

If You See Something, Say Something™

The national "If You See Something, Say Something™" campaign was developed to raise public awareness of indicators of terrorism and terrorism-related crime, and to emphasize the importance of reporting suspicious activity to the proper authorities.



Police and security forces are hard at work, but public safety is the responsibility of all individuals. The participation of ordinary citizens is an integral part of our homeland security efforts. You know your everyday surroundings best - neighborhoods, workplaces, schools, parks and transportation systems, and chances are you will notice when something seems strange or out of place. Be alert for suspicious behavior including abandoned vehicles, unauthorized individuals, strange packages or unusual odors.

Additionally, all employees need to be alert for potential risks at their workplace.

Strange behavior or suspicious activity should be reported to proper authorities immediately. If you see something, say something!

Who to Notify

- › Police
- › Security
- › Contact your manager in the workplace
- › Call 866.HLS.TIPS – available 24 hours a day, seven days a week
- › Call 911

What to Report

- › Describe exactly what the suspicious activity is
- › Precise location
- › The number of people, ages, gender, and physical descriptions of each individual observed
- › Date, time and duration of activity
- › Note vehicle color, make, license plate, etc.

Homeland security begins with hometown safety. Security is a shared responsibility, and each citizen has a role in identifying and reporting suspicious activities. Your community is safer when you are engaged and alert.

For more information...

U.S. Department of Homeland Security:
<http://www.dhs.gov/if-you-see-something-say-something-campaign>



Local Response | National Support

OSHA FactSheet

Preventing Falls

Falls and falling objects can result from unstable working surfaces, ladders that are not safely positioned, and misuse of fall protection. Workers are also subject to falls or to the dangers of falling objects if sides and edges, floor holes, and wall openings are not protected. Any time a worker is at a height of six feet or more (construction industry) or four feet or more (general industry), the worker must be protected.

Fall Protection

Fall protection must be provided for each employee on a walking/working surface with an unprotected side or edge at the height required by the OSHA standard applicable to their work environment. Management is required to:

- Develop, implement and commit to a fall protection program
- Provide training on the fall protection program
- Evaluate the program on a regular basis to insure the program's effectiveness and determine whether it needs to be changed or updated

Employers are required to assess the workplace to determine if the walking/working surfaces on which employees are to work have the strength and structural integrity to safely support workers. Once employers have determined that the surface is safe for employees to work on, the employer must select one of the options listed for the work operation if a fall hazard is present.

- Where protection is required, select fall protection systems appropriate for given situations.
- Use proper construction and installation of safety systems.
- Supervise employees properly.
- Train workers in the proper selection, use, and maintenance of fall protection systems.

Unprotected Sides, Wall Openings, and Floor Holes

Almost all sites have unprotected sides and edges, wall openings, or floor holes at some point during construction. If these sides and openings are not protected at your site, injuries from falls or falling objects may result, ranging from sprains and concussions to death.

- Use at least one of the following whenever

employees are exposed to a fall of 6 feet or more [see comment above] above a lower level:

- Guardrail Systems
- Safety Net Systems
- Fall Arrest Systems
- Cover or guard floor holes as soon as they are created.
- Guard or cover any openings or holes immediately.
- Construct all floor hole covers so they will effectively support two times the weight of employees, equipment, and materials that may be imposed on the cover at any one time.
- In general, it is better to use fall prevention systems, such as guardrails, than fall protection systems, such as safety nets or fall arrest devices.

Ladders

You risk falling if portable ladders are not safely positioned each time they are used. While you are on a ladder, it may move and slip from its supports. You can also lose your balance while getting on or off an unsteady ladder. Falls from ladders can cause injuries ranging from sprains to death.

- Position portable ladders so the side rails extend at least 3 feet above the landing
- Secure side rails at the top to a rigid support and use a grab device when 3 foot extension is not possible.
- Make sure that the weight on the ladder will not cause it to slip off its support.
- Before each use, inspect ladders for cracked, broken, or defective parts.
- Do not apply more weight on the ladder than it is designed to support.
- Use only ladders that comply with OSHA standards.

