



STARK COUNTY

SAFETY COUNCIL

2017 SAFETY COUNCIL OF THE YEAR

member news

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Identifying Confined Spaces

*Provided by Curtis Speck, President
Safety Resources Company of Ohio, Inc*

Few safety topics are as prevalent and misunderstood as Confined Spaces. In truth, the average industrial or construction area may have dozens of areas that meet the OSHA definition of a Confined Space. But how is a Confined Space identified, and what safety concerns do Confined Spaces have? In this article, we will briefly cover these topics, and how they can impact your work areas.

According to OSHA, Confined Spaces are defined as any space that has 3 specific characteristics. First, Confined Spaces must be large enough for workers to physically enter and perform a task in. Second, confined spaces are not designed for continuous occupancy. An easy way to understand this is to compare a large confined space storage tank to the operator's compartment of a crane. While the tank may be larger than the operator's compartment of the crane, it is not designed for workers to be inside of it like the operator's compartment is. This idea also ties into the third characteristic of a confined space, that being a limited or restricted means for entry or exit. But while this may sound like it is

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September 13, 2018

2018 "Safety, Health & Human Resource Fair"

**Sponsored by:
The Stark County Safety Council
11:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.**

Food * Fun * Door Prizes

(Grand Prize- \$250.00 Visa Gift Card)

OSC19

OHIO SAFETY CONGRESS & EXPO

March 6-8, 2019 • Greater Columbus Convention Center

**SAVE THE DATE!
March 6-8, 2019
Ohio Safety Congress &
Expo
At the Greater Columbus
Convention Center**

Stark County Safety Council Mission Statement: *To provide a forum for safety and health information, education and networking in Stark County, through leadership, innovation, facilitation, program, and support, in partnership with*

referring to having to climb a ladder in a pit, or maneuver through a small opening to enter a tank, this characteristic refers to more than just the size, shape, or even number of entry points a space may have. For example, a 200 foot long underground hallway with staircases on either side could be a confined space because the long distance a worker might need to travel to evacuate is a limiting factor for entry or exit.

Based on the conditions of a Confined Space, it can also be defined as “Permit-Required”. In addition to the characteristics we have already discussed, Permit-Required Confined Spaces also have one or more hazardous characteristics that need to be addressed and documented before entry can occur. These additional characteristics are;

- Containing or potentially containing a hazardous atmosphere, such as toxic or flammable gases
- Having walls or floors that converge such that a worker could become trapped or asphyxiated
- Containing materials that could potentially engulf an entrant, such as in an unexpected collapse or released
- The potential for any other health or safety hazard, such as unguarded machinery, heat stress, corrosive or otherwise hazardous substances, or electrical hazards

Correctly identifying confined spaces is an important step in any safety plan. By being aware of the dangers present, and planning accordingly, you can help ensure that your workers are safe no matter where they need to work.

Safety Tip of the Month

*Provided by Troy Manion, Safety Director, Hilscher-Clarke
And Stark County Safety Council Steering Committee Member*

Sharing the Road with School Buses

If you're driving behind a bus, allow a greater following distance than if you were driving behind a car. It will give you more time to stop once the yellow lights start flashing. It is illegal in all 50 states to pass a school bus that is stopped to load or unload children.

- Never pass a bus from behind – or from either direction if you're on an undivided road – if it is stopped to load or unload children
- If the yellow or red lights are flashing and the stop arm is extended, traffic must stop
- The area 10 feet around a school bus is the most dangerous for children; stop far enough back to allow them space to safely enter and exit the bus
- Be alert; children often are unpredictable, and they tend to ignore hazards and take risks



Rules for Turnabouts

*Provided by Stephen Gronow
Stark County Engineer's Office—Maintenance & Safety Superintendent
And Stark County Safety Council Steering Committee Member*

Transportation departments around the nation are more frequently turning to roundabouts as an efficient, cost-effective way to improve safety and traffic flow. Roundabouts substantially decrease severe injury and fatality collisions and allow drivers to get through intersections more quickly.

A modern roundabout is a circular intersection where drivers travel counterclockwise around a center island. There are no traffic signals or stop signs in a modern roundabout. Drivers yield at entry to traffic in the roundabout, then enter the intersection and exit at their desired street.



