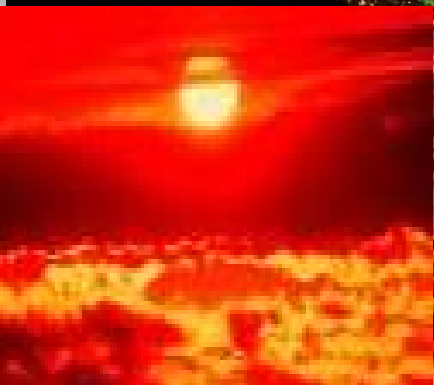
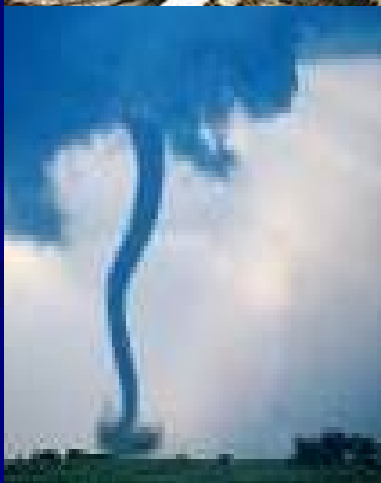
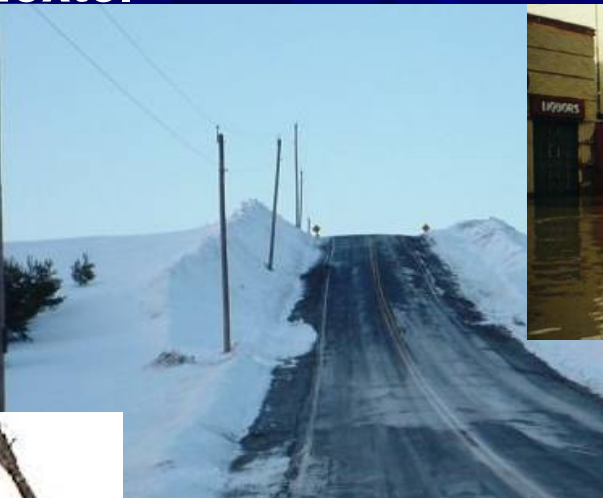




Natural Hazards

Chuck Slagle – Sprint Nextel



Mission and Scope

-  The mission of the sub-committee is to develop informational resources (fact sheets and checklists) for natural hazard awareness.
-  The scope of the sub-committee is Natural Hazard exposures to telecommunication employees.

Sub-Committee Members

- Chuck Slagle, Sprint Nextel – Chair
- Art Farmer, Cincinnati Bell
- Marshal Berry, Bell South
- Kathy Turner, Bell South
- Vic Weaver, Alltel
- Jay Van Zant, ATT
- Chris McCune, Qwest
- Eric Allgaier, Sprint Nextel
- Al Hilbert, ATT

Deliverables

- ☁ The committee discussed a wide variety of approaches and settled on fact sheets related to employee safety in natural hazards followed by appropriate hazard check lists.

2006 Topics



- Hantavirus
- Electrical Safety after a disaster
- Working in and around water
- Gas & Diesel DOT transportation requirements
- West Nile Virus
- Lyme Disease
- Building Re-entry checklist
- Safety equipment for a safety professional deployed in a disaster
- PPE for Natural Hazards
- Poisonous Plants
- Insects/Spiders

Standardized Format

- NTSP Logo
- Topic, picture and sub-heading
- Body with pictures and sub-sections to illustrate or make key points
- Legal disclaimer
- Page and revision date



Landslide Hazards



A Fact Sheet prepared by the National Telecommunications Safety Panel

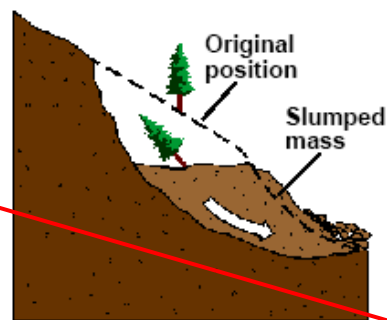
Introduction

Landslides are a serious geologic hazard common to almost every state in the United States. They include fast-moving debris flows, slow-moving landslides, and a variety of flows and slides initiating from volcanoes. Each year, these hazards cost billions of dollars and cause numerous fatalities and injuries. Awareness and education about these hazards is a first step toward reducing damaging effects.

