



Sentinel
Restaurant
Association

SAFETY NEWSLETTER

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Training Young Workers



According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the food services industry is the top employer of teenagers. One study found that 56 percent of young workers polled said they had received no safety training whatsoever before being assigned a new task.

10 Hazards Young Workers Should Know

1. Foodborne illnesses

Frequent hand washing, especially after using the bathroom or handling raw foods such as poultry, can prevent the spread of illness.

2. Slips, trips and falls

Floors must be kept clean and dry and appropriate slip-resistant footwear must be worn. Never carry a load so large that it blocks your vision.

3. Chemicals

Never mix bleach with ammonia; deadly chlorine gas may be released. Know what personal protective equipment you should be using. Always read labels and follow instructions.

4. Strains/Sprains

Never carry more than you can handle comfortably. Ask for help in lifting tables and other heavy objects. Repetitive reaching across tables to place or retrieve dishes can cause pain and muscle strain.

5. Electrocutition

Don't go near an electrical appliance or outlet while standing on a wet floor. Never handle plugs with wet hands. If a cord is frayed or cracked, don't use an appliance. Tell your supervisor. Never go near a person who has received an electrical shock until the power has been shut off.

6. Burns

Avoid exposure to steam. Let hot dishes cool before touching. Check sink water temperatures before plunging hands into water.

7. Cuts

When cutting food, ensure that your fingers aren't in the way if the knife slips. Cut away from your body. Never use fingers to pick up broken glass. Sweep it up. Don't compress a trash bag with your hands or body. It

may contain items that could cut you. If you find a discarded needle, don't touch it. Tell your supervisor.

8. Workplace violence

Ensure back doors to restaurants are kept locked. Know your state or provincial laws regarding how late you can work and whether you should be working alone.

9. Cooking

Know the laws regarding minimum ages for being allowed to work as a cook. Be careful around hot oil. Use correct grease temperature and level. Wear aprons and protective clothing. Know how to extinguish a grease fire (never use water!) Don't reach over hot surfaces.

10. Heat illnesses

Working in a high-temperature restaurant without air conditioning in the dead of summer can cause life-threatening heat stroke. Wear cool clothing, take cool-down breaks and drink plenty of water.

Remember: Teenagers don't necessarily know or recognize workplace dangers.

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Tips for Conducting an Injury/Illness Investigation

NOTE: Every employer in California is required to **immediately report (within 8 hours) any serious injury** or illness, or death of an employee which occurs in a place of employment or in connection with any employment to the nearest Cal/OSHA office (California Code of Regulations Title 8, Section 342).

Reportable serious injuries or illnesses include inpatient hospitalization for a period in excess of 24 hours for other than medical observation or in which an employee suffers a loss of any member of the body or suffers any serious degree of permanent disfigurement.

The **purpose** of an investigation is to find the root cause of the injury or illness so the hazard or practice can be rectified to **prevent further occurrences**. It is **not to create blame**.

Visit the scene as soon as possible following an injury or illness. You will be able to obtain facts while they are fresh, interview witnesses before they forget important details, and provide calm and order following the situation.

Interview the injured worker, if possible. "Walk" the injured through a mock re-enactment. This will give you his/her perspective of the factors that led to the injury or illness.

Talk with everyone who has knowledge of the injury or illness, even if they didn't witness it. Interview everyone privately, one at a time (people's recollection can be influenced and/or

changed by other witnesses' accounts). Whenever facts seem unclear, or there is an element of controversy surrounding the accident, consider taking signed statements.

Document details graphically. Take videos, photos, diagram or sketch the scene, and take measurements when appropriate. When a third party appears to be involved, retain evidence. Get the names of involved individuals, addresses, phone numbers, license and insurance information.

Focus on the root causes. Don't jump to conclusions. Try to answer the following questions:

What happened?

How did it happen?

How it could have been prevented?

Was there an unsafe act?

Determine what caused the incident itself, not just the injury.

Had proper training been given or controls in place on that topic?

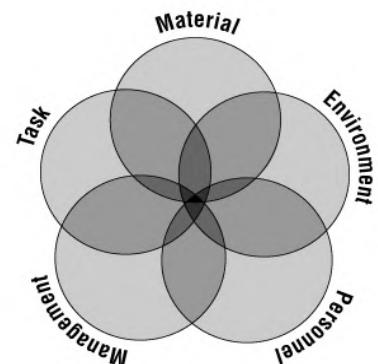
Discuss ideas for prevention with management and interested persons. Two types of controls include:

Administrative controls: Examples are job rotation, enforced rest breaks, stretch breaks, additional training, re-writing policy, enforcing current policy, transfer to another position, restricting work activities.

Physical Controls: Examples are

using slip-resistant shoes, installing guards around equipment (mixers, slicers, etc.), installing better flooring and/or mats, providing carts and hand trucks for material handling, etc.

Follow up with corrective action. Make it visible so everyone is aware of the outcome. This demonstrates your commitment and enhances moral when corrective action is done to improve safety for everyone.



Fryer Safety - Discarding Used Cooking Oil

Rita, the 27-year-old Shift Manager, had worked at the restaurant for three years. She liked her work and tried to do the best possible job. She arrived at 5 a.m. to find out that two of her employees had called in sick; she would have to operate her shift short-handed again. The fryer oil had to be changed, and Rita knew the company procedure for doing it. She attached the drain extension and allowed the hot oil to dispense into the collection pot, which was also used to cook beans. She waited about an hour for the oil to cool, but she wanted to get the job done sooner. While trying to carry the 50-pound pot outside, she slipped, and the 360-degree oil spilled over her body, causing severe burns.

As with most accidents, this one has numerous root causes. Some involved procedures, some equipment and some conditions. Discarding used cooking oil can, of course, be done safely, but management must emphasize to employees that this is a very hazardous activity and that they must follow proper procedures exactly.

Some considerations for discarding used cooking oil are presented below.

Consider replacing older deep fat fryer models with newer models that have exhaust vents in closer proximity to the fryer, built-in grease filters, improved grease-disposal systems, automatic food-lowering devices, and vat covers.

Use the appropriate quality oil for your fryer. Some employers have found that using higher quality oils reduces the amount of splashing during deep frying.

Provide the proper collection equipment and ensure it will hold the entire contents. It is better to use a shuttle device with wheels designed for this operation. If you use a pot or a pan, it should be an appropriate height so that it fits under the drain extension without having to be tipped when removed and sits flat on the floor. A pot or pan should also have four handles so that each of the two employees carrying it will have two points of contact to improve stability during transportation and pouring. An enclosure lid should be secured to the pot/pan to prevent splashes and spills during transportation.

Provide a cart that is in good condition. The drain pot/pan should be securely transported on a low-profile cart equipped with a

raised handle so that the employee's contact with it is at waist level. Using a cart eliminates much of the manual handling of the drain pan.

Provide and require use of appropriate personal protective equipment. Employees should wear impervious gloves, an impervious apron and a full face shield during all phases of the transfer process.

Let it cool. The oil should be allowed to cool for at least 12 hours in the drain pan before it is transported.

The transportation process should be a team effort and requires two employees.

Clear the way. Inspect the entire transportation route to be sure that there are no obstacles to hinder the operation.

Consider alternate disposal methods. Check with your cooking oil disposal company for alternative disposal methods such as a closed, direct pump system that will eliminate the need for any manual handling of used oil.





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