



March 2016

UPCOMING DATES

April 28, 2016

Avoiding Slips, Trips and Falls

Virginia Ragozzino – Country View Manor & Safety Council Award Presentation

Spotlight: Day-Ketterer

May 26, 2016

Understanding Workplace Ergonomics

Steve Hanna – Ohio Bureau of Worker’s Compensation

Spotlight: Alliance Community Car Seat Safety

June 23, 2016

What to Do When OSHA Knocks

Howie Eberts – Director, Cleveland OSHA

Do you have future safety topics you’d like to see? Would you like to be a spotlight company?

Contact any member of the Steering Committee to submit your ideas and for spotlight consideration!



EMPLOYEES HANGING AROUND?

THE LEGAL, SAFETY AND WORKER’S COMPENSATION EFFECTS

Michael Bogden joins us from Krugliak, Wilkins, Griffiths & Dougherty Co., LPA. Michael joined the firm in 2003 and serves as



a Director practicing primarily in labor and employment law. He is certified as a specialist in Labor and Employment Law by the Ohio State Bar Association and serves on multiple bar associations and district courts.

Since Michael only represents businesses and has extensive hands-on experience with the legal system, he is a great asset to Stark County employers.



March Spotlight Company



Don't forget to "like" the ESCSC on Facebook!

SAFETY BRIEF

Turn Around Don't Drown Flood Safety Awareness

Most flood related injuries could be prevented if drivers and pedestrians would follow one rule: Turn Around Don't Drown. More than 50% of all flood-related deaths are due to someone driving or walking into floodwaters.

- At 6 inches deep, fast moving water can knock adults off their feet and sweep them away.
- At 12 inches deep, moving water can carry off a small car
- At 18 inches deep, moving water can carry away larger vehicles including trucks and SUVs

If you come to an area that is covered with water, you may not know the depth of the water or the condition of the road underneath.

Play it safe: whether driving or walking, Turn Around Don't Drown when you come to a flooded area.



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Ask Robin

Q: What does OSHA require in regards to violence in the workplace and active shooter programs and training?

A: OSHA does not have a specific standard on violence in the workplace or active shooter/active killer situations. However, under the General Duty Clause, Section 5(a)(1) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) of 1970, employers are required to provide their employees with a place of employment that "is free from recognizable hazards that are causing or likely to cause death or serious harm to employees." An employer that has experienced acts of workplace violence, or becomes aware of threats, intimidation, or other indicators showing that the potential for violence in the workplace exists, would be on notice of the risk of workplace violence and should implement a workplace violence prevention program combined with engineering controls, administrative controls, and training.

There are many options to start on this journey. The BWC has a half day violence in the workplace class and your BWC consultant or local law enforcement can help you create a policy. Training can be done in-house, online or with your local law enforcement. There are many companies that focus on security and violence in the workplace if you are interested in seeking other outside help. Two well-known training programs dealing with active shooters are: The Department of Homeland Security's: Run, Hide, Fight and the A.L.i.C.E. method offered by the A.L.i.C.E training institute.

The ESCSC is sponsoring a half-day A.L.i.C.E. training on Tuesday, May 3rd. Look for more information soon!

The Hidden Dangers of Compressed Air

The dangers associated with compressed air are often not recognized as hazards. However, when compressed air is misused, it can cause serious injury or even death.

- As little as 12 PSI can blow an eye out of its socket!
- Air forced into body tissues through the skin can cause embolisms (air bubbles in the blood stream) which can be fatal if they reach the heart, lungs, or brain.
- Inflation injuries of the intestine can be caused by air being directed at private body areas. This act of horseplay can be deadly!
- Air blown into the mouth at only 5 PSI can rupture the esophagus or the lungs.
- The sound from a compressed air hose can reach 130 dB, well above OSHA's 90 dB permissible exposure limit.
- 40 PSI can blow out an ear drum from 4 inches away. Compressed air can also cause brain damage.
- Flying particles can cause cuts and bruises to any part of the body including the eyes and ears which can result in partial or total loss of sight or hearing.

To protect yourself and others when using compressed air:

- Never point an air hose at anyone, including yourself, in fun or to clean your clothing or body.
- Maintain air pressure at 30 PSI or less.
- Keep air hoses off the floor where they become tripping hazards and are subject to damage.
- Before using compressed air, check the air hose for damage or signs of failure. Ensure connections and couplings are tight. A loose air hose can make a dangerous whip!
- Never use compressed air to transfer flammable liquids.
- Whenever possible, substitute other methods such as brushes or leaf blowers.

