

SAFE Staying Accident Free Everywhere

Summer is HERE!



Chain Saw Safety Tips

Operating a chain saw is inherently hazardous. Potential injuries can be minimized by using proper personal protective equipment and safe operating procedures.

Before Starting a Chain Saw

- Check controls, chain tension, and all bolts and handles to ensure that they are functioning properly and that they are adjusted according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Make sure that the chain is always sharp and the lubrication reservoir is full.
- Start the saw on the ground or on another firm support. Drop starting is never allowed.
- Start the saw at least 10 feet from the fueling area, with the chain's brake engaged.

Fueling a Chain Saw

- Use approved containers for transporting fuel to the saw.
- Dispense fuel at least 10 feet away from any sources of ignition when performing construction activities. **No smoking during fueling.**
- Use a funnel or a flexible hose when pouring fuel into the saw.
- Never attempt to fuel a running or HOT saw.

Chain Saw Safety

- Clear away dirt, debris, small tree limbs and rocks from the saw's chain path. Look for nails, spikes or other metal in the tree before cutting.
- Shut off the saw or engage its chain brake when carrying the saw on rough or uneven terrain.
- Keep your hands on the saw's handles, and maintain secure footing while operating the saw.
- Proper personal protective equipment must be worn when operating the saw, which includes hand, foot, leg, eye, face, hearing and head protection.
- Do not wear loose-fitting clothing.
- Be careful that the trunk or tree limbs will not bind against the saw.
- Watch for branches under tension, they may spring out when cut.
- Gasoline-powered chain saws must be equipped with a protective device that minimizes chain saw kickback.
- Be cautious of saw kick-back. To avoid kick-back, do not saw with the tip. If equipped, keep tip guard in place.

For more complete information:



OSHA 3389-100-06



Protect Yourself Heat Stress



When the body is unable to cool itself by sweating, several heat-induced illnesses such as heat stress or heat exhaustion and the more severe heat stroke can occur, and can result in death.

Factors Leading to Heat Stress

High temperature and humidity; direct sun or heat; limited air movement; physical exertion; poor physical condition; some medicines; and inadequate tolerance for hot workplaces.

Symptoms of Heat Exhaustion

- Headaches, dizziness, lightheadedness or fainting.
- Weakness and moist skin.
- Mood changes such as irritability or confusion.
- Upset stomach or vomiting.

Symptoms of Heat Stroke

- Dry, hot skin with no sweating.
- Mental confusion or losing consciousness.
- Seizures or convulsions.

Preventing Heat Stress

- Know signs/symptoms of heat-related illnesses; monitor yourself and coworkers.
- Block out direct sun or other heat sources.
- Use cooling fans/air-conditioning; rest regularly.
- Drink lots of water; about 1 cup every 15 minutes.
- Wear lightweight, light colored, loose-fitting clothes.
- Avoid alcohol, caffeinated drinks, or heavy meals.

What to Do for Heat-Related Illness

- Call 911 (or local emergency number) at once.

While waiting for help to arrive:

- Move the worker to a cool, shaded area.
- Loosen or remove heavy clothing.
- Provide cool drinking water.
- Fan and mist the person with water.

For more complete information:



OSHA 3154-01 (R) 06

Confined Space Program

KSU Division of Facilities launches training for the new Confined Space program that is designed to keep workers safe when working in areas that meet all three requirements:

1. The space has limited means of entry and exit;
2. The space is not designed for human occupancy; and

3. Employees can enter the space bodily to perform work.

Mike Luttig, from CATS Safety was the trainer. The course included four hours classroom and four live demonstration. Employees learned responsibilities of key personnel, permit entry requirements, confined space hazards, atmospheric monitoring and ventilation, fall protection

equipment, confined space preparation, entry and rescue. Everyone that attended did a great job in participation. Sandy will be meeting with the SHOPS to finalize implementation details. If you have any questions do not hesitate to call the Safety and Training Office. Certificates will be distributed to attendees in the near future.



Only specialized trained personnel can enter into a confined space.

**Safety Training
July 1st-SFA
July 9th-Van/
Manhattan**

Chemical Exposure

Recently, I have received several incident reports where there has been a chemical exposure to the eye not due to a splash but because the person had chemical on their hands and rubbed their eye.

Remember that hand washing is critical not only in the prevention of disease but to prevent chemical exposure. Make sure to wash your hand after each chemical use and before eating.

Congratulations!

The department of EH&S came to visit our area to inspect hazardous waste handling. They surveyed the Construction Shop, Paint Shop and Spray Booth. There were no infractions noted. Great Job!!!!