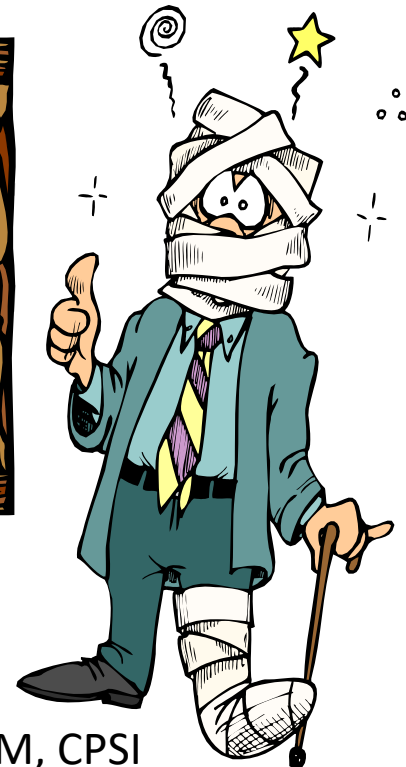


B2S²

Back To School Safety



Presented by Shasta-Trinity Schools Insurance Group

Loss Prevention Manager: Kurt Walling, MEd, MPPA, ARM-P, CSRM, CPSI

Agenda

- Introduction
- Common Causes of Injuries and Prevention
 - Slips Trips And Falls
 - Safe Lifting
 - Bloodborne Pathogens
 - Fire Safety
 - Pest Management/IPM
- Summary



Introduction

Learning Outcomes:

- At the end of this training you will be able to:
 - Identify potential hazards
 - Mitigate hazards
 - Help keep your area safe for others
 - STOP avoidable injuries!



- “On an average day in America, **13 workers die** on the job, thousands are injured and **150 succumb to diseases** they obtained from exposure to carcinogens and other toxic and hazardous substances while they worked”
- “Given the troubling statistics on workplace deaths and injuries, the Department of Justice is **redoubling its efforts to hold accountable** those who unlawfully jeopardize workers’ health and safety.”

-Deputy Attorney General Sally Quillian Yates

\$1,000,000,000 Per Week

(That's Billion, with a "B")

Top 10 Causes

- **Overexertion** involving an outside source.
- **Falls** on same level.
- Falls to lower level.
- Struck by object or equipment.
- **Other exertions** or bodily reactions.
- Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle.
- **Slips or trips** without fall.
- Caught in/compressed by equipment or objects.
- Struck against object or equipment.
- **Repetitive motions** involving micro-tasks.



Lack of Attention

IEP meeting

New students

Returning students

Common core

Lesson plans

Time

The crud

In service day

Personal
problems

Maintenance issues

Late textbooks

Conflicting schedules

Parent Meetings

NEW ADMINISTRATOR

Mandatory Safety Training



Slips, Trips, and Fall Prevention



Slips/Falls Fun Facts

- Slips and falls account for over 1 million emergency room visits annually.
- Fractures occur in 5% of all people who fall.
- Represent the primary cause of lost days from work.
- Are the leading cause of workers' compensation claims
- Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC): floors and flooring materials contribute directly to more than 2 million fall injuries each year.

Trips/Slips/Falls

Slips may be caused by:

- ▶ Wet, oily or slippery surfaces
- ▶ Occasional spills
- ▶ Weather hazards
- ▶ Loose, unanchored rugs or mats
- ▶ Flooring or other worn walking surfaces



Trips/Slips/Falls

Trips may be caused by:

- Obstructed view
- Poor lighting
- Cluttered areas
- Uncovered cables
- Unclosed drawers
- Wrinkled carpeting or lifted floor mats
- Uneven walking surfaces (steps, thresholds)



Things to Consider

Selection of proper footwear

- Consider time outdoors
- Discuss proper fit, comfort,
- fatigue, and safety

Good housekeeping

- Keep floors clean
- Use proper signage
- Remove obstacles from walkways (cover cables, close cabinets drawers, replace burnt out bulbs)
- Use portable lighting when needed
- Be extra alert when carrying or pushing objects
- Secure rugs and carpets

continued...



