TAILGATE/TOOLBOX SAFETY TRAINING

Safety Services Company-Safety Meeting Division, PO Box 6408 Yuma, AZ 85366-6408 Toll Free (866) 204-4786

((SAFETY SERVICES
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Job Name:			Job Site Location:
Date:	_Start Time:	Finish Time:	Foreman/Supervisor:

Topic 284: Avoiding the Common Cold

<u>Introductions:</u> The flu and cold season is again upon us. What is the Common Cold? More than 200 viruses are responsible for the misery attributed to the Common Cold. With no cure in sight, people spend billions of dollars every year trying to relieve cold symptoms. The Common Cold is an infection of the head and chest, caused by a virus. It can affect your nose, throat, sinuses, ears, and vocal cords. It is the most frequently occurring human illness and can be avoided by simply using good techniques of personal hygiene, sanitation, and good housekeeping.

How does the Common Cold occur?

- Colds are not caused by cold weather.
- Some factors may include excessive fatigue and emotional distress.
- The virus is transmitted from person to person by direct physical contact (or by touching your face after direct contact), or by indirect contact (such as sharing food, drinks, or other utensils).
- Cold viruses are spread easily from person to person in infected droplets that are placed in the air by sneezing and coughing, which are then breathed in.
- These viruses are mainly spread by direct contact with infected secretions carried on the fingers.

What are the signs of a cold?

- 1 to 3 days after infection, symptoms start with a sore throat, some weakness, congestion, and scratchy eyes.
- Sneezing, runny nose, headache, chills, and a mild fever may follow.
- These symptoms may last up to 10 days. It is normally not necessary to stop working.

How should a Common Cold be treated?

- A person with a cold should stay warm and comfortable and try to avoid spreading the infection to others.
- Stop smoking while ill with a cold.
- Drink plenty of fluids to help flush out your system.
- You can usually take care of yourself without visiting a doctor.
- For a runny nose, take antihistamines; however, they can cause drowsiness and make you feel sluggish when driving, operating equipment, or while engaged in operations requiring alertness.
- For a sore throat, use cough drops or gargle with warm salt water.
- For coughing and congestion, take cough syrup.

- For headaches, fever, and aching take aspirin, Tylenol, or ibuprofen.
- Nasal sprays work so fast and so well that people tend to use them beyond the 3 day limit listed on the label. Avoid extended use of sprays because it could lead to dependency.
- Do not take antibiotics for a cold! They should only be used if bacterial infection also develops.
- Do not take more than the recommended doses of these medications.
- More is not better, and harmful effects may occur.

Occasionally a cold or cough may be a sign of a more serious condition. A doctor should be consulted if symptoms linger for more than a week, especially if chest pain develops, or a cough produces dark sputum. Fever and pain are unlikely to accompany a Common Cold and may indicate influenza or a bacterial infection.

These symptoms indicate a virus that is not a cold:

- If you experience high fever not relieved by aspirin, Tylenol or ibuprofena
- If you have a persistent severe sore throat or your throat has white spots.
- If you have chest pain or difficulty breathing.

How can you prevent catching a cold?

- The best preventive measures involve good hygiene.
- Because many cold viruses are spread by contact with infected secretions, frequent hand washing, careful disposal of used tissue, and cleaning items and surfaces can help reduce the spread.

To avoid passing the virus to others:

- Again, the practice of good hygiene is important.
- Cover your mouth and nose (preferably with tissue) when you cough or sneeze.

Do not share food, drinks, or drinking/eating utensils.

If you have a temperature of 101 degrees

or higher that lasts more than two days.

- Was distant and a sum from the same from
- Keep dirty hands away from your face.
- Avoid close contact with others who are infected.
- Use antibacterial soap or disinfectant frequently.
- Avoid spitting on the ground.
- Thoroughly clean and disinfect frequently touched areas
- Most importantly, keep your hands clean!

<u>Conclusion</u>: Although the cure for the Common Cold has yet to be discovered, there are measures that can be taken to avoid catching one in the first place. Follow these tips to help avoid the discomfort from needlessly catching and spreading of the Common Cold!

edlessly catching and spreading Work Site Review

Work-Site Hazards and Safety Sugg Personnel Safety Violations:	gestions:		
Employee Signatures:	(My signature attests and verifies my understanding of and agreement to comply with, all company safety polici and regulations, and that I have not suffered, experienced, or sustained any recent job-related injury or illness.		

Foreman/Supervisor's Signature:_

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Nombre	e de Trabajo:	Localidad del sitio de trabajo:			
Fecha:	Tiempo Empezaron: Tie	mpo Terminaron: Supervisor:			
		Evitando El Resfriado			
atribuida una infec mas frec	acción: La temporada de el gripe y resfriado esta de nueva al resfriado. Sin cura en vista, gente gasta miles de micción de la cabeza y pecho, causado por el virus. Puede quente ocurre y puede ser evitado por simplemente usar b	o sobre nosotros. ¿Qué es el resfriado? Más de 200 virus son resones de dólares cada año tratando de aliviar los síntomas del rectar tu nariz, garganta, senos, oídos, y cuerdas vocales. Es la enas técnicas de higiene personal, saneamiento, y buenas tareas	resfriado. El resfriado e enfermedad humana qu		
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	on las señales de un resfriado?	con infectado secreciones cargados en los	acdos.		
DEE			itados.		
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■ U ■ Pa	ebe muchos fluidos para ayudar limpiar tu sistema del cu sualmente puedes cuidarte sin visitar un doctor. ara nariz que gotea, toma antihistamínicos; sin embargo, ueden causar somnolencias y hacerte sentir perezoso cua onducir, operando equipo, o mientras empleado en opera	usarlos por mas de los tres días sugerido el extendido uso de vaporizadores porque pu dependencias.	n el marbete. Evita eden causar		
■ Pa	ue requieren vigilancia. ara la garganta dolorida, use pastillas e tos o gárgara con agua tibia y sal.	solamente si ocurre infección bacterial. No tomes mas de lo recomendado dosis de Más no es major y degino efectos pueden			
		Más no es mejor, y dañino efectos pueden ión más seria. Un doctor debe ser consultado si síntomas duran			
especialr indicar in	mente si desarrolla dolor del pecho, o la tos produce e nfluencia o un infección bacterial.	sputos oscuros. Fiebre y dolor improbablemente acompañaran	un resfriado y puede		
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■ Si	i tienes severo dolor persistente de garganta tu garganta tiene manchas blancas. puedes prevenir contagiar resfriado?	Si tienes temperatura de 101 grados o más alto que dura por más de dos días.	R		
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■ Pe	orque muchos virus de resfriado son esparramadas por co				
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	tículos y superficies pueden ayudar reducir esparramánd itar pasando el virus a otros:	10.			
D C	de nuevo, la práctica de bueno higiene es importante. dubre tu boca y nariz (preferible con añuelito) cuando toses o estornudas.	Evita escupiendo en la tierra. Frecuentemente limpia y desinfecta compl. Más importante, ¡mantenga sus manos lim			
Conclus	sión: Aunque la cura para el Resfriado Común no ha s	do descubierta, hay medidas que pueden ser tomadas para ev modidad de contagio y esparramando el <i>Resfriado Común</i> .			
	Revisió s del sitio de trabajo y sugerencias de seguridad: ones de Seguridad del Personal:	ı del Sitio de Trabajo			
		uifica mi companión de u conformidad a contan con toda utilizar u			
		rifica mi comprensión de y conformidad a acatar con todas pólizas y i ido, experimentado, o sostenido cualquier lesión o enfermedad relaci			