

Safety Committee Meeting Minutes March 20, 2018

I. Discussion of current reported Employee and Student injury reports.

The review of all the student and non-student injuries resulted in a decision that none of them were caused by a safety issue, but were the result of normal student interactions and/or things that could be resolved easily except for the 3/5/2018 incident at Aiken. The cubbies tipped and a file shelf fell on a student's head. Bob followed up on this and the cubie has been secured to the wall so that this will not happen again.

Bob asked that everyone check their schools for anything like the cubbies that could tip over and make sure it is anchored to the wall, or attached to something else that is stable.

The 3/14/2018 incident where a student was shocked when he turned the light switch off was done purposely by someone. Someone put a staple in the switch touching a live wire.

II. Building Issues Discussion-things that need to be addressed.

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|--|----------------------------|
| A. Aiken - None | Alberto Diaz |
| B. Alameda - None | Karla Cervantes |
| C. Cairo – Robert asked if it was ok to have the truck back up between the basketball areas to deliver food. Bob suggested that they unload food by the cement sidewalk and then move the truck over by the house. | Robert Christensen |
| D. Maintenance-None | Bob Bennett |
| E. Grounds - None | Antonio Corona |
| F. May Roberts | Maria Benites |
| G. Nutrition Services - None | Pam Suyematsu/Denise Quaid |
| H. OHS - None | William Derr |
| I. OMS - None | Laurie Duerr |
| J. Pioneer - None | Dee O Bray |
| K. Transportation - Absent | Diana Howarth |

III. Safety Presentation-Robert Christensen – Emergency Wash Stations – When working with chemicals or any other products that may damage the eye, it is important to have eye wash stations located nearby. **OHSA Requirement for Eye Wash Stations are:**

- Emergency eye wash stations should be placed in all hazardous areas.
- Instructions should be posted near the potential danger spots on what to do in the event that chemicals get into an employee's eyes.
- Employees must be instructed on where the nearest eyewash station is, and know how to find it with restricted vision.

In addition to training employees on where these stations are, this means that no obstructions should be placed around the stations that could make it difficult to locate for someone who has been exposed to a severe eye irritant. Following these minimum requirements will go a long way in helping employees properly respond to an accident where chemicals get into their eyes.

Make sure you know where the eye wash stations are located in your school. Make sure there are instructions posted by each station in your school. Also, when inspecting a school be sure to check the eye wash station to make sure there is a clear path to and around the eye wash station.



Bob reminded all the custodial staff to make sure they have eye protection glasses available to all the employees when using chemicals. Remember eyes are not replaceable.

Antonio Corona – Walking/Working Surfaces – OSHA requirements are:

- All places of employment, passageways, storerooms, service rooms, and walking-working surfaces are kept in a clean, orderly, and sanitary condition.
- The floor of each workroom is maintained in a clean and dry condition. When wet processes are used, drainage must be maintained, must be provided.
- Walking-working surfaces are maintained free of hazards such as sharp or protruding objects etc.
- Loads. Ensure that each walking-working surface can support the maximum intended load for that surface.
- Access and egress. The employer must provide, and ensure each employee uses, a safe means of access and egress to and from walking-working surfaces.

Inspection, maintenance and repair:

- Walking-working surfaces are inspected, regularly and as necessary, and maintained in a safe condition.
- Hazardous conditions on walking-working surfaces are corrected or repaired before an employee uses the walking working surface again.
- When any correction or repair involves the structural integrity of the walking-working surface, a qualified person performs or supervises the correction or repair.

Bob asked everyone to be aware of surfaces like concrete walkways that seem to be slick especially when water is on them. Resolve the water issue if it is requesting sprinklers be changed etc. Maintenance is trying a new product called Broom Finish that roughs up the surface and gives it a sandy traction. Also, be aware of the standing work stations that have mats. Be sure to move the mat, clean under them and then put them back.

