

Welcome to the Webinar

Thanks for joining us today. A quick moment for housekeeping...

- > Everyone is currently muted.
- > You can choose to have your camera on or off.



- > You're welcome to use the chat box to post questions/comments. We have someone who will be monitoring it throughout the webinar.
- If you have any technical difficulties, let us know by emailing <u>vermontlocalroads@vermont.gov</u> or post a note in the chat box and we will help.
- > This webinar is being recorded.
- > Please use the chat box to introduce yourself... tell us your name and what town or organization you're with and a list of other folks in the room attending with you.

Enjoy the Webinar!

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Roadside Environmental Hazards

PRESENTED BY TODD EATON,

VERMONT LOCAL ROADS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING SPECIALIST



A Collaborative Effort by



Agenda:

- Employee Rights
- Silica
- Ticks and Lyme Disease
- Poisonous Plants
- Heat Illness





Your Rights!



A SAFE AND HEALTHFUL WORKPLACE

KNOW ABOUT HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS

REPORT INJURY TO EMPLOYER

COMPLAIN OR REQUEST HAZARD CORRECTION FROM EMPLOYER

TRAINING



Your Rights!



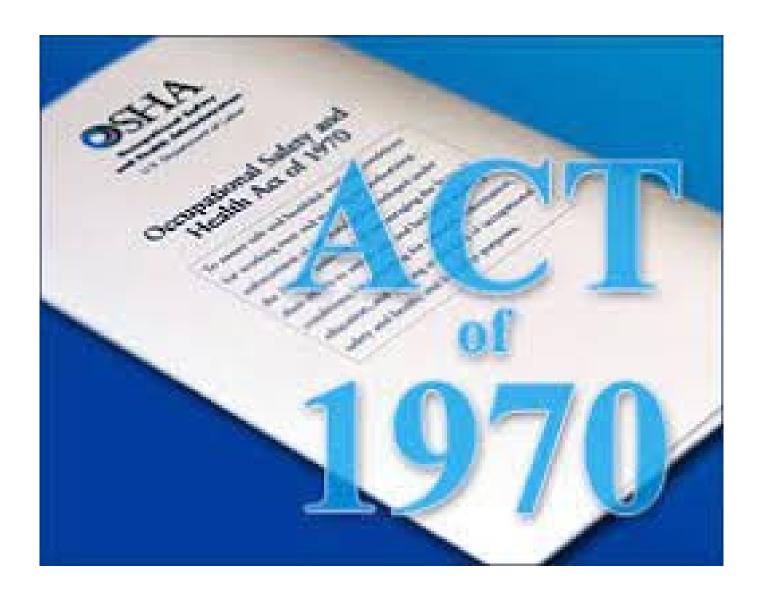
HAZARD EXPOSURE AND MEDICAL RECORDS

FILE A COMPLAINT WITH OSHA

PARTICIPATE IN AN OSHA INSPECTION

BE FREE FROM RETALIATION FOR EXERCISING SAFETY AND HEALTH RIGHTS





Your Right...
to a safe
and
healthful
workplace



Your Right... To Training

- You have a right to training on health and safety hazards and standards that employers must follow
- Training must be in a language and vocabulary workers can understand

