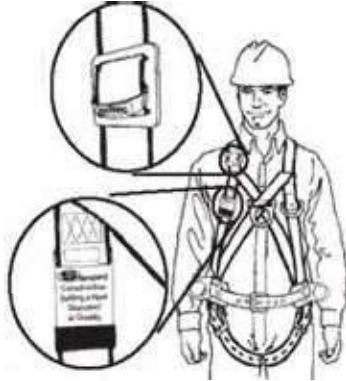


Safety Briefing for April 2023

Fall Protection in General Industry



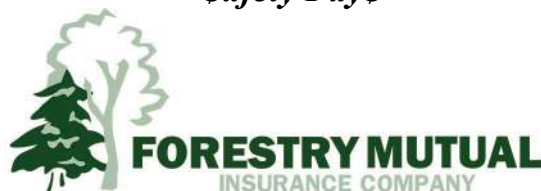
Safety Tips

Falls are among the most common causes of serious work-related injuries and deaths. Employers must take measures in their workplaces to prevent employees from falling off overhead platforms, elevated workstations or into holes in the floor and walls.

To prevent employees from being injured from falls, employers must:

- Guard every floor hole into which a worker can accidentally walk by use of a railing and toe-board or a floor hole cover.
- Provide a guard rail and toe-board around every open-sided platform, floor or runway that is 4 feet or higher off the ground or next level.
- Regardless of height, if a worker can fall into or onto dangerous machines or equipment (belt/pulley and chain/sprockets), employers must provide guard rails and toe-boards to prevent workers from falling and getting injured.
- Other means of fall protection that may be required on certain jobs include safety harness and line, safety nets, stair railings and handrails.
- When using personal fall protection equipment, wear a full body harness.
- **Fall restraint** means a system to prevent a worker from falling from a work position, or from traveling to an unguarded edge from which the worker could fall.
- **Fall arrest** means a system that will stop a worker's fall before the worker hits the surface below.
- **Guard rail** means a guard consisting of a top rail 102 cm to 112 cm (40 in. to 44 in.) above the work surface, and an intermediate rail located approximately midway between the underside of the top rail and the top of the toe-board, if one is provided, or the work surface if no toe-board is provided.
- If you use a fall restraint system, your anchor must be capable of supporting at least 800 pounds or the equivalent of four times the weight of the worker.
- Workers must be trained thoroughly in the safe use and limitations of personal fall protection equipment including safety belts, harnesses, lanyards, and lifelines.
- Employees must be reminded that the average size man can fall over 250 feet in just 4-seconds.

Safety Pay\$



COMPANY NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Employees present:

Old Business – Status of any previous safety recommendations.

Accidents/Near Misses – Discuss accidents and near misses that have occurred since last meeting.

Inspection Reports – Findings and recommendations of any inspection reports made since last meeting.

New Business – Solicit employee suggestions. Discuss new machinery procedures, changes to company safety policy, etc.

MEETING CHAIRED BY: _____



Safety Briefing for May 2023

TOPIC: GAS CYLINDER STORAGE & HANDLING

Introduction: I BET YOU DIDN'T KNOW that dropping or striking a gas cylinder may damage the cylinder valve and turn the cylinder into a dangerous projectile with the potential to destroy property and/or injure personnel.

Background: Due to the nature of gas cylinders, special storage and handling precautions are necessary. The hazards associated with compressed gases include oxygen displacement, explosion hazards, toxic effect of some gases, as well as the physical hazards of a ruptured cylinder. The Compressed Gas Association (CGA) has developed many publications designed to ensure the safe handling of compressed gases during manufacture, storage, transportation, distribution and use. Additionally, OSHA has regulations governing the use of compressed gases. These regulations refer to specific Compressed Gas Association educational materials. The inspection criteria for gas cylinders are discussed in 29 CFR 1910.101, Compressed Gases.