Fast-moving debris flows

Debris flows start on steep slopes—slopes steep enough to make walking difficult. Once started, however, debris flows can even travel over gently sloping ground. The most hazardous areas are canyon bottoms, stream channels, areas near the outlets of canyons, and slopes excavated for buildings and roads.

A. Debris flows (also referred to as mudslides, mudflows, or debris avalanches) generally occur during intense rainfall on water-saturated soil. They usually start on steep hillsides as soil slumps or slides that liquefy and accelerate to speeds as great as 35 miles (58 km) per hour. Multiple debris flows that start high in canyons commonly funnel into channels. There, they merge, gain volume, and travel long distances from their source.



- B. Debris flows commonly begin in swales (depressions at the top of small gullies) on steep slopes, making areas downslope from swales particularly hazardous.
- C. Roadcuts and other altered or excavated areas of slopes are particularly susceptible to debris flows. Debris flows and other landslides onto roadways are common during rainstorms, and often occur during milder rainfall conditions than those needed for debris flows on natural slopes.
- D. Areas where surface runoff is channeled, such as along roadways and below culverts, are common sites of debris flows and other landslides.

What can you do if you work in Potential Debris Flow Areas?

1. Stay alert! Many debris-flow fatalities occur at night when people are sleeping. If you are working at night in an area with a potential for a debris flow, listen to a radio or warnings of intense rainfall. Be aware that intense short bursts of rain may be particularly dangerous, especially after longer periods of heavy rainfall and damp weather.
2. If you are in areas susceptible to landslides and debris flows, consider leaving the area if it is safe to do so. Remember that driving during an intense storm is hazardous.
3. Listen for any unusual sounds that might indicate moving debris, such as trees cracking or boulders knocking together. A trickle of flowing or falling mud or debris may precede larger flows. If you are near a stream or channel, be alert for any sudden increase or decrease in water flow and for a change from clear to muddy water. Such changes may indicate debris flow activity upstream, so be prepared to move quickly. Don't delay! Save yourself, not your belongings.
4. Be especially alert when driving. Embankments along roadsides are particularly susceptible to landslides. Watch the road for collapsed pavement, mud, fallen rocks, and other indications of possible debris flows.

The information and material contained in this document has been developed from sources believed to be reliable. However, NTSP accepts no legal responsibility for the correctness or completeness of this material or its application to specific local situations. By publication of this fact sheet, NTSP does not ensure that adherence to these recommendations will protect the safety or health of any persons or preserve property.

NTSP Web Site

[http:// www.telsafe.org](http://www.telsafe.org)

NTSP Home Page

Home Welcome Mission Panel Members History ITSC Conference
Panel Activities Advocacy Policies Ergonomics Publications Other Resources

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NTSP
National Telecommunications Safety Panel

[Announcement ITSC in Little Rock, AR, September 19 thru 21, 2006 Registration Package Now Available!](#)

August 2006: TEN NEW [Fact Sheets Now Available!](#)

National Telecommunications Safety Panel (NTSP) is a consortium of telecommunications safety professionals dedicated to promoting employee safety and health and preventing accidents throughout the telecommunications industry.

Panel strives to provide a united voice and constructive input in the development and promulgation of safety standards and guidelines throughout the varied businesses within the telecommunications industry.

Panel encourages and appreciates cooperation, correspondence and interaction from all companies that fall under the umbrella of the telecommunications industry.

