



SAFETY FOR SEASONAL WORKERS

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TOPICS

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- 2 General Maintenance in Parks
including Trash Removal & Lawn Care
- 3 Lifeguards
- 4 Hours Available to Work
- 5 Heat Stress
- 6 Haz Comm / Chemical Safety
- 7 Bloodborne Pathogens



RECOMMENDED PPE

PPE stands for Personal Protective Equipment. These are items such as gloves, safety glasses, or boots that may be required to be worn for certain tasks at hand.

Possible PPE for Lifeguards?

- Sunscreen
- Shade Tent
- Shoes

Possible PPE for Mowing?

- Sunscreen
- Large brimmed hat



LAWN CARE & TRASH PICKUP

When mowing, it's important to know your surroundings. What happens when a rock gets shot out from mower? Is someone driving by? Could you have been mowing the other direction with the chute facing inward?

Similar questions apply when using a weed-eater/edger as well. Are we wearing long pants? Are we wearing safety glasses? Sandals or close-toed shoes?

These are all examples of questions we should be asking ourselves before completing any task.

Most of the items above apply to trash pickup as well, with the addition of gloves. You never know what kind of things are thrown into public trash cans. Whatever it may be, do you want to stick your hand in there and cut yourself? Using gloves is very important which we'll talk about more later with Bloodborne pathogens.

LIFEGUARDS

Starting with the age of workers:

- Everything really starts at 15 years old
- Must be trained and certified by the American Red Cross or similar certifying organization
 - Also trained as an instructor if doing swimming lessons
- Can also help with maintaining cleanliness
- Permitted to use of chemicals for testing water

- Prohibited from entering or working in any mechanical room or chemical storage areas
- Cannot use power-driven equipment
- May not be employed as “dispatchers” or attendants at the top of elevated water slides

AVAILABLE WORKING HOURS

According to the Department of Labor, the definition of “Summer” is June 1st through Labor Day.

Within this time frame:

- No more than 40 hours in one week
- No more than 8 hours in one day
- Only permitted to work from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.

During the “School” Year (day after Labor Day through May 31st):

- No more than 18 hours in one week
- No more than 3 hours in one day
- Only permitted to work from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

WORKING IN THE HEAT OF SUMMER

Heat stress is something most of us take for granted. When exposed to the heat, his or her internal body temperature rises. Normally, the body reacts by sweating, which evaporates and pulls heat out and away from the body.

Always be cautious of the warning signs:

- Heavy sweating
- Pale, cool, sweaty skin
- Nausea and vomiting
- Headache
- Dizziness

Drinking fluids with electrolytes such as Gatorade and Powerade is important to replenish the body.

HAZARD COMMUNICATIONS / CHEMICAL SAFETY

Otherwise known as HazCom, this refers to all chemicals in the workplace. There should be a binder of some sort, which is *readily accessible*, that contains Safety Data Sheets (SDS's).

An SDS has 16 parts and explains all the exposures and treatments of each individual chemical.

A common mistake we see is bottles/jugs laying around that don't have labels on them. Even if we simply write on the bottle with a sharpie, a hazardous situation can be avoided.

Routes of entry can be from:

- Skin & eye contact – Wash with Soap and water & Flush with water for 15 minutes
- Inhalation – Move to fresh air
- Swallowing – Get emergency medical assistance
- Penetration – Get emergency medical assistance

HAZARD COMMUNICATIONS / CHEMICAL SAFETY

1. Identification
2. Hazard(s) Identification
3. Composition / Information on Ingredients
4. First-aid Measures
5. Accidental Release Measures
6. Handling and Storage
7. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection
8. Stability and Reactivity
9. Physical and Chemical Properties
10. Stability and Reactivity
11. Toxicological Information
12. Ecological Information
13. Disposal Considerations
14. Transport Information
15. Regulatory Information
16. Other Information

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

If you choose to respond as a first aid responder, protecting yourself with gloves and a face shield are highly recommended. When treating, you may be exposed to:

- Pathogenic microorganisms present in human blood that can lead to diseases
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
- Hepatitis B (HBV)
- Hepatitis C (HCV)

Potentially infectious bodily fluids:

- Blood
- Saliva, vomit, urine
- Skin, tissue, cell cultures
- Other body fluids

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

HIV is the virus that leads to AIDS:

- This disease depletes the immune system but does not survive well outside the body.

HBV:

- May lead to chronic liver disease, liver cancer, and death
- Vaccination available since 1982
- HBV can survive for at least one week in dried blood

HCV:

- There is no shot available for HCV and it may lead to chronic liver disease and death
- Wearing proper PPE while treating an injured person or cleaning up blood after an injury is very important. Thoroughly wash up immediately after exposure and properly dispose of contaminated items.

QUESTIONS?

