

Toolbox Talk Template Library

12 ready-to-use toolbox talk templates covering the most frequently cited OSHA hazard categories in manufacturing and construction.

1	Fall Protection	29 CFR 1926.501
2	Hazard Communication (GHS)	29 CFR 1910.1200
3	Scaffolding Safety	29 CFR 1926.451
4	Lockout/Tagout	29 CFR 1910.147
5	Respiratory Protection	29 CFR 1910.134
6	Ladder Safety	29 CFR 1926.1053
7	Powered Industrial Trucks	29 CFR 1910.178
8	Machine Guarding	29 CFR 1910.212
9	Eye & Face Protection	29 CFR 1910.133
10	Electrical Safety & GFCI	29 CFR 1926.404
11	Heat Illness Prevention	OSHA Heat Standard
12	Struck-By Hazards	29 CFR 1926.502

How to Use This Library

- Print each talk single-sided. One page per topic.
- The presenter reads the scenario aloud, then works through the key points.
- Use the discussion questions to engage the crew — don't just lecture.
- Collect signed attendance at the end and file for your training records.
- Date, location, and presenter fields must be completed for every talk.
- Rotate topics weekly and track completion. Each talk covers a different OSHA-cited hazard.

Fall Protection

OSHA Standard: 29 CFR 1926.501 / 1910.23 ▪ Suggested Duration: 8–10 min

Date: _____ Location / Area: _____ Presenter: _____

TODAY'S SCENARIO

A carpenter on a residential framing crew is working at 8 feet above grade on the second floor deck. He steps toward the edge to hand material to a co-worker below and his foot slips on sawdust near the rim joist. There is no guardrail installed and he is not wearing a harness. This scenario plays out thousands of times each year. Falls are the leading cause of construction fatalities, accounting for nearly 400 deaths annually.

KEY SAFETY POINTS

- Fall protection is required at 6 feet in construction (29 CFR 1926.501) and 4 feet in general industry (29 CFR 1910.23) — measured from the working surface to the lower level.
- Three acceptable methods: guardrail systems (top rail 42–45 inches, mid-rail, toe board), personal fall arrest systems (PFAS), or safety net systems.
- Inspect all harnesses before each use. Check for frayed webbing, damaged buckles, missing D-rings, and signs of shock-load deployment.
- Anchor points for PFAS must be capable of supporting 5,000 lbs per worker or be certified by a qualified person.
- Cover and secure floor openings. Mark them with warning lines and 'HOLE' markings visible from any direction of approach.
- Leading edges, unprotected sides, and excavations all require fall protection — even if work is temporary or will 'only take a few minutes.'
- If you work at height and fall protection equipment isn't available, stop work and report it before proceeding.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What fall hazards exist in your current work area, and what protection is in place?

2. When did you last inspect your harness, and what would you do if you found damage?

3. What is the anchor point for your PFAS in this area, and has it been verified?

REMEMBER: No task is worth a fall. If your fall protection isn't in place or isn't working, you have the right and responsibility to stop work. No supervisor should ask you to work at height without proper protection in place.

ATTENDANCE & ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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Printed Name	Signature	Printed Name	Signature	Printed Name	Signature

Hazard Communication (HazCom / GHS)

OSHA Standard: 29 CFR 1910.1200 ▪ Suggested Duration: 8–10 min

Date: _____ Location / Area: _____ Presenter: _____

TODAY'S SCENARIO

A maintenance worker is asked to clean equipment with a solvent he's never used before. The container isn't labeled and he can't find the Safety Data Sheet. He uses the chemical without gloves or ventilation. Within hours he has skin irritation and a headache. The incident was entirely preventable — and a direct result of HazCom failures. HazCom was the #2 most-cited OSHA standard in 2025 with over 2,500 violations.

KEY SAFETY POINTS

- Every hazardous chemical must have a GHS-compliant label: product identifier, signal word (Danger/Warning), hazard pictograms, hazard statements, precautionary statements, and supplier contact information.
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS) must be accessible to workers at all times during their shift. Know where they are before you need them.
- SDS Section 8 tells you what PPE to use. Section 6 covers spill response. Section 4 covers first aid. Learn how to read these sections.
- Secondary containers (anything transferred from the original container) must be labeled with the chemical identity and hazard information.
- Never use an unlabeled or unknown chemical. If you can't identify it, don't use it — report it to your supervisor.
- Training is required before initial assignment to work with hazardous chemicals and whenever a new hazardous chemical is introduced to the work area.
- In 2026, OSHA's updated HazCom standard aligns with GHS Revision 7. New label formats and SDS requirements apply to all workplaces by May 19, 2026.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Where are the SDS files for the chemicals you use most frequently?

