

Flashpoint

SPOTLIGHT ON SAFETY

University of Notre Dame
Risk Management & Safety 631-5037

December 2005

Attention BSL 1 or 2 lab workers:



If you haven't gone through Biosafety training either this summer or this fall, you do need to go through training. There will be one session December 14 at 1:30 p.m. in 636 Grace Hall.

Email Bognar.6@nd.edu if you plan on attending.

PLEASE TAKE NOTE DECEMBER WASTE PICK UP SCHEDULE!

Galvin/Hank will have pick ups on
December 6 and December 20

Stepan/Nieuwland will have a pick up **ONLY** on
December 13th

Fitzpatrick/Cushing will have a pick up on
Thursday, December 15th

FIRST PICKUPS AFTER BREAK:

Galvin/Hank January 3

Stepan/NSH January 10

Fitzpatrick/Cushing January 18

If you are going to need additional carboys, buckets, discard tags, rad waste forms, for use over the holidays, contact Chris at Antonucci.3@nd.edu by the Friday before your last scheduled December pick up

NRC INSPECTION

The University was recently inspected by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Unannounced visits were made to several laboratories; no items of non-compliance or areas of concern were noted. Keep up the good work.

SAFETY MANUALS

Several requests for manuals or policies have been made recently. You can find safety manuals and policies at:



<http://riskmgt.nd.edu/manuals/index.shtml>

WHEN YOU HEAR THE ALARM, DO YOU EVACUATE?



IF YOU ARE LIKE MANY, YOU HAVE BECOME COMPLACENT BECAUSE OF FREQUENT ALARMS DUE TO CONSTRUCTION WORKERS OR BURNT POPCORN IN A MICROWAVE.

THIS IS A REMINDER THAT WHEN THE FIRE ALARM GOES OFF, YOU NEED TO EVACUATE THE BUILDING. YOU CAN RE-ENTER THE BUILDING WHEN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT GIVES THE ALL CLEAR.

ALSO, IN THE CASE OF A FIRE,
DO NOT USE THE ELEVATOR.



WINTER WEATHER SAFETY

When Caught In A Winter Storm

Outside: Find shelter - try to stay dry, cover all exposed body parts; No shelter – build a windbreak or snow cave for protection from wind, build a fire for heat and to attract attention, place rocks around fire to absorb and reflect heat; Melt snow for drinking water – eating snow will lower your body temperature.

Inside: Stay inside – when using alternate heat from fireplace or wood stove use fire safeguards and properly ventilate; No heat – close off unneeded rooms, stuff towels or rags in cracks under doors, cover windows at night, eat and drink to provide body with energy for heat and avoid dehydration, wear layers of loose-fitting, light weight, warm clothing.

In a Vehicle: Stay in vehicle – run motor about 10 minutes each hour for heat, make sure exhaust pipe is not blocked and window is open a little for fresh air to avoid carbon monoxide poisoning; Be visible to rescuers – turn on dome light at night when running engine, tie a colored cloth to your antenna or door, after snow stops falling raise the hood to indicate you need help; Exercise – from time to time move arms, legs, fingers and toes vigorously to keep blood circulating and keep warm.

Be Prepared!

Have Available at Home and/or Work:

- Flashlight and extra batteries.
- Battery-powered weather radio.
- Extra food and water.
- Extra medicine and baby items.
- First-aid supplies.
- Heating fuel.
- Emergency heat source.
- Fire extinguisher, smoke alarm.
- Plenty of food, water, and shelter for pets.

Have Available in Vehicles:

- Mobile phone, batteries and charger.
- Blankets and extra clothing.
- Flashlight and extra batteries.
- First-aid kit and windshield scraper.
- Sack of sand or cat litter for traction.
- Shovel, tow rope, knife and tool kit.
- Compass and road maps.
- Water and non-perishable food.
- Full gas tank and traveling companion.
- Inform people of your timetable and route.

For More Information

National Weather Service:

www.nws.noaa.gov

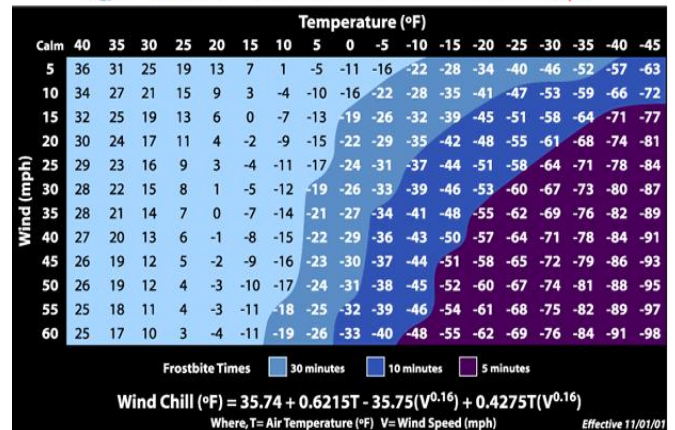
Federal Emergency Management Agency:

www.fema.gov

Red Cross:

www.redcross.org

NWS Windchill Chart



Frostbite: damage to body tissue caused by extreme cold can be done in 30 minutes with a -20°F wind chill. Frostbite causes loss of feeling and paleness in extremities.

Hypothermia: damage to internal organs, if survived, due to a drop in body temperature to less than 95°F. Uncontrollable shivering, memory loss, disorientation and slurred speech are warning signs.

If Medical Care is Not Available: warm person slowly, from the core, by using your body heat, dry clothing and a warm blanket covering the head & neck. Do not give alcohol, drugs, or any hot drink or food.

Cold Related Injuries

- 50% are over 60
- 75% are male
- 20% occur at home.