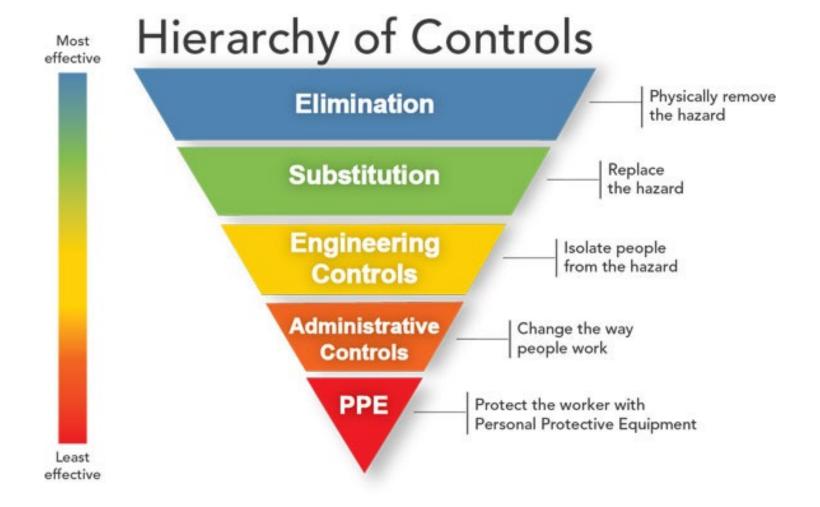




Employer Responsibilities







Definitions







Silica Exposure





Definitions

- Competent Person
- Integrated
- Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)
- Personal Exposure Monitoring



Definitions

- Silica Containing Material
- Surfactant
- Supplemental Water Delivery System
- Time Weighted Average (TWA)



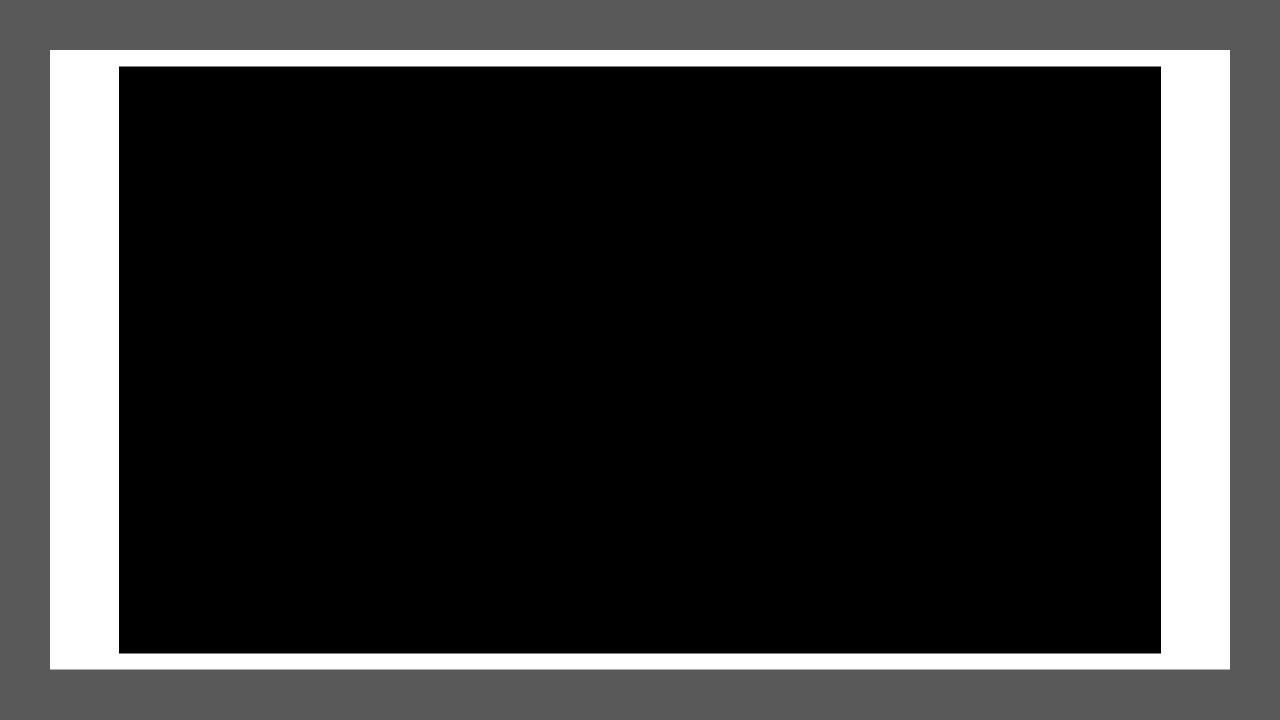












SAMPLE OF TABLE 1:

Specified Exposure Control Methods When Working with Materials Containing Crystalline Silica

