Job site:	Date:
Foreman:	G.C

SMOHIT Safety SenseToolbox Talks for the Sheet Metal Industry

Foot Injuries and How to Avoid Them

- Falling and rolling objects can cut and puncture feet. Other injuries
 from falling and rolling objects include broken bones and amputations
 of toes or feet. Wear steel or composite safety footwear, metatarsal
 guards, and/or puncture-resistant soles.
- Chemicals or solvents spilled on feet could cause chemical burns, skin irritation, and other related injuries. Wear leather safety footwear with synthetic stitching, rubber, vinyl, plastic, or PVC compound boots or overshoes.
- Electrical current injuries can range from minor electrical shock to fatal electrical exposure. Wear footwear that incorporates electrical hazard (EH) protective soles and heels.
- Extreme cold weather injuries to feet include frostbite, permanent tissue damage, and extremity loss. Wear insulated footwear that is waterproof or water resistant and captures the body's heat and prevents it from escaping.
- Slips, trips, and falls can cause ankle sprains, back strains, and other
 disabling injuries. To prevent slips and falls, wear safety shoes with
 non-slip rubber, urethane, or crepe soles. To prevent ankle sprains and
 twisting, wear footwear with high ankle support that wraps around and
 laces tight around the ankle.

Instructor Tips

 Emphasize to workers the importance of protecting their feet. Often, if you cannot walk, you cannot work.

Name	Init.	Name	Init.
1.		13.	
2.		14.	
3.		15.	
4.		16.	
5.		17.	
6.		18.	
7.		19.	
8.		20.	
9.		21.	
10.		22.	
11.		23.	
12.		24.	

Reference: OSHA 29 CFR 1926.96