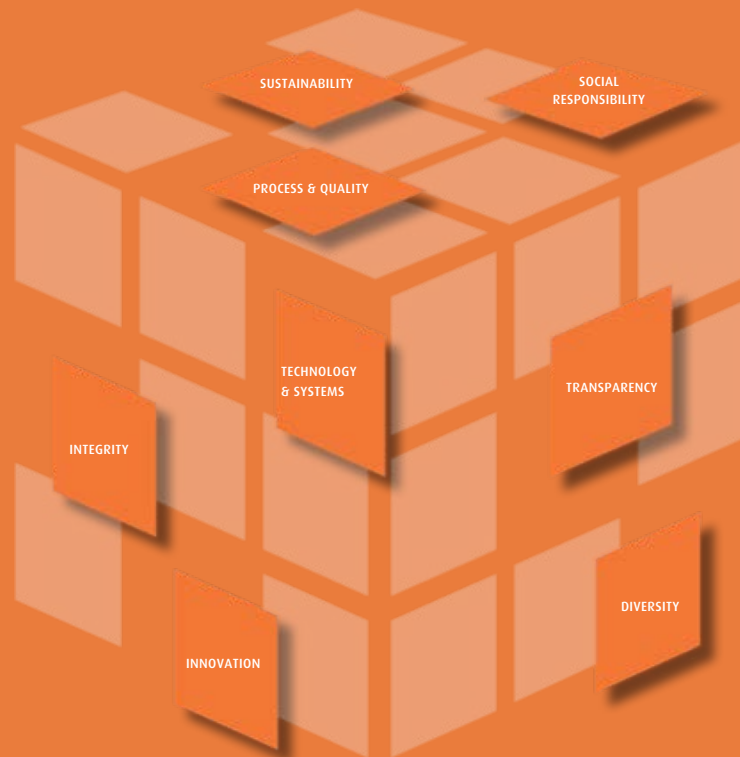


Cuts & Lacerations



This module is about Cuts & Lacerations prevention.

During this module you will answer a Quick Quiz to help you review and test your understanding; this is not scored.

There is also a short Final Quiz in addition to this module, which will be scored. It is necessary to pass with a score of 80% or better to receive credit for this module.

This module takes 20 minutes to complete.

All employees are expected to:

- a) Comply with all specific safety, instructions, operating procedures, posted signs, instructions given by your supervisor and job site safety rules.
- b) Wear the personal protective equipment prescribed by posted signs, established operating procedures, written instructions, work permits, and rules listed below. Also, you are required to wear any additional equipment, specified by your supervisor or the job site's safety department for a particular job.
- c) Know the location and proper use of fire extinguishers, safety showers, eyewash stations, and other safety equipment in your work area.



All employees are expected to:

- d) Use a common sense approach to any potentially hazardous job. Any questions or comments concerning safety practices or specific unsafe conditions or if conditions arise which make it unsafe to perform your assigned job, stop and immediately notify your supervisor. Employees are not expected to be proficient in first aid, but if they witness a fellow worker in an accident or other health-affecting incident, they are required to notify their supervisor or manager immediately.
- e) Hand protection is required for all Atalian employees because of the cuts & lacerations hazard potential.
- f) First aid providers are to have special certification training provided by the American Red Cross, National Safety Council or equivalent.
- g) Immediately report any injury (on or off the job) no matter how minor, to your immediate supervisor or manager.

If conditions arise which make it unsafe to perform your assigned job,

- A. Go home immediately
- B. Tell your co-worker and continue working
- C. Continue working and tell your supervisor or manager when they are available
- D. Stop and immediately notify your supervisor or manager

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- B. Tell your co-worker and continue working
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Being inattentive, not using safe procedures when handling sharp objects, or not wearing the correct personal protective equipment (PPE) can contribute to receiving cuts and lacerations both on and off the job.

One of the best ways to avoid a cut or laceration is to wear the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). Wearing PPE can prevent cuts and lacerations or at the very least minimize them if they should occur.



Managers should use the chart below to determine the proper gloves to use for the job tasks.

Level	Gram weight cut level needed to cut through material with a 20mm blade
A0	<200 g Assembly, Maintenance, Material Handling, and Shipping and Receiving
A1	>= 200 g Assembly, Appliance Manufacturing, Automotive, Construction, Maintenance, Material Handling, and Metal Handling
A2	>= 500 g Assembly, Appliance Manufacturing, Automotive, Construction, Maintenance, Material Handling, and Metal Handling
A3	>= 1,000 g Assembly, Appliance Manufacturing, Automotive, Construction, Maintenance, Material Handling, and Metal Handling
A4	>= 1,500 g Appliance Manufacturing, Automotive, Construction, Glass Handling, Machining, Metal Handling, Metal Stamping and Paper Production
A5	>= 2,200 g Appliance Manufacturing, Automotive, Construction, Glass Handling, Machining, Metal Handling, Metal Stamping and Paper Production
A6	>= 3,000 g Appliance Manufacturing, Automotive, Construction, Glass Handling, Machining, Metal Handling, Metal Stamping and Paper Production
A7	>= 4,000 g Assembly or movement of large, bulky or heavy objects with sharp edges. Also recommended for Assembly or movement of items that are difficult to grip
A8	>= 5,000 g Assembly or movement of large, bulky or heavy objects with sharp edges. Also recommended for Assembly or movement of items that are difficult to grip
A9	>= 6,000 g Assembly or movement of large, bulky or heavy objects with sharp edges. Also recommended for Assembly or movement of items that are difficult to grip

Common types of hand injuries include cuts, lacerations, burns, chemical injuries and exposure to bloodborne pathogens.

