

Sanitation Worker Safety



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SAFETY 3rd

What?!

Barriers

- Time
- Turnover
- Other
Regulatory
requirements
 - i.e. USDA/
FDA/
 - Food Safety



- Management influence
- Square peg syndrome





Food Processing Sanitation & Maintenance Worker Safety

PD: Jim Howry

Organization: GTRI for OSHA

Problem statement: Sanitation and maintenance workers in the food processing and poultry industries represent an underserved at risk population.

Solution: GTRI conducted research on exposures and developed and delivered targeted occupational safety and health training.

Concept: Develop and deliver targeted safety and health curriculum and training.

Execution: Trained and equipped 595 trainers who then reached over 20,000 affected workers!

Relevance: An underserved population of workers was provided critical training.

Timeline: Training conducted October 2007 through October 2010.



Current Status:

Project is complete.

Overall:

- 595 Trainers trained!
- The total number of employees trained : 25,523
- This curriculum is still available for free on the web and remains in demand.

Hazard Analysis



- Slips, Trips & Falls
- Human Factors
- Machine Hazards
- Lockout Tagout
- Chemical Exposure
 - Hazcom (GHS)
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Permit Required Confined Spaces

Hazards Specific to Sanitation Workers

- Climbing on equipment without proper fall protection
- Using ladders on uneven surfaces and/or equipment
- Not replacing floor covers causing trip hazards



Hazards Specific to Sanitation Workers (continued)

- General housekeeping – not returning hoses, tools, ladders, etc. to designated locations
- Not wearing appropriate footwear for wet/slippery locations
- Rushing around on wet surfaces



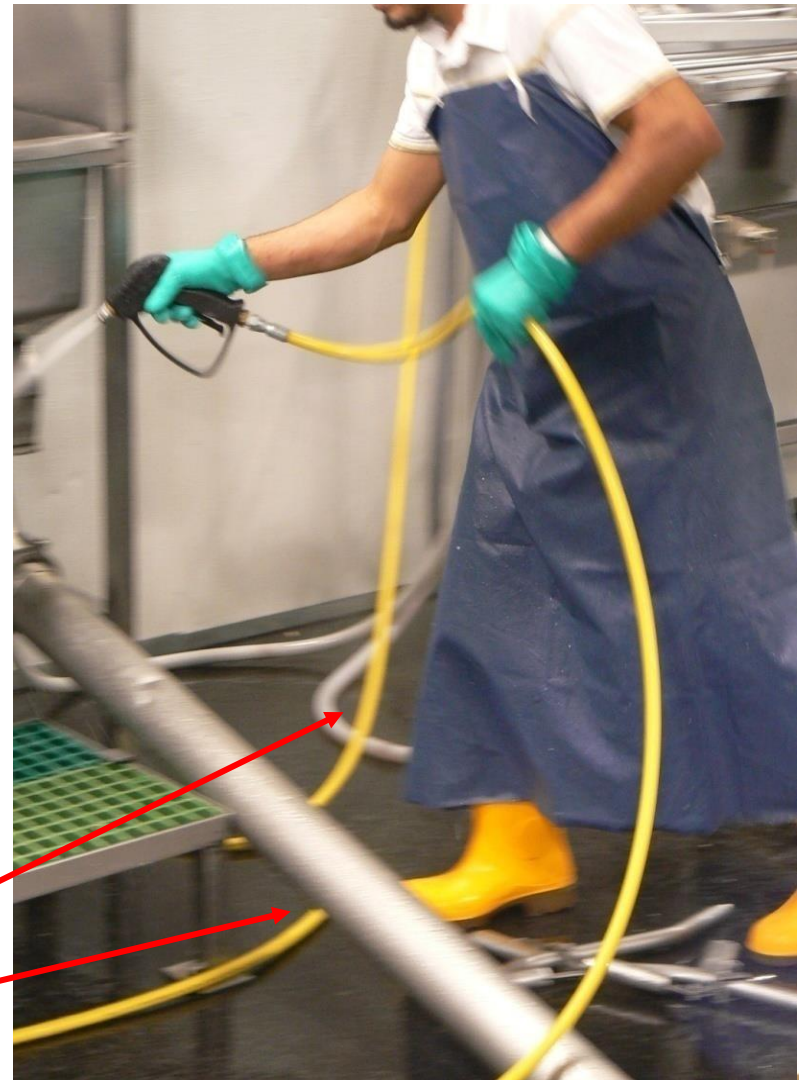
Definitions

- Slip
 - Too little friction or traction between feet (footware) & walking/working surface, resulting in loss of balance



Definitions

- Trip
 - Foot or lower leg hits object & upper body continues moving, resulting in loss of balance
 - Stepping down to lower surface & losing balance



Potential Trip Hazards?