	Equipment / Task	Engineering and work practice methods	Required respiratory protection and Minimum assigned protection factor (APF)	
	(i) Stationary masonry saws	Use saw equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the blade. Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.	≤ 4 hours/shift	> 4 hours/shift
			None	None
	(ii) Handheld power saws (any blade diameter)	Use saw equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the blade. Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.	When used outdoors None When used indoors or in an enclosed area APF 10	When used outdoors APF 10 When used indoors or in an enclosed area APF 10
	(iii) Handheld power saws for cutting	For tasks performed outdoors only: Use saw equipped with commercially	None	None



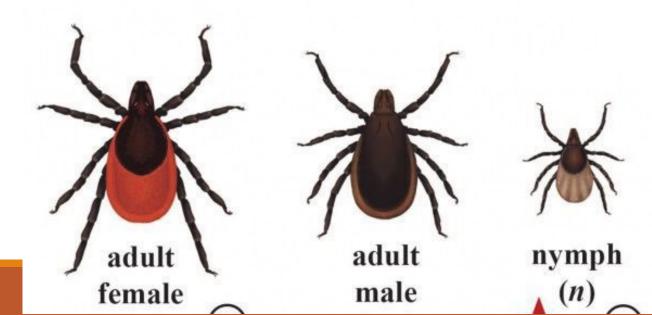








Blacklegged Tick (Ixodes scapularis)





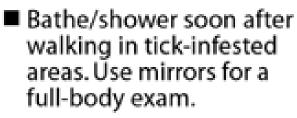






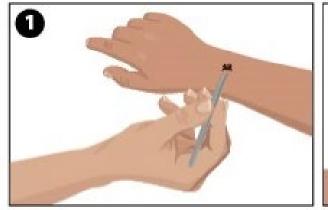
Take precautions when walking in tick-prone areas:

- Use a recommended repellent on skin, and permethrin on clothing.
- Wear light-colored clothing, a hat, sensible footwear, tuck in layers.
- Ticks can ride home on clothing and pets, so examine gear and pets after outdoor activities.

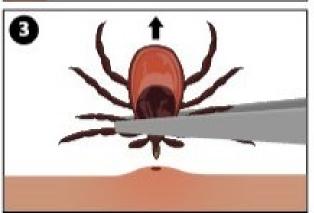


- Parents should check children thoroughly, especially around the ears, under arms, the hair and where clothing gathers.
- Use a lint roller on clothing after possible exposure.
- Tumble dry clean clothing on high heat for at least 10 minutes to kill ticks; wash dirty clothing with hot water.



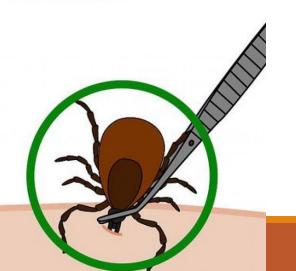












How to remove a tick

- Use fine-tipped tweezers to grasp the tick as close to the skin's surface as possible.
- Pull upward with steady, even pressure. Don't twist or jerk the tick; this can cause the mouth-parts to break off and remain in the skin. If this happens, remove the mouth-parts with tweezers. If you are unable to remove the mouth easily with clean tweezers, leave it alone and let the skin heal.
- After removing the tick, thoroughly clean the bite area and your hands with rubbing alcohol or soap and water.
- Never crush a tick with your fingers.
 Dispose of a live tick by putting it in
 alcohol, placing it in a sealed
 bag/container, wrapping it tightly in
 tape, or flushing it down the toilet

