspect after shifts/weather

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Establish drop zones.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Ironworkers tether tools while installing diaphragms above a protected traffic lane.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when the drop zone is breached or materials cannot be secured.
Emergency Action	Warn people below, stop traffic if required and provide medical response after a strike.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could falling objects and tool tethering affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.759 / Subpart M | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.500-503

TOOLBOX TALK 37 | FALLS AND ACCESS

Fall Rescue and Suspension Trauma

Why this matters: A worker left suspended can suffer serious injury even when the arrest system works.

Required Controls

- Create rescue plan before exposure
- Stage compatible rescue equipment
- Train assigned rescuers
- Maintain communication
- Practice at project-relevant locations

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Create rescue plan before exposure.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Before overhang work, the crew rehearses how to reach and lower a suspended worker without exposing another employee.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop if the planned rescue cannot be performed promptly with available people/equipment.
Emergency Action	Call 911, begin trained rescue, monitor airway/breathing and transfer care to EMS.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could fall rescue and suspension trauma affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.502(d)(20) | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.502(d)(20); 29 CFR 1926.503

TOOLBOX TALK 38 | EXCAVATION AND UTILITIES

Utility Locating and Potholing

Why this matters: Unknown or inaccurately marked utilities can cause electrocution, explosion, flooding and service interruption.

Required Controls

- Use Wisconsin 811/Diggers Hotline
- Preserve marks
- Locate private facilities
- Review plans and site indicators
- Expose utilities safely within tolerance zones

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Use Wisconsin 811/Diggers Hotline.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Before driving sheet pile near an abutment, the crew positively identifies the gas, electric and communication crossings.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for missing/expired ticket, conflicting marks, unknown line or inability to verify clearance.
Emergency Action	Keep away, call 911 for immediate hazard and notify the utility owner and company management.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could utility locating and potholing affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: Wisconsin 811 / 29 CFR 1926.651 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.650-652; 29 CFR 1926.416

TOOLBOX TALK 39 | EXCAVATION AND UTILITIES

Trench Protective Systems

Why this matters: Cave-ins can occur without warning and soil weight can crush or suffocate workers.

Required Controls

- Competent person classifies soil
- Use sloping, shoring or shielding at required depth
- Follow tabulated/engineered data
- Keep workers inside protection
- Do not work under loads

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Competent person classifies soil.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Employees installing drainage beside a bridge work entirely within the correctly installed trench shield.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for damaged system, excessive gap, unexpected soil or any employee outside protection.
Emergency Action	Call 911, keep rescuers out of the collapse zone and use trained technical rescue.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could trench protective systems affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.650-652

TOOLBOX TALK 40 | EXCAVATION AND UTILITIES

Excavation Competent-Person Inspections

Why this matters: Rain, vibration, surcharge loads and changing soil can invalidate yesterday's conditions.

Required Controls

- Inspect before each shift and as needed
- Reinspect after rain, freeze/thaw, vibration or hazard change
- Check spoil setback, water, access and atmosphere
- Document findings

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Inspect before each shift and as needed.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	The competent person reinspects an abutment excavation after overnight rain before entry.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop entry for tension cracks, sloughing, water accumulation, protective-system damage or missing access.
Emergency Action	Evacuate immediately and follow collapse or medical emergency procedures.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could excavation competent-person inspections affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.651-652 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.650-652

TOOLBOX TALK 41 | EXCAVATION AND UTILITIES

Safe Access and Spoil Placement

Why this matters: Workers can be trapped when ladders are too far away or spoil and equipment overload the edge.

Required Controls

- Provide egress within 25 feet lateral travel in trenches 4 feet or deeper
- Secure ladders
- Keep spoil/equipment at least 2 feet back unless retained
- Maintain clear route

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Provide egress within 25 feet lateral travel in trenches 4 feet or deeper.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A ladder is relocated as pipe installation advances so workers remain within the travel limit.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop if egress is blocked, damaged or outside the allowed travel distance.
Emergency Action	Evacuate by the nearest safe route and call rescue services if access is compromised.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could safe access and spoil placement affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.651 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.650-652; 29 CFR 1926.416

TOOLBOX TALK 42 | EXCAVATION AND UTILITIES

Water Accumulation and Cofferdam Flooding

Why this matters: Rising water can destabilize soil and structures, flood pumps and trap workers.

Required Controls

- Use designed pumping and backup
- Monitor levels and weather
- Provide protected egress
- Inspect cofferdam and supports
- Establish evacuation trigger

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Use designed pumping and backup.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	The crew leaves a pier cofferdam when river rise reaches the trigger set in the site plan.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop and evacuate for uncontrolled inflow, pump failure, movement, overtopping risk or alarm.
Emergency Action	Account for workers, call 911/water rescue and do not reenter until a competent person authorizes.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could water accumulation and cofferdam flooding affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.651 / engineered plan | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.802

TOOLBOX TALK 43 | EXCAVATION AND UTILITIES

Confined-Space Recognition

Why this matters: Manholes, vaults, box girders, tanks and cofferdams may contain atmospheric or physical hazards.

Required Controls

- Competent person identifies and classifies spaces
- Post or control permit spaces
- Do not enter without authorization
- Exchange information among employers
- Use permit program when required

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Competent person identifies and classifies spaces.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A worker does not climb into a box girder until it has been evaluated under Subpart AA.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when classification is missing, conditions differ or someone proposes an informal entry.
Emergency Action	Call 911 and the designated rescue service; never make an unplanned entry rescue.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could confined-space recognition affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart AA | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926 Subpart AA (1926.1201-1213)

TOOLBOX TALK 44 | EXCAVATION AND UTILITIES

Confined-Space Atmospheric Testing

Why this matters: Low oxygen, combustible vapor and toxic contaminants may be invisible and rapidly changing.