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NTSP Web Site

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://www.telseafe.org/ntsp/publications.htm>. The browser's address bar and toolbar are visible at the top. The main content area features a navigation menu on the left and a central 'Publications' section. The 'Publications' section is highlighted with a green border. Below it, there are two rows of navigation buttons: 'Home' and 'Fact Sheets' in the first row, and 'Home', 'Site Map', and 'Disclaimer' in the second row. A red arrow points to the 'Disclaimer' button. The main text of the page describes the NTSP as a consortium of safety professionals and lists several publications, including 'NTSP Ergonomic Guidelines (March 2006)' and 'Safety Huddle Guide (August 2004)'. A 'Get Acrobat Reader' button is also present.

Publications

Home Fact Sheets

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The National Telecommunications Safety Panel is a consortium of telecommunications safety professionals dedicated to promoting employee safety and health and preventing accidents throughout the telecommunications industry.

To help promote safe workplaces, the NTSP develops "Best Practices" documents pertaining to the Telecommunications industry.

Get Acrobat Reader These documents require Adobe's Free Acrobat Reader for viewing and printing.

[NTSP Ergonomic Guidelines \(March 2006\)](#)

[Safety Huddle Guide \(August 2004\)](#) This document contains brief articles that may be appropriate for Toolbox Talks or Safety Meetings.

Fact Sheets are now available:

[Cold Stress Fact Sheet](#)
[Earthquake Fact Sheet](#)
[Electrical Hazards](#)
[Flood Fact Sheet](#)
[Gas & Diesel Fuel Transportation](#)

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Get Acrobat Reader

NTSP Web Site

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the NTSP website. The address bar shows the URL http://www.telSAFE.org/ntsp/fact_sheets.htm. The page content includes a navigation menu with buttons for Home, Site Map, and Disclaimer. A main heading states: "The NTSP has created fact sheets addressing some topics of interest. The latest versions of the documents are available here:". Below this, a list of 18 fact sheets and 2 checklists is provided, each as a blue hyperlink. A red arrow points from the text "18 Fact Sheets" to the list, and another red arrow points from "2 Check Lists" to the "Post Evacuation Building Reentry Checklist" and "Recommended Equipment for Safety Professional Travelling for Disaster Response" links. The footer contains the copyright notice: "Copyright © 2000-2006 National Telecommunications Safety Panel. All Rights Reserved. [Disclaimer.](#)"

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The NTSP has created fact sheets addressing some topics of interest. The latest versions of the documents are available here:

