1) What are the hazards involved with slips, trips, and falls while working on equipment?
   a. Falling or being caught between objects
      i. Sprains & strains
      ii. Cuts
      iii. Fractures
      iv. Death

2) What hazards should be recognized?
   a. Uneven or poor footing
   b. Hot or frozen surfaces
   c. Cramped work spaces
   d. Guard rails
   e. Proper tie off points & harnesses free of defects

3) What safe practices should be used?
   a. Always plan your move on equipment before working - Note handholds, footholds, tie off points, etc.
   b. Make sure all ladders, railings, handholds, and footholds are in good condition
   c. Always use fall protection when working from an unguarded platform
   d. Never work between equipment and highwalls, or stockpiles
   e. Keep the keys with you to prevent accidental start up
   f. Make sure your boots have adequate traction
   g. When climbing, always use the three points of contact rule

4) Which of our equipment requires climbing on? Why?
5) Is there a way to avoid climbing on any of our equipment?
6) Any suggestions to reduce the risk of slipping or falling on equipment?
7) Any equipment on our site with ladders, handholds, or footholds in need or repair?
8) Has anyone ever fallen from equipment? Why? Could it have been prevented?
9) Everyone look at their boots, does anyone have bald soles?

Rockwood Casualty Insurance Company (Rockwood) may provide safety management services to its insureds in order to reduce the risk of loss that may lead to insurance claims. The information and advice we provide is not intended to include all possible safety measures and controls. Rockwood does not warrant that losses and claims will be avoided or mitigated if our recommendations are followed. The safety management services we provide do not relieve the insured of its own duties and obligations with regard to safety matters, nor does Rockwood guarantee to the insured or others that the insured’s property and/or operations are safe, healthful, or in compliance with applicable laws, regulations or standards. The insured remains responsible for its own operations, safety practices and procedures and should consult with legal counsel and safety professionals, of its own choosing, as it deems appropriate.
Make Time for Safety, Everyday! – Yes, production is important, but the focus must be on Safe Production! Keep that in the back of your mind. Don’t take risky chances and stay out of harm’s way. Nobody goes to work thinking ‘I’m going to get hurt or killed on the job today!’ But every day 15,000-17,000 workers suffer disabling injuries on the job and another 11-17 are killed. What are you doing to make sure it doesn’t happen on your shift?

Keep stoking the fire; we can’t let the 'Safety Train’ run out of steam!