2. What PPE does the SDS require for your most-used chemical, and do you have it?

3. What do you do if a container arrives without a label or with a damaged label?

REMEMBER: You have a right to know about every chemical you work with. The SDS is your guide. If there's no SDS, no label, or you haven't been trained on a chemical — stop and ask before you use it.

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Scaffolding Safety

OSHA Standard: 29 CFR 1926.451-454 ▪ Suggested Duration: 8-10 min

Date: _____ Location / Area: _____ Presenter: _____

TODAY'S SCENARIO

A bricklayer steps onto a scaffold platform that was erected by another crew. He doesn't notice that two planks are not properly overlapped and one has a knot at a support point. When he steps near the edge, the plank deflects sharply and he loses his balance. Scaffolding collapses and inadequate planking are among the leading causes of construction injuries. A competent person inspection before each shift prevents exactly this scenario.

KEY SAFETY POINTS

- Scaffolding must be designed by a qualified person and erected/dismantled under the supervision of a competent person (29 CFR 1926.451).
- Before each shift, a competent person must inspect the scaffold and its components. Damaged or weakened components must be immediately repaired or replaced.
- Scaffold platforms must be fully planked or decked. Planks must extend 6-18 inches beyond supports. Overlap planks at least 12 inches.
- Guardrails required on all open sides and ends when scaffold is 10+ feet above the ground. Top rail: 38-45 inches; mid-rail required.
- Never climb cross-braces. Use a proper access ladder or built-in scaffold stairs. Never jump on or off a scaffold.
- Scaffold capacity: scaffolds must support their own weight plus four times the maximum intended load without failure.
- Working on a scaffold during high winds, icing, or other hazardous weather is prohibited until conditions are safe and re-inspection is complete.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Who is the designated competent person for scaffolding on this job, and have they inspected today?

2. What do you do if you find a scaffold component that looks damaged or questionable?

3. What is the maximum intended load on the scaffold you use, and do you know if it's within limits?

REMEMBER: Never use a scaffold that hasn't been inspected by a competent person today. If there's no inspection tag or you're uncertain about a component, get off and report it before anyone else uses it.

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Printed Name	Signature	Printed Name	Signature	Printed Name	Signature

Lockout/Tagout (LOTO) – Energy Control

OSHA Standard: 29 CFR 1910.147 ▪ Suggested Duration: 8–10 min

Date: _____ Location / Area: _____ Presenter: _____

TODAY'S SCENARIO

A maintenance technician is clearing a jam in a conveyor belt. His co-worker doesn't see him inside the machine and restarts it remotely. The technician suffers a severe crush injury. This type of incident happens hundreds of times per year. LOTO is #4 on OSHA's most-cited list with over 2,100 violations annually — and every one represents a worker at risk of exactly this scenario.

KEY SAFETY POINTS

- LOTO is required any time a worker performs service or maintenance on equipment where unexpected energization or startup could injure them (29 CFR 1910.147).
- Energy sources include: electrical, hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical, thermal, chemical, and gravitational. ALL must be identified and controlled.
- The six steps of LOTO: (1) Notify, (2) Identify all energy sources, (3) Isolate/shut off, (4) Apply lockout devices, (5) Release/restrain stored energy, (6) Verify zero energy state before starting work.
- Each worker who enters the hazard zone applies their own lock. Never use one person's lock to protect multiple workers.
- LOTO devices (locks, hasps, tags, chains) must be individually assigned and cannot be removed by anyone other than the person who applied them — except under emergency procedures.
- Machine-specific procedures must be written for all equipment covered. These procedures must list each energy source, isolation point, and type of lockout device.
- Annual re-certification inspections are required for each authorized employee performing LOTO procedures.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Can you walk through the LOTO procedure for the equipment you service most often?

