



The question from the month of May; The hazard symbol above is used when something is:... Corrosive. The winner for the drawing is **Megan Wyrick**, she will receive a \$20 prize. The June question is now on the Facilities website.

Get your answers in before June 22nd to be eligible for the next prize drawing!

Self Inspection Checklist

Self-inspection is essential if you are to know where probable hazards exist and whether they are under control. Each month there will be a featured topic. This month is **Compressed Gas Cylinders**.

COMPRESSED GAS CYLINDERS

- Are cylinders with a water weight capacity over 30 pounds (13.6 kilograms) equipped with a means to connect a valve protector device, or with a collar or recess to protect the valve?
- Are cylinders legibly marked to clearly identify the type of gas?
- Are compressed gas cylinders stored in areas protected from external heat sources such as flame impingement, intense radiant heat, electric arcs, or high-temperature lines?
- Are cylinders located or stored in areas where they will not be damaged by passing or falling objects or subject to tampering by unauthorized persons?
- Are cylinders stored or transported in a manner to prevent them from creating a hazard by tipping, falling, or rolling?
- Are cylinders containing liquefied fuel gas stored or transported in a position so that the safety relief device is always in direct contact with the vapor space in the cylinder?
- Are valve protectors always placed on cylinders when the cylinders are not in use or connected for use?
- Are all valves closed off before a cylinder is moved, when the cylinder is empty and at the completion of each job?
- Are low-pressure fuel gas cylinders checked periodically for corrosion, general distortion, cracks, or any other defect that might indicate a weakness or render them unfit for service?
- Does the periodic check of low-pressure fuel gas cylinders include a close inspection of the cylinders' bottoms?

see the full self inspection checklist on the facilities website:

<http://www.k-state.edu/facilities/training/safetymanual/OSHA-SBH-Self-Inspection.pdf>

Safety is no accident: June is National Safety Month

It's time to repair broken steps, clean out the medicine cabinet, and install lighting in dim hallways – June is [National Safety Month](#). This event, which brings national attention to accident prevention, is sponsored by the [National Safety Council](#) (NSC), a member of the [American National Standards Institute](#) (ANSI).

During National Safety Month, NSC helps Americans to prevent injuries and accidental deaths by calling attention to common safety and health risks. Each week during the month of June is dedicated to publicizing a different safety risk.

The National Safety Month Web site provides a list of tips for protecting against accidental falls, both at home and at work:

- Aisles, stairs and walkways should be clutter-free; spills should be wiped, dropped objects picked up and cabinet drawers closed when not in use.
- Use handrails in stairways; take one step at a time and report or repair broken stairs or loose stair coverings.
- Apply nonskid floor coatings and slip-resistant mats where falls are likely. Slow down and take small steps when walking on a wet or slippery surface.
- Inspect ladders before and after every use.

The Web site also includes specific tips for aging adults, including:

- Wear proper footwear. Athletic shoes greatly reduce the risk of falls among the elderly. The risk of falling increases if in stocking feet or barefoot.
- Use non-skid throw rugs to reduce chances of slipping on linoleum.
- Store frequently used items in easy-to-reach areas.
- Exercise regularly. The stronger the body, the more likely a person is to sustain a fall with minimal injury.

Following these tips, as well as the others detailed on the National Safety Month Web site, promotes safety around the home, on the road, and at the workplace. Voluntary consensus standards can help to ensure the effectiveness of these suggestions in preventing accidents and injuries.

Several American National Standards provide safety requirements for ladders. [ANSI A14.1-2007](#), Ladders - Wood - Safety Requirements, prescribes rules and establishes minimum requirements for the construction, testing, care, and use of portable wood ladders. Metal ladders are also covered by standards for safety: [ANSI A14.2-2007](#), Ladders - Portable Metal - Safety Requirements provides equivalent safety standards for metal ladders. These standards were developed by the [American Ladder Institute](#) (ALI), an ANSI organizational member and accredited standards developer.

Slip-resistant mats, ideal for slick floors at work and at home, are also covered by an American National Standard. [ANSI/ASSE A1264.2-2006](#), Standard for the Provision of Slip Resistance on Walking/Working Surfaces is especially relevant to aging adults, who may be faced with more serious consequences from a fall. This standard was developed by ANSI organizational member and accredited standards developer the [American Society of Safety Engineers](#) (ASSE).

Whether climbing high at work or walking leisurely through the home, consumers are protected by standards that ensure safety and reduce injuries. Visit the [National Safety Month Web site](#) for more information on safety and accident prevention.

Source: reliableplant.com