

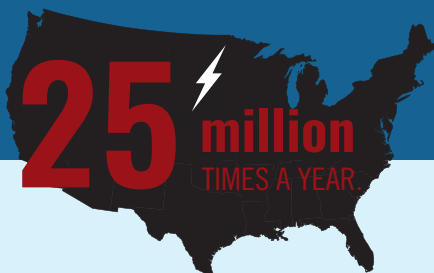
SAFETY TIPS

LIGHTNING FIREWORKS GRILLING OIL RIGS

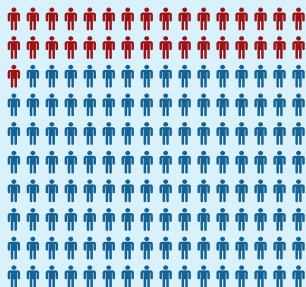


JOSEPH M. STILL
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LIGHTNING STRIKES IN THE UNITED STATES



Most lightning occurs in the summer, but people can be struck at any time of year.



Since 2004, lightning has killed 33 people per year and injured 234 people per year.

Since 1959, 4022 people have been killed by lightning strikes in the US.

SOURCES: NATIONAL OCEANIC + ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION • KHOU

TIPS TO STAY SAFE FROM LIGHTNING:

- + If you are close enough to the storm to hear thunder, you are close enough to get struck by lightning.
- + Safe shelters include homes, large buildings, or hard-topped vehicles. Never use tall trees as a shelter or stay in open water if you hear thunder.
- + If you are indoors, avoid using water, electronic equipment and corded telephones. Stay away from windows and doors.
- + If no shelter is available, do not lie down on the ground. Instead, crouch as low and tight as you can.

What if someone is struck by lightning?

- + Call 911.
- + Check their vital signs immediately.
- + Start CPR, if needed.

THERE IS A
1/12,000
CHANCE YOU'LL BE STRUCK BY
LIGHTNING
IN YOUR LIFETIME.

THE AVERAGE CURRENT
OF A LIGHTNING BOLT IS

30K
AMPS

EACH YEAR, THE UNITED STATES AVERAGES **33** DEATHS
AND AN ESTIMATED **297** INJURIES DUE TO LIGHTNING.

FOUR TYPES OF LIGHTNING STRIKES:

direct strike: Occurs when lightning strikes a person directly. Although not common, these kinds of strikes are the most deadly.

side flash: Occurs when an object is struck and the lightning "jumps" to a person.

ground current: Occurs when lightning is conducted through an object and electrocutes objects or people nearby.

conduction: Occurs when a person is touching an item that has been struck.



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SIMPLE TIPS TO STAY SAFE WITH FIREWORKS

- + Light fireworks one at a time in a designated area, away from dry grass, homes and children.
- + Fireworks should never be fired indoors.
- + Designate someone as the safety person, someone as the “shooter” and someone to be in charge of keeping children clear of the “shooting” area.
- + Make sure the “shooter” is not wearing loose clothing that could ignite, and follows all directions on the fireworks label. If the device does not have a warning and/or instructions label, do not fire it.
- + Never stand over an item that does not fire.
- + Never throw fireworks. A malfunctioning fuse could cause the item to go off in your hand.
- + Get a flashlight to light the area so the “shooter” can see what he or she is doing.
- + Ensure a fire extinguisher, hose or bucket or water is nearby just in case there is an accident.
- + Keep pets and animals away as they may be frightened by the noise.

GRILL

FOR CHARCOAL GRILLS

- + Make sure it is on a level, stable surface. Use lighter fluid sparingly, and store the lighter fluid container far away from the grill. Never use gasoline to start a grill. When you are finished grilling, dispose of hot coals properly by dousing them with water and stirring the ashes.

FOR GAS GRILLS

- + Check gas lines to make sure they are not clogged, and replace any nicked or scratched connectors before cooking. Always shut off propane tank valve when not in use. Never use a match to check for leaks. Keep gas hoses as far away from grease and hot surfaces as possible.

GENERAL TIPS FOR ALL GRILLS

- + Never use a grill indoors.
- + Keep grills at least 10 feet away from buildings or bushes.
- + Never start a grill with the lid closed, as trapped gas or fumes could cause an explosion.
- + Use utensils with long handles to stay clear of the fire.
- + Utility/Barbeque lighters are not safe for children and should not be left outdoors where the elements may weaken or damage the plastic.
- + Always follow manufacturers’ instructions when operating a grill.

IF SOMEONE DOES GET BURNED:

OIL RIG SAFETY TIPS

- + Stop the burning process using low-pressure water.
- + Provide first aid measures as needed (CPR as indicated).
- + Treat or prevent shock
- + Control bleeding (burns don’t bleed –if it is present there is another cause)
- + Have someone call 911.
- + Keep the victim warm using blankets.
- + Stay with the victim until help arrives.

ACCORDING TO THE US CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

FROM 2003-2006

7% OF ALL FATALITIES AMONG OIL WORKERS were attributed to **FIRES**.

9% OF ALL FATALITIES AMONG OIL WORKERS were attributed to **EXPLOSIONS**.