More Things to Consider

Walking surfaces/flooring

- Replace or recoat floors (if applicable)
- Install mats with pressure sensitive abrasive strips
- Identify and mark hazard zones

Appropriate pace of work

- Take your time at work
- Pay attention
- Adjust your walking stride to the task
- Make wide turns at corners



Ladder use/Misuse

- Rule #1: Use the appropriate ladder
- Rule #2: Don't fall off
- Things that will get you hurt:
 - Distractions
 - Improper footwear
 - Physical/emotional stress
 - Weather
 - Haste



Ladder use/Misuse

- Belt Buckle Rule
 - Naval Inside The Frame Rails
 - Climb and Work Near Center of Rung/Cleat
- Face Ladder When Ascending or Descending
- Never Climb on The Backside of a Ladder
- Maintain 3 Points of Contact
 - Two Feet, One Hand
 - Two Hands, One Foot
- Use a Tool belt or Towline
 - Do Not Carry Tools or Materials In Your Hands

Body Mechanics

Back Facts

- The back is the most frequently cited body part for days away from work
- LBP is #2 reason people see their doctor in the US (Cold/flu #1)
- Average cost per claim: Over \$32k
- Overexertion and cumulative trauma usual reason

Four States Affecting Back Injuries

- **Rushing**
- **Frustration**
- **Fatigue**
- **Complacency**

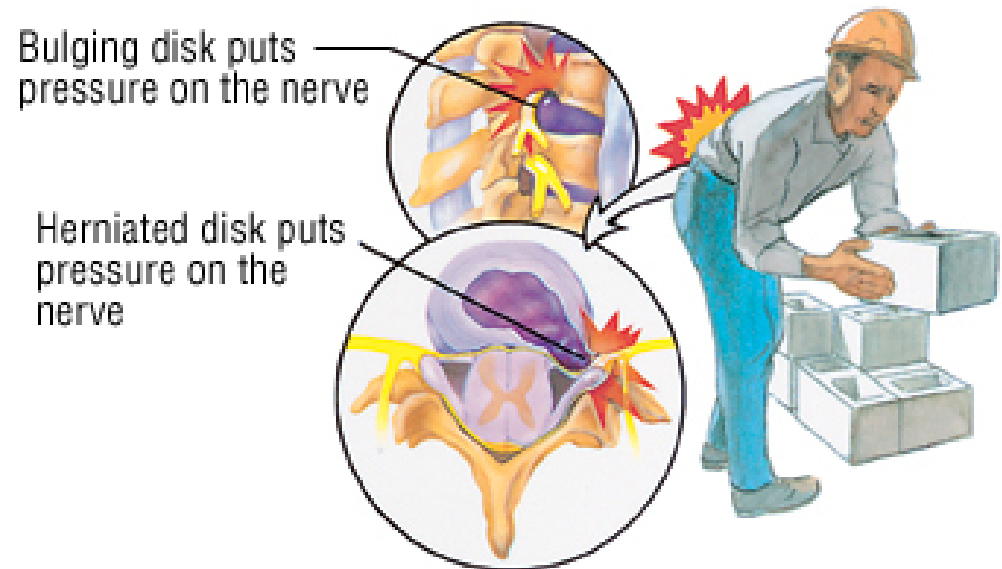


Common Causes of Injury

Muscular/Skeletal

- Specific accident
- Many small, unnoticed traumas: **Cumulative**
- Genetic pre-disposition- arthritis, age
- Muscle substitution (favoring)
- Early degeneration

***Improper lifting,
bending,
overexertion***



What an Injury Looks Like

- Spine: 24 flexible bones
- Discs: “Shock absorber”
- Spinal cord
- Pain begins day after heavy use

Inflammation!



Safe Lifting



The wrong way!



The right way!

Ways to Prevent Back Pain

1. Maintain good posture
2. Sleep on side/back. Pillow under knees
3. Exercise: stretch before and after ***RECOVERY TIME!***
4. Strengthen core
5. Don't twist and bend at same time
6. Don't sit or stand for a long time: **MOVE!**
7. Soft soled shoes, heels less than 1"
8. After injury return to work gradually

Child Related Injuries

- Bites- BBP
- Kicks/hits/scratches
- Sharp objects
- Trips
- Thrown objects

Pro-ACT training

I DON'T WANT TO GO TO
SCHOOL! I HATE SCHOOL!
I'D RATHER DO **ANYTHING**
THAN GO TO SCHOOL!





