

# KSU Facilities Safety Bulletin

The question from the months of November and December; Machine guards should be fitted to protect the operator and others nearby from... All of the Above (In running nip points, flying chips and sparks, points of operation, and Rotating Parts). The winner for the drawing is **Orlando Wrone**, he will receive the \$20 prize.



## **BEHAVIORAL SAFETY - WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SAFETY?**

**Safety is everyone's responsibility! As an employee, you should:**

- Learn to work safely and take all rules seriously.
- Recognize hazards and avoid them.
- Report all accidents, injuries and illness to your supervisor immediately.
- Inspect tools before use to avoid injury.
- Wear all assigned personal protective equipment.

### **Interesting Links:**

["Safety Third" Video](#)

["Awareness Test" Video](#)

**On the other hand, it is managements responsibility to:**

- Provide a safe and healthy workplace.
- Provide personal protective equipment.
- Train employees in safe procedures and in how to identify hazards.

**Everyone must be aware of potential hazards on the job:**

- Poor housekeeping results in slips, trips and falls.
- Electricity can cause shocks, burns or fire if not handled properly.
- Poor material handling may cause back problems or other injuries.
- Tools and equipment can cause injuries if guards or protective devices are disengaged.

**Always use the protections that are provided on the job:**

- Guards on machines and tools keep body parts from contacting moving equipment.
- Insulation on electrical equipment prevents burns, shock and fire.

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- Lockout/tagout assures equipment is de-energized before it is repaired.
- Personal protective equipment shields your body from hazards you may face on the job.

**In case of emergency:**

- Understand alarms and evacuation routes.
- Know how to notify emergency response personnel.
- Implement a procedure for leaving the scene safely so emergency personnel can do their job.
- Wipe up spills promptly and correctly.

Safety benefits everyone. With fewer injuries, a business can be more productive and profitable. By incorporating safety rules, employees avoid injury as well as illness from exposure to hazardous substances.

**Source: SafetyToolboxTopics**

**Bloodborne pathogens** are microorganisms, normally carried in infected blood and bodily fluids, that can cause diseases, some fatal, such as Hepatitis B and C, as well as HIV. Bloodborne pathogens must find a direct route of entry into the body for infection to be possible. Bodily fluids can also splash into the eyes and cause infection. Exchange of these body fluids must be direct. Thus, you cannot contract a bloodborne pathogen disease when an infected person touches you or sneezes/coughs on you.

**Here are some things to remember:**

- If a coworker has a minor accident that causes bleeding, try to have the victim bandage his or her own wound.
- If the injury is serious, call the emergency response team.
- If you don't have time to wait for the emergency response team, make sure you take universal precautions.
- Remember that vomit, burns, abrasions, external and internal injuries can release bodily fluids.
- When removing disposable gloves, roll the first glove off the hand inside out.
- Place disposable gloves in an approved biohazard bag. Wash your hands immediately after removing any gloves.



If you have been exposed to a victim's bodily fluid, wash the affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Contact a medical professional and report the incident to your employer for further action, should it be appropriate.

**Source: SafetyToolboxTopics**