Required Controls

- Use calibrated direct-reading instruments
- Test oxygen, then combustibles, then toxics
- Test before and during entry as required
- Ventilate and document results

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Use calibrated direct-reading instruments.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A permit entry into a pier enclosure uses continuous monitoring because welding conditions can change.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for alarm, loss of monitoring/ventilation or any prohibited condition.
Emergency Action	Entrants exit immediately; attendant summons rescue and does not enter.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could confined-space atmospheric testing affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1204-1211 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926 Subpart AA (1926.1201-1213)

TOOLBOX TALK 45 | EXCAVATION AND UTILITIES

Confined-Space Attendant and Rescue

Why this matters: Most multiple-fatality confined-space events involve untrained rescuers entering after a coworker.

Required Controls

- Maintain dedicated attendant
- Keep entrant count and communication
- Use non-entry retrieval when appropriate
- Verify rescue availability and capability
- Practice the plan

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Maintain dedicated attendant.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	The attendant at a vault entry orders evacuation when ventilation fails and immediately contacts the evaluated rescue service.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when the attendant has competing duties, rescue is unavailable or retrieval cannot function as planned.
Emergency Action	Summon rescue, use non-entry retrieval if safe and provide first aid after removal.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could confined-space attendant and rescue affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1209-1211 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926 Subpart AA (1926.1201-1213)

TOOLBOX TALK 46 | CRANES, RIGGING AND STEEL

Crane Ground Conditions and Setup

Why this matters: Weak, sloped or undermined ground can cause loss of level, capacity or stability.

Required Controls

- Controlling entity provides firm, drained, graded ground
- Operator verifies setup
- Use approved mats/cribbing
- Monitor near excavations and water
- Reassess after weather

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Controlling entity provides firm, drained, graded ground.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A lattice-boom crawler is positioned only after the crane pad and cofferdam-adjacent ground are evaluated.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for settlement, cracking, out-of-level condition or changed ground support.
Emergency Action	Land the load if safe, secure the crane area and implement emergency plan for instability.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could crane ground conditions and setup affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1402 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926 Subpart CC (1926.1400-1442)

TOOLBOX TALK 47 | CRANES, RIGGING AND STEEL

Crane Power-Line Safety

Why this matters: Electricity can arc to booms, load lines and suspended loads without direct contact.

Required Controls

- Identify lines and voltage
- Use required clearance/encroachment plan
- Use dedicated spotter, warning line or range limiter as required
- Ground/deenergize through utility when needed

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Identify lines and voltage.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A crane setting girders near a distribution line operates under the documented power-line safety plan.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for unknown voltage, lost spotter, clearance uncertainty or plan deviation.
Emergency Action	Operator stays in cab unless fire forces exit; others stay away and call 911/utility.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could crane power-line safety affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1407-1411 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926 Subpart CC (1926.1400-1442)

TOOLBOX TALK 48 | CRANES, RIGGING AND STEEL

Crane Signals and Communication

Why this matters: Conflicting signals or radio failure can produce unexpected load movement.

Required Controls

- Use qualified signal person
- Review standard and special signals
- Only one person directs normal movement
- Anyone may signal emergency stop
- Stop for communication loss

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Use qualified signal person.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	The operator and signal person test radios before lifting a beam outside direct view.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop immediately for lost, unclear or conflicting communication.
Emergency Action	Hold or land the load safely, clear the fall zone and reestablish communication.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could crane signals and communication affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1416 and 1428 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926 Subpart CC (1926.1400-1442)

TOOLBOX TALK 49 | CRANES, RIGGING AND STEEL

Working Around Suspended Loads

Why this matters: Loads can swing, rotate, shift or fall, and employees can be crushed during landing.

Required Controls

- Keep unnecessary people out of fall zone
- Never pass loads over employees
- Use tag lines when safe
- Plan landing and escape routes
- Keep hands out of pinch points

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Keep unnecessary people out of fall zone.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A bridge girder landing zone contains only employees needed to guide and connect the member.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when anyone enters below the load, wind prevents control or the landing zone is not ready.
Emergency Action	Operator holds/lands safely; call 911 for a strike and preserve the rigging/load position if possible.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could working around suspended loads affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1425 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.251; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart CC

TOOLBOX TALK 50 | CRANES, RIGGING AND STEEL

Rigging Inspection and Removal From Service

Why this matters: Cuts, broken wires, heat damage, distortion and missing identification reduce rigging capacity.

Required Controls

- Qualified rigger inspects before use
- Verify tag, capacity and configuration
- Protect from sharp edges
- Use correct hitch and hardware
- Tag/remove defective gear

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Qualified rigger inspects before use.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A sling with unreadable identification is quarantined before a precast barrier pick.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when capacity, condition or compatibility cannot be verified.
Emergency Action	Lower the load if safe, barricade and report any dropped or shifted load.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could rigging inspection and removal from service affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.251 and Subpart CC | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.251; 29 CFR 1926.1417

TOOLBOX TALK 51 | CRANES, RIGGING AND STEEL

Load Weight, Radius and Crane Capacity

Why this matters: Unknown weight, added rigging or increased radius can overload the crane.

Required Controls

- Confirm load and rigging weight
- Use correct load chart/configuration
- Verify operating radius and deductions
- Plan travel and wind limits
- Use engineered lift plan when required

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Confirm load and rigging weight.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	The crew verifies actual beam weight, spreader and rigging before the lift director approves the pick.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for unknown weight, unplanned radius, configuration change or limit alarm.
Emergency Action	Hold/land safely, clear the area and reassess with qualified personnel.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could load weight, radius and crane capacity affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart CC | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926 Subpart CC (1926.1400-1442)

TOOLBOX TALK 52 | CRANES, RIGGING AND STEEL

Critical and Engineered Lifts

Why this matters: High-consequence lifts require more coordination than routine picks.

Required Controls

- Use written lift plan and required approvals
- Define roles and communications
- Verify capacity, ground, rigging and weather
- Conduct pre-lift meeting
- Control simultaneous work

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Use written lift plan and required approvals.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A tandem or high-percentage-capacity girder pick proceeds only under the approved engineered plan.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for any deviation from plan, changed wind, equipment substitution or unauthorized person in zone.
Emergency Action	Place the load in the planned safe position and follow the lift emergency procedure.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could critical and engineered lifts affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: Company critical-lift policy / 29 CFR 1926 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.251; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart CC

TOOLBOX TALK 53 | CRANES, RIGGING AND STEEL

Pile Driving Exclusion Zones

Why this matters: Piles, hammers, leads, hoses and rigging create falling-object, stored-energy and crushing hazards.