Bloodborne Pathogens

29CFR1910

General Industry Training
Requirements

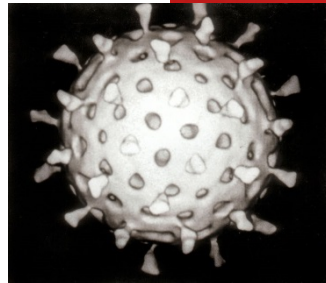
Infection-

A major cause of disease and death in man

Microorganisms that cause disease:

- Viruses
- Bacteria
- Rickettsiae
- Protoza
- Fungi

**Can only replicate in
a living cell**



Infections Require:

1. A germ (aka microorganism)
2. A “vehicle” to carry the germ
3. A “route” for the germ to get into the body
4. A weak immune system or lots of strong germs

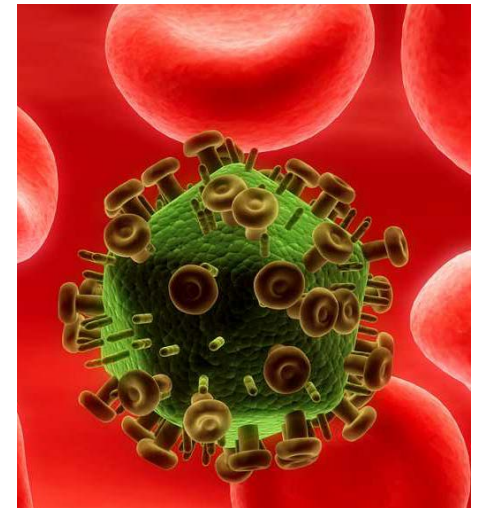
Remember: Germs are Everywhere!

Diseases in the Blood

HEPATITIS B Virus (HBV) – causes hepatitis, an inflammation of the liver.



HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) – causes Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).



Hepatitis B Virus

❖ Incubation Period

- 6 weeks to 6 months

❖ Symptoms

- **May or may not be symptomatic**
- Mild to severe to fatal
- **Loss of appetite, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, jaundice, dark urine**

Hepatitis B Virus

❖ ACUTE:

- 90% of healthy adults will recover
- 50% of young children will recover
- 10% of infants will recover
- Those who recover develop antibodies.

❖ CHRONIC:

- Considered Chronic if virus is still in blood after six months.
- At high risk for chronic liver disease, cirrhosis, liver cancer
- Infectious to others
- Death – 1% with acute hepatitis

Diagnosis through simple blood test

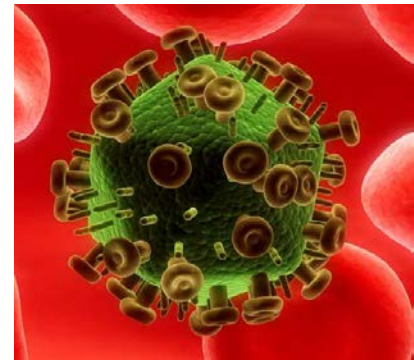
Hepatitis B Vaccine

- Efficacy: 85-95% effective.
Effective for approximately 10 years.
- Safety, Side Effects: Very safe – will not cause Hepatitis B.
- Administration: Intramuscular injection in arm – 3 doses over 6 months.
- Hep B vs Hep C