2. What stored energy sources exist on the equipment in your area, and how do you release them?

3. What do you do if your lock is damaged or you've lost your key during a job?

REMEMBER: Your lock = your life. Never work on energized equipment without your lock on the energy isolation point. Never remove another worker's lock. If the procedure isn't posted or isn't clear, stop and ask.

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Printed Name	Signature	Printed Name	Signature	Printed Name	Signature

Respiratory Protection

OSHA Standard: 29 CFR 1910.134 ▪ Suggested Duration: 8–10 min

Date: _____ Location / Area: _____ Presenter: _____

TODAY'S SCENARIO

A welder in a fabrication shop works daily without a respirator in an area with inadequate ventilation. Over months, he develops a persistent cough and shortness of breath. A workplace health assessment reveals early-stage occupational lung disease. Unlike fall injuries that happen instantly, respiratory harm accumulates silently. By the time symptoms appear, significant damage has already occurred. Respiratory protection is #5 on OSHA's most-cited list — over 1,900 violations in 2025.

KEY SAFETY POINTS

- Use engineering and administrative controls first. Respirators are the last line of defense, not the first.
- A written Respiratory Protection Program is required whenever respirators are used in the workplace (29 CFR 1910.134).
- Workers must be medically evaluated and cleared before wearing a respirator. Some conditions (heart disease, pulmonary disease) make respirator use dangerous.
- Fit testing is required before first use of a tight-fitting respirator and annually thereafter. A respirator that doesn't seal properly provides almost no protection.
- Know the difference: air-purifying respirators (APRs) remove contaminants from air. Supplied-air respirators (SARs) provide clean air from an external source. Use the right type for the exposure.
- Inspect your respirator before each use: check straps, exhalation valve, inhalation valves, and cartridge seal. Replace cartridges per the change-out schedule — never based on odor alone (many hazards have no detectable smell).
- Dust masks / nuisance masks are NOT NIOSH-approved respirators and provide no protection against hazardous airborne contaminants.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What airborne hazards exist in your work area today, and what respirator is required?

2. When were you last medically evaluated and fit tested for your respirator?

3. How do you know when to change cartridges on your APR?

REMEMBER: If it doesn't fit right, it doesn't protect you. Always perform a positive and negative pressure seal check before entering a contaminated area. If you feel symptoms (dizziness, headache, difficulty breathing) while wearing a respirator — leave the area immediately.

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Ladder Safety

OSHA Standard: 29 CFR 1926.1053 / 1910.23 ▪ Suggested Duration: 8–10 min

Date: _____ Location / Area: _____ Presenter: _____

TODAY'S SCENARIO

An HVAC technician sets a 6-foot stepladder on a smooth concrete floor without opening it fully. He leans to reach a duct connection and the ladder slides. He falls 5 feet and fractures his wrist and collarbone. Ladders are involved in approximately 300 work-related fatalities annually in the United States and hundreds of thousands of emergency room visits. The majority involve improper setup, overreaching, or using a damaged ladder.

KEY SAFETY POINTS

- Inspect every ladder before each use. Look for: broken or cracked rails, missing or damaged rungs, loose hardware, and bent or twisted side rails. Tag out any damaged ladder immediately — don't leave it for the next person.
- Extension ladder angle: use the 4:1 rule. For every 4 feet of vertical height, the base should be 1 foot out from the wall.
- Extension ladders used for roof access must extend at least 3 feet above the landing surface. Always tie off at the top.
- Three points of contact at all times: two hands and one foot, or two feet and one hand. Face the ladder when climbing or descending.
- Never carry tools or materials that require two hands. Use a tool belt, bucket, or rope to hoist materials.
- Set stepladders fully open with spreader braces locked. Never use the top step or top cap as a standing surface.
- Never place a ladder on boxes, pallets, or unstable surfaces to gain height. Use a taller ladder or proper scaffold instead.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What do you check when you inspect a ladder before use, and where do you put it if it fails?

2. Have you ever felt unsafe on a ladder? What was the hazard and what did you do?

3. What is the correct angle for the extension ladder you use, and how do you check it?

REMEMBER: The two most common ladder mistakes are overreaching and improper setup. Your belt buckle should never go outside the side rails. When in doubt, climb down, move the ladder, and climb back up. It takes 30 seconds and it could save your life.