What must an employee know: The following is information that you and your employees must know about GAS CYLINDERS:

- ❑ Gas cylinders must be visually inspected to ensure they are in a safe condition. If necessary, a cylinder can be tested ultrasonically for hidden defects. Leaking regulators, cylinder valves or other equipment must be taken out of service. Cylinder contents must be identified at all times. Cylinder status whether the cylinder is full, empty or in service, must be established.
- ❑ Gas cylinders should be properly secured at all times to prevent tipping, falling or rolling. They should be secured with chains connected to a wall bracket or other fixed surface, or by use of a cylinder stand. Store cylinders in a fire-resistant area that is in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.
- ❑ Cylinder storage areas should be located in an area where the cylinders will not be knocked over. When a cylinder is not being used, the valve should be closed and the valve protector secured in place.
- ❑ Ensure that gas cylinders are transported so that they do not tip, fall or roll. The cylinder should be secured to the cylinder truck or cart. Close valves, remove regulators and install valve protection caps before moving cylinders unless valve caps specifically designed for transport are installed.
- ❑ Appropriate lifting devices, such as cradles or nets, must be used when using a crane, hoist or derrick to transport gas cylinders. Do not use magnets or slings to lift gas cylinders. Do not use the valve protection cap for lifting a gas cylinder.
- ❑ It is necessary to take precautions so that gas cylinders are not dropped or allowed to strike each other or other objects. Dropping or striking may damage the cylinder valve, which could turn the cylinder into a dangerous torpedo with the potential to destroy property and/or injure personnel.
- ❑ You must use the proper regulator for use with each gas cylinder. A lubricant should not be used on a gas cylinder regulator. Do not tamper with or attempt to repair a gas cylinder regulator.
- ❑ Consult the appropriate MSDS for detailed information on the chemical contained in the gas cylinder. Specific chemical handling and storage precautions will be outlined in the MSDS. The MSDS will also have specifications for appropriate personal protective equipment for worker protection.
- ❑ **Compressed oxygen in contact with oils and grease can become self-explosive.** Never use oxygen to clean clothes.



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Safety Briefing for June 2023

TOPIC: HOW TO HANDLE A WORKPLACE EMERGENCY

Introduction: I BET YOU DIDN'T KNOW that most of your safety training teaches you how to do your job safely on a day-to-day basis. But what about those rare times when something goes seriously wrong? Would you know how to respond?

Background: Emergency preparedness is an important part of your job safety training. Employees should always know and practice what to do in an unexpected, potentially harmful situation. It could be an injury incident, a severe illness, a chemical spill, a fire, flood or storm, or another incident.

What must an employee know: Your employer should have a plan to deal with various types of emergencies. Certain personnel should be appointed and trained to respond to these emergencies. No matter what your job is, make sure you know your part in your company emergency response plan.

The following are suggested ideas to assist in developing an Emergency Preparedness Plan:

- Find out who to contact to get help in an emergency. Post emergency phone numbers.
- Know the address of your workplace - and how to give directions to get there. The emergency responders will need your name and the phone number at your location as well.
- Find out who to contact within the company in case of an emergency. Do you have an Emergency Preparedness Manager? Is there an internal fire brigade, Hazmat team or emergency response team? Who is in charge of medical responses?
- Know the location of emergency equipment. This may include fire extinguishers, first aid kits, safety showers, eye wash stations, chemical spill control materials and others.
- Learn how to operate any emergency equipment which you may have to use. Know how to use the eye wash station and fire extinguishers (what types to use on a particular fire).
- Learn CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation), as well as basic first aid. These skills sometimes make the difference between life and death when incidents occur, both at work and off the job.
- Make sure you know where to find the MSDS (Material Data Safety Sheet) for any chemical used in the workplace. These sheets provide information on chemical exposure or spill.
- Know the evacuation route from your work area. Find at least two exits ahead of time. Also find out where you are supposed to assemble after you have left the building.
- Report to your supervisor any structural problems which may effect an emergency exit route. Look for broken hand railings, loose stair treads, and doors which do not open easily.
- Never store flammable liquids or combustible products near or under an exit or stairway.
- Emergency exits should be properly labeled. Doors which lead to a storeroom or closet should also be correctly labeled so that you don't become confused during an emergency. Knowing your exit routes helps eliminate panic.

Knowing what to do in case of an emergency can help prevent panic and it can save lives. Learn your part in emergency procedures



COMPANY NAME: _____

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Employees present:

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