

AFRICA DE CARACTERIA

WHAT WE WILL COVER

- Who/What/Where is EHS
- Hazard Communication & Employee Right to Know
- Risk Mitigation & Your Role
- Emergency Response/Accidents/Injuries
- Additional Training Opportunities



CONTACT INFORMATION-EHS OFFICE

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ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & SAFETY

- Promote and maintain a safe and healthful educational environment for all faculty, staff, students, and visitors.--Training focus
- Support College's commitment to environmental sustainability.
- Comply with local, state, and federal laws.

HEALTH AND SAFETY COMMITTEE

- Brings management and workers together to promote health and safety in the workplace.
- Meets once per month.
- Reviews injuries, accidents, and near misses.
- Conducts inspections each quarter.



REED COLLEGE HAZARD COMMUNICATION/EMPLOYEE RIGHT TO KNOW

- Slip/Trips/Falls
- Back Injuries

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SLIPS, TRIPS, AND FALLS

- Slips, trips, and falls account for over 60% of the reported accidents at Reed College.
- Accidents resulting from slips, trips, or falls can be related to a variety of hazards in the workplace. It is important to identify these hazards and implement mitigation factors to prevent injury.
- Some examples of hazards that can lead to a slip, trip, or fall:
 - Wet surfaces Weather hazards Loose rugs or mats Uneven walking surfaces

Poor lighting Clutter Extension cords Stairs



BACK INJURIES

- Back injuries are the next highest reported injury.
- Awkward/sustained posture Improper lifting technique is the largest cause of lower back injuries. For example, bending at the waist, or twisting while holding anything greatly increases the stress on the muscles and joints of the back.
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10"Pace yourself. Take many small breaks between lifts if you are lifting a



CHEMICAL HAZARDS



CHEMICAL HAZARDS HAZARD COMMUNICATION: PICTOGRAMS

What do you see?



See chemical HAZARDS!





HARMACOMANANDSATION: CONTAINER

CHEMICAL HAZARDS HAZARD COMMUNICATION: SDS

- 1. Identification
- 2. Hazard(s) identification
- 3. Composition/information on ingredients
- 4. First-aid measures
- 5. Fire-fighting measures
- 6. Accidental release measures
- 7. Handling and Storage
- 8. Exposure controls/personal protection
- 9. Physical and chemical properties
- 10. Stability and reactivity
- 11. Toxicological information
- 12. Ecological information
- 13. Disposal considerations
- 14. Transport information
- 15. Regulatory information
- 16. Other information



SDS AT REED

https://www.reed.edu/ehs/

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CHEMICAL HAZARDS HAZARD COMMUNICATION: NFPA SYSTEM

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LABELING REQUIREMENTS FOR 2° CONTAINERS

- Full chemical name
- Hazard
- Date
- Contact Information



BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Potentially contaminated areas or equipment are labeled with a biohazard sign (i.e. syringe/sharps containers)



All items must be handled with universal precautions with appropriate PPE



RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS



No Principle Users outside of the Reactor.



LASERS AND X-RAYS







HOUSEKEEPING AND PORTLAND FIRE BUREAU

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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

- Gloves, eye protection, closed toe shoes, long sleeves, lab coat, goggles, etc.
- PPE determinations are based on a risk assessment
- EHS has determined the majority of tasks at Reed and the proper PPE for these tasks

OR OSHA HEAT ILLNESS RULE

Actions employers must take when heat index equals or exceeds 80°F

- 1.) access to shade
- 2.) access to drinking water

Actions employers must take when heat index equals or exceeds 90 $^{\circ}F$

- 1.) access to shade
- 2.) access to drinking water
- 3.) implement communication plan and buddy system
- 4.) monitor for signs of heat illness
- 5.) rest periods in shade every 2 hours
- 6.) modify tasks



Monitoring AQI and Heat Index



Download OSHA Heat Index





RISK MITIGATION AND YOUR ROLE

- Report hazards, injuries, and near misses
- Know and follow all safety procedures that apply to your work
- Stop work if you feel it is unsafe
- Suggest ideas for safety improvements
- ASK questions

EMERGENCY RESPONSE KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Locate
 - Two exits routes
 - Evac meeting point
 - Extinguisher
 - Eyewash and shower
 - AED
- Get out, stay out, stay alive



EVACUATION

- Primary and secondary evacuation routes are established and indicated on evacuation maps as well as AEDs, pull stations, and fire extinguishers throughout campus.
- Exits are clearly marked and a signs lit and unobstructed.

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EMERGENCY ASSEMBLY POINTS





EMERGENCY RESPONSE IN CASE OF FIRE

1.) Leave the immediate area, closing all doors behind you.

2.) Sound alarm by pulling handle on fire alarm.

3.) Call Community Safety(503-788-6666/6666) or 911

4.) Use a fire extinguisher only if you have been trained and the fire is easily controlled. Always pull the fire alarm beforehand.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE IN CASE OF INJURY

1.) Remove victim from immediate cause of injury, if safe to do so. Call Community Safety (6666). CS is trained in first aid techniques

2.) If chemicals/hazardous substances are on skin or in eyes, flush affected area for at least 15 mins either with the shower, eyewash, or sink. If possible, remove clothing or chemically soaked item/s.

3.) Refer to the <u>BBP Exposure Control Plan</u> if blood or bodily fluids are present for Universal Precautions: assume all blood and bodily fluids are infectious



INCIDENT & ACCIDENT REPORTING



ADDITIONAL TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

- Fire Extinguisher
- Blood-borne Pathogens
- Asbestos Awareness
- Hearing Conservation
- Ergonomics
- PPE
- CPR/First Aid
- Laboratory Safety
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