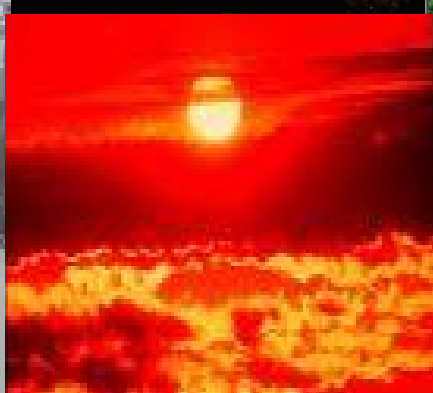




Chuck Slagle – Sprint Nextel

Natural Hazards





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
- Marshall Berry, AT&T
- Kathy Turner, AT&T
- Vic Weaver, Alltel
- Jay Van Zant, AT&T
- Chris McCune, Qwest
- Al Hilbert, AT&T
- Michael Swan – AT&T
- Jason Brewer – AT&T

Deliverables

-  The committee initially discussed a wide variety of approaches and settled on fact sheets related to employee safety in natural hazards followed by appropriate hazard check lists.
-  Checklists have been limited (2) in scope to date.

Completed Topics



- **ATV Snow Equipment**
- **Building Re-entry Checklist**
- **Chain Saws**
- **Cold Stress**
- **Earthquake**
- **Electrical Safety After a Disaster**
- **Flood**
- **Gas & Diesel DOT Transportation Requirements**
- **Hantavirus**
- **Heat Stress**
- **Hurricanes**
- **Immunizations**
- **Insects/Spiders**
- **Landslide Hazards**
- **Lightning Hazards**
- **Poisonous Plants**
- **Reptiles**
- **Remote Camps**
- **Site Safety Plans**
- **Safety Equipment for a Safety Professional Deployed in a Disaster**
- **Tornado**
- **Towing Trailers & Generators**
- **Volcanoes**
- **West Nile Virus**
- **Wildfires**
- **Working In and Around Water**
- **Winter Driving**

2007 – Seven Titles Completed

- ATV Snow Equipment
- Towing Trailers & Portable Generators
- Using a Chain Saw Safely
- Immunizations
- Remote Camps
- Site Safety Plans
- Winter Driving

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

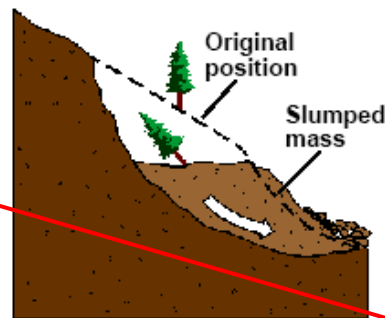
Introduction

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://telsafe.org/Documents/NTSP%20ATV%20Snowequipment%20.pdf - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by Sprint Nextel


File Edit Go To Favorites Help

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Search Favorites


Address http://telsafe.org/Documents/NTSP%20ATV%20Snowequipment%20.pdf Go Links

Google Go Bookmarks 76 blocked Check AutoLink AutoFill Send to Settings

1 / 2 102% Find



All Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) and Snow-Equipment Safety Tips



A Fact Sheet prepared by National Telecommunications Safety Panel

Introduction:

In The Telecommunications Industry use of All Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) and Snow-Equipment (Snowmobiles, Snow-cats, etc.) can be seen when there is a need to gain quick access to remote telecom facilities/sites or traverse rough terrain where accessibility by motor vehicle is not possible. This may be due to the absence of roads or as a result of poor weather conditions (rain/snow). It is imperative that necessary steps are taken to ensure that such equipment is operated safely to protect affected employees and minimize the potential for workplace accidents. Contained in this document is a list of recommended safety tips that can be used to protect employees and additional equipment safety or training resources.