Remember these five things when driving a roundabout:

1. Slow down when approaching a roundabout.
2. Pick a lane as you approach a roundabout. To turn right, be in the right lane. To turn left, be in the left lane. To go straight, use either lane unless otherwise indicated.
3. Yield to traffic in the roundabout. Vehicles in the roundabout have the right-of-way.
4. Stay a safe distance behind trucks because they will usually use both lanes. Driving side-by-side a truck in a roundabout can be risky!
5. Do not stop within the circular portion of the roundabout.

Pay attention to the signs near the roundabout. They show drivers how to navigate the intersection.

	The lane choice sign shows drivers which lanes are used for right turns, straight through travel, left turns and U-turns.
	Drivers should note that trucks may take up both lanes in a roundabout.
	Roundabouts are designed for speeds between 15 and 25 mph.
	The yield sign tells drivers to yield to traffic already in the roundabout.
	Drivers should look for pedestrians or bicyclists in marked crossings before entering or exiting a roundabout.
	

ROBIN'S CORNER

By Robin Watson, Ohio BWC Representative

Q: I am interested in getting a BWC Safety Intervention Grant – What are the proper steps to take and how can I get more information?



A: The Safety Intervention Grant Program is available to any Ohio state-fund or public employer who wishes to purchase equipment to substantially reduce or eliminate injuries and illnesses associated with a task or operation.

Private and public employers are eligible for a 3-to-1 matching grant, up to a maximum grant award of \$40,000 for each eligibility cycle. This means BWC gives \$3 for every \$1 the employer contributes.

If you are interested in a BWC safety grant – here are the steps to follow:

1. Check out the BWC [safety grant web page](#)
2. Contact your BWC local service office and ask to speak with the Employer Service Specialist to request a policy review to determine eligibility.
3. Contact your BWC local service office and ask to speak with the BWC Ergonomist that is assigned to your account. Call them and set up a meeting or discuss your ideas over the phone. They will then guide you through the process of applying for the grant.

Really important: Do not purchase any item or put any money down prior to receiving funds from the BWC for the grant. This will make the purchase ineligible.

Here you can search for [best practices](#) from the BWC Safety Intervention Grant.

Upcoming Events

Sept. 12— 9 a.m.-Noon (3:30 registration) The Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks Regulations (BUSTR) Regulations & Updates - Canton Regional Chamber of Commerce—Free & open to all

Oct. 3—9 a.m.-3 p.m.—Planning & Response Conference—Free. Contact Connie Cerny (conniec@cantonchamber.org) at the Stark County Safety Council for more information.

Oct. 9—8 a.m.—9:30 a.m.—Fire Prevention Breakfast at Skyland Pines—\$15.00 per person. Register at starkcountysafetycouncil.org

March 6-8, 2019—Save the Date! Ohio Safety Congress & Expo at the Greater Columbus Convention Center

FREE BWC SAFETY CLASSES



There are a few Free BWC safety classes coming to the North Canton Service office that might benefit your company. Please consider attending one of these classes. See the [BWC catalog](#) for descriptions for each class.

Personal Protective Equipment Selection Criteria—Aug. 8—1-4:30 pm

Job Safety Analysis—Aug. 8—8:30-Noon

Lockout/Tagout and Safety-related Work Practices—Aug. 28—8:30-Noon

Machine Guarding Basics—Aug. 28—1-4:30 pm

Electrical Hazard Recognition and Abatement—Sept 10-13—3 full days

Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Awareness—Sept. 27—8:30-4:40

Electrical Hazard Recognition & Abatement—Sept. 10-13—3.5 Days 8:30-4:30 ea. day

First Aid in the Workplace—Sept. 19—8:30-4:30

Hazardous Waste Operations & Emergency Response Awareness—Sept. 27—8:30-noon

Resources

The BWC Library creates a monthly 'Safety Update' available at bwc.ohio.gov
Occupational Health & Safety Administration—www.osha.gov

October 11, 2018

“OSHA Enforcement Update”

Howie Eberts
Area Director

OSHA Cleveland Area Office

Spotlight
Company:



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Stark County Safety Council August 2018 Luncheon Photos



**August Spotlight
Pure Water Technology**

