

KSU Facilities

Safety Bulletin

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Winter Fast Approaching-Safety Tips



Preventing slips and falls at the workplace.

Black ice—a thin, nearly invisible coating of ice caused when temperatures rise above freezing and quickly drop below freezing—is especially prevalent this time of year. Slip-and-fall accidents can happen in an instant to anyone, and the injuries caused can be severe. So, what can you do to prevent a slip-and-fall accident at your workplace?

Here are some tips: Monitor the weather and changing conditions so you know what to expect. Shovel and apply ice melt as necessary to keep walking areas clean and dry. Watch for areas where ice tends to form. Remove ice accumulations promptly and apply additional ice melt to prevent buildup. Place high-quality, beveled edge mats in walking areas subject to water or snow accumulation. Change mats regularly to ensure those in place are dry. Train your employees on fall prevention. No employee wants the embarrassment, much less the injuries, that can come with slip-and-fall incidents.

Give your employees these tips to prevent falls on slippery surfaces: Wear appropriate winter footwear that is well-insulated, waterproof, has a nonslip, thick sole and a wide, low heel. Ice grippers can also improve walking on ice or snow. Use walkways that have been salted or shoveled. Don't take shortcuts over snow piles or in areas where snow and ice removal isn't feasible. Test your travel path for slickness by sliding your shoe or boot on it before proceeding. Do the penguin shuffle. Walk flat-footed. Take short steps to maintain your center of balance over your feet. Keep your head up and don't lean forward. Walk slowly. Step down, not out. When getting out of your car, swing both legs out of the door, place both feet on the ground, flatfooted and grab onto the door frame or steering wheel to support you as you stand up. Use at least three points of contact, two feet and one hand. When stepping down from a curb, step flatfooted off the curb to minimize your forward momentum. Don't allow the leading foot to land heel-first.










See more at: <http://simplyworkcomp.com/preventing-late-winter-slips-and-falls-at-the-workplace/#sthash.ahd1Ba4z.dpuf>



Hazard Communication Standard Pictogram

As of June 1, 2015, the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) will require pictograms on labels to alert users of the chemical hazards to which they may be exposed. Each pictogram consists of a symbol on a white background framed within a red border and represents a distinct hazard(s). The pictogram on the label is determined by the chemical hazard classification.

HCS Pictograms and Hazards

Health Hazard  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carcinogen • Mutagenicity • Reproductive Toxicity • Respiratory Sensitizer • Target Organ Toxicity • Aspiration Toxicity 	Flame  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flammables • Pyrophorics • Self-Heating • Emits Flammable Gas • Self-Reactives • Organic Peroxides 	Exclamation Mark  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irritant (skin and eye) • Skin Sensitizer • Acute Toxicity (harmful) • Narcotic Effects • Respiratory Tract Irritant • Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)
Gas Cylinder  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gases Under Pressure 	Corrosion  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skin Corrosion/ Burns • Eye Damage • Corrosive to Metals 	Exploding Bomb  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explosives • Self-Reactives • Organic Peroxides
Flame Over Circle  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxidizers 	Environment (Non-Mandatory)  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic Toxicity 	Skull and Crossbones  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)

For more information:


Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 U.S. Department of Labor
www.osha.gov (800) 321-OSHA (6742)