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Powered Industrial Truck (Forklift) Safety

OSHA Standard: 29 CFR 1910.178 ▪ Suggested Duration: 8–10 min

Date: _____ Location / Area: _____ Presenter: _____

TODAY'S SCENARIO

A forklift operator in a warehouse makes a turn around a blind corner at full travel speed with an elevated load. A pedestrian walking the opposite direction has no warning and is struck. Powered industrial truck incidents cause approximately 85 fatalities and 34,900 serious injuries in the United States annually. Nearly all involve failures in speed, visibility, or pedestrian-vehicle separation that were entirely preventable.

KEY SAFETY POINTS

- Only trained and authorized operators may operate powered industrial trucks. Training must be renewed every three years or after any incident, near-miss, or observed unsafe operation (29 CFR 1910.178(l)).
- Pre-use inspection is required every shift. Check: forks, tires, fluid levels, horn, lights, brakes, steering, and overhead guard. Document your inspection. Do not operate a deficient PIT.
- Travel with forks lowered (6–12 inches off ground), tilted back, and load as close to the mast as possible. Never travel with an elevated load.
- Slow down at intersections, blind spots, and doorways. Sound horn. Speed limit: 5 mph in pedestrian areas, 3 mph indoors near people.
- Pedestrian right-of-way: forklift operators must yield to pedestrians at all times. Pedestrian walkways must be clearly marked and respected.
- Never exceed the nameplate capacity. The stability triangle changes with load height and weight. Load placement can cause tip-overs.
- Refueling/recharging: propane changes and battery charging must occur in designated areas with ventilation. No smoking; follow battery watering and charge protocols.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What do you check during your pre-use inspection, and what do you do if you find a deficiency?

2. What are the pedestrian traffic areas in your work zone, and how are they protected?

3. What is the load capacity of your forklift, and where is it posted?

REMEMBER: A forklift is not a car. The operator visibility is limited, the stopping distance is longer than expected, and a tip-over happens in less than a second. Slow down, yield to pedestrians, and never take shortcuts with load stability.

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Machine Guarding

OSHA Standard: 29 CFR 1910.212 ▪ Suggested Duration: 8–10 min

Date: _____ Location / Area: _____ Presenter: _____

TODAY'S SCENARIO

A press operator's glove catches on a machine with a missing point-of-operation guard. His hand is pulled in before he can react. Machine guarding violations are consistently among OSHA's top 10 citations, and the 2026 instance-by-instance citation policy means each worker exposed to an unguarded machine can be a separate willful violation carrying penalties up to \$165,000. More importantly, machine injuries are among the most severe — amputations, crush injuries, and fatalities.

KEY SAFETY POINTS

- Point-of-operation guards must prevent any part of the body from entering the danger zone during the operating cycle (29 CFR 1910.212(a)(3)(ii)).
- Guards must be: affixed to the machine where possible, not create additional hazards, not be easily removed, and not interfere unnecessarily with production.
- Never operate a machine with a removed or bypassed guard. If a guard is missing, damaged, or interfering with operation, stop the machine and notify your supervisor. Do not attempt to fabricate a replacement guard.
- All rotating parts (shafts, couplings, spindles, gears) must be guarded. Rotating equipment can catch loose clothing, hair, or gloves in a fraction of a second.
- Feed and eject mechanisms must be designed so operators don't need to reach into the danger zone. Use push sticks, jigs, and fixtures.
- Infrequently serviced machine components still require guarding. Use LOTO before adjusting, cleaning, or clearing jams.
- Report any guard that has been removed or modified to your supervisor immediately — even if 'it was like that when I got here.'

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Are all guards in place on the equipment you operate? When did you last check?

2. Have you ever operated a machine with a missing or modified guard? What happened?

3. What is the procedure in your area when a guard needs to be removed for maintenance?

REMEMBER: A fraction of a second is all it takes. If a guard is missing, stop the machine and report it — every time, without exception. No production target is worth an amputation.

