

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN SHORT TRAINING SESSION ATTENDANCE SHEET

Title: (RCL 49) SLIPS, TRIPS & FALLS	Date: 19/11/2020
Location: Hilton Hotel, Victoria Square, Woking	Start Time: 07:30
Duration (Minutes) 30 mins	End Time: 08:00
Presenters name: Jason Wray	Presenters Signature:

Candidate's Name	Name of Candidate's Employer	Candidate's Signature
J. GODMAN	Raphael Contracting Ltd —	I Confirm that I have understood the Toolbox Talk
I. KOVACH	Raphael Contracting Ltd	I Confirm that I have understood the Toolbox Talk
E. AMANING	Raphael Contracting Ltd	I Confirm that I have understood the Toolbox Talk
J. SMITH	Raphael Contracting Ltd	J. Gonfirm that I have understood the Toolbox Talk
K. KULSINSKAS	Raphael Contracting Ltd	I Confirm that I have understood the Toolbox Talk
B. RAMCHANDE	Raphael Contracting Ltd	I Confirm that I have understood the Toolbox Talk
A. LIDZIUS	Raphael Contracting Ltd	I Confirm that I have understood the Toolbox Talk
R. DICK	Raphael Contracting Ltd / Rec Serv Ltd	1 Confirm that I have understood the Toolbox Talk

Grant Claim information

Note: Claims can only be made for your employees or labour-only sub-contractors

No. Attended	Duration	Total Time	Employer Reference
8	30 mins	4 hours	2453745

DOCUMENT REFERENCE: DOCUMENT OWNER:	SIT-FM-007 DAS	VERSION NO:	1.0	CREATION DATE: LAST REVISION DATE: NEXT REVIEW DATE:	07/02/2013 N/A 07/02/2014	Page 1 of 1
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Toolbox Talk No. 49 SLIPS, TRIPS AND FALLS

Fact: Approximately 25% of accidents at work are attributed to slips, trips, and falls.

WHY DO THEY OCCUR?

- Most injuries from slips, trips and falls occur because of poor housekeeping
 - Many items such as coiled cables, hand tools, lengths of pipe or timber etc. left on the ground will trip someone if not deposited in a safe position
- Spilt substances such as oils and greases will form a slip hazard if not immediately cleaned up
- General debris such as brick and block fragments etc. can quickly accumulate and form a tripping hazard if not cleaned up as it is created
- Trailing cables are another frequent cause of tripping
- Mud left on the rungs of a ladder by the previous user will represent a slipping and failing hazard for the next person
- Reduced levels of natural light, for example during winter afternoons, can easily increase the tripping hazards if adequate access lighting is not provided. Tools, equipment and materials which are visible in full daylight might be hidden in semi-darkness
- Q: Name five hazards in your workplace that are caused by poor housekeeping.

WHAT CAN YOU DO ABOUT IT?

- Clear up waste materials as you create them. Lightweight waste should be bagged or bundled, and nails removed from waste timber
- Do not leave tools, equipment or unused materials lying about on the floor
- If you are using substances which might possibly spill, ensure that you have a means of effectively clearing up the spillage
- As far as possible, route cables for power tools above head height. If cables have to be routed at floor level, try to avoid crossing pedestrian walkways
- If the site is muddy, scrape mud off your boots before climbing ladders or walking anywhere else where it might be a danger to others
- Be aware of the increased risks of tripping as the level of natural light fades; ensure that all tools, equipment and materials are stored in a safe location

Questions for you:

- Q: Why should you ensure that good housekeeping standards exist in your workplace?
- Q: What hazards are posed by rubbish in your workplace?
- Q: What precautions can you take to make your workplace safer for everybody?

REMEMBER: If you ignore it, you condone it



TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN SHORT TRAINING SESSION ATTENDANCE SHEET

Title: (RCL 36) SAFE USE OF HAND TOOLS	Date: 17/11/2020
Location: Hilton Hotel, Victoria Square, Woking	Start Time: 07:30
Duration (Minutes) 30 mins	End Time: 08:00
Presenters name: Jason Wray	Presenters Signature:

Candidate's Name	Name of Candidate's Employer	Candidate's Signature
J. GODMAN	Raphael Contracting Ltd	
I. KOVACH	Raphael Contracting Ltd	I Confirm that I have understood the Toolbox Talk
E. AMANING	Raphael Contracting Ltd	I Confirm that I have understood the Toolbox Talk
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B. RAMCHANDE	Raphael Contracting Ltd	Bou VI
A. LIDZIUS	Raphael Contracting Ltd	I Confirm that I have understood the Toolbox Talk
R. DICK	Raphael Contracting Ltd / Rec Serv Ltd	I Confirm that I have understood the Toolbox Talk I Confirm that I have understood the Toolbox Talk

Grant Claim information

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Toolbox Talk No. 36 SAFE USE OF HAND TOOLS

- Don't take hand tools for granted, because of the rugged demands our industry puts on tools, the
 misuse of tools, using the incorrect tool for the job or tools in poor condition can result in injury or
 spoiled work.
- There are numerous hand tools used in construction work; hammers, screwdrivers, wrenches, side
 cutters, tape measures, sledge hammers, hand saws, cat's paws, chisels, punches and pipe wrenches,
 just to name a few.
- Each tool is designed to do a specific job. It is up to you to know how to use each tool properly.
- Short cuts and using the wrong tool for the job will more than likely cause an accident. One of the most
 frequent abuses of a hand tool is the misuse of the screwdriver. This hand tool is often used as a mini
 pry bar, a wood chisel, etc any number of small tasks for which it simply was not designed to be used.
 A puncture wound can easily occur when misusing any pointed hand tool. Always use the right tool for
 the job at hand.
- Keep tools in good condition. Injuries occur when a tool slips or breaks, often because the tool is dull. A sharp, well maintained tool will help you perform your job more effectively and in a shorter time. Keep all tools sharp, chisel points dressed etc. Replace broken tools and broken or cracked handles immediately. As the worker who uses the hand tool, you should think of safety first. Check to be sure that the tool is in good shape before you use it. If you have any question about the condition of the tool, or how to use it properly, check with your supervisor.
- Personal protective equipment is required if there's any danger of flying objects. Wear your safety
 goggles. If there is the potential risk of a hand injury, be sure to wear gloves. Injuries also can occur
 when you're carrying the tool. Never run, with any tool in your hands. Carry tools with pointed or sharp
 edges so that those edges are away from your body. An intelligent and safe way to transport hand tools
 is to wear a tool belt or carry them in a toolbox.

CHOOSE THE RIGHT TOOL FOR THE RIGHT JOB AND THEN BE SURE YOU KNOW HOW TO USE IT CORRECTLY.

THE BASIC RULES ARE:

- Choose the right tool for the job.
- 2. Use only tools in good condition no tools with cracked or broken handles, none without handles, none with mushroomed or broken heads.
- 3. Keep keen-edged blades sharp; store them safely when not in use.
- 4. Always cut away from yourself.
- 5. Be sure to wear eye protection if there's any chance of chips or flying particles.
- 6. Don't use a file without a handle.
- 7. Don't use a chisel or screwdriver as a pry bar.



PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT ISSUE REGISTER

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