HIV – Human Immunodeficiency Virus

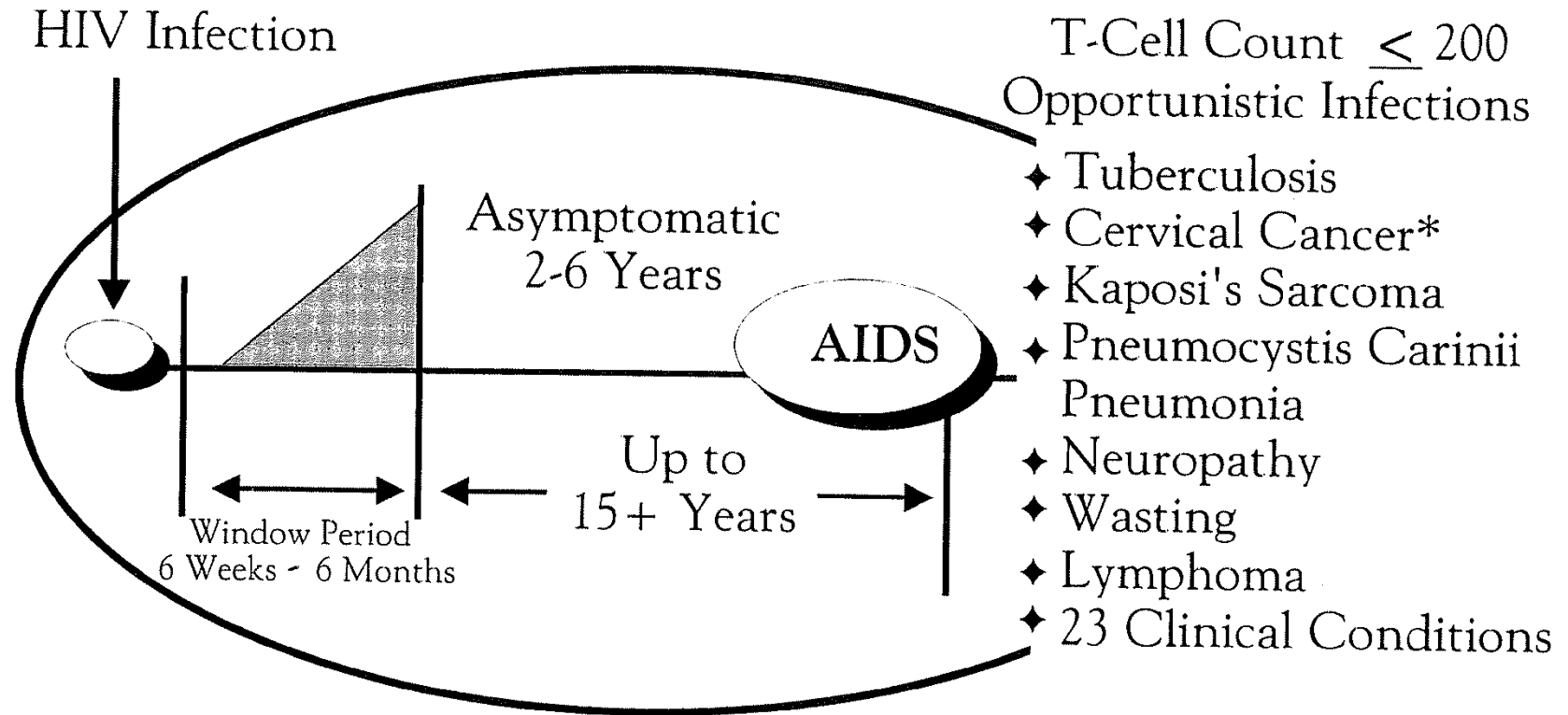
- **Human** – refers to a virus whose host is a person
- **Immunodeficiency** – decreasing immune function in a person
- **Virus** – an organism which infects and destroys cells



AIDS – Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

- Acquired – not inherited.
- Immune – dealing with the body's defense system.
- Deficiency – decreased defense capability.
- Syndrome – observable set of clinical signs and symptoms.

HIV Disease



*1993 CDC Definition: December 18, 1992, MMWR Vol. 41 No. RR.17

Transmission

4 Body Fluids

- Blood
- Semen
- Vaginal Fluids
- Breast Milk

4 Body Openings

- Rectum
- Mouth
- Genitals
- Broken Skin

Universal Precautions

Method of infection control



“Under circumstances in which differentiation between body fluid types is difficult or impossible, all body fluids shall be considered potentially infectious materials.”

1910.1030(d)(1)

Handwashing –

The single most effective method of preventing the spread of infection.

Before:

- Drinking or eating
- Handling clean utensils, equipment or food

Before and After:

- Going to the Bathroom

After:

- Contact with any body secretions
- Handling soiled diapers, garments, or equipment
- Caring for children, especially those with discharges
- Removing disposable gloves
- Removing lab coat or smock



Gloves

When:

- If care provider has an open lesion on his/her hands.
- Handling contaminated disposable items (tissues, diapers, etc..)
- Direct hand contact with body fluids is anticipated
- Cleaning up body fluid spills
- Diapering



Trash Disposal

- Puncture proof (SHARPS) container required for needles, syringes or broken glass with blood.
- Do not break or recap needles – place intact syringes with needles into container
- Use Biohazard (red labeled) bags to dispose of trash containing liquid blood or body excretions that may contain visible blood.
- Use disposable plastic liners for all trash containers.

