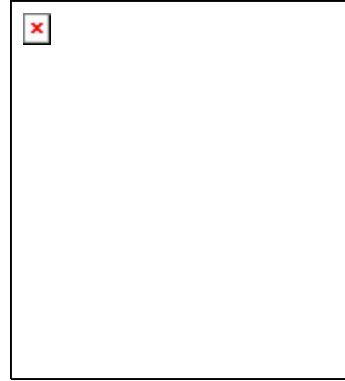


Environmental Health & Safety News



November 1998

EDITORIAL:

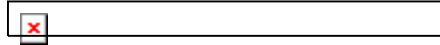
Are you and your car ready for winter? If so, you are one of the smart ones. Here are a few things you might want to consider, before the snow really starts piling up.

Before you leave:

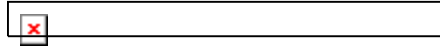
- Do you have a full tank of gas?
- Do you have adequate air in your tires?
- Are fluids, belts, and hoses in good shape?
- Have you got a spare tire - and is it inflated?
- Do you have a Vehicle Emergency Kit?
- Have you got a jack?

While the list goes on and on, the real key to winter preparedness and driving is to think ahead. Don't drive on a nearly empty tank of gas, you never know when you are going to get stuck in traffic. Clear your windows of ice and snow before you take off. You have to be a real head case to be going down the road at 50 or 60 mph, looking through a 2" slit in the ice while waiting for your defroster to kick in. The bottom line comes down to two words on this subject:

THINK AHEAD!!!



Safety is a race we can all win



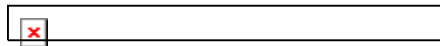
FACTS ABOUT FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Fire extinguishers fall, in general, into three classes that are rated and marked for different types of fires. Class A is for ordinary combustibles, such as wood, cloth, and paper. Class B should be used for flammable liquids, gases, or grease. Class C extinguishers are for fires that involve live electrical equipment. Multi-purpose, ABC extinguishers, are also available and the most common.

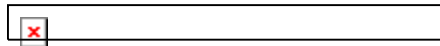
Keep extinguishers near those areas most likely to see trouble. Fires can often get out of control in as little as 30 seconds. Install it in plain view, out of reach of children, and away from stoves and heating appliances.

Extinguishers should be inspected annually, by weighing or checking the pressure gauge. If you have discharged your extinguisher, even just a little, take it to an authorized service agent to be recharged.

In the event of most fires, first get people out of the building. Second, alert 911 of your situation. Then fight the fire, but only if you can do so safely. Remember the word "**PASS**"- *P*ull the pin, *A*im low, *S*queeze the trigger, and *S*weep from side to side.



Don't be: bruised, battered & burned - Do be: safe, alert & concerned



JOGGING SAFETY

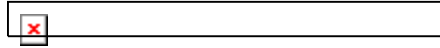
The following e-mail safety message presents a very real world issue:

"Yesterday on campus, a jogger, about 40 was seen by our grants people to stagger and fall to the ground. They called 911 and rushed to give assistance, EMS arrived and transported him to the ER, seems he was having a heart attack.

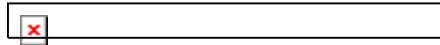
But no one knew who he was, he had no ID, so campus police is having a terrible time trying to notify his office, let alone his family!!!"

Good lesson here, folks, always carry ID during outside activities.

Tom Bialke, Kent State University



Whether the job be big or small - Do it right or not at all.



ELECTRICAL SAFETY

More than five of every 20 workers who die on the job are killed as a result of electrical accidents . As with any type of accident, many of these might have been prevented with a little knowledge.

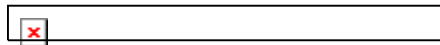
If it weren't for electricity, we wouldn't be able to get much work done. We count on it for almost everything we do. That's why it's vital that we watch out for potential electrical hazards. Some things you should be on the lookout for are:

- Wires running across traffic areas
- Cords or equipment running near flammables or explosives
- Equipment that causes a shock when plugged in
- Frayed, worn or damaged insulation
- Plugs that don't match their outlets
- Tools or equipment that smell hot, smoke or spark
- Electrical equipment operating in damp or hot areas

Any of these conditions should be reported/corrected immediately.