Required Controls

- Establish and enforce exclusion zone
- Inspect leads, hammer, hoses and connections
- Control pile handling
- Use hearing protection
- Coordinate crane and traffic movement

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Establish and enforce exclusion zone.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Only necessary employees remain in the controlled area while a pile is pitched and placed in the leads.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for unauthorized entry, damaged components, unstable pile or communication loss.
Emergency Action	Stop energy, secure suspended components and call emergency services for strike or release.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could pile driving exclusion zones affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart O / equipment instructions | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.603

TOOLBOX TALK 54 | CRANES, RIGGING AND STEEL

Stored Energy in Pile-Driving Systems

Why this matters: Hydraulic, pneumatic, gravity and mechanical energy can release during adjustment or maintenance.

Required Controls

- Shut down and isolate energy
- Lower/block components
- Release pressure
- Apply lockout/tagout
- Verify zero energy before hands enter

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Shut down and isolate energy.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A crew blocks and isolates the hammer before clearing a jam or servicing hoses.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when any energy source is not identified, isolated or verified.
Emergency Action	Do not approach a failed system; secure the area and use trained emergency response.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could stored energy in pile-driving systems affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.417 / manufacturer instructions | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.417; applicable 29 CFR 1926 equipment provisions

TOOLBOX TALK 55 | CRANES, RIGGING AND STEEL

Structural Steel Stability and Temporary Bracing

Why this matters: Partially erected girders and diaphragms can roll, buckle or collapse before final connections.

Required Controls

- Follow erection sequence
- Install required bolts/connections before release
- Maintain temporary bracing/guying
- Control wind and access
- Do not alter engineered details

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Follow erection sequence.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A girder remains supported by the crane until required connections and bracing are installed.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for unexpected movement, missing connection material, sequence change or bracing damage.
Emergency Action	Clear the collapse zone, call 911 and obtain engineering direction before recovery.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could structural steel stability and temporary bracing affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart R | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.251; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart CC

TOOLBOX TALK 56 | CRANES, RIGGING AND STEEL

Connectors, Bolting and Line of Fire

Why this matters: Hands and bodies can be trapped as steel lands, rotates or draws into position.

Required Controls

- Use tools/tag lines to control alignment
- Keep body out from between members
- Maintain fall protection
- Communicate before movement
- Secure connection before release

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Use tools/tag lines to control alignment.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Connectors guide a diaphragm from outside the pinch zone and use spud wrenches only after movement stops.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop if a person is between members or the load moves without clear command.
Emergency Action	Stop crane movement, stabilize the member and call for rescue/medical care without releasing stored load.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could connectors, bolting and line of fire affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart R | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.750-761

TOOLBOX TALK 57 | CRANES, RIGGING AND STEEL

Steel Removal During Bridge Demolition

Why this matters: Removing beams changes structural stability and may fall under steel-erection and demolition requirements.

Required Controls

- Follow engineered removal sequence
- Support and rig before disconnecting
- Control torch cutting and lead
- Maintain bracing
- Establish fall/drop zones

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Follow engineered removal sequence.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	An existing girder is fully supported and rigging tension confirmed before final connections are cut.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for unknown connection, movement, load transfer or deviation from sequence.
Emergency Action	Evacuate the collapse zone, call 911 and obtain engineering authorization before recovery.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could steel removal during bridge demolition affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subparts R and T | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.850-860

TOOLBOX TALK 58 | CONCRETE, FORMS AND DEMOLITION

Rebar Impalement Protection

Why this matters: A fall onto exposed reinforcing steel can cause fatal impalement even from a low height.

Required Controls

- Use impalement-rated caps, troughs or bending
- Protect horizontal and vertical exposure
- Inspect after material movement
- Do not rely on decorative mushroom caps for fall exposure

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Use impalement-rated caps, troughs or bending.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Pier and abutment reinforcing bars below elevated work are protected with rated covers.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when protection is missing, displaced or not rated for the fall exposure.
Emergency Action	Keep the injured person still, call 911 and do not remove an impaled object.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could rebar impalement protection affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.701(b) | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.701(b); 29 CFR 1926.703

TOOLBOX TALK 59 | CONCRETE, FORMS AND DEMOLITION

Rebar Assembly Stability

Why this matters: Unbraced mats and cages can collapse, roll or shift during tying and lifting.

Required Controls

- Follow bracing/support plan
- Control access
- Use designed lifting points
- Do not climb unsupported cages
- Inspect after impact or change

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Follow bracing/support plan.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A pier-column cage is guyed and verified stable before employees access the work area.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for movement, loosened bracing, unapproved climbing or changed wind/load.
Emergency Action	Evacuate the fall zone and call emergency services after collapse.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could rebar assembly stability affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart Q | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.701(b); 29 CFR 1926.703

TOOLBOX TALK 60 | CONCRETE, FORMS AND DEMOLITION

Formwork and Falsework Inspection

Why this matters: Improper support, bracing or loading can cause sudden structural collapse.

Required Controls

- Follow drawings and pour rate
- Competent person inspects foundation, shores, bracing and connections
- Control modifications
- Reinspect after impact/weather

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Follow drawings and pour rate.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Falsework supporting a bridge deck is checked before placement and monitored during the pour.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for settlement, movement, cracking, leaking joints, missing bracing or unapproved change.
Emergency Action	Stop placement, evacuate the collapse zone and call 911/engineer.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could formwork and falsework inspection affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.703 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.703

TOOLBOX TALK 61 | CONCRETE, FORMS AND DEMOLITION

Concrete Placement and Pump Hoses

Why this matters: Pump hoses can whip, plugs can release suddenly and concrete pressure can overload forms.