If There Is An Exposure

- **Wash** exposed area(s) as soon as possible.
- **Report** the incident to your supervisor as soon as possible.
- **Discuss** the exposure with your physician or your district's workers' compensation physician.
- If you have not had the Hepatitis B vaccine series, discuss with your doctor.
- Hepatitis B vaccine: effective up to 24 hours after exposure

Legalities of Testing

- Misdemeanor to disclose blood test results of HIV positives except by written authorization.
- Blood test to detect AIDS virus may not be used to determine employability or insurability.
- Employees cannot be required to take blood test.
- No one can be required to share results of AIDS/HIV tests.
- Employees may be required to have physical to determine that health is appropriate to work with children.

CA Health and Safety Code Chapters 1.11 & 1.12, Sections 119.21, 199.30, 199.31 & 199.37

The background of the slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of fire. The flames are a mix of bright yellow and orange, with darker, almost black, areas in between, creating a sense of intense heat and movement. The fire appears to be rising from the bottom, with the flames becoming more turbulent as they go up.

Fire Safety in Schools

School Decoration Fire



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZEwrM-polkA>



August, 2017



MAY, 2018

Fire Safety: The LAW

- Employers must familiarize employees with the general principles of fire extinguisher use and the hazards involved with incipient stage fire fighting.
- Training must be completed upon initial employment and at least annually thereafter.
- Employees designated to use fire fighting equipment as part of an emergency action plan must be trained in the use of the appropriate equipment.

Note: Authority cited: Section 142.3, Labor Code. Reference: Section 142.3, Labor Code.

US Fire Administration

► National Fire Incident Reporting System Findings:

-Fatalities from school fires are rare

-Three leading causes of school structure fires:

1. Incendiary or suspicious 32%
2. Cooking 29%
3. Heating 9%

-Most fires start in the lavatory

-K-12: Beginning + end of year = most fires



Average cost of damage: \$17,000-\$34,000

<https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/v8i1.pdf>

Decorations and Displays

- ***LESS IS MORE!***
 - Can't block or conceal exit doors, exit lights, electrical outlets, fire alarms or extinguishers
 - Should be fire resistant (documentation)
 - Max 25% of wall covered with non-fire resistant decorations
 - 4 feet from exits and corners
 - Nothing overhead (hanging)



Decorations and Displays



<http://pinnest.net/classroom-ideas-cartridges-for-kidss-weblog/>

Cords and Outlets

- Use powerstrips with overcurrent protection
- One powerstrip per outlet and don't plug them together
- Underwriter Laboratories (UL) listed
- No longer than 8 feet
- Watch amperage
 - *Plug appliances into wall*