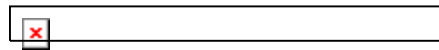
Make safety a "goal" not a game!



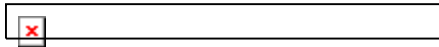
PROPER LABELING...

Chemicals purchased directly from the manufacturer will generally meet or exceed the requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard. Secondary containers, containers in which chemicals are transferred, must be marked with labels identifying the chemical in the container and basic hazard warnings. The label must be affixed to the secondary container before the container is put to use.

Many researchers feel that they achieve compliance by using common abbreviations when labeling chemicals. **THIS DOES NOT SATISFY THE STANDARD.** Commonly used abbreviations do not uniquely specify a certain chemical, resulting in confusion. For example, "TCE" is commonly used to refer to trichloroethane, but could also refer to 1,1,2 - trichloroethane, or tetrachloroethane. When secondary containers are properly labeled, it alleviates potential troublesome problems associated with the disposal of unknown chemicals.

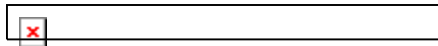


Safe workers are always on track.

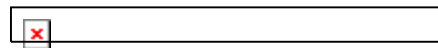


END OF DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

October 25 was the end of Daylight Saving Time. Make it a habit to change your smoke alarm batteries when you change your clocks. It's a habit that just might save your life!!



"Luck runs out but safety is good for life!"



TOP 10 REASONS TO BUCKLE UP

10 - Your car doesn't have an ejectable canopy.

5 - A wheelchair is not my idea of a set of hot wheels.

9 - Lying in a hospital for months is not a vacation.

4 - Tombstones are not the best way to get the last word.

8 - Steering wheels don't make good pillows.

3 - I always hated statistics. The last thing I'd want is to be one.

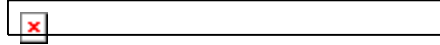
7 - I faint at the sight of blood, especially my own.

2 - I always wanted to fly, but not into a tree.

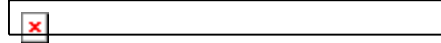
6 - I never aspired to be a hood ornament.

1 - My family needs me.

Traffic Safety humor courtesy of the AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety.



Why safety? ask your loved ones.



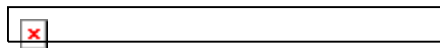
CAR CRASHES DEADLY FOR 500,000 EVERY YEAR

Automobile crashes will be the third largest killer by the year 2020, surpassed only by clinical depression and heart disease, according to the "World Disaster Report," issued annually by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

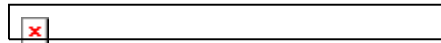
A half-million people die each year from road accidents, and a staggering 15 million are injured, most of them in developing countries, where the roads and hospitals are in much poorer condition. The differences are striking: In Ghana and Ethiopia, fatality rates are 111 and 191.6 deaths per 10,000 vehicles compared with 1.9 in Australia and Japan.

The cost of these accidents is enormous. In developing countries, which account for 70 percent of all deaths, road crashes cost the U.S. \$53 billion annually. The report recommends focusing prevention efforts on roads rather than on behavior. Simple steps that can work almost anywhere include highlighting accident "black spots", shifting from junctions to roundabouts, separating different types of traffic, and removing roadside objects. Meanwhile, safety education should start as early as possible.

From "The Rotarian" 1998



Think positive. An accident is only an attitude away.

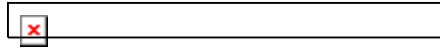


ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & SAFETY NEWS

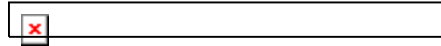
CHILD SAFETY SEAT CHECK

A Child Safety Seat check was held September 24, 1998 in conjunction with the Creighton Child Development Center and Center Director,

Connie Shonka. Approximately 26 seats were checked by Environmental Health & Safety Staff. The most common mistake found was seats that were not buckled in the vehicle tight enough. Safety seat inspections can be scheduled for all faculty/staff/students by calling EH&S at 546-6400 between 7:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.