IV. Safety Inspection Discussion- Go over inspection reports

- A. Aiken – Room 8 had projector cords across the floor and cords under the desk. Cords under the desk were wrapped together with a Velcro band but the cords across the floor need addressing. Room 12 also had cords across the walkway and balls in front of the exit door. Principal was informed.
Laurie Duerr
- B. Alameda – Room 17 had items stacked to close to ceiling on the shelves on the north wall. Recommended to teacher that they be moved.
William Derr
- C. Cairo – Fifth grade phone line is tripping hazard. Fire extinguishers (2) need replaced.
Dee O Bray
- D. Pioneer – Desks on risers are not secure and items on cabinets need securing. Fourth grade has oversized plastic boxes on shelf that need moving. Removed items on top of cabinets in Kinder room and relocated plastic boxes in Fourth grade room.
Diana Howarth
- E. May Roberts – the ladder in room 105 is blocked.
Antonio Corona
- F. OMS – Cart Blocking Power Panel. Cart was moved. Drum sticks on riser floor and back door obstructed by symbols on floor. Bob Bennett
- G. OHS – Prep room had boxes stacked to close to the ceiling. Eye wash station blocked by clutter. All resolved.
Alberto Diaz
- H. Bridges Academy-Ok Maria Benites
- I. District Office – Phone cable trip hazard. Moved cable behind cabinet.
Robert Christensen
- J. Warehouse - Ok Pam Suyematsu/Denise Quaid
- K. Bus Shop - Ok Karla Cervantes

V. Comments – Safety Inspections are due April 13, 2018.

VI. Next Meeting – April 24, 2018, 1:30 District Office, Board Room.



Ontario School District Mission Statement: All students will be equipped with the skills for lifelong learning and graduate as responsible adults prepared for college or career.

Eye Wash Station Requirements

Tony Ferraro | May 23, 2014

Let's Review OSHA's Eye Wash Station Requirements.

When working with chemicals or any other products that may damage the eye, it is important to have eye wash stations located nearby. In fact, depending on the irritant that is being used, these stations are often required to be located within the work area, and easy to find even with limited vision. These eye wash stations come in many different designs, but they all allow users to easily flush any hazardous chemicals out of the eyes using fresh water.

Many employers add these stations to their facility even when the chemicals being used are not harsh enough to cause permanent damage. Even more mild chemicals can cause quite a bit of irritation, and it is much better to flush out the eyes so the employees can return to work more quickly. Regardless of why the stations are installed, it is important that they are in the right locations and meet all OSHA requirements.

OSHA Requirements for Eye Wash Stations

Whenever adding an eye wash station there are OSHA requirements that you'll need to follow. These requirements have been developed over time, and reflect the best practices for ensuring the stations are effective. While some of the details of the standards change based on the industry they are used in, they are largely uniform.

[sws_blockquote_endquote align="" cite="OSHA" quotestyle="style02"] The OSHA requirements for emergency eyewashes and showers, found at 29 CFR 1910.151(c), specify that "where the eyes or body of any person may be exposed to injurious corrosive materials, suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes and body shall be provided within the work area for immediate emergency use.

[/sws_blockquote_endquote]

The major requirements that all employers need to know about include:

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- Emergency eye wash stations (like the one found here) should be placed in all hazardous areas. This essentially means that it may be necessary to have multiple stations in a given facility to ensure any employee who is working with hazardous materials can get to the station quickly in the event of an accident.
- Instructions should be posted near the potential danger spots. Any area where hazardous chemicals are in use should have a sign with instructions on what to do in the event that chemicals get into an employee's eyes. Employees should be trained on these instructions prior to working in these areas.
- Employees must be instructed on where the nearest eyewash station is, and know how to find it with restricted vision. In addition to training employees on where these stations are, this means that no obstructions should be placed around the stations that could make it difficult to locate for someone who has been exposed to a severe eye irritant.

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While the OSHA requirements are fairly straight forward for most employers, they are also very important. Following these minimum requirements will go a long way in helping employees properly respond to an accident where chemicals get into their eyes.

It is also important to note that eyewash stations are required even in areas where the chemicals that are commonly used are only hazardous in their undiluted form. For example, some chemicals are very corrosive when in a solid form, but once mixed with water they are only a mild irritant. If the chemicals are ever in the solid form while in the work area, the eyewash station is required in order to allow for rapid responses to a potential accident. Even if the chemical is diluted right away, and only remains in the solid form for a short time, the station must be present.