Definitions

- Fall
 - Occurs when too far off center of balance
- Two types
 - Fall at same level
 - Fall to same walking or working surface, or fall into or against objects above same surface
 - Fall to lower level
 - Fall to level below walking or working surface





Causes of Slips

- Wet product or spills on smooth floors or walking surfaces
 - Water
 - Mud
 - Grease
 - Oil
 - Food
 - Blood
 - Offal



Causes of Slips

- Dry product or spills making walking surface slippery
 - Dusts
 - Powders
 - Granules
 - Wood
 - Plastic wrapping

Causes of Slips

- Highly-polished floors can be slick even when dry
 - Concrete
 - Marble
 - Ceramic tile
- Freshly-waxed surfaces
- Transitioning from one surface to another
 - Carpeted to vinyl
 - Grid to smooth concrete



Causes of Slips

- Sloped walking surfaces
- Loose, unanchored rugs or mats
- Loose floorboards or shifting tiles
- Wet, muddy or greasy shoes
- Ramps & gang planks without skid- or slip-resistant surfaces



Causes of Slips

- Metal surfaces
 - Dockboards & dock plates
 - Platforms
 - Sidewalk & road covers
- Mounting & dismounting vehicles & equipment
- Climbing ladders
- Loose, irregular surfaces such as gravel



Causes of Slips

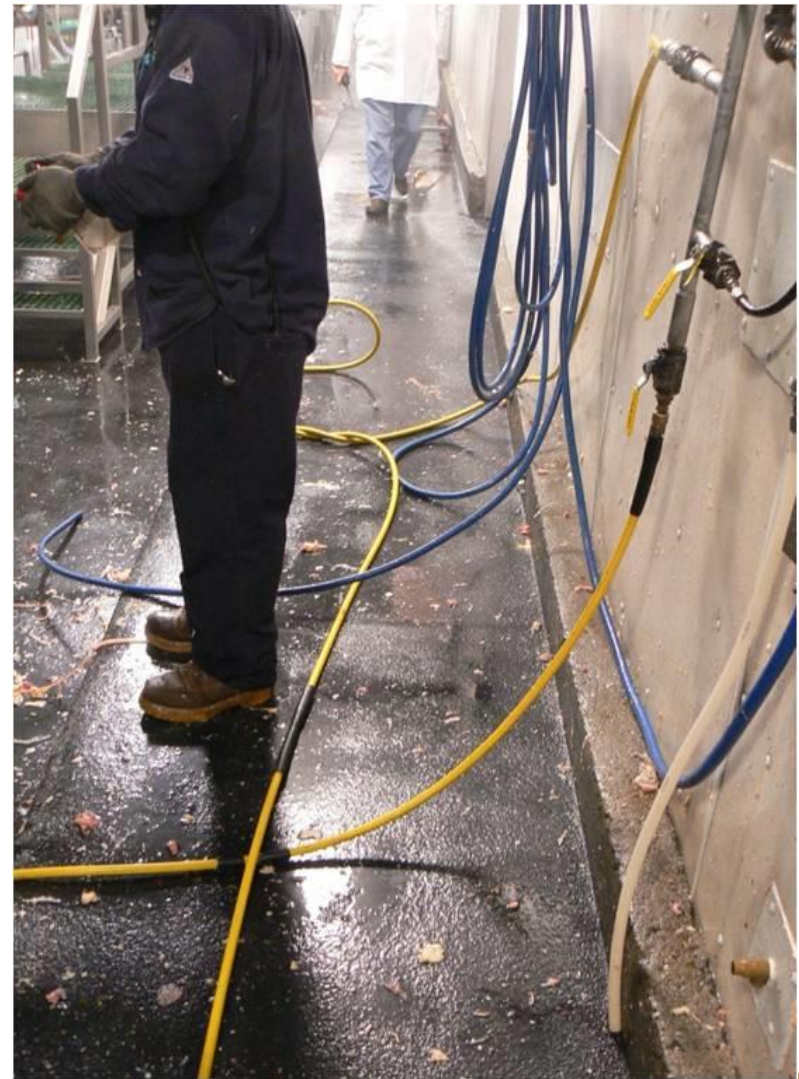
- Sloped, uneven or muddy terrain
- Weather hazards
- Leaves, pine needles & other plant debris (wet or dry)





Causes of Trips

- Uncovered hoses, cables, wires or extension cords across aisles or walkways
- Clutter, obstacles in aisles, walkway & work areas
- Open cabinet, file or desk drawers & doors



Causes of Trips

- Changes in elevation or levels
 - Unmarked steps or ramps
- Rumpled or rolled-up carpets/mats or carpets with curled edges
- Irregularities in walking surfaces
 - Thresholds or gaps
- Missing or uneven floor tiles & bricks

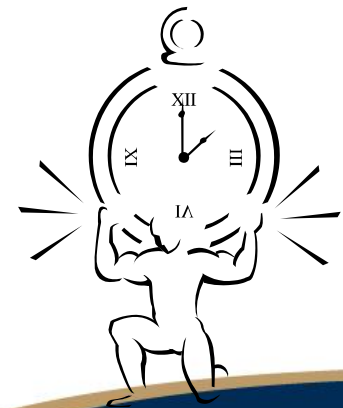
Environmental Conditions Increasing Risk of Trips & Slips

- Poor lighting
- Glare
- Shadows
- Bulky PPE (includes improper footwear)
- Excess noise or temperature
- Fog or misty conditions
- Poor housekeeping
- Improper cleaning methods & products
- Inadequate or missing signage



Human Factors Increasing Risk of Trips & Slips - Physical

- Failing eyesight &/or visual perception
- Age
- Physical condition & fatigue
- Stress or illness
- Medications, alcohol & drug effects



Human Factors Increasing Risk of Trips & Slips - Behavior

- Carrying or moving cumbersome objects or simply too many objects at one time
- Not paying attention to surroundings or walking distracted
- Taking unapproved shortcuts
- Being in a hurry and rushing



Locked Out????????





