



AFTER THE DISASTER

*The Georgia State Defense Force
response to Hurricane Helene.*

- p. 3

RECOVERING SAFELY

Things to consider
when cleaning up after
a storm. - p. 13

VEHICLE FIRES

How to prevent this
trending issue. - p. 5

PLAY IT SAFE

Mitigating risk for public
playgrounds. - p. 8

CONTENTS


- 3 A Note from the Editor**
Welcome to October SHARE!
- 5 Director's Corner**
Vehicle Fire Trends and Controls
- 8 Risk Connection**
Reduce Playground Risks
- 10 Safety Then, Safety Now**
How Times Have Changed
- 12 Coffee Break**
Puzzles and Games
- 13 Safety Theme**
Disaster Recovery
- 17 Forms**
Self-Inspection, Safety Meeting
- 20 Staff Contacts**
How to Reach Us

Cover photo by Dennis Watts. Georgia State Defense Force clears trees from a neighborhood following Hurricane Helene.

The opinions expressed in this newsletter are those of the authors and do not reflect the views of LGRMS, ACCG, or GMA.



3500 Parkway Lane, Suite 110
Peachtree Corners, GA 30092

lgrms.com  



UPCOMING WEBINARS AND TRAINING

General Crisis Coordinator Training

WEBINAR | Oct. 29 - 2:00PM-3:00PM

Resources, training, certifications, and tools available 24/7 to support you during a crisis.

[MORE INFORMATION](#)

Advanced Workers' Compensation

WEBINAR | Nov. 7 - 2:00PM-3:00PM

An in-depth look at the claims and adjudication process involved with ACCG and GMA Workers' Compensation Programs.

[MORE INFORMATION](#)

Lithium-ion Battery Fire Safety and Prevention

WEBINAR | Jan. 28 - 2:00PM-3:00PM

An interactive presentation on the proper use and storage of lithium-ion batteries in devices such as smart phones, smoke alarms, etc.

[MORE INFORMATION](#)

FROM THE YOUTUBE ARCHIVES

Mitigating Water and Freeze Losses

Nov. 7, 2023

[WATCH NOW](#)

Managing Your Stormwater Risks

Nov. 1, 2023

[WATCH NOW](#)

Personnel Issues Relating to Georgia Gun Laws

May 12, 2023

[WATCH NOW](#)

Events subject to change.
Check website for updates.

lgrms.com/training-event-calendar





A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR



By Dennis Watts
Training, Communication, and Public Safety Risk Manager

Welcome to the September edition of SHARE, the monthly publication of Local Government Risk Management Services (LGRMS). SHARE is sent to all GIRMA/IRMA, and WC, members 10 times per year. SHARE has two sections: (1) a general safety, risk, section, and (2) a worker safety-focused section. We cover those topics and issues most relevant to local governments in Georgia, plus some new features. We look forward to your feedback. The LGRMS SHARE is published on or around the 20th of each month. If you are not currently on the distribution list to receive our monthly newsletter, it can be downloaded for free from the LGRMS website (www.lgrms.com).

In this issue, we have a variety of articles focusing on current topics affecting local governments. Workers and worker safety is always our number one focus. Hurricane Helene is still on every one's mind. Our Safety Theme discusses some things to consider after the storm (any storm) hits.

Helene Response and Community

I have the honor of not only working for GMA and ACCG through LGRMS, but also am the commander of the Georgia State Defense Force (GSDF). The GSDF is officially part of the Georgia Department of Defense, an all-volunteer military unit focused on disaster

response, and augmenting and supporting both the Army and Air National Guard. During Helene the GSDF deployed along with the National Guard from Valdosta/Lowndes County to Augusta/Richmond County and all points in between. The initial focus was debris clearing, to open roads closed by downed trees, allowing other emergency responders to freely move through the hard-hit areas. Together the Georgia National Guard and State Defense Force cleared over 1000 miles of roads. This coupled with the efforts of local governments, individuals, and community volunteers assured that power crews could get into affected areas and start the process of restoring power to communities.

Debris clearing shifted to Point of Distribution Operations (POD), giving much needed water, food, hygiene kits, and other commodities to citizens across Georgia. What was inspiring to me was along with the soldiers of the National Guard and State Defense Force, community volunteers also were working these PODs. Scouts, church volunteers, members of chambers of commerce, veterans and civic organizations, individuals, and others too numerous to name. Many showed up to help while they themselves had suffered damage to their home and property.

Golden Harvest food bank in Augusta continued to provide thousands of meals to those in need, and

continued shipping food to food pantries across the affected areas. Their volunteers also showed up while still dealing with loss of power and damage to home and property.

In short Hurricane Helen was a devastating storm, not only to Georgia, but to our neighbors in Florida, South Carolina, and particularly North Carolina. Helene also showed us that community is strong. In the midst of chaos and disaster communities came together along with state agencies, volunteers, and other partners to help. That makes me Georgia proud.

The state passed Senate Bill 395 detailing requirements for Narcan training. We have a link to a video from Georgia Department of Health on training to use Narcan.

Our next SHARE will be published in December. You will not receive one in November. From the staff of Local Government Risk Management Services, we wish you all a great summer. For questions or issues on training, or any other services provided by LGRMS, contact Shamilla Jordan at sjordan@lgrms.com.

Be safe.

Dennis



Photos: The Georgia State Defense Force assisted the City of Nashville in the cleanup following Hurricane Helene. Above, Mayor Travis Brown stands with Brig. Gen. Dennis Watts.



SHARE Contacts: Dennis Watts, dwatts@lgrms.com or Shamilla Jordan, sjordan@lgrms.com

VEHICLE FIRE CLAIMS: TRENDS AND CONTROLS



DIRECTOR'S CORNER

By Dan Beck, LGRMS Director

We are seeing a trend of vehicle fires within both ACCG's IRMA and GMA's GIRMA insurance pools. Here is a summary of claims, followed by recommendations for preventing potential hazards.

GMA's GIRMA

MOTOR OF TRASH TRUCK CAUGHT FIRE

Date: 4/3/24

Claims Cost: \$68,700

Claim Description: 2010 Peterbilt 330 caught on fire. The Fire Investigator determined that the fire started in the central connection of the truck. The nut on the connection point was loose. Over time, the vibration from the engine caused the scraping against a positive battery and metal, causing the fire. We requested maintenance records, but the investigator said that this was due to a loose part vibrating over the years.

2001 FREIGHTLINER ROLL OFF TRUCK PARTIALLY BURNED

Date: 5/4/23

Claim Cost: \$3,910

Claim Description: 2001 Freightliner FL112 partially burned under the hood. We sent SEA Fire Experts out to inspect the vehicle, and it was determined that the fire started around the starter. The Bendix and

solenoid valve got stuck in the engaged position, which is usually a result of poor maintenance on the vehicle.

STREET SWEEPER CAUGHT FIRE

Date: 12/14/23

Claims Cost: \$186,000

Claim Description: 2019 Elgin Crosswind J1 Sweeper caught fire. The operator stated that he smelled smoke and then a fire started in the engine bay area. By the time the fire department came, the entire front compartment was engulfed in flames. The inspector determined that the fire was likely due to a hydraulic fluid leak that came in contact with the hot exhaust. The hydraulic pump was intact, so it was determined not to be a failure due to manufacturing but due to a ruptured hydraulic line, which was likely from debris during normal operation of the street sweeper.

2023 BATTLE MOTOR PACTEC CAUGHT FIRE

Date: 4/29/24

Claims Cost: \$40,700

Claim Description: 2023 Battle Motor Pactec caught fire. The fire started behind the cab. The inspector determined that a plastic chainsaw cover fell through the opening between the cab and dump bed and landed on the exhaust components, causing the fire.

ACCG's IRMA Claims

Thus far in 2024 ACCG's IRMA insurance pool has suffered over 8 vehicle fire incidents that resulted in almost \$2 million in losses. Below are a few those incidents.

FIRE TRUCK CAUGHT FIRE

Damaged building, equipment, and Polaris vehicles in next bay

Date: 2/10/24

Claims Cost: \$504,000

CAT 950F FRONT LOADER CAUGHT FIRE

While moving yard waste

Date: 1/15/24

Claims Cost: \$38,000

COUNTY TRACTOR CAUGHT FIRE

Date: 2/23/24

Claims Cost: \$70,000

CATERPILLAR MOTOR GRADER CAUGHT FIRE

Date: 4/5/24

Claims Cost: \$247,000

TRUCK CAUGHT FIRE

Date: 7/10/24

Claims Cost: \$34,000

COUNTY TRACTOR CAUGHT FIRE

Date: 7/11/24

Claims Cost: \$56,000

EQUIPMENT INSIDE OF VEHICLE THAT CAUGHT FIRE

Date: 9/30/24

Claims Cost: \$11,000

Preventing vehicle fires requires diligence in maintaining and inspecting your vehicle regularly. By addressing potential hazards promptly and following preventive measures, you can significantly reduce the risk of a fire starting in your vehicle.

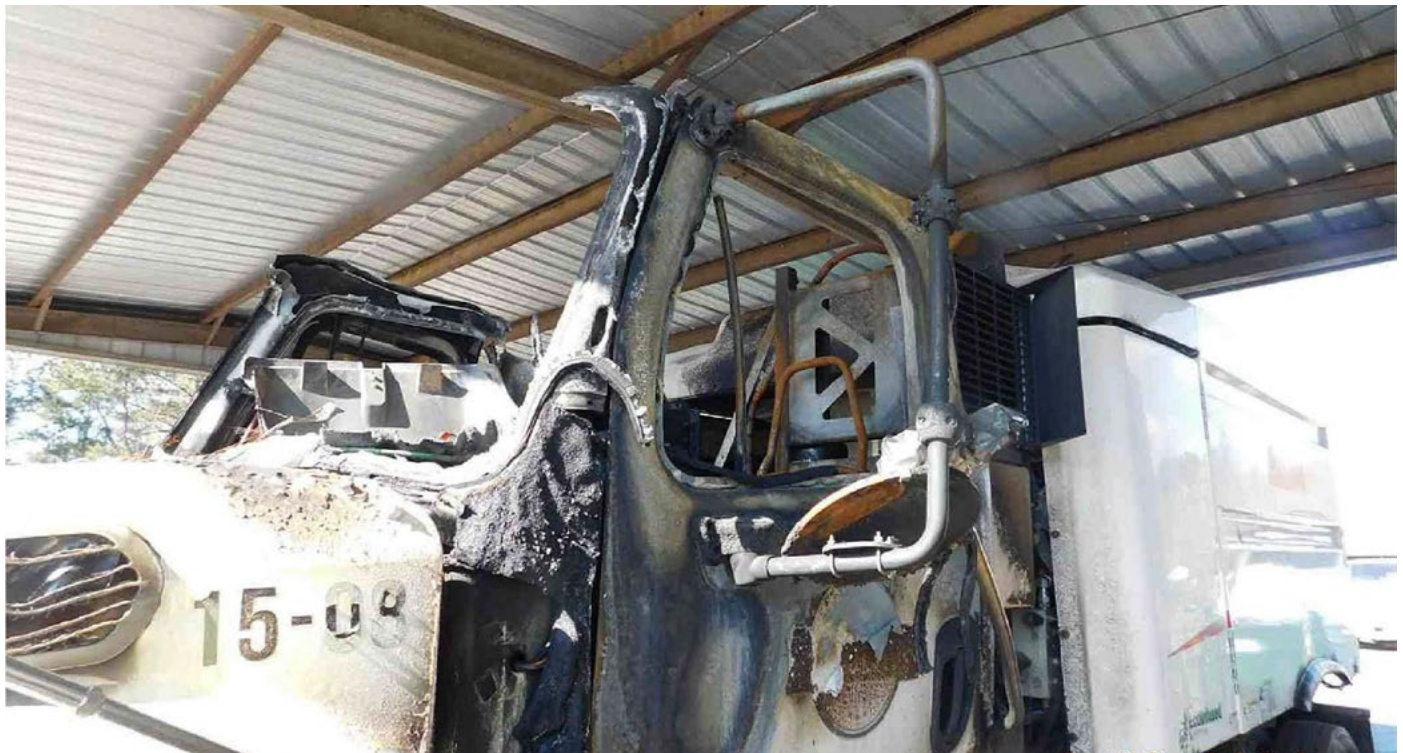


Photo: A 2019 Elgin Crosswind J1 Sweeper was destroyed after a fire that was likely due to a hydraulic fluid leak.

VEHICLE FIRE PREVENTION

Please review and implement these recommended corrective actions to prevent vehicle fires.

1. Electrical Malfunctions:

- Cause: Short circuits, faulty wiring, or overheated components can ignite surrounding materials.
- Prevention: Regularly inspect and maintain the electrical system. Avoid overloading circuits and promptly replace worn-out wiring or damaged components.

2. Fuel Leaks:

- Cause: Leaking fuel lines or connections can create a highly flammable environment.
- Prevention: Routinely check for fuel leaks, especially after accidents or when the vehicle is parked. Ensure all fuel system components are secure and in good condition.

3. Engine Overheating:

- Cause: Overheated engines can lead to ignition of nearby fluids or materials.
- Prevention: Maintain proper coolant levels and ensure the cooling system is functioning correctly. Address overheating issues promptly to prevent potential fires.

4. Mechanical Failures:

- Cause: Malfunctions in components such as brakes, exhaust systems, or transmissions can generate sparks or excessive heat.
- Prevention: Conduct regular inspections and maintenance according to manufacturer recommendations. Replace worn-out or damaged parts promptly.

5. Fluid Leaks:

- Cause: Leaking fluids such as oil, brake fluid, or transmission fluid can ignite when exposed to hot surfaces.
- Prevention: Regularly inspect for fluid leaks and promptly repair any identified issues. Clean up spills immediately to prevent accumulation and ignition.

6. Improper Maintenance:

- Cause: Neglecting regular maintenance can lead to worn-out components or fluid leaks, increasing the risk of fire.
- Prevention: Follow manufacturer guidelines for maintenance schedules and procedures. Keep records of maintenance activities to ensure timely servicing.

7. Arson or Vandalism:

- Cause: Deliberate acts of arson or vandalism can result in vehicle fires.
- Prevention: Park in well-lit areas and consider installing security cameras or alarm systems. Report suspicious activity to authorities promptly.

8. Battery Issues:

- Cause: Overcharging, short circuits, or damaged batteries can spark and ignite surrounding materials.
- Prevention: Inspect battery terminals regularly for corrosion or damage. Replace old batteries and ensure they are securely mounted.

9. Hot Weather Conditions:

- Cause: Extremely hot weather can strain vehicle systems and increase the likelihood of overheating or fluid leaks.
- Prevention: Avoid prolonged exposure to high temperatures when possible. Ensure cooling systems are functioning optimally during hot weather.

10. Collision or Accidents:

- Cause: Impact from accidents can rupture fuel lines, damage electrical systems, or cause other damage leading to fires.
- Prevention: Drive defensively and adhere to traffic laws to reduce the risk of accidents. Maintain a safe distance from other vehicles and avoid distractions while driving.

Contact: Dan Beck, dbeck@lgrms.com

RISK CONNECTION

REDUCING RISK FOR YOU AND YOUR EMPLOYER



Creating Safe Places to

PLAY

By Weston Cox
LGRMS Risk Control Representative

I recently had the opportunity to attend the Certified Playground Safety Inspector (CPSI) Training in Griffin, GA. For two and a half days, the national instructors presented to us the major risk factors associated with playground equipment and activities. Some information you may know or recognize, however, some information may surprise you. Below are some quick facts related to injuries/death on playgrounds and how to avoid these potential liability concerns and accidents from occurring within your city or county.

Falls

#1 Cause of Injuries On Playgrounds & #2 Cause of Fatalities On Playgrounds

Falls account for 79% of injuries on a playground, which include falls to the surface and falls to/from other equipment. You can do your part by referencing the CPSI Handbook or checking with NRPA to ensure proper height/width/clearance specifications of equipment and proper equipment for the right age group.

Also, conducting regular inspections of playground equipment can help to avoid frequent or potentially deadly accidents related to falls.

Entanglement

#1 Cause of Fatalities On Playgrounds

Entanglement accidents cause strangulation from clothing, strings, or ropes. Children with hoodies or sweatshirts or that have very loose clothing/drawstrings are more susceptible to these types of accidents. Equipment which includes loose netting materials, ropes, or strings may also contribute to these types of accidents.

It's important to inspect your equipment for protrusions that may be present and address/remove them immediately. Protrusions are projections that can spike, stab or pierce a child, bruise an internal organ, or enter an eye socket. These can be identified with the use of any of four projection gauges. If a projection surpasses the surface of any of the projection gauges, it is a protrusion and should be addressed immediately.

The yellow tools are the head/torso probes used to identify entrapment hazards. The white and black rings/washers are the projection gauges used to identify protrusion hazards, which could cause entanglement injuries/fatalities.

Entrapment

#3 Cause of Fatalities On Playgrounds

Entrapment occurs when a child's head or neck is trapped within an opening on a piece of equipment. While surface level entrapment hazards are usually not as serious since they are able to maneuver out of the equipment easier, entrapment hazards at higher elevations can be deadly. The use of Torso and Head Probes are an easy way to identify if a Head Entrapment is present and needs to be addressed.

The blue tools in these photos are the head/torso probes used to identify Entrapment Hazards. If the opening is large enough to fit the torso probe, but not large enough to fit the head probe, you have an entrapment and/or entanglement hazard.

Impact

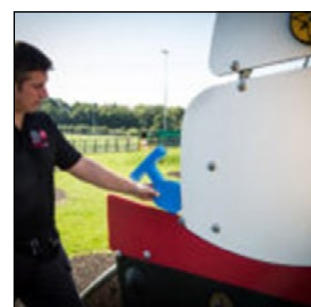
#4 Cause of Fatalities On Playgrounds

Impact injuries occur when a piece of equipment is loose or tips over, causing a traumatic impact to a child's body. Swings, tall slides, climbers or steppers can attribute to these types of accidents. The importance of knowing those height specifications and proper age groups for equipment is paramount. Check with GRPA, NRPA, or reference the CPSI Handbook for any/all specifications related to these types of accidents.

The hazards noted could result in very serious or potentially deadly accidents. Please ensure that your city/county is taking preventative risk control measures regarding playground equipment. Not only do we want to reduce/eliminate potential liability exposures, but more importantly we want to protect the children and parents who visit our community playgrounds from being involved in playground-related accidents.



Photo: <https://www.pgpedia.com/i/inspection-gauges-and-tools>



Photos: <https://playinspections.co.uk/product/3d-inspection-probes/>

Safety Then, Safety Now

Time and technology have changed, but keeping workers safe and doing the right thing are still top priority.

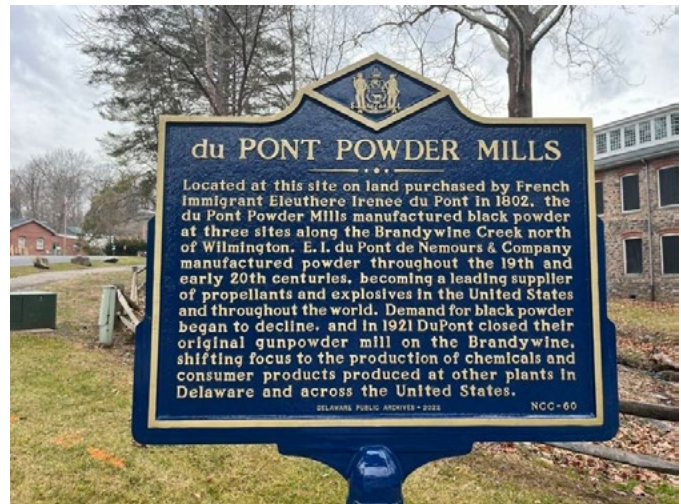
By Dennis Watts
Training, Communication, and
Public Safety Risk Manager

At LGRMS it is our job as a service organization to assist GMA and ACCG members in implementing their safety programs and controlling the risks inherent in conducting local government business. Local governments in Georgia do not fall under the federal Occupational Health and Safety Administration. It is up to each local government to implement best practices to make sure their employees stay safe and minimize property and liability exposure. There are industry standards that we can and do follow, but it is ultimately doing the right thing that matters.

There was a time when there were no health and safety regulations anywhere in this country. The DuPont Corporation is a case in point where DuPont's founder, E.I. du Pont, took it upon himself to implement safety in his business. You might ask what was his business? The answer is gunpowder manufacturing.

In 1802 he set up his first gunpowder manufacturing mill. E.I. du Pont cared deeply about safety. His mill consisted of strong granite walls on three sides; the fourth side, open and built of light wood, faced the Brandywine Creek, ensuring that an accidental explosion would be directed over the water where it would do the least damage. He believed in sharing the risk with his employees, so du Pont built his house where he and his family would share the risk—right next to the gunpowder mill.

In 1811 he adopted his first written safety rules. No strangers allowed in the powder yards, no matches or



tobacco allowed. No alcohol on company property, any employee doing so was immediately dismissed. No sharp metal objects such as pocket knives (everyone carried a pocket knife back then) that could cause sparks. No kind of play or “disorderly fun” (horseplay). He considered safety to be serious business.

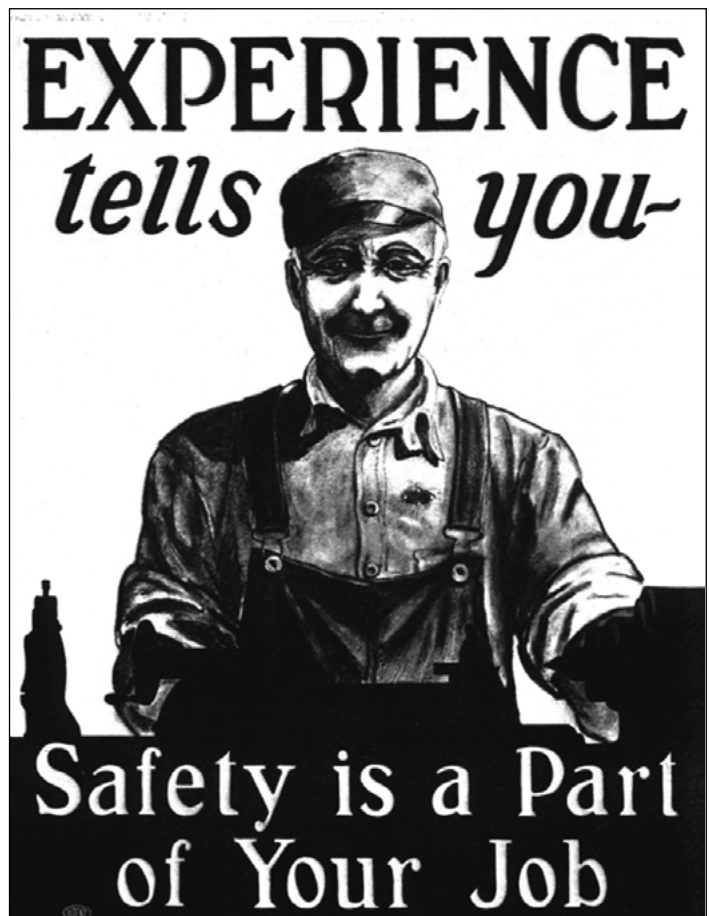
As it happens there were setbacks in this dangerous business. Explosions in 1815 and 1818 killed 45 and injured many more. As a result, the company adopted a policy that provided free housing and lifetime pensions to widows and dependents of deceased workers, which was unheard of in American industry at that time.

Safety continued to be part of the company culture. In the mid 1800s Lammot du Pont developed machinery to mechanize processes formerly done by hand, helping to shield employees from harm and danger. As the company grew into other businesses such as chemical processing, safety policies evolved accordingly.

In the early 1900s, the company organized a formal safety program designed to prevent accidents. They hired a full-time physician and even to this day employs a chief medical officer. In 1911, DuPont launched its “Safety First” program with worker safety committees, published safety literature, and sponsored programs at plants to promote safety awareness and injury prevention.

By 1912 when industry began keeping safety records, DuPont went from a frequency rate of 43.2 (major injuries per million hours worked) to 3.4 by 1927. That same year the company recognized that safety had the same status as other operational priorities. In 2023 DuPont recorded 73% of its facilities (189 facilities) to be accident free.

When LGRMS assists you today, many of the safety recommendations, resulting action plans, or policy recommendations are really not that different from what E.I. du Pont started in 1802. Time and technology have changed, but keeping workers safe, protecting our local governments from unwanted liability and property exposures, and doing the right thing are as important today as they were in 1802.



TEAMWORK

Is a word that we know well. A cooperative effort, Excellence in Policing is a certification program whose goal is to strengthen departments, teams, and policies. It also helps reduce law enforcement liability through Local Government Risk Management Service (LGRMS). Program benefits include:



- ☆ Operational Excellence
- ☆ Risk Reduction & Cost Savings
- ☆ Statewide Recognition

[Learn More](#)

gacities.com/excellence-in-policing

Take a moment to exercise your brain and relieve stress by solving these fun safety puzzles! Answers on page 16.



LETTER TILES

Unscramble the tiles to reveal the message. Each tile is only used once. Some words may be split in two lines.

j	o	o	u	r	i	s	e	t	y	a	b	f	y	s	a	f
t	o	p	a	r												

WORD SEARCH

- | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------|
| AWARE | ENTRAP | HORSEPLAY |
| BATTERY | FALLS | IMPACT |
| DUPONT | FIRE | INSPECT |
| ENTANGLE | FLOOD | OVERHEAT |

D	D	E	R	C	P	E	I	M	P	A	C	T	E	J
R	O	H	S	A	R	L	P	C	Q	Y	G	P	R	B
D	E	O	R	L	C	G	H	G	F	M	I	N	A	E
S	O	T	L	A	L	N	X	D	Q	D	Y	N	W	Q
D	N	V	A	F	A	A	U	X	Z	I	V	K	A	N
E	J	S	E	G	N	T	F	P	O	L	O	Q	V	L
G	M	Y	E	R	C	N	L	Q	B	S	V	Y	I	K
K	N	O	R	Y	H	E	C	Y	A	H	X	F	C	O
Y	E	G	D	H	S	E	F	I	T	P	Q	H	W	V
T	C	E	P	S	N	I	A	L	T	N	M	E	P	W
O	D	J	L	J	R	E	A	T	E	T	B	O	D	D
H	O	R	S	E	P	L	A	Y	R	I	P	O	P	T
Z	R	H	X	J	N	S	S	P	Y	E	M	A	I	B
J	S	B	Z	Q	V	T	N	O	P	U	D	Q	W	D
D	R	P	T	E	A	E	I	F	D	V	P	O	S	D



SAFETY THEME

KEEPING OUR MEMBERS SAFE ON THE JOB AND AT HOME

AFTER THE DISASTER

Getting through a disaster is one thing. What to do after is whole other set of considerations.

In the minutes, hours, and days following a disaster, people are dealing with a wide range of stressors. They may be in physical distress due to injuries sustained during the disaster. They may also be feeling a deep emotional stress brought on by the loss of property, control over their lives, and in some cases, the loss of loved ones. People are also often concerned about “what’s next” following disaster, especially if their homes are damaged. Here are some guidelines for navigating these difficult times.

Cleaning up after the disaster

Take steps to protect yourself and your loved ones during your cleanup after a hurricane, flood, or other natural disaster. Follow our cleanup tips and monitor your radio or television for up-to-date emergency information.

- Stay away from damaged buildings or structures until they have been examined and certified as safe by a building inspector or other government authority.
- Leave immediately if you hear unusual noises that signal that the structure may fall or if you smell gas or suspect a leak.
- To prevent illness, disinfect and dry buildings and items in them. This will prevent growth of some bacteria, viruses, mold, and mildew that can cause illness.
- Always wash your hands with soap and boiled or disinfected water before preparing or eating food, after toilet use, after participating in cleanup



By Dennis Watts
Training, Communication, and
Public Safety Risk Manager



activities, and after handling articles contaminated by floodwater or sewage.

- Wear safety gear, including N95 masks, boots, and gloves when needed.
- Never use electrical tools while standing in water.
- Work in teams and take breaks. If it’s hot outside, drink water often.

Power

Take steps to protect yourself and others from electrical hazards after a disaster.

- Never touch a fallen power line.
- Do not drive through standing water if downed power lines are in the water.
- If you believe someone has had electric shock, call or have someone else call 911 or emergency medical help.
- Never assume the power line is not active.

Insects and animals

Protect yourself from insects and wild or stray animals after natural disasters. The disaster often displaces wildlife from their normal habitat. Often their behavior is changed and might be more aggressive than you would expect. Even domesticated animals could behave aggressively if they have been under stress or displaced

- Avoid wild or stray animals.
- Call local authorities to handle animals.
- Secure all food sources and remove any animal carcasses.
- Get rid of dead animals, according to guidelines from your local animal control authority, as soon as you can. See Safety Guidelines: Disposing of Dead Animals for answers to frequently asked questions.

Flood Water

Floodwater and standing water can be dangerous and can make you vulnerable to infectious diseases, chemical hazards, and injuries. Protect yourself and your loved ones from the risks brought by floodwater.

- Never drive in flooded areas. Cars can be swept away or break down. Turn around, don't drown!
- Stay out of floodwater—it can contain many things that can hurt you or make you sick.
- Even experienced swimmers can drown in floodwater. Avoid moving water, regardless of depth or speed. If caught in rising floodwater, wear a life jacket or use flotation devices.
- Do not let a wound touch floodwater. Immediately clean out all open wounds and cuts with soap and clean water.
- Use good personal hygiene. Don't trust that water or flooded items is sanitary.



Photo: Carlos Flores. Downed power pole after hurricane passes.

WHAT YOU CAN DO AFTER A DISASTER

Here are a few tips to share with employees and their families. For more detailed lists, see the GEMA, FEMA, CDC, or other helping agencies' websites.



Before the storm, pack a “go bag” and a “stay bin.” Prepare a lock box of essential and financial documents, including info needed to register for disaster assistance, like bank account numbers, tax documents, insurance info, social security numbers, and property details.



After a disaster, account for all household members. Attend to physical injuries and emotional distress. Seek help from first responders.



If you have a home standing but there is damage, secure your property. This may mean making temporary repairs. Take photos of the damage. Remove valuables to the home of a friend or family member outside of the disaster area. A storage unit may be covered by your insurance policy.



If you can still live in your home, but it requires some critical repairs, contact your insurance agent. Be sure to take photos before the work is started. Save all receipts related to the repair for your claim. Remember to watch out for home repair scams.



If you need another place to shelter, keep track of all expenses incurred. Collect receipts and put them in an envelope until you can meet with an insurance representative. Many homeowner's and renter's insurance policies provide limited coverage for hotel, meals, and other expenses following a disaster.



If you do not have money to afford a place to shelter or do not have insurance, go to a local community shelter. Communities of faith and schools are often converted into shelters following a disaster. Staying in these shelters is no cost to you.



HOW TO USE THE MONTHLY SAFETY THEME

Here are some hints to help you get the safety message across to all employees each month.

Theme Poster

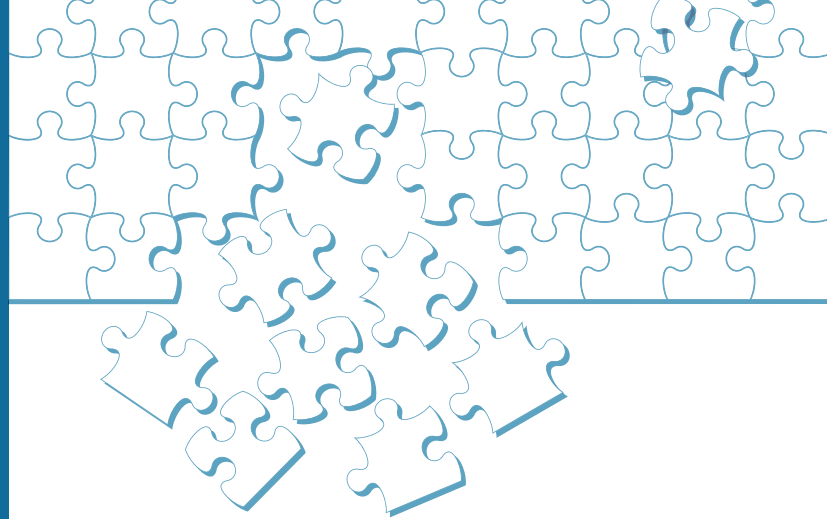
Make copies and post wherever you will get the most impact or email to your departments.

Theme Page

Repeats the poster message with the safety theme topic of the month.

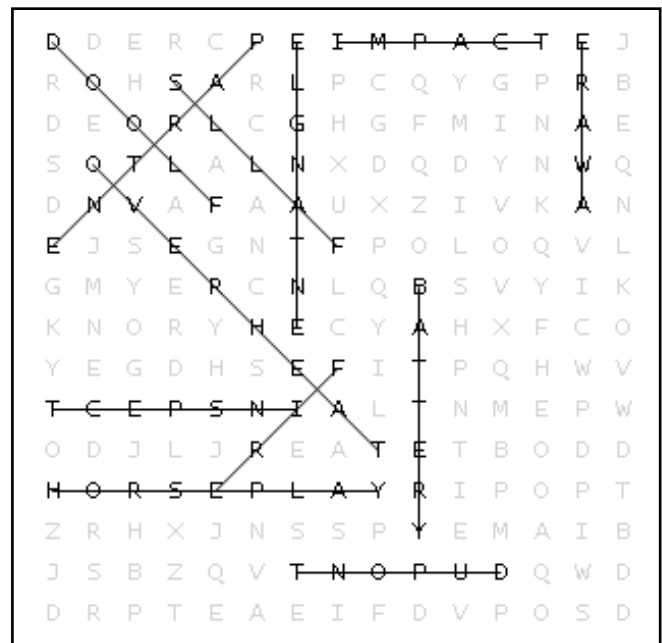
Safety Meeting Agenda

- Assemble participants.
- Hand out copy of theme page.
- Pass around Participant Sign-in Sheet.
- Read theme out loud and discuss aspects of the theme in the department. Give examples. Ask for ideas, etc.
- Discuss accidents/incidents/near misses over the last month.
- Issue safety Self-inspection Checklists for each department inspection team.
- Discuss inspection items noted from last reports and the status of completion of reported items.



