



# SAFETY TIP OF THE WEEK

## FOR THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY



Company \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

To encourage all of us to promote safety on a continuing basis, the Builders Exchange publishes a safety tip in each issue of the weekly Bulletin.

The superintendent/foreman of each job should use this safety tip in a short safety meeting Monday morning.

We suggest that this 5-to-10 minute meeting be just before lunch or perhaps right after the morning break.

You can then emphasize the SAFETY TIP OF THE WEEK all week long.

### Know Your School Bus Safety!

Week Ending 8/18/2023

The beginning of another school year is right around the corner!

Nearly one million students are safely transported in school buses daily across Virginia to school, field trips, athletics, and other school-sponsored activities. Students riding a school bus versus a vehicle are much more likely to arrive at school safely because school buses:

- are the most regulated vehicles on the road
- are highly visible
- have flashing red lights and stop-sign arms

#### Why no seat belts?

How can a school bus be the safest transportation for students when it isn't equipped with seat belts? According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, school buses have strong, closely spaced seats that have energy-absorbing seat backs to protect students from crashes; plus, passengers experience much less crash force on a school bus compared to other vehicles.

#### Stop. It's the law

Drivers are required to follow certain laws when encountering a school bus. Virginia motorists must:

- stop for stopped school buses with flashing red lights and an extended stop sign when approaching from any direction
- remain stopped until everyone is clear, and the bus moves again

- stop whenever the bus is loading or unloading passengers, even if the lights and stop sign are not activated

If a school bus is on the opposite side of a median or barrier, motorists aren't required to stop; however, drivers should be prepared for students exiting the school bus and crossing into their lanes.

#### Make it safe

Motorists should watch for children gathering near bus stops and walking in groups to and from the bus stop. Drivers should be extra alert for children walking or bicycling to school when:

- backing out of a driveway or leaving a garage
- driving in neighborhoods with school zones
- there are no sidewalks in a neighborhood

Most school bus incidents happen when students are traveling to the bus stop or getting on and off the bus. If students have to cross the street in front of the bus, they should walk on the sidewalk or along the side of the road to a point at least five giant steps (10 feet) ahead of the bus before crossing. Students need to make sure they can see the bus driver, and that the driver sees them. When the bus approaches, students should line up at least five giant steps (10 feet) away from the curb and the street. When the bus comes to a complete stop and the door opens, students should check for traffic once more before boarding.

Special Topics for this Job: \_\_\_\_\_

MSDS # \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewed – Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Present at Meeting:

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Supervisor's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Note: These SAFETY TIPS OF THE WEEK are to help members provide a safe workplace and to instruct employees in ways to prevent accidents.  
Ensure you record the names of those who attend your safety meetings and file this form with your permanent accident prevention records.



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### ¡Conozca la seguridad de su autobús escolar!

Week Ending 8/18/2023

¡El comienzo de otro año escolar está a la vuelta de la esquina!

Casi un millón de estudiantes son transportados de manera segura en autobuses escolares diariamente a través de Virginia a la escuela, excursiones, deportes y otras actividades patrocinadas por la escuela. Los estudiantes que viajan en un autobús escolar en comparación con un vehículo tienen muchas más probabilidades de llegar a la escuela de manera segura porque los autobuses escolares:

- son los vehículos más regulados en la carretera
- son muy visibles
- tienen luces rojas intermitentes y brazos de señal de alto

#### ¿Por qué no hay cinturones de seguridad?

¿Cómo puede un autobús escolar ser el transporte más seguro para los estudiantes cuando no está equipado con cinturones de seguridad? Según la Administración Nacional de Seguridad del Tráfico en las Carreteras, los autobuses escolares tienen asientos fuertes y muy espaciados que tienen respaldos que absorben la energía para proteger a los estudiantes de choques; Además, los pasajeros experimentan mucha menos fuerza de choque en un autobús escolar en comparación con otros vehículos.

#### Parar. Es la ley

Los conductores deben seguir ciertas leyes cuando se encuentran con un autobús escolar. Los automovilistas de Virginia deben:

- Deténgase para los autobuses escolares detenidos con luces rojas intermitentes y una señal de alto extendida cuando se aproxima desde cualquier dirección

- Permanezca detenido hasta que todos estén despejados y el autobús se mueva nuevamente
- Deténgase cuando el autobús esté cargando o descargando pasajeros, incluso si las luces y la señal de alto no están activadas

Si un autobús escolar está en el lado opuesto de una mediana o barrera, los automovilistas no están obligados a detenerse; Sin embargo, los conductores deben estar preparados para que los estudiantes salgan del autobús escolar y crucen a sus carriles.

#### Hazlo seguro

Los automovilistas deben estar atentos a los niños que se reúnen cerca de las paradas de autobús y caminan en grupos hacia y desde la parada de autobús. Los conductores deben estar más alerta para los niños que caminan o andan en bicicleta a la escuela cuando:

- Salir de un camino de entrada o salir de un garaje
- Conducir en vecindarios con zonas escolares
- No hay aceras en un vecindario

La mayoría de los incidentes de autobuses escolares ocurren cuando los estudiantes viajan a la parada de autobús o suben y bajan del autobús. Si los estudiantes tienen que cruzar la calle frente al autobús, deben caminar por la acera o por el costado de la carretera hasta un punto al menos cinco pasos gigantes (10 pies) por delante del autobús antes de cruzar. Los estudiantes deben asegurarse de que pueden ver al conductor del autobús y que el conductor los ve. Cuando se acerca el autobús, los estudiantes deben alinearse al menos a cinco pasos gigantes (10 pies) de la acera y la calle. Cuando El autobús se detiene por completo y la puerta se abre, los estudiantes deben verificar el tráfico una vez más antes de abordar.

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