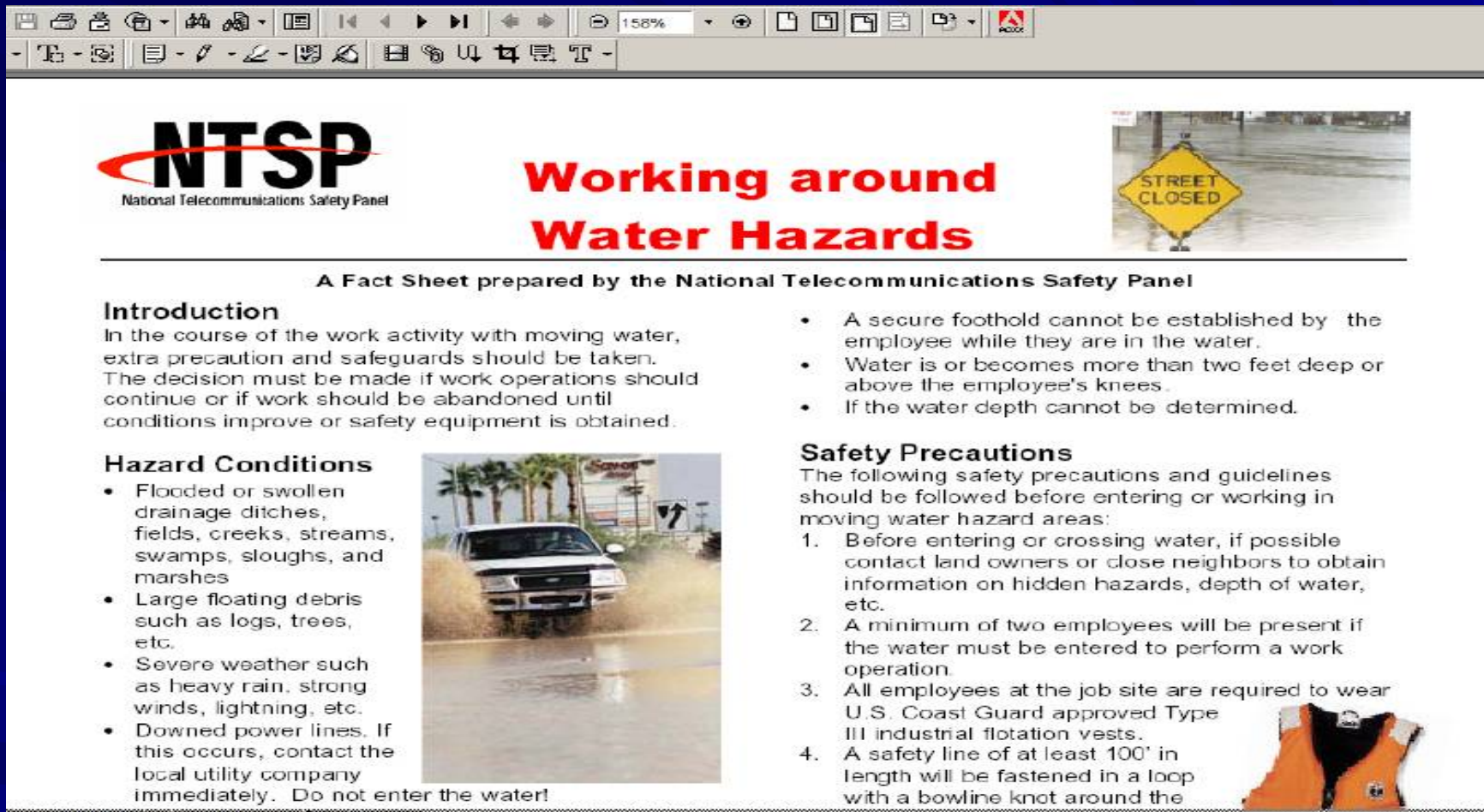
- [Cold Stress Fact Sheet](#)
- [Earthquake Fact Sheet](#)
- [Electrical Hazards](#)
- [Flood Fact Sheet](#)
- [Gas & Diesel Fuel Transportation](#)
- [Hantavirus](#)
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- [Tornado Fact Sheet](#)
- [Volcano Fact Sheet](#)
- [West Nile Virus](#)
- [Wildfires Fact Sheet](#)
- [Working Around Water Hazards](#)

18 Fact Sheets

2 Check Lists

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NTSP Web Site



The screenshot shows a web browser window with a toolbar at the top. The main content area features the NTSP logo on the left, a title in red text, a fact sheet subtitle, an introduction, hazard conditions with a car splashing through water, safety precautions with a list and a life vest image, and a street closed sign image.

NTSP
National Telecommunications Safety Panel

Working around Water Hazards


A Fact Sheet prepared by the National Telecommunications Safety Panel

Introduction

In the course of the work activity with moving water, extra precaution and safeguards should be taken. The decision must be made if work operations should continue or if work should be abandoned until conditions improve or safety equipment is obtained.

Hazard Conditions



- Flooded or swollen drainage ditches, fields, creeks, streams, swamps, sloughs, and marshes
- Large floating debris such as logs, trees, etc.
- Severe weather such as heavy rain, strong winds, lightning, etc.
- Downed power lines. If this occurs, contact the local utility company immediately. Do not enter the water!



Safety Precautions

The following safety precautions and guidelines should be followed before entering or working in moving water hazard areas:

1. Before entering or crossing water, if possible contact land owners or close neighbors to obtain information on hidden hazards, depth of water, etc.
2. A minimum of two employees will be present if the water must be entered to perform a work operation.
3. All employees at the job site are required to wear U.S. Coast Guard approved Type III industrial flotation vests.
4. A safety line of at least 100' in length will be fastened in a loop with a bowline knot around the



What are your 2007
needs?

Thank You

Additional Ideas can be sent to: [Chuck.Slagle @sprint.com](mailto:Chuck.Slagle@sprint.com)