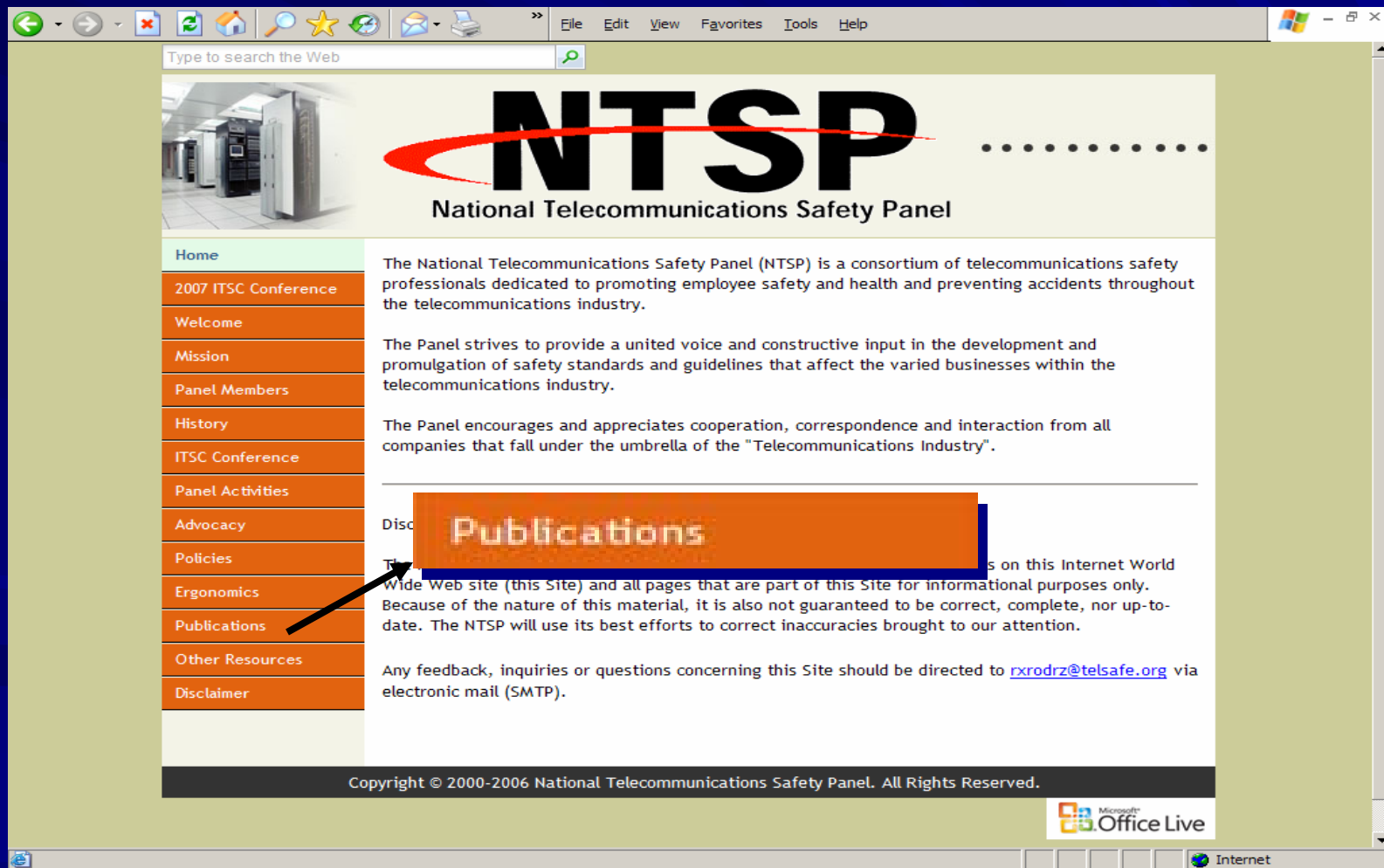
resource information is included in this document under Additional Safety Information).

- **NEVER OVERLOAD EQUIPMENT!** In most cases, ATVs and snowmobiles should be limited to one person. When in doubt check and follow all applicable manufactures' guidelines. Additional gear should be limited and loads balanced.
- **WATCH YOUR SPEED!** Too many accidents occur because of speed or recklessness. Maintain a slow to moderate speed and exercise caution

Done Unknown Zone

NTSP Web Site

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



Committee Results

Ergonomics	Fact Sheets
Publications	ATV Snow Equipment Fact Sheet
Other Resources	Cold Stress Fact Sheet
Disclaimer	Earthquake Fact Sheet
	Electrical Hazards
	Flood Fact Sheet
	Gas & Diesel Fuel Transportation
	Hantavirus
	Heat Stress Fact Sheet
	Hurricanes Fact Sheet
	Insects
	Landslide Hazards Fact Sheet
	Lightning Hazards Fact Sheet
	Poisonous Plants
	Post Evacuation Building Reentry Checklist
	Recommended Equipment for Safety Professional Travelling for Disaster Response

- 25 Fact Sheets
- 2 Check Lists

Internet

Going Forward

The committee voted to go on hiatus in 2008 based on industry merger activity and to assess future needs.

Thank You

Future ideas can be sent to: Chuck.Slagle@sprint.com