Make safety a habit you can't break!



HOLIDAY SAFETY WEB SITES...

Try checking these out, for some super info!

Butterball Web Page www.butterball.com

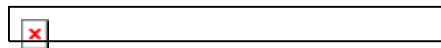
""Ham" for the Holidays www.cgs.clemson.edu/ham.htm

Red Cross Holiday Safety Tips
www.crossnet.com

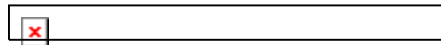
National Food Safety Database
Home Page www.foodsafety.org

Thanksgiving Cooking - Top Six Turkey
Questions
www.cgs.clemson.edu/thanks2.htm

Holiday Safety Tips from the Crime
Prevention Unit
gsu.esu/information/safety-health



Be smart, Do your part, think safety



OTHER SITES OF INTEREST...

You may want to consider bookmarking some of these.

American National Standards Institute
www.ansi.org

National Institutes of Health (NIH)
www.nih.gov

WHO/OMS: World Health
Organization www.who.int

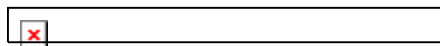
National Toxicology Program (NTP)
Home Page ntp-server.niehs.nih.gov

Centers for Disease Control and
Prevention Home Pagewww.cdc.gov

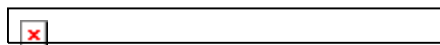
Occupational Safety & Health
Administration - OSHA HOME PAGE

www.osha.gov

Welcome to the United States
Environmental Protection Agency's
Homepage www.epa.gov



Better to be a live chicken - than a dead duck!!!

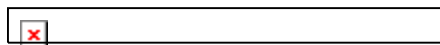


CHEMICAL SPILL TIPS

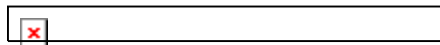
To determine whether a spill is simple or complex (which is often the hardest part of spill response), you need to know (1) the hazard(s) posed by the spilled chemical and (2) the spill's potential impact. Both these factors are, in large part, determined by the spill's size. The following information will help you determine whether you have a simple spill:

- the amount
- the location
- the type of chemical(s) spilled,
- the proper method for cleaning up the spill
- the personal protective equipment available.
- the hazardous characteristics of the spilled chemical(s)
- training of the laboratory's personnel

Prepared by the American Chemical Society's CEI/CCS Task Force on Laboratory Waste Management



Be picky! Don't compromise safety!



PLAN TO ATTEND THE CREIGHTON HEALTH FAIR

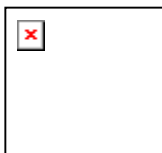
NOVEMBER 4, 1998

SKUTT STUDENT CENTER

10 A.M. - 3 P.M

***HAVE A SAFE AND HAPPY HOLIDAY
SEASON!!!***

The EH&S Newsletter is published by the Creighton University Environmental Health and Safety Department. It is provided to disseminate safety information to Creighton University Employees and Students inclusive of regulatory updates and policy changes. Questions regarding newsletter content and suggestions for ways to improve the newsletter should be addressed to Paul Nichols, Director, Environmental Health and Safety at pnichols@creighton.edu. We welcome any and all constructive criticism via E-mail (pnichols@creighton.edu), Fax at (402)546-6403, or Telephone at (402)546-6400.



Environmental Health and Safety Staff:

Director-Paul A. Nichols
Chemical Coordinator-Lenore Koliha
Admin. Secretary-Mindy Foster

Campus Emergency Telephone Numbers:

Public Safety (emergency)-- 280-2911
Public Safety (general)----- 280-2104
Environ.Health & Safety----- 546-6400
Radiation Safety-----280-5570
Chemical Safety----- 546-6404
Chemical Waste----- 546-6404
Physical Plant-----280-2780