Required Controls

- Inspect system and clamps
- Secure end hose and control exclusion zone
- Communicate start/stop
- Never straddle hose
- Follow pour sequence/rate

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Inspect system and clamps.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	During a deck pour, only assigned workers control the hose while others stay clear of the boom and pinch areas.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for blockage, abnormal movement, leaking form, failed communication or people in zone.
Emergency Action	Shut down pressure, call medical help for strike and follow collapse plan for form movement.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could concrete placement and pump hoses affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart Q / manufacturer instructions | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.701-702

TOOLBOX TALK 62 | CONCRETE, FORMS AND DEMOLITION

Concrete Buckets and Suspended Loads

Why this matters: Buckets can swing, discharge unexpectedly or crush workers against forms and rebar.

Required Controls

- Use inspected rigging and latch
- Keep people out from under bucket
- Control with tag line where safe
- Approach only after stable
- Communicate discharge

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Use inspected rigging and latch.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A bucket is positioned over a pier cap with workers outside the swing and pinch zone.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for latch/rigging defect, uncontrolled swing or worker beneath bucket.
Emergency Action	Operator holds/lands load, call 911 after contact and secure the area.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could concrete buckets and suspended loads affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.701 and crane rules | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.701-702

TOOLBOX TALK 63 | CONCRETE, FORMS AND DEMOLITION

Wet Concrete and Cement Burns

Why this matters: Cement can cause serious chemical burns beneath wet clothing or inside boots and gloves.

Required Controls

- Wear waterproof gloves/boots and eye protection
- Prevent kneeling in wet concrete
- Wash immediately with clean water
- Remove contaminated clothing
- Report symptoms promptly

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Wear waterproof gloves/boots and eye protection.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A deck finisher changes soaked gloves and washes skin instead of waiting until shift end.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when wash water/PPE is unavailable or contamination cannot be removed.
Emergency Action	Flush exposed skin/eyes, remove contaminated clothing and obtain medical evaluation.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could wet concrete and cement burns affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: OSHA concrete/masonry guidance | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.95; 29 CFR 1926.102

TOOLBOX TALK 64 | CONCRETE, FORMS AND DEMOLITION

Form Stripping and Reshoring

Why this matters: Premature removal can cause falling material or structural failure.

Required Controls

- Verify required concrete strength and authorization
- Follow stripping sequence
- Maintain reshoring
- Barricade below
- Control nails and loose pieces

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Verify required concrete strength and authorization.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Pier-cap forms are stripped only after strength confirmation and the competent person approves the sequence.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for missing authorization, unexpected movement or load on supports to be removed.
Emergency Action	Evacuate, secure unstable material and call 911/engineer after failure.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could form stripping and reshoring affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.703 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.700-706; 29 CFR 1926.850-860

TOOLBOX TALK 65 | CONCRETE, FORMS AND DEMOLITION

Demolition Engineering Survey and Sequence

Why this matters: Unknown deterioration, utilities and load paths make demolition especially unpredictable.

Required Controls

- Complete written engineering survey
- Follow approved sequence
- Isolate utilities
- Assess lead/asbestos/silica
- Maintain bracing and exclusion zones

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Complete written engineering survey.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Bridge-deck removal proceeds in planned panels so equipment loading and girder stability remain controlled.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for hidden condition, unexpected movement, damaged bracing or inability to follow sequence.
Emergency Action	Clear the collapse zone, call 911 and obtain competent/engineering evaluation before recovery.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could demolition engineering survey and sequence affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart T | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.850-860

TOOLBOX TALK 66 | CONCRETE, FORMS AND DEMOLITION

Saw Cutting, Coring and Embedded Hazards

Why this matters: Blades and bits can contact rebar, post-tensioning, utilities or structural members and create silica/slurry hazards.

Required Controls

- Review drawings and scan/locate
- Confirm cut limits
- Use guards and water/dust controls
- Control slurry and electrical supply
- Secure cut pieces

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Review drawings and scan/locate.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Before coring a deck, the crew verifies utilities, reinforcing and the area below.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for unknown obstruction, blade damage, lost water/control or unexpected structural response.
Emergency Action	Shut down, isolate energy and call emergency/utility support for contact or injury.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could saw cutting, coring and embedded hazards affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1153 / tool instructions | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.350-354

TOOLBOX TALK 67 | CONCRETE, FORMS AND DEMOLITION

Precast Handling and Setting

Why this matters: Precast barriers, panels and beams can shift, rotate or fail at lifting inserts.

Required Controls

- Use approved lifting points and rigging
- Confirm weight
- Inspect inserts
- Prepare landing and bracing
- Keep hands and bodies clear

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Use approved lifting points and rigging.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A precast barrier is landed on prepared supports and stabilized before rigging is released.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for cracked member, questionable insert, unstable landing or people in fall zone.
Emergency Action	Hold/land load, barricade and call emergency help after failure.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could precast handling and setting affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.704 / crane rules | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.704

TOOLBOX TALK 68 | TOOLS, ELECTRICAL AND HOT WORK

Hand and Power Tool Inspection

Why this matters: Damaged guards, cords, handles and accessories can cause cuts, shocks and struck-by injuries.

Required Controls

- Inspect before use
- Use correct tool and accessory
- Keep guards and handles
- Remove defective tools
- Disconnect before adjustment

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Inspect before use.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A grinder with a cracked guard or mismatched wheel is tagged out rather than used for one last cut.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for unusual vibration, damaged guard/cord, missing handle or wrong accessory rating.
Emergency Action	Disconnect power, control bleeding/eye injury and call medical help as needed.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could hand and power tool inspection affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart I | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.300-307

TOOLBOX TALK 69 | TOOLS, ELECTRICAL AND HOT WORK

Grinding and Abrasive Wheels

Why this matters: Wheels can explode and sparks can ignite materials or injure nearby workers.