https://www.healthvermont.gov/







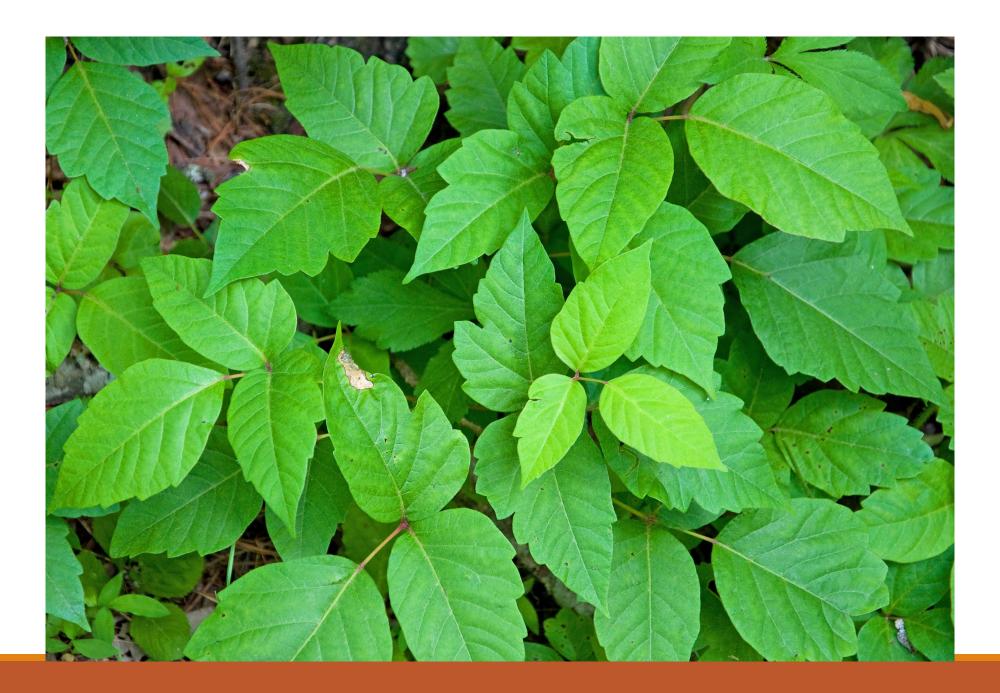




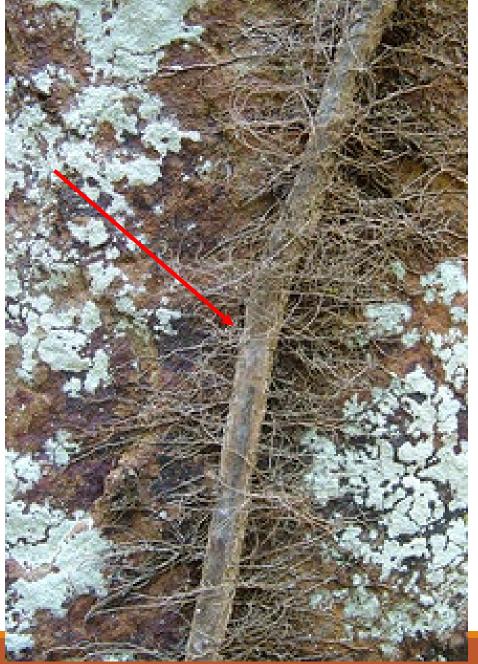


POISONOUS PLANTS



































Giant Hogweed

Cow Parsnip





Giant Hogweed

Cow Parsnip







Giant Hogweed

Cow Parsnip



Signs of Exposure





PROTECT YOURSELF















PRIMARY FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO

HEAT STRESS



ENVIRONMENT

Air temperature, humidity, the sun



WORKER

Hydration, clothing, medical conditions, acclimatization

(how your body copes with a hot environment)



WORK

The amount of work done and how much effort it takes to complete the work

Reference: WorkSafeBC, Preventing Heat Stress at Work, 2007.

What is Heat Stress?



Signs and Symptoms of Heat Related Illnesses

Heat Exhaustion:

- Excessive sweating
- Cramps
- Rapid pulse
- Headache
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Fatigue





Heat Stress:

- Dried, red skin
- Red hot skin
- High body temperature
- Disoriented
- Confusion
- Fainting
- Convulsions & Seizures



The Four Elements for the Prevention of Heat Related Illnesses

Your employer should provide:

- Drinking Water
- 2. Shade
- 3. Written procedures for Health and Safety
- 4. Training and education for affected employees.









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