This is one in a series of informational fact sheets highlighting OSHA programs, policies or standards. It does not impose any new compliance requirements. For a comprehensive list of compliance requirements of OSHA standards or regulations, refer to Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations. This information will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. The voice phone is (202) 693-1999; teletypewriter (TTY) number: (877) 889-5627.

Think Safety!

For more complete information:



U.S. Department of Labor

www.osha.gov

(800) 321-OSHA

Tailgate Training Sheet Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



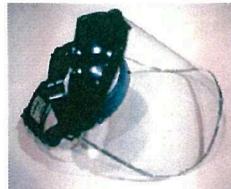
(OSHA Standard 1910 Subpart I - Personal Protective Equipment)



Personal Protective Equipment, PPE, including equipment for eyes, face, head, and extremities, protective clothing, respiratory devices, and protective shields and barriers, should be provided, used, and maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition wherever it is necessary. For example, when working with or around chemical hazards, radiological hazards, or mechanical irritants that are capable of causing injury in the workplace, PPE is required.

Eye and Face Protection:

- Potential Hazards/ Injuries- objects striking the eye, contact with chemicals/pesticides, operations such as grinding, chiseling, and sanding.
- Protective Measures- proper machine guards, work area barriers, proper ventilation, good lighting, warning signs, eyewash stations.
- PPE- Safety glasses/goggles, face shields, welding helmets.



Head Protection:

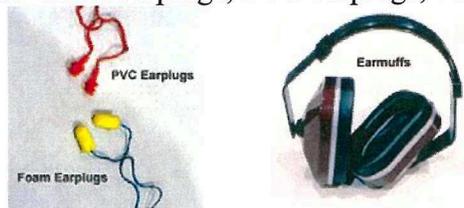
- Potential Hazards/ Injuries- impact to the head, electrical shocks, splashes, spills, and drips.
- How hard hats protect you- they offer a rigid shell that resists and deflects blows to the head, a suspension system inside the hat that acts as a shock absorber, some hats serve as an insulator against electrical shocks, and they shield your scalp, face, neck, and shoulders against splashes, spills, and drips.
- Wear your hard hat- **Always** wear your hard hat while you are working in areas where there are potential head hazards, adjust it for YOUR head, and inspect before use for cracks, dents, etc.



Hearing Protection:

- Noise can damage the delicate structure of your ears and cause two types of hearing loss:
 - Conductive- is caused by damage to or a malfunction of the outer and middle ear. It results in a decrease in your hearing, but you can still understand speech. **It can usually be corrected medically or surgically.**
 - Sensory- is a hearing loss caused by damage to or a malfunction of the inner ear, auditory nerve, or the brain. It makes it more difficult to understand speech. **It CANNOT be corrected medically or surgically. It is permanent.**
 - Hearing loss in the **workplace** would most likely be a **sensory hearing loss.**

- Types of hearing protection- foam earplugs, PVC earplugs, earmuffs.



- You should wear a hearing protection device whenever you are exposed to noise that is 85 decibels or greater for an 8-hour period of time.

Hand Protection:

- Potential Hazards/Injuries- cuts, punctures, crushes, contact with chemicals or pesticides, contact with extreme hot or cold, repetitive motion injuries.
- Preventative Measures- machine guards, lockout/tagout procedures, housekeeping and hygiene, hand washing.
- PPE- there are MANY types of protective gloves. Common examples are vinyl or neoprene, metal mesh, and leather.
- Select and use the right kind of glove for the job you are going to be performing.



Foot Protection:

- Potential Hazards/Injuries- heavy objects falling, stepping on something sharp, spills and splashes from chemicals, pesticides, etc, heavy machinery or equipment that may roll onto feet, extreme hot, cold, or moisture, slipping.
- Preventative Measures- good housekeeping- poorly maintained machinery, tools, sloppy work areas, and cluttered aisles all contribute to foot injuries.
- PPE- Steel toe shoes will help guard against falling objects, latex rubber will guard against chemical hazards, and PVC protects against moisture.
- Select the right type of footwear for the job and avoid wearing footwear made of leather or cloth if you work around acids or caustics.



Take care of yourself by taking preventive measures and always wearing the proper PPE!!