

OSHA 2015 Safety Refresher

The Facilities 2015 OSHA Annual Refresher for ALL EMPLOYEES is scheduled for November 4, 2015 at the Alumni Center.

There will be two sessions to choose from:

Session One will be held from 9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

Session Two will be from 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m.

This event will be brought to you by GRAINGER. It will include guest speakers, live demonstrations, and a safety vendor fair.

Are You Prepared for Winter?



Protecting Workers from Cold Stress

Cold temperatures and increased wind speed (wind chill) cause heat to leave the body more quickly, putting workers at risk of cold stress. Anyone working in the cold may be at risk, e.g., workers in freezers, outdoor agriculture and construction.

Common Types of Cold Stress

Hypothermia

- Normal body temperature (98.6°F) drops to 95°F or less.
- **Mild Symptoms:** alert but shivering.
- **Moderate to Severe Symptoms:** shivering stops; confusion; slurred speech; heart rate/breathing slow; loss of consciousness; death.

Frostbite

- Body tissues freeze, e.g., hands and feet. Can occur at temperatures above freezing, due to wind chill. May result in amputation.
- **Symptoms:** numbness, reddened skin develops gray/white patches, feels firm/hard, and may blister.

Trench Foot (also known as Immersion Foot)

- Non-freezing injury to the foot, caused by lengthy exposure to wet and cold environment. Can occur at air temperature as high as 60°F, if feet are constantly wet.
- **Symptoms:** redness, swelling, numbness, and blisters.

Risk Factors

- Dressing improperly, wet clothing/skin, and exhaustion.

For Prevention, Your Employer Should:

- Train you on cold stress hazards and prevention.
- Provide engineering controls, e.g., radiant heaters.
- Gradually introduce workers to the cold; monitor workers; schedule breaks in warm areas.

For more information:



OSHA 3156-02R-2014



Slip Resistant Shoe Covers are available through the Facilities Storeroom to help prevent slips on snow and ice. Please make sure you are wearing protective shoe covers when working on snow and ice. Remember to walk like a penguin, short strides.





Slips, Trips and Falls Safety Tips

Prevention

- Wear Proper Foot Gear
- Take smaller steps when walking
- Walk slowly and never run on icy ground
- Keep both hands free for balance rather than in your pockets
- Use handrails from start to finish
- Avoid carrying loads
- Keep your eyes on where you are going
- Test potentially slick areas by tapping your foot on them
- Step-don't jump from vehicles or equipment
- Keep walkways clear of debris, water, ice and slippery materials



Safe Winter Walking

- Plan ahead; give yourself sufficient time and plan your route
- Wear shoes that provide traction on snow or ice: rubber and neoprene composite. Avoid plastic or leather soles
- Walk in designated walkways as much as possible
- If a walkway is completely covered with ice; try to travel along its grassy edge for traction

When given no choice but to walk on ice, consider the following:

- Take short steps or shuffle for stability
- Bend slightly, walk flat-footed with your center of gravity directly over the feet as much as possible
- Be prepared to fall
- If you fall, fall with sequential contacts at your thigh, hip and shoulder to avoid using your arms to protect against breakage
- Roll with the fall. Try to twist and roll backwards, rather than falling forward
- Relax as much as possible when you begin to fall
- Bend your back and head forward so you won't slam your head on the pavement as your feet shoot out from under you.
- Toss the load you are carrying. Protect yourself instead of the objects being carried.

When entering buildings, remove snow and water from footwear to prevent wet slippery conditions indoors.