Required Controls

- Match wheel speed and application
- Inspect/ring test when applicable
- Use guard and face/eye protection
- Control sparks and combustibles
- Stand clear at startup

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Match wheel speed and application.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A worker grinding a bridge connection shields the area below and confirms the wheel rating.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for cracked/dropped wheel, missing guard, excessive vibration or uncontrolled sparks.
Emergency Action	Shut down, use fire extinguisher if trained and call 911 for serious injury/fire.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could grinding and abrasive wheels affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.303 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.300-307

TOOLBOX TALK 70 | TOOLS, ELECTRICAL AND HOT WORK

Temporary Power, GFCIs and Cords

Why this matters: Wet conditions, damaged insulation and improper grounding can cause electrocution.

Required Controls

- Use required GFCI or assigned assured-grounding program
- Inspect cords/tools
- Keep connections dry/elevated
- Protect from traffic and sharp edges
- Remove damaged items

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Use required GFCI or assigned assured-grounding program.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Deck tools are supplied through tested GFCI protection with connections kept out of slurry and standing water.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for trip, damaged cord, wet connection, missing ground pin or shock/tingle.
Emergency Action	Do not touch an energized victim; deenergize, call 911 and begin CPR/AED when safe.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could temporary power, gfcis and cords affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart K | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.400-449

TOOLBOX TALK 71 | TOOLS, ELECTRICAL AND HOT WORK

Lockout/Tagout and Stored Energy

Why this matters: Equipment can move or release hydraulic, pneumatic, electrical, gravity or thermal energy during service.

Required Controls

- Identify every source
- Shut down and isolate
- Each authorized worker applies lock
- Release/block stored energy
- Verify zero energy
- Notify before restart

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Identify every source.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A mechanic blocks a raised dump body and locks energy before entering the crush zone.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when an energy source is unidentified, lock is missing or verification fails.
Emergency Action	Do not enter the danger zone; isolate remotely if safe and call rescue for entrapment.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could lockout/tagout and stored energy affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.417 / company LOTO | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.417; applicable 29 CFR 1926 equipment provisions

TOOLBOX TALK 72 | TOOLS, ELECTRICAL AND HOT WORK

Welding and Cutting Fire Prevention

Why this matters: Sparks and molten metal can travel through openings and ignite concealed combustibles.

Required Controls

- Use hot-work authorization
- Remove/protect combustibles
- Cover openings
- Stage extinguisher
- Assign fire watch and post-work monitoring
- Control cylinders

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Use hot-work authorization.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A fire watch covers the level below while steel is cut near timber forms.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when combustibles cannot be protected, extinguisher/fire watch is missing or atmosphere may be flammable.
Emergency Action	Sound alarm, call 911, use extinguisher only if trained and maintain escape route.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could welding and cutting fire prevention affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart J and F | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.350-354

TOOLBOX TALK 73 | TOOLS, ELECTRICAL AND HOT WORK

Compressed Gas Cylinders

Why this matters: Cylinders can become projectiles or fuel fires when damaged, heated or improperly stored.

Required Controls

- Secure upright
- Protect valves with caps during movement
- Separate oxygen/fuel as required
- Inspect hoses/regulators
- Keep away from traffic, heat and oil

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Secure upright.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Cylinders on a bridge deck are secured to a cart outside crane and vehicle paths.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for leak, damaged valve, fire exposure or unsecured cylinder.
Emergency Action	Evacuate, call 911/fire department and do not handle a heated or damaged cylinder.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could compressed gas cylinders affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.350 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.350-354

TOOLBOX TALK 74 | TOOLS, ELECTRICAL AND HOT WORK

Welding Fumes and Coated Steel

Why this matters: Heating coated bridge steel can generate lead, hexavalent chromium and other toxic fumes.

Required Controls

- Identify coating/base metal
- Use exposure assessment and engineering controls
- Follow respiratory/lead program
- Use hygiene and regulated area
- Protect nearby workers

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Identify coating/base metal.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Torch removal of lead-coated connections uses the project lead plan, ventilation and required respirator.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when coating is unknown, ventilation fails, monitoring/respirator is missing or symptoms occur.
Emergency Action	Move to fresh air, call medical help and use exposure-response procedures.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could welding fumes and coated steel affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.62 / 1926.1126 / 1910.134 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.350-354

TOOLBOX TALK 75 | TOOLS, ELECTRICAL AND HOT WORK

Fire Extinguishers and Emergency Use

Why this matters: Untrained response or blocked access can turn a small fire into a fatal event.

Required Controls

- Know alarm and evacuation route
- Keep extinguishers visible/accessible and inspected
- Use correct class
- Fight only an incipient fire with a safe exit behind
- Otherwise evacuate

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Know alarm and evacuation route.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	The crew identifies extinguisher and assembly point before fueling or hot work begins.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop and evacuate for spreading fire, smoke, cylinder involvement or loss of escape route.
Emergency Action	Call 911, account for the crew and do not reenter.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could fire extinguishers and emergency use affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.150 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.150-152

TOOLBOX TALK 76 | OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Respirable Crystalline Silica

Why this matters: Cutting, drilling, grinding and chipping concrete creates fine dust that can cause silicosis, cancer and kidney disease.

Required Controls

- Use full OSHA Table 1 controls or exposure assessment
- Maintain water/dust collection
- Use required respirator
- No dry sweeping unless safer methods infeasible
- Restrict access

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Use full OSHA Table 1 controls or exposure assessment.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A saw operator verifies continuous water delivery before cutting a bridge deck.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when water/dust collection fails, visible dust escapes uncontrolled or required respirator is unavailable.
Emergency Action	Move affected workers to fresh air, obtain medical help for breathing difficulty and report exposure.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could respirable crystalline silica affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1153 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.1153

TOOLBOX TALK 77 | OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Respirator Use and Seal Checks

Why this matters: Wrong respirator, poor fit, facial hair or exhausted cartridges can allow hazardous exposure.

Required Controls

- Medical clearance before required use
- Current fit test
- Use NIOSH-approved assigned respirator
- Perform seal check every donning
- Follow cartridge change schedule
- Keep clean and stored

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Medical clearance before required use.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A worker checks the seal before entering a lead-regulated grinding area.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for failed seal check, damaged facepiece, wrong cartridge, alarm or breakthrough symptoms.
Emergency Action	Leave exposure area immediately, move to fresh air and obtain medical response.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could respirator use and seal checks affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1910.134 / 1926.103 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.103; 29 CFR 1910.134

TOOLBOX TALK 78 | OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Lead-Coated Bridge Steel

Why this matters: Cutting, grinding and blasting old coatings can expose workers and contaminate vehicles, homes and families.