Similarly, the stations are required in areas where chemicals are stored in sealed packaging if they are ever to be opened or accessed. If, however, a chemical will remain in a completely sealed off area (such as in building piping) than it is not necessary to have the eyewash stations. Of course, just because a station is not strictly required, many employers will still install them to provide that added protection for their employees.

Make Sure Everyone Knows where Eye Wash Stations are Located

In most cases, the employees who work with chemicals that can damage the eyes will know where the stations are located. In many cases, however, employees who don't normally work with these chemicals will be exposed as well. This is why it is important to take steps to ensure everyone is aware of where the eye washing stations are located, and how to work them.

One of the easiest ways to ensure everyone knows how to find the stations is by using safety signs ([similar to this one](#)) that point people in the direction of the stations. These signs can be placed throughout the station, so people can easily see them and know how to get where they need to go. Since people will see them on a daily basis, they will learn the locations very quickly.

Used as a Last Resort

While emergency eyewash stations are a great addition to any facility, it is important to note that they are not to be relied on exclusively for eye protection. These stations are only intended as an emergency response to an accident where chemicals come in contact with an employee's eyes. Ideally, employees should be wearing personal protection equipment that will prevent this type of exposure from ever occurring. This should include protective eye wear, gloves, and other protective gear as is necessary based on the types of chemicals being used.

Like all emergency response devices, eye wash stations are an important tool that everyone hopes will never be used. In the event of an emergency, however, they can help to quickly flush out the eyes and potentially prevent an employee from having permanent damage or even blindness. This is why all facilities should invest in installing these items, providing employees with training on them, and having the necessary safety signs in place to ensure everyone knows where the stations can be located. It is a small investment that can have major benefits for years to come.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OSHA English | Spanish

Find it in OSHA



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ABOUT OSHA ▾ WORKERS ▾ EMPLOYERS ▾ REGULATIONS ▾ ENFORCEMENT ▾ TOPICS ▾ NEWS & PUBLICATIONS ▾ DATA ▾ TRAINING ▾

Regulations (Standards - 29 CFR) - Table of Contents

- Part Number: 1910
- Part Title: Occupational Safety and Health Standards
- Subpart: D
- Subpart Title: Walking-Working Surfaces
- Standard Number: 1910.22
- Title: General requirements.
- GPO Source: e-CFR

1910.22(a)

Surface conditions. The employer must ensure:

1910.22(a)(1)

All places of employment, passageways, storerooms, service rooms, and walking-working surfaces are kept in a clean, orderly, and sanitary condition.

1910.22(a)(2)

The floor of each workroom is maintained in a clean and, to the extent feasible, in a dry condition. When wet processes are used, drainage must be maintained and, to the extent feasible, dry standing places, ~~such as false floors~~, platforms, and mats must be provided.

1910.22(a)(3)

Walking-working surfaces are maintained free of hazards such as sharp or protruding objects, loose boards, corrosion, leaks, spills, snow, and ice.

1910.22(b)

Loads. The employer must ensure that each walking-working surface can support the maximum intended load for that surface.

1910.22(c)

Access and egress. The employer must provide, and ensure each employee uses, a safe means of access and egress to and from walking-working surfaces.

1910.22(d)

Inspection, maintenance, and repair. The employer must ensure:

1910.22(d)(1)

Walking-working surfaces are inspected, regularly and as necessary, and maintained in a safe condition;

1910.22(d)(2)

Hazardous conditions on walking-working surfaces are corrected or repaired before an employee uses the walking-working surface again. If the correction or repair cannot be made immediately, the hazard must be guarded to prevent employees from using the walking-working surface until the hazard is corrected or repaired; and

1910.22(d)(3)

When any correction or repair involves the structural integrity of the walking-working surface, a qualified person performs or supervises the correction or repair.

[81 FR 82983, Nov. 18, 2016]

Next Standard (1910.23)