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Eye & Face Protection

OSHA Standard: 29 CFR 1910.133 / 1926.102 ▪ Suggested Duration: 5–8 min

Date: _____ Location / Area: _____ Presenter: _____

TODAY'S SCENARIO

A grinder wheel shatters during use, sending a fragment toward a co-worker nearby. He was wearing safety glasses — the fragment strikes the lens and deflects. He walks away with a scratch on his glasses and a racing heartbeat. His co-worker operating the grinder had pushed his glasses up on his head 'just for a second.' He is now in an ambulance. Eye injuries send more than 20,000 workers to the emergency room annually — and 90% are preventable with proper protection.

KEY SAFETY POINTS

- Employers must perform a hazard assessment and select appropriate eye/face protection for each task (29 CFR 1910.132). The selection must match the hazard.
- Safety glasses protect against impact, dust, and large particles. They do not protect against chemical splashes, molten metal, or intense light — goggles or a face shield are required for those hazards.
- Face shields provide face protection but must be worn over safety glasses or goggles. A face shield alone is not adequate eye protection.
- Grinding, chipping, and cutting operations require safety glasses plus a face shield (ANSI Z87.1 rated). Do not use a face shield without safety glasses underneath.
- Chemical work requires chemical splash goggles, not just safety glasses. Safety glasses have gaps around the lens that allow chemical splash to enter.
- Inspect your eye protection before each use: look for cracks, scratches affecting vision, missing lens retention systems, and deteriorated straps.
- Contact lens wearers are not exempt from eye protection requirements. Chemical exposure with contacts can trap chemicals against the cornea.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What eye hazards exist in your work area today, and what level of protection is required?

2. When was the last time you inspected your safety glasses? What do you look for?

3. Have you ever witnessed or experienced an eye injury at work? What could have prevented it?

REMEMBER: You only get two eyes. Safety glasses are the minimum, not the maximum. When in doubt, wear more protection than you think you need, not less. Check the SDS and your hazard assessment for every chemical and every operation.

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Electrical Safety & Ground-Fault Protection

OSHA Standard: 29 CFR 1926.404 / 1910.303 ▪ Suggested Duration: 8–10 min

Date: _____ Location / Area: _____ Presenter: _____

TODAY'S SCENARIO

A construction worker uses an extension cord to power a circular saw on a wet concrete slab. The cord has a small nick in its insulation from a previous job. Water contacts the exposed wire and the worker receives a severe shock. He survives, but the 100mA of current that flowed through his chest for 0.2 seconds was enough to cause cardiac arrhythmia. A GFCI outlet, costing less than \$15, would have cut power in 1/40 of a second — long before a lethal dose of current could flow.

KEY SAFETY POINTS

- GFCI (Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter) protection is required for all temporary wiring and receptacles used during construction (29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1)).
- Inspect all cords before each use. Remove from service any cord with: damaged insulation, exposed conductors, missing ground pins, damaged plugs, or signs of overheating. Tag out and turn in — never tape a damaged cord.
- Extension cords are temporary, not permanent. Do not route through walls, under rugs, or use as a substitute for fixed wiring. Correct ampacity for the load is required — undersized cords cause fires.
- Wet work areas require GFCI protection and watertight outlet covers. Never use non-GFCI outlets near water. Never work with electrical equipment on wet surfaces.
- Electrical panels must remain accessible — maintain 36-inch clearance. All breakers must be labeled. Panel doors must be closed and latched.
- Never work inside an energized panel. Only qualified electricians may work on live circuits. LOTO procedures apply to all electrical work.
- Test GFCI devices monthly by pressing the TEST button and verifying power is interrupted, then press RESET.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Where are the GFCI outlets/devices in your work area, and have they been tested recently?

2. What do you do with a damaged extension cord, and where do you report it?

3. Are there any areas in your work zone where electrical equipment is being used near water?

REMEMBER: You cannot see electricity. A cord that looks fine can be lethal inside. Never bypass a GFCI, never tape a damaged cord, and never work on energized equipment unless you are a qualified electrician following your company's electrical safety program.

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Heat Illness Prevention

OSHA Standard: OSHA Heat Standard (Pending 29 CFR 1910/1926) ▪ Suggested Duration: 8–10 min

Date: _____ Location / Area: _____ Presenter: _____

TODAY'S SCENARIO

A new laborer on a paving crew starts his first hot-weather shift in August. By midday, he's stopped sweating, his skin is hot and dry, and he's confused. His crew chief recognizes heatstroke — core temperature above 104°F — and calls 911 immediately. With aggressive cooling and fast emergency response, the worker survives. OSHA's upcoming Heat Illness Prevention Standard will require documented monitoring at 80°F and 90°F heat index thresholds. The hazard is real today regardless of regulation.