- **Janitorial** employees are to wear latex (or equivalent) gloves for BBP/infection control at all times to mitigate exposure to chemicals and bloodborne pathogens.
- **Day porters** are required to have leather work gloves for handling certain materials (i.e. moving empty pallets, etc.)
- **Industrial laborers** must wear approved leather work gloves at all times while working. In certain cases heat resistant and sharp metal handling gloves may be required. Workers need to have a glove with A3 protection and use gloves with a PR coating made with a nylon material.
- **Mechanical Service** employees must wear plastic or rubber coated gloves when working with solvents or chemically treated materials.
- De-electrically tested rubber gloves are to be worn on all **power line work**.
- **All employees** must wash their hands immediately after removing gloves once the work is completed.

In the event of glass breakage, the safe way to collect the glass is with pieces of cardboard, heavy paper, or dustpan and brush but **never with bare hands**.

Far too frequently, housekeepers, custodians and others are punctured or cut by improperly disposed of needles and/or broken glass. This, of course, exposes them to whatever infectious material may have been on the glass or needle. For this reason, it is especially important to handle and dispose of all sharp objects carefully in order to protect yourself as well as others.

- Barrier devices, such as a broom or shovel should always be used when cleaning up broken glass.
- Cleanup of any bodily fluid is only to be done by trained personnel within Atalian.
- Always use mechanical means such as tongs, forceps, or a brush and a dust pan to pick up contaminated broken glassware.
- **Never pick up broken glass with your hands** even if gloves are worn.
- For broken glass containers with liquids, an ordinary long-range rubber squeegee or broom used with a dustpan provides the safest removal.

Glass Containment

- Cloth napkins, cloth towels, sponges or ordinary mops should not be used for clean up because they can harbor tiny glass particles.
- Until the glass breakage can be cleaned up, a warning sign should be posted in the area to alert others of the danger.
- A package containing broken glass should not be placed inside a waste basket or garbage can where it might injure others.
- Broken and discarded glassware should always be separated from other waste to prevent serious injury, especially if it is contaminated with hazardous material. It should be placed alongside the garbage can and clearly marked.



Another way to avoid cuts and lacerations is to ensure machine guards are in place and not to allow body parts to be in a position where they can contact sharp edges or blades on machinery.

Cuts and lacerations are not only painful but could take up to two weeks to heal. Take the time to prevent cuts and lacerations both on and off the job, and also to remind your co-workers of proper prevention methods if you see them doing something that could result in a cut or laceration.



If you use a knife or blade during work:

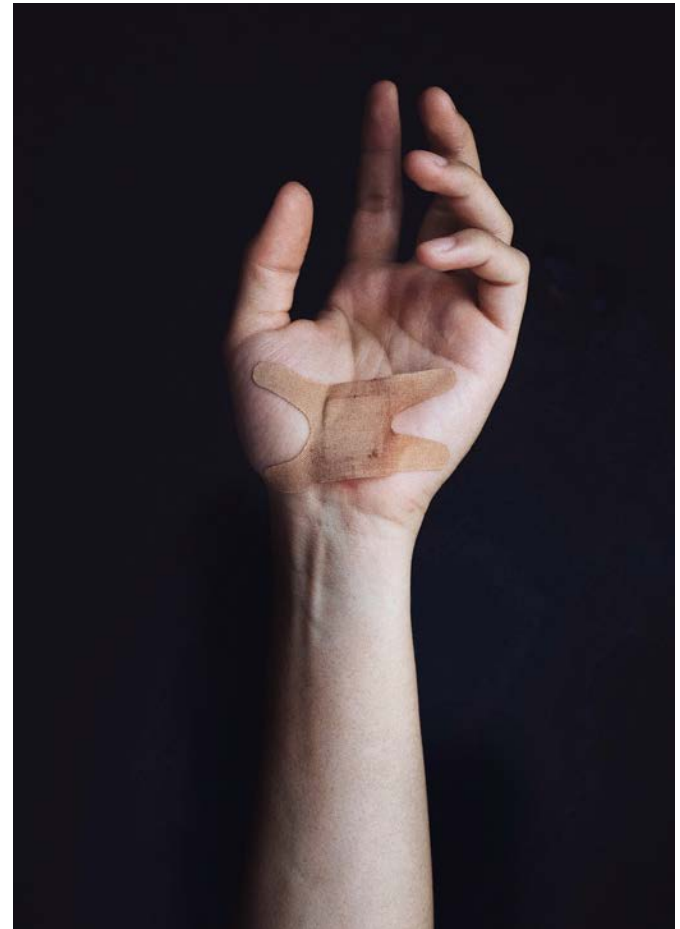
- Wear the proper personal protective equipment:
 - including eye protection
 - Cotton, canvas or leather gloves
 - long sleeves
- Be sure to use the proper tool for the job you are performing
- Keep your work area clear of clutter
- Use a sharp blade. A dull blade increases the risk of injury
- Never leave an exposed blade unattended; use self-retracting cutting blades
- Always cut away from the body.
- Cut with even pressure.



Follow the safety protocol for your client site, but then always call your mobile triage company. (Example: Coventry, Medcor, Travelers, etc.)

Call Triage:

- Should any cut or lacerations occur
- Pain, swelling, redness, drainage, or bleeding increases in the wound area.
- You develop signs of infection: headache, muscle aches, dizziness or a general ill feeling and fever.



Congratulations!
You've completed the Cuts and Lacerations module.
Click [here](#) and take the final quiz.