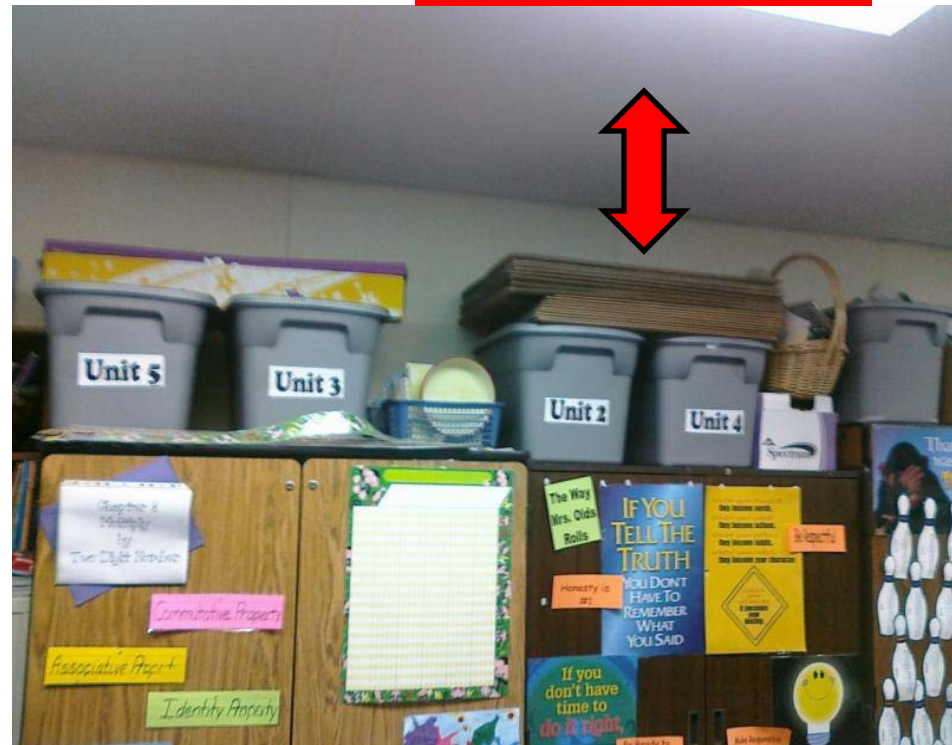


Storage Areas

Reduce combustibles

Keep aisles and exits clear

**Minimum
24"**



Fire Extinguishers

REMEMBER:

1. **P**ULL
2. **A**IM
3. **S**QUEEZE
4. **S**WEEP

- Must be accessible
- Mount 3.5 to 5 feet above floor
- Within three feet of door
- Signage and inspection tags



Pest Management

- Laws/Requirements
- Healthy Schools Act
- IPM
- Requirements for training



The Healthy Schools Act: Timeline

2001: AB 2260

- Right-to-know law, K-12 public schools, public child care centers



2006: AB 405

- Prohibited certain pesticides at schools



2007: AB 2865

- Added PRIVATE CHILD CARE CENTERS (except family day care homes)



2015: SB 1405

- IPM plan, required IPM training, schools report pesticide use



NEW

HSA Requirements for...



Schools

HSA Requirements for Schools

1. Identify a “**school designee**”

➤ *also known as the IPM Coordinator*

HSA Requirements for Schools

1. Identify a “school designee”
2. Provide **annual written notification**
 - *All pesticides expected to be used*

HSA Requirements for Schools

1. Identify a “school designee”
2. Provide annual written notification
3. Establish an **individual notification registry**
 - *Provide notice 72 hrs. before all pesticides applications*

HSA Requirements for Schools

1. Identify a “school designee”
2. Provide annual written notification
3. Establish an individual notification registry
4. Post warning signs
 - *Posted at the area of application*
 - *24 hours before / 72 hours after*
 - *MUST be visible to all entering the area*

HSA Requirements for Schools

1. Identify a “school designee”
2. Provide annual written notification
3. Establish an individual notification registry
4. Post warning signs
5. Keep records
 - 4 years
 - Warning sign info + amount of pesticide used

HSA Requirements for Schools

1. Identify a “school designee”
2. Develop an IPM plan
3. Provide annual written notification and registry offer to parents*
4. Post warning signs*
5. Keep records*
6. Send pesticide reports to the DPR
7. Don’t use prohibited pesticides*
- 8. Complete IPM training**

**Includes pesticide applications made by pest control contractor*

What is IPM?

Pest management strategy

Long-term
prevention
of pests

Combination
of
techniques

Least
hazardous
pesticide
used only as
needed

Health and
environment
approach

Avoiding Pesticide Use

Standard of Care - Duty

▶ As an educator you are expected to perform three vital legal duties:

