

FACILITIES SAFETY BULLETIN

KSU Division of Facilities

Safety in Action

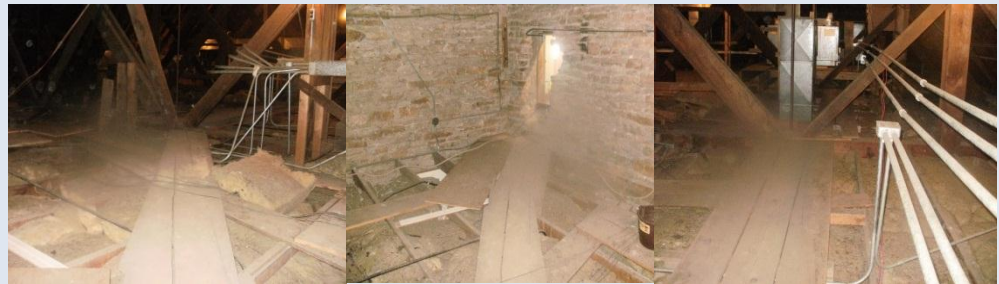


Facilities employees are trained as Safety Professionals in their assigned areas. Recently, I received a call from Custodial Specialist, Jonathan Bagwell about a safety concern involving compressed gas tanks. Jonathan reported one of the

tanks was leaking, both tanks were not stored appropriately to keep from falling and were blocking a fire exit. Jonathan did an excellent job applying his knowledge base in the safety field keeping students, faculty and staff

from a potentially dangerous situation. Every year Facilities personnel report 40 to 50 safety concerns for corrective measures to be taken. Thank you Jonathan and all Facilities personnel for being leaders in Safety.

Fall Assessment



This safety concern is located in the attic for Anderson Hall. If someone fell they could possibly go right through the ceiling and land on the lower level. Any time there is a potential for a fall at a distance greater than 4ft. for General Industry and 6ft. for Construction Industry employees must be protected by fall prevention such as a guard rail or fall arrest using fall protection equipment such as a harness, lanyard and anchor. There are many places on campus that may be fall issues such as walkways, ramps, roofs, holes, wall and floor openings, open edges, and excavation areas. Every time you go to a job you must assess it for falls. If there is a fall issue you must protect yourself. The Office of Safety Training will be more than happy to assist you. Thank you to Kelvin Battle, ZPM Supervisor for reporting.



Protect Yourself **Amputations**



Amputations are widespread and involve a variety of activities and equipment. Each year, thousands of employees lose fingers, hands, feet, and other body parts—mostly through compression, crushing, or by getting them caught between or struck by objects. Most amputations involve fingertips.

High-Risk Activities

Amputations occur most often when employees operate unguarded or inadequately safeguarded:

• **Mechanical power presses** • **Power press brakes**
 • **Powered and non-powered conveyors** • **Printing presses** • **Roll-forming and roll-bending machines**
 • **Food slicers** • **Meat grinders** • **Band saws** • **Drill presses** • **Milling machines** • **Shears, grinders, and slitters** • **Table and portable saws.**

Recognize and avoid amputation hazards through guarding, safe work practices, employee training, administrative controls and operating in a safe manner.

The best way to prevent amputations caused by stationary or portable machinery is with machine safeguarding:

- **Guards** provide physical barriers to hazardous areas. They should be secure and strong, and employees should not be able to bypass, remove, or tamper with them. Guards should not obstruct the operator's view or prevent employees from working.
- **Devices** help prevent contact with points of operation and may replace or supplement guards. Devices can interrupt the normal cycle of the machine when the operator's hands are at the point of operation.

For more complete information:

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

OSHA 3204-04N-04