Required Controls

- Follow project lead plan and regulated area
- Use engineering controls and assigned respirator
- Wear protective clothing
- HEPA/wet clean
- Wash before eating and prevent take-home contamination

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Follow project lead plan and regulated area.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Workers remove disposable clothing and wash before leaving a bridge-demolition lead area.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for uncontrolled dust/fume, breach of regulated area, hygiene failure or missing interim protection.
Emergency Action	Move to clean area, report exposure and follow medical/emergency procedures.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could lead-coated bridge steel affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.62 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.62

TOOLBOX TALK 79 | OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Hearing Protection and Noise

Why this matters: Pile driving, saws, chipping, grinding and heavy equipment can permanently damage hearing and hide warnings.

Required Controls

- Use engineering controls and distance
- Wear assigned hearing protection
- Fit correctly
- Use dual protection when required
- Keep ability to hear alarms/communications

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Use engineering controls and distance.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Crew members near pile driving use required protection and a communication method that remains effective.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when required protection is unavailable, communication is lost or unexpected noise indicates equipment failure.
Emergency Action	Move from exposure and obtain medical evaluation for sudden hearing loss, pain or blast injury.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could hearing protection and noise affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.52 / 1910.95 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.52; 29 CFR 1926.101

TOOLBOX TALK 80 | OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Heat Illness Prevention

Why this matters: High temperature, humidity, sun, heavy work and PPE can overwhelm the body, especially for new or returning workers.

Required Controls

- Monitor heat index/WBGT and workload
- Provide cool water, rest and shade
- Acclimatize gradually
- Use buddy monitoring
- Adjust work and supervision
- Do not use salt tablets routinely

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Monitor heat index/WBGT and workload.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A new worker on a deck pour receives a gradual workload and more frequent cooling breaks.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for confusion, fainting, loss of coordination, vomiting or worsening symptoms.
Emergency Action	Call 911 for suspected heat stroke and begin rapid active cooling; never leave the worker alone.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could heat illness prevention affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: OSHA Heat Exposure guidance | **Applicable OSHA standard:** OSH Act Section 5(a)(1); 29 CFR 1926.21

TOOLBOX TALK 81 | OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Cold Stress, Wind Chill and Wet Clothing

Why this matters: Cold, wind and wet clothing can cause frostbite, hypothermia and loss of dexterity.

Required Controls

- Monitor wind chill
- Use layered dry clothing
- Provide warm-up breaks
- Change wet items
- Use buddy checks
- Adjust tasks and duration

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Monitor wind chill.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Workers handling steel above water rotate into a warming area before numb hands affect grip and tie-off.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for shivering that becomes severe, confusion, slurred speech, numb/white skin or loss of coordination.
Emergency Action	Move to warmth, call 911 for hypothermia, remove wet clothing and warm gradually.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could cold stress, wind chill and wet clothing affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: OSHA Winter Weather guidance | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.21; 29 CFR 1926.55; 29 CFR 1926.95

TOOLBOX TALK 82 | OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Chemical Hazard Communication and SDS

Why this matters: Unlabeled chemicals and unknown incompatibilities can cause burns, fire or toxic exposure.

Required Controls

- Review SDS before use
- Maintain labels and accessible SDS
- Label secondary containers
- Use required PPE/ventilation
- Store incompatibles separately
- Train on spill/first aid

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Review SDS before use.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	The crew reviews curing-compound SDS and keeps the secondary sprayer labeled.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for unknown product, missing label/SDS, unexpected reaction or unavailable PPE.
Emergency Action	Use SDS first-aid/spill instructions, eyewash/flush and call emergency help as required.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could chemical hazard communication and sds affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1910.1200 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.59; 29 CFR 1910.1200

TOOLBOX TALK 83 | OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Concrete Slurry and Environmental Exposure

Why this matters: Silica-containing slurry and alkaline water can burn skin, enter drains or waterways and dry into airborne dust.

Required Controls

- Contain and collect slurry
- Keep out of storm drains/water
- Wear chemical-resistant PPE
- Prevent drying and dust
- Dispose under project requirements

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Contain and collect slurry.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Deck-saw slurry is vacuum-collected and contained away from the river.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for containment failure, waterway release or skin/eye exposure without wash capability.
Emergency Action	Stop the source if safe, deploy spill controls, flush exposure and notify project/environmental contacts.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could concrete slurry and environmental exposure affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: Project environmental plan / 29 CFR 1926.1153 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.21; 29 CFR 1926.55; 29 CFR 1926.95

TOOLBOX TALK 84 | OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Bloodborne Pathogens and First Aid

Why this matters: Blood and body fluids may transmit disease to designated responders.

Required Controls

- Use gloves and barrier PPE
- Avoid direct contact and sharps
- Wash hands
- Use approved cleanup/disposal
- Report exposure immediately
- Follow post-exposure process

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Use gloves and barrier PPE.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A trained responder dons gloves before treating a cut and isolates contaminated cleanup material.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop assistance only long enough to obtain safe barriers unless immediate life-saving action is required.
Emergency Action	Call 911, provide care within training and report any exposure for confidential evaluation.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could bloodborne pathogens and first aid affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1910.1030 principles | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1910.1030

TOOLBOX TALK 85 | OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Asbestos and Unknown Materials

Why this matters: Older bridge components, pipe insulation, coatings, gaskets and structures may contain asbestos or other hazardous material.

Required Controls

- Review survey before disturbance
- Treat suspect material as hazardous
- Do not cut, grind or remove until evaluated
- Use qualified abatement personnel
- Control access

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Review survey before disturbance.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Workers stop when unknown fibrous material is found behind an old bridge utility enclosure.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop immediately for unassessed suspect material or damaged known material.
Emergency Action	Isolate the area, avoid spreading dust and notify supervision for qualified evaluation.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could asbestos and unknown materials affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.1101 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.1101

TOOLBOX TALK 86 | OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Skin Protection, Poison Ivy, Insects and Ticks

Why this matters: Vegetation and insects can cause dermatitis, allergic reaction and tick-borne illness.

