

## CODES OF SAFE PRACTICES – GROUNDWORKER

### Storeroom Safety Rules

An overcrowded, unorganized storeroom is an accident about to happen. A neat, clean storeroom can greatly reduce the potential for accidents.

- A. **Store chemicals safely.** All chemical containers must be properly labeled. Store chemicals according to instructions on container labels. Be aware of where the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are kept for all the chemicals you use. Store flammable materials in a properly vented flammable liquids cabinet away from sources of ignition like hot water heaters.
- B. **Store your tools safely.** Each tool should have its place in the storeroom. The tools should only be stored after inspecting them for safety hazards and cleaning them. Check electrical tools for frayed wires and defective plugs. Make sure the ground plug is in place. Cords should be neatly wrapped and secured on the tool. Keep extension cords in good repair.
- C. **Weight can be a safety hazard.** Heavier items should be stored on the lower shelves at about chest height or lower. Be careful not to overload shelves.
- D. **Electrical/water heater rooms are not storerooms.** Rooms with electrical panels are not designed as storerooms. However, if electrical rooms must be used for storage, make sure there is clear area at least 36” from electrical panels. Electrical rooms must be free of all liquids. A water heater is a source of ignition. Don’t store flammable materials in rooms with water heaters.
- E. **Keep it neat.** Keep at least one aisle of your storage areas open at all times. Protruding nails, and torn or sharp corners can cause serious cuts and bruises. Remove or pad them. Be alert to the careless actions of others.

### Electrical Powered Tool Safety Rules

Tools can save time and make your job easier, but each power tool has potential risks that must not be ignored. Because you use your tools daily, you can begin to take them for granted. Always think “safety” when using your tools.

- A. **Manufacturers supply manuals with tools and equipment.** Read the manuals before you use the equipment. Keep the manuals handy for future reference. Have an experienced operator provide instructions and a demonstration of the equipment before you use it. Practice using the equipment before you begin a large-scale job.
- B. **Prepare the equipment and yourself for work.** Examine the tools for safety defects before you use them. Check electrical cords for frayed wires and defective plugs. If an extension cord is required, make sure the gauge of wire in the cord is compatible with the power supply and tool. Make sure the ground plug is in place. Examine the tool for cracks and safety defects. Check for loose or missing bolts and knobs. Cutting and boring tools should have sharp, clean cutting surfaces. Keep safety

guards in place at all times. Wear protective clothing provided by your supervisor and recommended by the equipment manufacturer (See Protective Clothing Reference Chart).

- C. **Avoid hazards while operating equipment.** Clear the work area of trip, slip, and fall hazards and things that might get in your way while working. Designate the work areas with safety cones when possible. Keep a tight grip on the equipment, and position the tool comfortably close to your body. Be mindful of others around you. Always shut off the tool when you are not using it and disconnect it from the power supply.
- D. **Charging batteries can be dangerous.** Take special precautions when charging batteries on electric carts. Read the manual before beginning. Charge the batteries only in a well-ventilated area away from any sources of ignition and where there is an eye wash station and deluge shower.
- E. **Report any inoperative or unsafe equipment to your supervisor.** Take unsafe equipment out of service until it can be repaired or replaced.

### **Fuel Powered Tool Safety Rules**

These tools have potential risks that must not be ignored. Oscillating blades on hedge trimmers can cut and maim. High velocity air from blowers can kick up dust and debris into the eyes and lungs. The cutting surfaces of chain saws are capable of gnawing chunks of skin and bone. Regardless of the equipment type, care must be exercised to minimize the possibility of accident or injury. Don't take power tools and the risks they pose for granted.