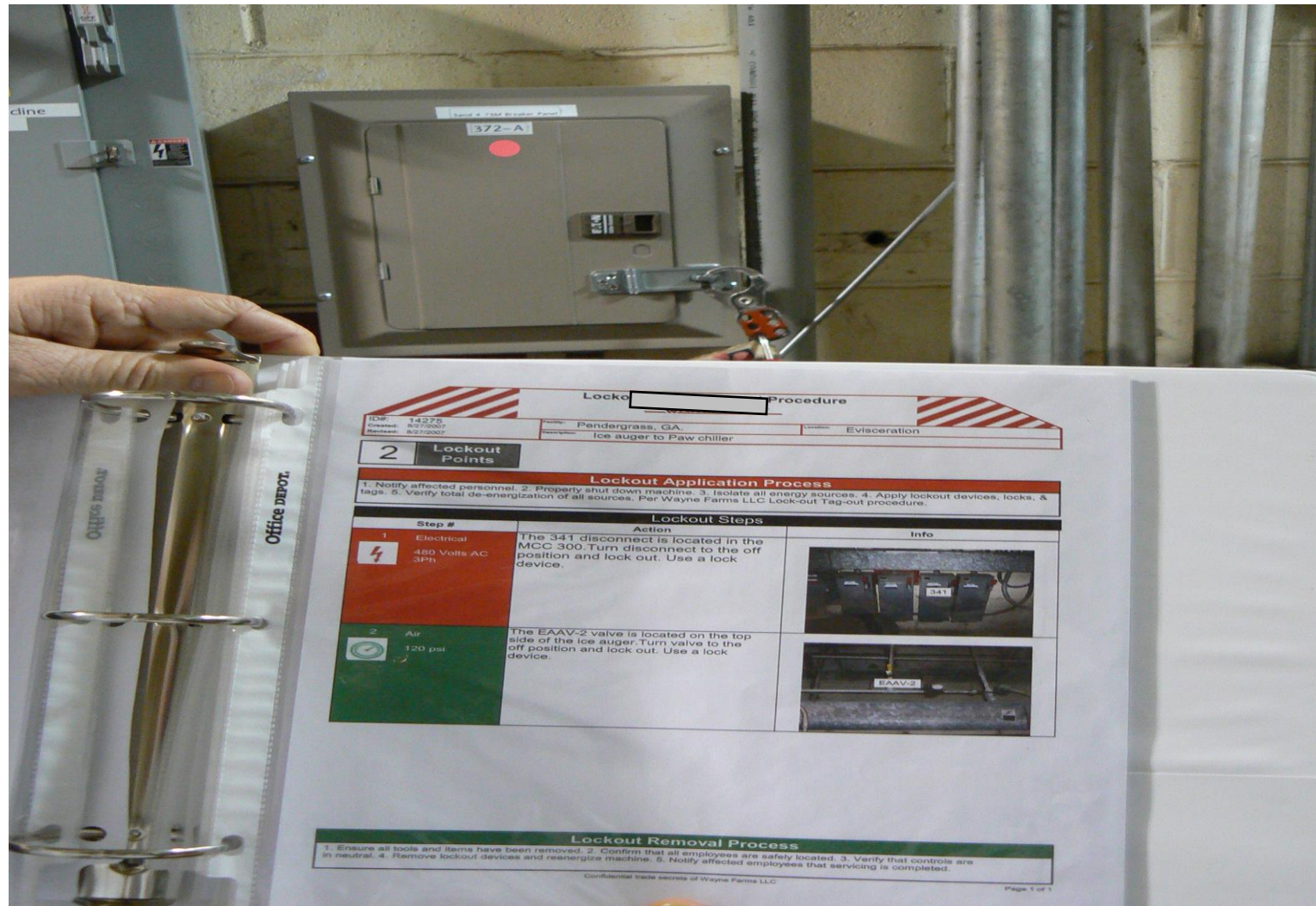
Tape Change 12:59
Hours End Seal 10:10
Hours End Seal 15:10
Hours End Seal 21:30

FLEXICELL

KODITRONIC



Equipment Specific Procedures





Disconnect

Allows for
identification



Should eye and face protection be worn?







GHS Labeling



Confined Spaces



Entry?



Solutions

- Awareness
 - Sharing of best practices
- Increased oversight
- Training
- Technology Insertion
 - Clean-in-place
 - Innovative equipment design
- A strong safety culture
- Management Commitment
- Employee Involvement
- Safety Management System



Questions?



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SAFETY

**NOT FIRST -
ALWAYS!!**



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