Required Controls

- Identify site exposure
- Wear appropriate clothing/gloves
- Use approved repellent
- Check skin and clothing
- Wash plant oils promptly
- Report bites/reactions

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Identify site exposure.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Crews clearing access near an abutment identify poison ivy and tick exposure before work.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for severe allergic symptoms, swarm/nest hazard or unsafe vegetation-control condition.
Emergency Action	Call 911 for breathing difficulty/anaphylaxis; use first aid and report tick bite or rash.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could skin protection, poison ivy, insects and ticks affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: Company health guidance | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.21; 29 CFR 1926.55; 29 CFR 1926.95

TOOLBOX TALK 87 | OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Mental Health, Stress and Coworker Support

Why this matters: Construction stress, grief, fatigue and personal crisis can affect wellbeing and safe decision-making.

Required Controls

- Check in directly and respectfully
- Listen without judgment
- Encourage use of union/company/community resources
- Remove immediate work hazards
- Call for help when someone may harm self/others

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Check in directly and respectfully.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A foreman privately checks on a normally dependable worker showing major behavior change after a serious event.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop safety-critical work when a person cannot focus or presents an immediate risk.
Emergency Action	For imminent danger call 911/988 as appropriate, stay with the person when safe and involve designated management.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could mental health, stress and coworker support affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: Company employee-support resources | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.21; 29 CFR 1926.55; 29 CFR 1926.95

TOOLBOX TALK 88 | WATER, WEATHER AND EMERGENCY

Working Over or Near Water

Why this matters: Falls into cold, deep or moving water can lead to drowning, entrapment or impact.

Required Controls

- Wear inspected USCG-approved PFD where drowning exposure exists
- Maintain guard/fall systems
- Stage ring buoy and rescue capability
- Control access and lighting
- Review rescue plan

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Wear inspected USCG-approved PFD where drowning exposure exists.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	Employees on a low work platform beside a pier wear PFDs and know the downstream recovery point.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when rescue equipment, PFD, lighting or communication is missing or water conditions exceed the plan.
Emergency Action	Call 911, throw/reach/boat using trained response and do not make an unplanned swimming rescue.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could working over or near water affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.106 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.106

TOOLBOX TALK 89 | WATER, WEATHER AND EMERGENCY

Personal Flotation Device Inspection

Why this matters: Damaged straps, waterlogged material or wrong sizing can prevent a PFD from working.

Required Controls

- Inspect before use
- Select correct type and size
- Fasten fully
- Keep clean/dry
- Remove damaged or contaminated devices
- Do not alter

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Inspect before use.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A worker replaces a PFD with a torn strap before entering the barge access.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop water exposure when a serviceable properly fitted PFD is unavailable.
Emergency Action	Move behind protection and obtain replacement; use water rescue plan after a fall.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could personal flotation device inspection affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.106 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.106

TOOLBOX TALK 90 | WATER, WEATHER AND EMERGENCY

Skiff, Ring Buoy and Water-Rescue Readiness

Why this matters: Rescue equipment that is inaccessible, unpowered or poorly positioned delays recovery.

Required Controls

- Inspect and stage equipment
- Keep at least required ring-buoy line
- Assign trained operators
- Maintain fuel/battery and access
- Practice launch/recovery

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Inspect and stage equipment.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	The rescue skiff remains immediately available and is not used for material storage during over-water work.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop when rescue capability is not ready, access is blocked or conditions exceed equipment limits.
Emergency Action	Call 911 and execute the trained reach/throw/boat plan.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could skiff, ring buoy and water-rescue readiness affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.106 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.106

TOOLBOX TALK 91 | WATER, WEATHER AND EMERGENCY

Lightning and Severe Thunderstorms

Why this matters: Lightning can strike cranes, steel, open decks, water and nearby ground before rain arrives.

Required Controls

- Monitor reliable weather source
- Set project trigger and shelter
- Suspend crane, elevated, water and open-area work
- Avoid isolated shelters and metal contact
- Wait required clearance time

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Monitor reliable weather source.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A bridge crew leaves the deck and crane operations stop when the site lightning trigger is met.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop at the project trigger or whenever thunder/lightning creates immediate danger.
Emergency Action	Move to substantial shelter, call 911 after a strike and provide CPR/AED when safe.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could lightning and severe thunderstorms affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: OSHA lightning guidance / site plan | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.35; 29 CFR 1926.50; 29 CFR 1926.106

TOOLBOX TALK 92 | WATER, WEATHER AND EMERGENCY

High Wind

Why this matters: Wind can destabilize cranes, MEWPs, girders, forms, signs and workers carrying large materials.

Required Controls

- Monitor actual conditions
- Follow equipment and lift limits
- Secure loose materials
- Reduce exposed surface
- Reassess elevated work and traffic devices

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Monitor actual conditions.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	A girder lift is postponed when gusts prevent controlled tag-line and landing operations.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop at manufacturer/plan limit or whenever load/personnel control is lost.
Emergency Action	Land/lower equipment if safe, evacuate the fall zone and respond to collapse/injury.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could high wind affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: Manufacturer limits / site weather plan | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.35; 29 CFR 1926.50; 29 CFR 1926.106

TOOLBOX TALK 93 | WATER, WEATHER AND EMERGENCY

Flooding, Rising Water and Ice Movement

Why this matters: Rapid water changes can undermine access, strike falsework or trap crews in cofferdams and low areas.

Required Controls

- Monitor upstream forecasts/gauges
- Set evacuation triggers
- Secure equipment and debris
- Maintain high-ground route
- Inspect temporary works after events

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Monitor upstream forecasts/gauges.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	The crew evacuates low staging before predicted river rise reaches the project trigger.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop for trigger level, unexpected rise, debris/ice impact, pump failure or access threat.
Emergency Action	Account for crew, call 911/water rescue and do not return until authorized.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could flooding, rising water and ice movement affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: Site emergency plan / engineered temporary-work plan | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.35; 29 CFR 1926.50; 29 CFR 1926.106

TOOLBOX TALK 94 | WATER, WEATHER AND EMERGENCY

Tornado and Extreme-Wind Response

Why this matters: Open decks, trailers, cranes and vehicles may not provide safe shelter during a tornado.