- A. **Manufacturers supply manuals with tools and equipment.** Read the manuals before you use the equipment. Keep the manuals handy for future reference. Have an experienced operator provide instructions and a demonstration of the equipment before you use it. Practice using the equipment before you begin a large-scale job.
- B. **Take care when refueling and storing the equipment.** Using a safety can, refuel on a hard surface in a well ventilated area. Refuel when the tool or equipment is cool and let the piece cool before transporting and storing it. If storing for long periods, drain the liquids. Fuel must be kept in and dispensed from an Underwriters Laboratory (UL) listed safety container and stored in a properly vented flammable liquids cabinet.
- C. **Prepare the tool and yourself for work.** Examine the equipment for safety defects before you use them. Examine the tool for cracks and safety defects. Check for loose or missing bolts and knobs. Keep safety guards in place at all times. Wear protective clothing provided by your supervisor and recommended by the equipment manufacturer (See Protective Clothing Reference Chart).
- D. **Avoid hazards while operating equipment.** Clear the work area of trip, slip, and fall hazards and things that might get in your way while working. Designate the work areas with safety cones when possible. Be mindful of pedestrians, wire fences and objects hidden in the grass and hedges. Shut off the tool when not using it. Remember, hot tools can cause severe burns.

## Riding Equipment Safety Rules

Not only the operator of riding equipment is at risk, but also other staff and students in the area. Awareness of safety must be high at all times when using this equipment.

- A. **All riding equipment comes equipped with manuals.** Read the manuals and become completely familiar with the equipment before using it. Keep the manuals handy for future reference. Have an experienced operator provide instructions and a demonstration of the equipment before you use it. Practice on a small area before taking the equipment out on the job.
- B. **Prepare the equipment and yourself for work.** Thoroughly inspect the equipment prior to using it (most equipment manuals have inspection checklists). Make sure all the factory installed safety devices are operating properly, and don't use the equipment if they are not. Immediately report all equipment faults to your supervisor. Wear protective clothing. (See Protective Clothing Reference Chart).
- C. **Avoid hazards while operating the equipment.** Before you start to use the equipment clear the work area of potential hazards. Check the area for rocks and small objects that could be hurled by the blades. Remove other obstructions. Designate the work areas with safety cones or barrier tape when possible.
- D. **Keep alert.** While using some riding equipment, it is possible to lose concentration. You must guard against becoming unaware of your surroundings. Keep staff and students at a safe distance from the equipment and work area. Never allow other riders on the equipment when you are operating it. Students are never allowed on any riding equipment.
- E. **Do not leave the equipment unattended.** After turning off the equipment according to the manual instructions, remove the ignition key. The equipment must never be left unattended in an area where students have access – children may think it is an interesting toy, not the potentially dangerous piece of equipment it is.
- F. **Follow shutdown instructions in the manual.** Carefully follow the post-operating instructions contained in the manual. Always clean the equipment after use and store it in a secure area.

## Tree Trimming Safety Rules

- A. **There is a difference between pruning and trimming.** Tree trimming requires special training and equipment. Tree trimming operations should be supervised directly by the Maintenance or Grounds supervisor or his/her designee. Pruning is the removal of a branch for various reasons – it's broken and about to fall, it's low enough for students to reach, or the branch obstructs the use of play equipment. If you are in doubt about whether you should do the work, consult with your supervisor.
- B. **Familiarize yourself with the tools to use and the job at hand.** Read the instruction manuals for the tools you will be using. Carefully survey the job, looking for electrical power lines and other potential hazards. Plan ahead for where branches may fall. Wear the necessary protective clothing (See Protective Clothing Reference Chart).
- C. **Avoid hazards while pruning.** Clear the work area of trip and fall hazards and things that might get in your way while working. Designate the work area with safety cones or barrier tape when possible. Remember ladder safety rules. Don't bite off more than you and your tools can handle.

Prune branches off in small pieces not more than two feet long. Start pruning from the section furthest away from the trunk, working your way towards the trunk.

- D. **Clean up is part of the job.** Immediately after pruning, remove the debris.

