



GENERAL CONSTRUCTORS, INC.

"The Preferred Contractor"

YOUR SAFETY COMMITTEE

- Ed Bradshaw
- Brian Brunat
- Tim Docherty
- Bobby Kirk
- John McCarrell
- Bob Rangel
- Dan Ward
- Nancy Rigby

The General Safety

www.generalconstructors.com

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2017 Score

Recordables: 0
Last Recordable:
6/27/2016

338 Days Since last
incident (through
May)

Hours worked YTD:
63,816.5 (through
June 4th)

2017 TRIR: 0
2016 TRIR: 5.2

- Zero lost time injuries per year
- EMR less than .80
- Incident rate less than 2.0

General Constructors is committed to a safety process that eliminates workplace accidents and injuries by actively educating and engaging our Co-workers in the identification, prevention and correction of unsafe conditions and risky behaviors on our projects.

BLOOD SPILL CLEAN-UP

Though there are few certainties in life, most of us can agree to one universal inevitability: accidents happen. Whether it's at home or work, you may need to manage a situation that requires careful attention--including the cleaning up of chemicals and bodily fluids. One of the most potentially hazardous substances to clean up is blood.

Priority should be given to cleaning up a blood spill when it happens. Workers can be at risk of being exposed to blood borne pathogens such as Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C and HIV/AIDS. Hepatitis B virus can survive for at least one week in dried blood. Always assume the blood is infected with a dangerous disease and have the right cleanup equipment and use it properly.

Prepare a Blood Spill Kit

1. Household bleach
2. Spray bottle with clear markings to be able to quickly mix, 1 part household bleach with 9 parts clean water
3. Disposable gloves (e.g., rubber, latex, PVC)
4. Goggles or face shield
5. Sealable plastic bags (commercial garbage bags may be used)
6. Disinfectant wipes
7. Paper towels



Follow this procedure:

Prior to beginning any clean-up, put on a pair of gloves from the kit.

- Make a fresh mix of 1 part household bleach and 9 parts clean water in a spray bottle.
- Place any bleached material, gloves and other disposable materials into a sealable plastic bag, and properly dispose in a sealed container.
- Wash your hands after assisting in any blood spill cleanup. Disinfectant wipes may be used until you have access to hand-washing facilities.

For re-usable equipment:

- Spray the bleach solution on the affected equipment, and use paper towels to clean the spill.
- Use fresh water to remove bleach residue from reusable equipment after it has air-dried.

For floor spills:

- Use paper towels to cover the spill.
- Spray the bleach solution on the covered spill area, moving from the outside edges of the spill inward. Use additional paper towels to wipe up the bleached material.
- It may be necessary to use a scrub brush on a hard surface like concrete.
- After this initial spill cleanup, re-spray the affected area with 10 percent bleach solution and let it air dry.

Blood Spills Outdoors:

Blood spills outdoors present a unique set of challenges. Cleaning bodily fluid spills from dirt or grass is difficult. The area should still be disinfected as completely as possible with some form of disinfectant (like bleach) and then thoroughly rinsed with water.

Winners of the Incentive Program in May Include:

Adam Pairrett, Troy Conner, Jeff Kaczinski, Brian Hayes, Phil Shannon, Jason Woodford, John McCarrell, Caleb King, Bob Kirk, Kevin Krause, Tony Bopes, Josh Francis, Jason Schnell, Brian Brunat, Gary Cameron, Irv Foltz, Josh Imborek, Phil Visser, Matt Michel, and Bobby Kirk

Congratulations!