Safety Awareness

Brief Topic Safety Refresher Training For Associates

2024

Constructing Masonry Walls

Constructing concrete and masonry walls is extremely dangerous because the loads are heavy. Workers are at risk both when slabs and walls are positioned by jacks and lifting equipment and when shoring is required until structures can support themselves. For example, if you are working near a free-standing masonry block wall and there are gusting winds, it could collapse on you or your co-workers. Follow these safety tips to ensure an injury-free workday.

Shoring and Reshoring

- Inspect all shoring equipment prior to use. Damaged equipment should never be used.
- If equipment is weakened during use, it should be immediately reinforced.
- Adjustments of single-post shores to raise formwork should not be made after concrete placement.

Reinforcing Steel

- Prevent unrolled wire mesh from recoiling by securing each end or turning the roll over.
- Reinforcing steel for walls, piers, columns and similar structures should be properly supported to prevent collapse.
- All protruding reinforcing steel must be guarded.

Rebar/Impalement Protection

Steel reinforcing bars—rebar—are a common safety hazard on construction sites. These steel bars have the ability to cut, scratch, pierce, and impale workers, which can result in serious internal injuries and death. In order to eliminate the hazard of impalement, rebar and other projections on a worksite should be guarded or covered. Regardless of the impalement protection method used, it is crucial to always wear proper fall protection equipment when working above rebar or other sharp protrusions.

Protective Guard Systems

Guarding from rebar impalement hazards is important when rebar is situated around, below, or above any working areas. Using steel-reinforced rebar caps to cover the protruding ends of rebar are a highly effective method of reducing the danger of worker impalement. It is important to make sure rebar caps are sturdy and level when they are applied.

Lift-Slab Operations

- Do not overload jacking equipment.
- Unless you are essential to the jacking operation, do not enter the building/structure or stand beneath a slab being lifted.

Precast Concrete

- Wall units, structural framing and tilt-up wall panels must be adequately supported to prevent overturning and collapse until permanent connections are put into place.
- Only essential employees should be underneath precast concrete being placed into position.

Framework Removal

- Do not remove forms and shores until the concrete has gained enough strength to support its weight and superimposed loads.
- Reshoring should not be removed until the concrete being supported has reached ample strength to support its weight and all loads placed upon it.

General Safety Requirements

- Do not place construction loads on a concrete structure unless a person qualified in structural design determines that the structure is capable of supporting the load.
- Do not stand behind the jack during tensioning operations.
- Steer clear of working under concrete buckets that are in motion. Never ride a concrete bucket.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the head and face must always be worn when applying a cement, sand and water mixture through a pneumatic hose.
- Use automatic holding devices to support forms in case a lifting mechanism falls.
- Do not enter the constructing and lifting worksite unless it is absolutely necessary.
- Above all, always work with a cautious eye!

Name	Signature	Name	Signature