### Ladder Safety Rules

- A. **Use a straight ladder if you must lean the ladder against a support.** Avoid using an “A” frame ladder in this situation – it’s not the right equipment for the job. Metal ladders must not be used near exposed electrical circuits or power lines. “A” frame ladders are safest if they are ten feet or less in length – never use one over 20 feet long.
- B. **Inspect the ladder before you use it.** No ladder is safe if it is missing rungs, if the rungs or rails are defective, or if it is in a weakened condition. Wood ladders should be inspected for side rails that are cracked or split, and sharp edges or splinters on cleats, rungs or side rails. Make certain spreaders can be locked in place. Be sure straight ladders have safety feet. If a ladder cannot be repaired, dispose of it promptly.
- C. **Set up your ladder safely.** If you must set up a ladder in a traffic area, use a barricade or guard to prevent unexpected collisions. Lock or block any nearby doors that open toward you. Keep the area around the ladder base uncluttered. Avoid side-to-side tilting by resting your ladder base on a solid, level surface. When using a stepladder, make sure it’s fully open and its spreader is locked. Position a straight ladder at a four-to-one ratio – means every four feet of the ladder’s length to one foot away from the support point. Never lean a ladder against an unstable surface.
- D. **Climb and descend ladders cautiously.** Face the ladder and hold on with both hands. If you need tools, carry them in a tool belt or raise and lower them with a hand line. Don’t take a chance on slipping – check ladder rungs and the bottoms of your shoes for slippery substances. Take one step at a time and don’t skip steps.
- E. **Use common sense when working on ladders.** Never reach or lean too far to either side. To maintain your balance, keep your belt buckle between the ladder rails. Don’t climb higher than the second tread from the top on a stepladder or the third rung from the top on a straight ladder. Only one person may be on a ladder at a time. Don’t place tools on the rungs or top of the ladder.

### Lifting Rules

It is just as important to keep your body in shape for the task as it is any other tool you use for other jobs. You can injure yourself just as easily lifting light objects as you can lifting heavier ones if you don’t lift properly and your “tool” is not in shape for the job. Lifting is a thinking person’s job.

- A. **Before you lift something, prepare yourself and plan the move.** Make sure you are limber and physically fit enough to do the task safely. Daily exercises will keep your body ready for lifting and help you feel better. Size up the load to make sure you can handle it safely. If you think the load is too bulky or too heavy, ask someone to help you or try to break it up into smaller, more manageable loads. Use a hand truck or dolly if necessary. Plan your route and make sure the path is clear of trip, slip, and fall hazards.

- B. **Use proper body mechanics when lifting.** Stand close to the object with your feet about shoulder width apart. Squat down, bending at the hips and knees. Keep your back straight. As you grip the load, arch your lower back inward by pulling your shoulders back and sticking your chest out with chin tucked in. Be sure to keep the load close to your body. When you set the load down, squat down, bending at the hips and knees, keeping your lower back arched in.
- C. **Turn, don't twist.** Twisting is not the thing to do. Instead of twisting, turn your whole body in the direction that you want to go. Twisting when carrying a load puts a lot of undo stress on your back.
- D. **Push, don't pull.** Whenever you have to move something that's on a cart, a dolly, or a hand truck, push the load. Pushing puts less strain on your back.
- E. **Don't store heavy objects higher than your waist.** If heavy objects aren't stored higher than your waist than you won't have to lift them higher than your waist. Lifting objects overhead puts a lot of undue stress on your back. It's one of the surest ways to injure your back.
- F. **Lift like a pro and avoid the pain.** Learning how to lift and carry safely is one of the most important things you can do for your back. It's not hard to put these suggestions to use, and the payoffs will be well worth the time and effort you put into it.

## PROTECTIVE CLOTHING REFERENCE CHART

**Note:** This is a general reference chart only. Always consult the tool/equipment manual or your supervisor for the required protective clothing before using any tool or equipment.

<b>TOOL/EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>Hard Hat</b>	<b>Goggles</b>	<b>Gloves</b>	<b>Hearing</b>	<b>Mask</b>
LINE TRIMMER		X	X	X	
EDGER		X	X	X	
HEDGE TRIMMER		X	X	X	
CHAIN SAW	X	X	X	X	
BLOWER		X	X	X	X
PRESSURE WASHER			X	X	
POWER AUGER			X	X	
TRENCHER			X	X	
LITTER VACUUM			X	X	
ROTOTILLER			X	X	
PAINT STRIPER		X	X	X	X
MOWERS (WALK BEHIND)		X	X	X	
EQUIPMENT (RIDING)			X	X	
PESTICIDE/HERBICIDES		X	X		X
ELECTRIC POWER TOOLS		X	X	X	X
AR= As recommended in manual					
OTHER TOOLS/EQUIPMENT	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR