

DEFENSIVE DRIVING ALERT

*Safe driving practices prevent
firetruck rollovers.*

MAKE SMART GOALS

Use these guidelines to
create goals that work. - p. 4

NEW OSHA RULES

Read the federal
agency's proposed heat
requirements. - p. 11

CONTINUING THE FIGHT

Georgia firefighter
takes daughter along
for the ride. - p. 8

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Cover photo by Jonathan Phillips Photography

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

Public Works Critical Training

HALF DAY | 8:00AM-12:30PM

Aug. 22 - Grovetown, GA

Personnel Liability Training

FULL DAY | 8:30AM-3:30PM

Sept. 10 - Tifton, GA

Sept. 26 - Macon, GA

Oct. 1 - Cartersville, GA

Law Enforcement Risk Specialist

FULL DAY | 8:30AM-4:00PM

Sept. 17 - Madison, GA

Sept. 19 - Cartersville, GA

Sept. 24 - Macon, GA

Sept. 26 - Garden City, GA

Safety Coordinator I

HALF DAY | 8:30AM-12:00PM Sept. 17 - Gainesville, GA

Aug. 27 - Macon, GA

Sept. 4 - Cartersville, GA

Safety Coordinator II

HALF DAY | 1:00PM-5:00PM Sept. 17 - Gainesville, GA

Aug. 27 - Macon, GA

Sept. 4 - Cartersville, GA

Safety Coordinator III

HALF DAY | 8:30AM-12:30PM Sept. 18 - Gainesville, GA

Aug. 28 - Macon, GA

Sept. 5 - Cartersville, GA

Safety Coordinator IV

HALF DAY | 1:00PM-5:00PM Sept. 18 - Gainesville, GA

Aug. 28 - Macon, GA

Sept. 5 - Cartersville, GA

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 August 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 at www.lgrms.com.

In This Issue

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. As part of that, our focus for workers and our local governments is defensive driving. Motor vehicle collisions and often the resulting injuries continue to be in the top category for losses and employee injury for local governments in Georgia. This issue of SHARE focuses on two areas, general defensive driving and a look at the causes of fire truck rollover accidents and tips for prevention. Since school is back in session for most districts, we also have an article focusing on back-to-school initiatives by Weston Cox, he

covers pedestrian safety, buses/emergency vehicles, and safety precautions near cross walks and road crossings.

It is still hot out there, so we continue to highlight keeping our workers safe in hot weather with an article by Chris Ryan.

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

We are also pleased to highlight one of our Georgia firefighters, Michele Ice, who was past state director for the firefighter cancer initiative. The article talks about Michele's daughter Brooke who is following in her mother's footsteps. We are proud of both.

We at LGRMS have some great training opportunities over the next few months. Personnel Liability and Law Enforcement Risk Specialist training. Check out our website and training calendar for dates and registration.

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*

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

CORRECTIVE ACTION AND SMART GOALS



DIRECTOR'S CORNER

By Dan Beck, LGRMS Director

Continuing my efforts to discuss the elements of a best practice incident investigation program, today's article will focus on Corrective Action Plan and Smart Goals. Once we have identified the root cause(s) of an incident, which we discussed in a few articles back, we need to define goals/actions that will best assist us in controlling those root causes.

Developing SMART goals for an incident investigation action plan is crucial for effectively managing workplace incidents, enhancing safety measures, and preventing future occurrences. By following the SMART criteria—Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound—organizations can ensure a systematic and goal-oriented approach towards incident investigation, leading to improved safety practices and a healthier work environment. Smartly crafted goals not only guide actions but also foster a culture of continuous improvement and proactive risk management.

Understanding SMART Goals

SMART is an acronym that stands for Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound. Each of these elements plays a vital role in crafting goals that are clear, feasible, and aligned with the overall objectives of incident investigation and workplace safety.

✕ — BEST PRACTICES SERIES

Read the other articles in Dan Beck's series about best practices in incident investigation:

- [Interim vs. Long-term Controls](#)
- [Hierarchy of Controls](#)
- [Investigation Form Template](#)

< [lgrms.com](#) >

1. **Specific:** The goals should be clear and unambiguous. They should define exactly what needs to be achieved, who is involved, where it will happen, and why it is important. For instance, a specific goal could be "Conduct thorough interviews with all eyewitnesses to gather comprehensive information about the incident."
2. **Measurable:** Goals must include criteria for measuring progress and success. This ensures that progress towards the goal can be objectively assessed. An example of a measurable goal is: "Complete the incident investigation report within 10 days of the incident occurrence."
3. **Achievable:** Goals should be realistic and attainable within the resources, constraints, and timeframe available. Setting overly ambitious



goals can lead to frustration and demotivation. An achievable goal could be: “Implement corrective actions identified in the investigation report within 30 days of its completion.”

4. **Relevant:** Goals should be relevant to the overall purpose of the incident investigation and aligned with the organization’s objectives for safety improvement. They should directly contribute to addressing the root causes of incidents. A relevant goal might be: “Develop and conduct specialized training sessions for relevant staff based on findings from the incident investigation.”
5. **Time-bound:** Goals should have a clearly defined timeframe or deadline. This creates a sense of urgency and helps in prioritizing actions. A time-bound goal could be: “Review and update the incident investigation procedure document by the end of the quarter.”

Examples of SMART Goals for an Incident Investigation Action Plan

- **Specific:** “Identify the primary root cause(s) of the incident by analyzing witness statements, CCTV footage, and equipment logs.”
- **Measurable:** “Reduce the frequency of similar incidents by 20% within six months of implementing the recommended actions.”
- **Achievable:** “Ensure that all personnel involved in incident investigations receive specialized training on root cause analysis techniques by end of year.”
- **Relevant:** “Implement changes in standard operating procedures based on findings from the incident investigation to prevent recurrence.”
- **Time-bound:** “Submit the final incident investigation report to the safety committee within 14 days of completing data collection.”

Implementing SMART Goals

To effectively implement SMART goals within an incident investigation action plan, consider the following steps:

- **Collaboration:** Involve all relevant stakeholders, including safety officers, managers, and frontline workers, in setting and reviewing SMART goals.
- **Clarity:** Ensure that everyone understands the goals, their role in achieving them, and the expected outcomes.
- **Monitoring and Feedback:** Regularly monitor progress towards goals and provide feedback to adjust strategies if necessary.
- **Documentation:** Document all SMART goals, progress updates, and outcomes to facilitate accountability and future reference.

Contact: Dan Beck, dbeck@lgrms.com

NOTES *from the* ROAD

BEST PRACTICES FOR SAFE TRAVELS



By Weston Cox
LGRMS Risk Control Representative

Back to School Initiatives

Pedestrian Safety, Buses/Emergency Vehicles, and Enhanced Safety Precautions near Road Crossings

Now that school is back in session, it's time to evaluate and adapt pedestrian, street, and school bus safety measures to ensure that your city, county, authority and community remain protected in evolving conditions.

Enhancing Safety Awareness for Pedestrian and Street Traffic:

To improve safety awareness regarding pedestrian and street traffic, local government leaders and employees should engage in regular safety meetings regarding these topics. Employees should receive regular updates on best practices for pedestrian safety, including the latest advancements in traffic control technology and review of trending claims related to accidents involving pedestrians.

This training should be complemented by active participation in community outreach programs that educate residents about safe practices and the importance of adhering to traffic laws. Developing partnerships with local schools, businesses, and civic organizations could also amplify these safety messages and foster a culture of vigilance.

Additionally, city and county leaders should leverage data-driven strategies to identify high-risk areas and implement targeted interventions, such as enhanced signage, crosswalk markings, and traffic calming measures, ensuring that safety initiatives are both proactive and responsive.

Photo: Parent escorting children across the road, Adobe Stock

Improving Safety Around School Buses and Emergency Vehicles:

Local government employees play a crucial role in bolstering safety around school buses and emergency vehicles through strategic planning and enforcement. Regular audits of school bus routes and emergency vehicle access points can help identify and address potential hazards. City and county leaders should work closely with school districts to ensure compliance with school bus safety laws, including the proper placement of “stop-arm” signage and the maintenance of clear visibility at bus stops.

Additionally, coordinating with emergency services to implement and communicate clear protocols for vehicle movement during emergencies will mitigate risks and improve response times. Public awareness campaigns, facilitated by local government entities, should highlight the importance of yielding to school buses and emergency vehicles, which will help to reinforce safe driving behavior across the community.

Addressing Safety Concerns for Children, Senior Citizens, and Wildlife Near Road Crossings:

To address safety concerns for children, senior citizens, and wildlife near road crossings, local government employees must adopt a holistic approach that combines infrastructure improvements with targeted educational efforts. Installing pedestrian-activated signals, improved crosswalks, and adequate lighting can significantly enhance visibility and safety for vulnerable populations. Special attention should be given to areas frequented by children and senior citizens, incorporating features like audible crossing signals and lower speed limits.

Additionally, addressing wildlife crossings, such as deer, requires strategic placement of warning signs and possibly fencing to reduce collisions. Employee safety meetings should be tailored to raise awareness about safe crossing practices and encourage drivers to remain vigilant, especially in areas known for wildlife activity.



Photo: Well-marked crosswalk, Adobe Stock



GEORGIA FIREFIGHTER TAKES DAUGHTER ALONG FOR THE RIDE

By International Association of Fire Fighters

Brooke Ice, a fire fighter and paramedic, is proudly continuing her family's legacy of service in firefighting as her mother, Michele, dedicates her post-career efforts to supporting those battling cancer.

Michele Ice retired from Cobb County Fire & Emergency Services five years ago, though she still turns on the radio to keep an ear out for her daughter, Brooke, a fire fighter and paramedic with the Cherokee Professional Fire Fighters Association, Local 4047.

Brooke Ice was raised around firefighting. Like her parents, her days and nights were dictated by balancing station shifts, sirens, and the call to serve.

"She didn't have a choice. My husband and I were both fire fighters, so when we were deployed for mutual aid calls for wildfires in South Georgia, we took Brooke with us," said Michele, who retired after 27 years on the job and is now the Georgia State Director for the Firefighter Cancer Support Network.

Stories abound of sons following their dads into the fire service, drawn to the excitement and honor of

protecting their communities. Lesser discussed are the women who have forged fire service careers that compelled their daughters to follow in their footsteps.

Michele joined the fire service on a dare. She was an aquatics instructor at a pool where fire fighters were training. Someone noticed her strength and challenged her to take the agility test, a hurdle many in the male-dominated field believed was too high for most women.

“I rocked the agility test and then passed all the written stuff. From there, being a fire fighter has been the best thing ever,” said Michele, who has always leaned into competitive challenges.

As a fire fighter daughter, Brooke did more than her share of ride-alongs, and became a junior explorer as a teen. Her earliest memories are of her grandfather caring for her between her parents’ shifts.

“I was a little apprehensive about Brooke becoming a fire fighter because I know how hard it is, but I was so proud of her when she finally made the decision,” Michele said. “She is just reaching for the stars, and that’s all I ever wanted her to do.

Though retired, Michele remains connected to the fire service through her cancer support work and even tunes into a radio her husband keeps at the house to see what kinds of calls Brooke might be getting.

Brooke has been a paramedic for the Cherokee County Fire Department and a member of Local 4047 for about eight years.

“I think that because of my parents, it never occurred to me that a woman could not be a fire fighter,” Brooke said.

Brooke is in the middle of her fire service career and is looking ahead at what could come next. She’s been taking classes toward a second career in nursing.



Photo: Michele and Brooke Ice

As far as advice for other women, Brooke says, do your best. “I used to worry about being the weakest on my crew, but I soon realized we all have different skills important to being a good fire fighter or paramedic,” she added.

Looking back on her early years, Brooke says she wasn’t fully prepared to process the stress of traumatic calls. “But I am seeing more fire fighters open up and be more willing to discuss stress, and I think this is a good development,” Brooke said.

She says the few women in her department, and more men, have begun opening up to discuss challenging issues like processing trauma. “They know I am just a phone call away, so I think we are building up a strong core of a support group,” said Brooke.

Michele added, “As you move along in your career and face all these traumatic calls, you end up with too much junk in your box, so this core group Brooke is talking about is huge.”

Visit iaff.org [Newsroom](#) for more articles and resources curated by the International Association of Fire Fighters.

Take a moment to exercise your brain and relieve stress by solving these fun safety puzzles! Answers on page 12.



DOUBLE PUZZLE

Unscramble the words to reveal a message.

CRKFUTURE

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LRVEOROL

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GKBNIRA

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PESDE

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CSUREV

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

WORD SEARCH

acclimate

hazard

measurable

safety

specific

achievable

heat

quart

school

timebound

bus

kids

relevant

shade

zone

LIABILITY BEAT

HELPING CITIES AND COUNTIES REDUCE PROPERTY AND LIABILITY RISK



New Heat Requirements

By Chris Ryan
LGRMS Sr. Risk Control Representative

Though Georgia cities and counties do not fall under OSHA regulations, the federal agency has issued an unofficial version of proposed heat safety requirements that should be followed by local government employees—particularly those who work outside. LGRMS recommends that these proposed requirements for Heat Injury and Illness Prevention in Outdoor and Indoor Work Settings be posted for any employer with 10 or more employees.

OSHA rules do not currently have specific heat safety requirements. Workers all over the country suffer from excessive heat stroke and heat exhaustion (if you don't know the difference, read [“Extreme Heat”](#) in the June/July issue of SHARE). An average of 40 U.S. workers die each year from heat exposure, and another 3,389 sustain heat-related illness or injury, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Something must be done to protect them.

This OSHA proposal is an important next step in the process to receive public input to craft a “win-win” final rule that protects workers while being practical and workable for employers.

Summary of New OSHA Heat Requirements

Click [here](#) to read the proposed requirements for

[Heat Injury and Illness Prevention in Outdoor and Indoor Work Settings](#).

When temperature/humidity exceeds 80° F:

- Monitor employees for heat stress
- Identifying heat hazards
- Provide water (1 quart per employee per hour)
- Provide shaded rest break areas
- Indoor work area controls
- Gradually introduce new or returning workers to heat
- Hazard alerts
- Maintenance of personal protective equipment for heat

When temperature/humidity exceeds 90° F:

- 15-minute paid rest break every two hours
- Observation for signs of heat illness (1 supervisor per 20 employees)
- Buddy system for coworkers to monitor each other
- Two-way communication for lone workers.

Employers would also have to place warning signs by indoor work areas where the “ambient temperatures” regularly exceed 120° F.



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.

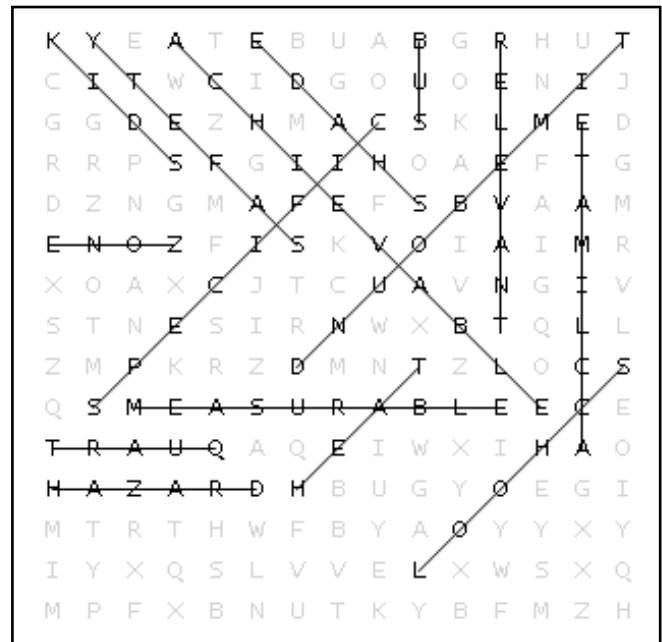
Theme Page

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.

WORD SEARCH ANSWER



DOUBLE PUZZLE

CRKFUTURE

F I R E T R U C K

LRVEOROL

R O L L O V E R

GKBNIRA

B R A K I N G

PESDE

S P E E D

CSUREV

C U R V E S

ITNOODSICN

C O N D I T I O N S

NTTASRSIRE

R E S T R A I N T S

GYATRIV

G R A V I T Y

T R A I N

T O

W I N .

SAFETY THEME

KEEPING OUR MEMBERS SAFE ON THE JOB AND AT HOME

Photo: Engine 31, West Jackson Fire by Jonathan Phillips Photography



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

Defensive Driving Alert: Firetruck Rollover Accidents

Nationally, fire truck rollovers are a significant concern. These incidents often result from a combination of high-speed driving, the urgent nature of emergency responses, and the inherent instability of large, heavy vehicles with high centers of gravity. These accidents not only put the lives of firefighters at risk but can also delay emergency responses, leading to greater harm to the public.

Increased awareness and improved safety protocols are needed to address this issue effectively.

In the past few years, Georgia has experienced multiple fire truck rollover accidents, some resulting in severe injury or death to firefighters. There are several notable incidents.

1. In February 2024, four Albany firefighters were involved in a rollover accident while responding to a call, fortunately avoiding severe injuries.
2. A July 2023 rollover in Upson County seriously injured two firefighters after their fire truck flipped while navigating a curve.
3. In June 2023, a Ware County Firefighter was killed in a rollover accident.
4. Two consecutive crashes in Social Circle in 2019.

Why did this happen?

Navigating sharp curves or turns: Many of the rollover incidents occurred when drivers were attempting to maneuver through tight curves at too great a speed.

Speed: Responding to emergencies often requires high-speed travel, which increases the risk of losing control, especially in large, top-heavy vehicles like fire trucks.

Road conditions: All roads can be hazardous. Urban areas tend to have high traffic volume, limited site distance, road repair or construction activity. Rural roads can be hazardous for heavy emergency vehicles due to limited visibility, minimal shoulder and less road space. For all roads, weather plays a significant role in fire truck rollovers. Slippery roads due to rain, snow, or ice can reduce traction, making it easier for these heavy vehicles to slide and tip over. Additionally, poor visibility during bad weather can contribute to driver errors.

Occupant Restraints: In many cases, the occupants were not wearing safety restraints or seat belts, which increases chance of ejection from the vehicle in any crash but particularly rollover crashes.

How do we prevent this?

To prevent such accidents, defensive driving techniques are crucial.

Speed Management: Maintain appropriate speeds, even during emergency responses, significantly reduces the risk of rollovers.

Curve Navigation: Reduce speed before entering curves and avoid sudden steering inputs to help prevent loss of control.

Understand the Vehicle's Dynamics: Recognize that fire trucks have a higher center of gravity, making them more prone to rollovers, especially in sharp turns or sudden maneuvers.

Anticipate Road Conditions: Always be aware of the road ahead, including potential hazards like tight curves or slippery surfaces.

Controlled Braking: Avoid sudden braking, which can destabilize the vehicle. Instead, brake gently and early when approaching turns or intersections.

Restraints: All occupants should wear restraint systems at all times.

Defensive Driving: The Fun of It

From Ryan Pietzsch, MA Program Technical
Advisor for driver safety National Safety Council
May 2024 Safety First Blog

The roads are far more dangerous since the COVID-19 pandemic because we've changed, and our driving behaviors have too.

Today, fewer people seem to be driving for fun. Everything has to be some sort of competition where you either win or you lose. If you feel like our roads are more dangerous since the COVID-19 pandemic, you are correct. In fact, they are drastically more dangerous. Deaths increased 11% in 2021 following an 8.3% increase in 2020. So, what's changed? We have, and our driving behaviors have too. Our society has moved from caring about our neighbors and fellow drivers to a society of don't lose at any cost. Unfortunately, too many Americans are losing. They are losing their lives on our roadways.

Driving doesn't have to be your primary job for you to receive a workplace injury on the roads. If you are reading this, you likely travel from worksite to worksite. Therefore, even though your primary work task may be something



Dangers of Drowsy Driving

ON THE ROAD



More than **1 out of 3** working Americans are sleep deprived

Losing 2 hours* of sleep is like having **3 beers**



Crashes are the **leading cause** of workplace deaths

21% of all fatal crashes may involve a drowsy driver



You are **3x** more likely to be in a car crash if you are fatigued

For more information, visit www.nsc.org/fatigue

*from a normal 8-hour sleep schedule



NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL | 1121 SPRING LAKE DRIVE | ITASCA, IL 60143-3201
(800) 723-3643 | nsc.org

0117 900010098 © 2017 National Safety Council

The Great Multitasking Lie



MYTH versus REALITY

MYTH '1 Drivers can multitask

REALITY

I'm good. How ya doing? Great.

The human brain cannot do two things at the same time – like watch tv and hold a phone conversation.



The same is true when driving and talking on your phone. The brain switches between the two tasks which **slows reaction time**.

BOTH THINKING TASKS



MYTH '2 Talking on a cell phone is just like speaking to a passenger

REALITY

Backseat drivers are good for you. Adult passengers help the driver and alert drivers to traffic problems.



MYTH '3 Speaking hands-free is safe to use while driving

REALITY

Drivers talking on cell phones can miss seeing up to 50% of their driving environments, including pedestrians and red lights.



MYTH '4 I only use my phone at stop lights so it's ok

REALITY

27 SECONDS

Even at stop lights, it is important to remain an attentive driver. For example, a recent AAA study shows that people are **distracted up to 27 seconds** after they finish sending a voice text.



MYTH '5 Voice-to-text is safe to do while driving

REALITY

It is actually still very distracting. You're not only mentally distracted, but you're visually distracted due to the common autocorrect errors.

Send text to Aunt Lisa

I miss you and hope to see you soon
Sending text to Amoré Pizza

Get more info: distracteddriving.nsc.org

Sources: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration | University Of Utah | The AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety | National Safety Council



other than driving, you are considered a fleet driver. Fleet drivers have a lot more at stake than driving for personal reasons. The company reputation, your employment status and your ability to do your job all depend on the behaviors that you choose when you are behind the wheel of a vehicle. Yet, when was the last time your employer provided you with some form of driver training? Many have told me that their employer has never provided them with driver training. We need to change that.

Roadway-related incidents are consistently one of the leading causes of work-related injury and death. In fact, until two years ago it was No. 1 for several decades. Only overdoses now exceed the number of fatalities in the workplace.

Defensive driving is more important now than ever before. There are six choices that every driver can make to improve their chances of survival on the roads. Those include:

1. Slow down
2. Choose a 3-second-plus following distance
3. Give 100% of your attention to the act of driving (don't drive distracted)
4. Don't drive impaired, while fatigued or under the influence of substances (alcohol, over-the-counter medications or illicit drugs)
5. Share the road and yield the right of way
6. Make safe and controlled turns

If you properly execute and choose these driving behaviors every trip, you will greatly decrease your likelihood of being involved in a collision. Having trouble holding yourself accountable?

Peruse the [nsc.org Safe Driving Collection](https://www.nsc.org/Safe-Driving-Collection) for topics and resources curated by the National Safety Council experts.



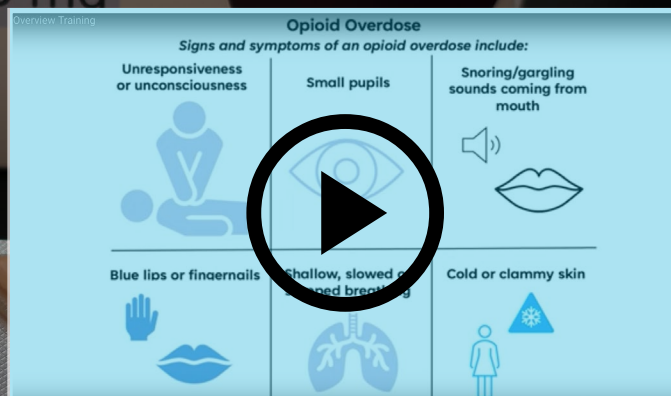
OPIOID OVERVIEW & NALOXONE TRAINING

This training video is presented by Tracy Hardy with the Georgia Department of Public Health (DPH), whose mission is to protect lives through healthcare, environmental health, epidemiology, communications, and other important areas.

The Opioid Overview and Naloxone Training video covers general information about opioids, routes of exposure, responding to overdoses and administering Naloxone.

“During 2021, 64 percent of drug overdoses in the United States involved a synthetic opioid. Fentanyl is largely driving these increases.”

— Georgia Department of Public Health, June 2024



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.

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