Required Controls

- Identify best available shelter
- Monitor watches/warnings
- Secure work when time permits
- Know alarm and accountability
- Do not shelter beneath bridges due to wind/debris risk

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Identify best available shelter.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	The crew moves from the deck to the identified substantial shelter at the project warning trigger.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop and shelter immediately for warning, observed funnel or dangerous wind/debris.
Emergency Action	Call 911 after impact, account for workers and avoid damaged utilities/structures.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could tornado and extreme-wind response affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: Site severe-weather plan | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.35; 29 CFR 1926.50; 29 CFR 1926.106

TOOLBOX TALK 95 | WATER, WEATHER AND EMERGENCY

Site Emergency Information and 911 Access

Why this matters: Responders lose critical time when crews cannot provide the exact location, gate or access route.

Required Controls

- Post address and GPS
- Assign caller and backup
- Assign person to meet responders
- Keep access clear
- Identify hospital, assembly point and rescue equipment

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Post address and GPS.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	The 911 caller gives the bridge station/access gate while another employee guides responders from the highway entrance.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop high-risk work when current emergency information or access is unavailable.
Emergency Action	Call 911, send the assigned guide, begin trained care and account for the crew.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could site emergency information and 911 access affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.35 and 1926.50 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.35; 29 CFR 1926.50

TOOLBOX TALK 96 | WATER, WEATHER AND EMERGENCY

First-Aid Kits, CPR and AED Readiness

Why this matters: Missing supplies, expired items or unclear responder roles delay care.

Required Controls

- Keep accessible weatherproof kits
- Inspect at least weekly
- Identify trained responders by shift
- Know AED location
- Maintain universal precautions
- Restock after use

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Keep accessible weatherproof kits.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	The foreman verifies the deck first-aid kit and responder coverage at the weekly inspection.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop work with a foreseeable serious hazard when required first-aid capability is unavailable.
Emergency Action	Call 911, provide care within training and meet responders.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could first-aid kits, cpr and aed readiness affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1926.50 | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1926.50

TOOLBOX TALK 97 | WATER, WEATHER AND EMERGENCY

Severe Incident Scene Control and OSHA Reporting

Why this matters: Uncontrolled scene entry can cause more injuries and destroy evidence needed for investigation.

Required Controls

- Rescue and eliminate imminent hazards first
- Establish perimeter and accountability
- Notify management immediately
- Preserve evidence
- Only authorized people release scene
- Know 8/24-hour reporting triggers

Field Verification - Confirm Before Exposure

- Point out where the hazard exists on this job and identify everyone who could enter the exposure area.
- Physically verify this control: Rescue and eliminate imminent hazards first.
- Confirm the crew has the required equipment, PPE, communication method and safe access to perform the task as planned.
- Name the person who will monitor conditions and call for a rebrief if the work, weather, traffic, equipment or crew changes.

Bridge/Highway Example	After a crane incident, the crew protects the area while emergency care and required notifications proceed.
STOP WORK WHEN	Stop all related work after a severe event until authorized safe restart.
Emergency Action	Call 911; fatalities are reported to OSHA within 8 hours and qualifying inpatient hospitalization, amputation or eye loss within 24 hours by designated management.

Crew Discussion - Ask, Do Not Lecture

- Where could severe incident scene control and osha reporting affect our work today, including people working above, below or beside us?
- Which control is most important for today's task, and who will verify it before work and after a change?
- What could defeat that control, and how will the crew recognize the warning sign?
- What specific condition will make us stop, where will we move, and what is our first emergency action?

Understanding Check

Ask one crew member to explain the stop-work trigger and another to point out or demonstrate today's control. Record any gap below and correct it before exposure.

Crew response / questions: _____

Corrective action, owner and due date: _____

Project / Job		**Date / Shift**	
Trainer / Foreman		**Topic selected because**	Current work / Observation / Incident / Seasonal / Manual
Attendees			

Reference: 29 CFR 1904.39 / company emergency plan | **Applicable OSHA standard:** 29 CFR 1904.39; 29 CFR 1926.35

Supplemental Attendance Record

Use when the talk page does not provide enough attendance space. Attach this sheet to the applicable toolbox talk record.

Project / Job: _____

Toolbox talk number / topic: _____

Original meeting date / shift: _____

Trainer / Foreman: _____

No.	Employee printed name	Signature / verification	Crew / role	Date
1				
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Questions raised / corrective coaching provided:

_____

Corrective actions, owner and due date:

_____

Annual Topic Planning Log

Use this optional log to plan seasonal and phase-specific topics and confirm that talks remain relevant. It does not replace the completed talk page as the training record.

Week	Date	Topic / No.	Reason selected	Trainer	Crew / project	Corrective action closed
1						
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Continue on a second copy for weeks 27-52. Additional briefings are documented on their individual talk pages.

Program References

This library is aligned to the Pheifer Brothers Safety Plan and uses current federal construction safety resources as technical references. Project-specific plans, manufacturer instructions, engineered documents, owner requirements and applicable law control when more specific or protective.

OSHA Construction Industry: https://www.osha.gov/construction

OSHA Construction Focus Four: https://www.osha.gov/training/outreach/construction/focus-four

OSHA Construction Standards - 29 CFR 1926: https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926

OSHA Construction Hazard Videos: https://www.osha.gov/vtools/construction

FHWA Work Zone Worker Safety: https://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/wz/workersafety/index.htm

FHWA Work Zone Resources: https://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/wz/resources/publications/publications.htm

Document Control

The Company Safety Coordinator reviews this library at least annually and after regulatory changes, significant incidents, new equipment or new work methods. Obsolete copies are removed from active use. Foremen must use the current approved electronic edition.