PUZZLE ANSWERS

WORD SEARCH ANSWER



LETTER TILES

s	a	f	e	t	y	i	s	a	p	a	r	t	o	f
j	o	b												

General Self Inspection Program

Location, Area, or Department: _____ Date: _____

Surveyor: _____

General Evaluation

	Needs Action	Needs Improvement	Good	Very Good
A. Property/Liability				
a. Fire protection	_____	_____	_____	_____
b. Housekeeping	_____	_____	_____	_____
c. Slip/trip/fall	_____	_____	_____	_____
d. Public safety	_____	_____	_____	_____
B. Employee Safety				
a. Safety meetings	_____	_____	_____	_____
b. Safety rules	_____	_____	_____	_____
c. Work conditions	_____	_____	_____	_____
d. Auto/equipment	_____	_____	_____	_____

Property/Liability

	Yes	No
Fire protection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emergency numbers posted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire extinguishers available/serviced	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire alarm panel showing system is operational; no warning lights.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Automatic sprinkler system control valve locked in open position.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Automatic sprinkler heads clear of storage within three feet.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flammable, combustible liquids stored in UL-listed containers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flammable, combustible liquid containers stored in proper cabinet or container.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Smoking, No Smoking areas designated/marked.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any cigarette butts noticed in No Smoking areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments: _____

Housekeeping

Stairwells clear of combustible items.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furnace, hot water heater, and electrical panel areas clear of combustible items.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Work and public areas are clear of extension cords, boxes, equipment, or other tripping hazards.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Floor surfaces kept clear of oils, other fluids, or water.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stored items are not leaning or improperly supported; heavy items are not up high.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments: _____

Slip/Trip/Fall

Stair treads are in good condition; not worn, damaged or loose.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Handrails for all stairs/steps.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guardrails for all elevated platforms.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stair handrails are in good condition; not loose or broken.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Floor surfaces are even, with non-slip wax if applicable.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
All rugs are held down or have non-slip backing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any holes, pits or depressions are marked with tape, barricades, or guardrails.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wet floor signs are available and used.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments: _____

General Self Inspection Program

Public Safety

	Yes	No
Public areas kept clear of storage and supplies.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emergency lighting for public assembly areas in buildings.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Evacuation plans posted for public assembly areas in buildings.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public areas have necessary warning or directional signs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Construction work has barriers, covers, and markings.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Street and road signs noted in good condition, clear of obstructions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sidewalks smooth and even; no holes, no raised or broken areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments: _____

Employee Safety

Safety Meetings

Held in the department.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Meetings held ____ monthly ____ quarterly ____ other _____; documented	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Different topic each time.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Covers department safety rules.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Safety Rules

Rules specific for this department.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rules are written, posted in the department.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reviewed with new employees.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Work Conditions

Employees exposed to: ____ Heat ____ Cold ____ Rain/sleet/snow ____ Use of chemicals		
____ Noise ____ Work in confined spaces ____ Work in trenches		
____ Traffic ____ Blood/body fluids ____ Other _____		

Proper personal protective equipment available

Respirators, goggles, face shields, chemical gloves, traffic vests, appropriate clothing

Trench boxes/shoring for trenching, ear plugs/muffs, body armor (law enforcement)

Confined space equipment, harness, air testing equipment, ventilation equipment, tripod

Fire department turn-out gear, blood-borne pathogens kits

Personal protective equipment required to be worn.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Employees trained on proper use.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Equipment properly maintained.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shop equipment has proper guards to protect from pinch or caught-between type injuries.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chemicals used in the department.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MSDS sheets available; employees trained on hazards, proper use, proper PPE to use.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments: _____

Auto and Equipment

Seat belts provided.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Seat belts required to be used.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drivers noted wearing seat belts.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
All lights working including strobe lights, turn signals.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tires in good condition, tread, sidewalls.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass in good condition; not cracked, broken.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reflective tape, signs in good condition.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any periodic, documented, self-inspection of the vehicles/equipment.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Proper guards on mowers, other equipment.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments: _____

Safety Meeting Attendance Sign Up Sheet

City/County: _____

Date: _____

Department: _____

Topic: _____

Attendees:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Next meeting scheduled for _____

Safety Coordinator _____



CONTACTS

LET US KNOW HOW WE CAN HELP YOU.

LGRMS HOME OFFICE

Dan Beck

LGRMS Director
dbeck@lgrms.com
O: 678-686-6280
C: 404-558-1874

Shamilla Jordan

Office Manager
sjordan@lgrms.com
O: 678-686-6283
C: 404-623-8055

Kayla Frazier

Administrative Coordinator
kfrazier_teksys@lgrms.com
O: 678-686-6348

LAW ENFORCEMENT RISK CONTROL

Dennis Watts

Training, Communication, and
Public Safety Risk Manager
dwatts@lgrms.com
404-821-3974

Natalie Sellers

Sr. Law Enforcement Risk
Consultant
nsellers@lgrms.com
404-904-0074

David Trotter

Law Enforcement Risk Consultant
dtrotter@lgrms.com
404-295-4979

Griffin Attaberry

Public Safety Risk Consultant
gattaberry@lgrms.com
404-313-8853

Kaitlyn Wasner

Public Safety Risk Consultant
kwasners@lgrms.com
770-686-4782

RISK CONTROL

Steve Shields

Risk Control Manager
sshields@lgrms.com
404-416-3920

Chris Ryan

Sr. Risk Control Representative W.
Region
cryan@lgrms.com
229-942-2241

Vincent Scott

Risk Control Representative E Region
vscott@lgrms.com
404-698-9614

Weston Cox

Risk Control Representative S Region
wcox@lgrms.com
404-520-6646