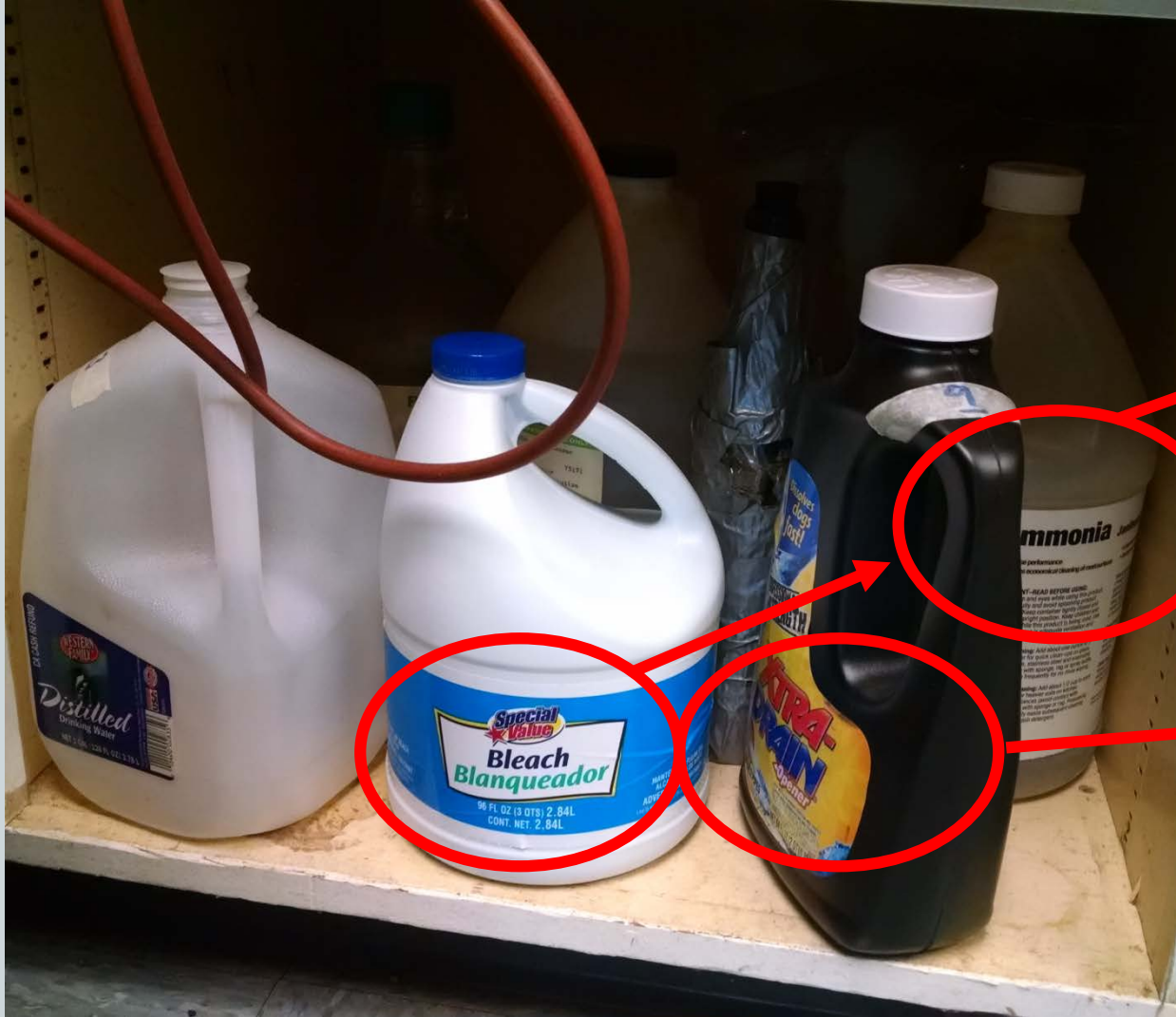
1. Instruct
2. Supervise
3. Provide for the safety of the students as determined by the courts

So....

Are germs or
pesticides worse?



Found at a School in Shasta County



Bleach +
Ammonia =
Chloramines

Bleach + Acids =
Chlorine Gas

Pesticide Use Training Requirements

- Healthy Schools Act

- 1 hour training
- Test
- Certificate



NON- REPORTABLE
PESTICIDES

- Pesticide Handlers Certification

- HSA training
- SDS/Product review
- Handler specific instruction



REPORTABLE
PESTICIDES

Resources

- Kurt Walling, Loss Prevention Manager

- 530-221-6444
- kwalling@stsig.org
- www.stsigjpa.com
- www.sia-jpa.org

SIA Library
SIA Online Training
SIA Training Toolbox

- STSIG Classes
- *Taught on your school site:*
 - Back to School Mandatory Training
 - General Safety
 - Special Skills Safety
 - Stress Management
 - Cold Weather safety
 - Safety Inspections
 - Office Ergonomics
 - Fire Safety
 - Hot Weather Injuries

Questions?