KEY SAFETY POINTS

- Heat illness progresses rapidly: heat cramps → heat exhaustion → heatstroke. Heatstroke is a life-threatening emergency requiring immediate cooling and 911.
- Warning signs of heat exhaustion: heavy sweating, cool/pale/clammy skin, fast/weak pulse, nausea, muscle cramps, dizziness, headache. Move to a cool area, hydrate, loosen clothing.
- Warning signs of heatstroke: high body temperature (103°F+), hot/red/dry skin, rapid/strong pulse, confusion, loss of consciousness. Call 911. Begin cooling immediately.
- Acclimatization: new workers and those returning after 1+ week off need 7–14 days to adjust to working in heat. Start with lighter duties and shorter heat exposure. This is when most heat deaths occur.
- Water + rest + shade: drink 1 cup (8 oz) of water every 15–20 minutes during heat exposure. Don't wait until you're thirsty. Take shade breaks.
- Buddy system: watch your co-workers. Heat illness impairs judgment — affected workers often don't recognize they're in danger.
- Under OSHA's pending heat rule, employers must provide water, rest, shade, and acclimatization procedures at 80°F+ heat index; enhanced controls at 90°F+.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What are the early signs of heat exhaustion, and what is the first thing you would do?

2. What is the heat index today, and does our current work plan account for it?

3. Who is the most heat-vulnerable person on our crew, and does everyone know to watch for them?

REMEMBER: Heat kills fast — and it often takes someone else to recognize the signs before the victim does. Watch your crew. If someone is confused, stops sweating in the heat, or has hot, dry skin — treat it as a medical emergency. Call 911. Cool them down. Every minute matters.

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Struck-By Hazards

OSHA Standard: 29 CFR 1926.502 / 1926.601 ▪ Suggested Duration: 8-10 min

Date: _____ Location / Area: _____ Presenter: _____

TODAY'S SCENARIO

A worker in an active traffic work zone is wearing a high-visibility vest but has his back to the vehicle traffic lane. He steps back to view his work and is struck by a slow-moving dump truck making a backing maneuver. The driver had no spotter. Struck-by incidents are the second leading cause of construction fatalities. They fall into four categories: flying objects, falling objects, swinging objects, and rolling objects — and all four are present on most job sites every day.

KEY SAFETY POINTS

- The four types of struck-by hazards: flying (projectiles from tools, grinders, nails), falling (tools or materials dropped from above), swinging (crane loads, rigging, equipment boom), rolling (vehicles, equipment, pipe, drums on grades).
- Establish and enforce exclusion zones below elevated work. Use toeboards, debris nets, and barricades to catch or contain falling objects.
- Tool tethers: any tool used at height should be tethered to the worker or the structure. A 2 lb wrench dropped from 10 feet hits with 280 lbs of force.
- Hard hats are required in any area where there is a risk of head injury from falling objects (29 CFR 1910.135). Inspect your hard hat daily.
- Vehicle backing: a spotter is required whenever a vehicle is backing in areas with workers. The spotter must maintain constant communication with the operator and never be in the vehicle's path.
- High-visibility (hi-vis) PPE: ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 required in work zones. Wear it correctly — fully zipped or buttoned, not draped.
- Never stand in the swing radius of cranes or excavators. Loads can shift unexpectedly and operators may have blind spots directly behind them.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What struck-by hazards exist in your work area today, and what controls are in place?

2. Have you worked near vehicle traffic recently? Was there a spotter for backing equipment?

3. Are there any overhead work areas where workers below could be struck by falling objects?

REMEMBER: Assume there is a hazard above you. Assume there is a vehicle that doesn't see you. Assume the load can swing. Assume the material can roll. Positioning yourself correctly — outside the line of fire — is the most important thing you can do before starting work.

ATTENDANCE & ACKNOWLEDGMENT

By signing below, I confirm I attended this toolbox talk and understand the safety information presented.

Printed Name	Signature	Printed Name	Signature	Printed Name	Signature
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
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