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## Minors and Visitors in Yale Laboratories

If you plan to have a minor or visitor in your lab this year, please submit an application prior to the individual's arrival. Before the minor or visitor may work in your lab, an application must be approved and any required safety training must be completed.

Federal and state regulations cover the presence of minors and visitors in the laboratory. Further, the University has developed the "Policy Governing Minors in Yale Laboratories" and the policy on "Visiting Students in Research in Yale Laboratories" to assure compliance, address safety concerns, and optimize the research experience.

Under these policies, youths aged 12 to 17 may enter a Yale research laboratory for a one time educational or recruitment purpose. Tours must be conducted with permission of the faculty member responsible for the laboratory and the Department Chair or his/her designee. The faculty member will be responsible for proper supervision and for providing appropriate personal protective equipment for all visitors. Tours must be supervised at all times while on the premises, and tour participants may not participate in any laboratory activities. Children under 12 years of age are strictly prohibited from entering laboratory areas under all circumstances.

Minor students aged 16 to 18 may work in a Yale research laboratory as part of an educational program approved by the Dean or Department Chair of the School and EHS.

All visitors and minors must complete the required safety trainings and adhere to all restrictions by the Office of Environmental Health & Safety.

"Policy Governing Minors in Yale Laboratories":

- <http://provost.yale.edu/faculty/policy/minors-in-labs>

"Visiting Students in Research in Yale Laboratories":

- <http://provost.yale.edu/faculty/policy/minors-in-labs>

If you have any questions or concerns, please email [ehs@yale.edu](mailto:ehs@yale.edu).

## What Did You Say?

A person who is not able to hear as well as someone with normal hearing – 25 dB or better in both ears – is said to have hearing loss. Hearing loss may be mild, moderate, severe or profound. It can affect one ear or both ears, and leads to difficulty in hearing conversational speech or loud sounds.

**Hearing loss may result from genetic causes, complications at birth, certain infectious diseases, chronic ear infections, the use of particular drugs, exposure to excessive noise and ageing.**

There have been lots of studies over the years about loud noise in the workplace, but until now, surprisingly little about "leisure-based noise." But since the advent of the iPod and other mp3 players, and the more recent turn to higher-end headphones, audiologists say they're seeing more and more young people with significant hearing loss.

Now the World Health Organization (WHO) has issued the same warning. WHO just released a report in which researchers found that among subjects tested (between ages 12 and 35), nearly half are exposed to unsafe levels of sound from headphones, concerts, and club music.

One of the recommendations from the report is simple: turn it down. The rule of thumb remains that if the person next to you can hear your headphone music, it's probably too loud. But interestingly, how long you listen is also a key factor. The WHO report recommends listening to music on headphones for less than an hour a day.

Half of all cases of hearing loss are avoidable through primary prevention. Visit: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs300/en/>.

Help Yale's Traffic Safety Subcommittee during Yale's Day of Service (May 9th), promote pedestrian and traffic safety by applying sidewalk decals! Volunteers will be adding decals to intersections around YNHH, the MedSchool Campus and Central Campus. It is fun/easy to apply the decals! Sign up here: <http://yaledayofservice.org/find-service-site/new-haven-traffic-safety-sidewalk-decals>.

## Spring Into Safety

Remember; “safety first” as you get ready to use those lawn mowers, garden tools and other pieces of power equipment as they come out of storage; along with your outdoor grill.

### Lawn Care Equipment

- Make sure all equipment is in good repair.
- Be sure blade guards are in place on all cutting and trimming equipment.
- Wear proper eye protection when using equipment.
- Store gasoline-powered equipment away from ignition sources, such as a water heater or pilot light. It's best to store equipment outside, or in a storage shed.

### Propane Tank Safety

- Be sure to get the right type of couplings if you exchange your tank. There are three basic types and they are not compatible; however, two of the fittings will appear to go together, but will leak profusely when the tank is turned on.
- Light the grill immediately after turning on the gas, do not allow gas to build up or it could flash when ignited.
- After use, turn off the gas and the valve at the bottle so that gas will not escape and build up.

### Handling Gasoline Safely

- Use only approved containers marked for gasoline use. Never store gasoline in glass jars, soda bottles, or milk jugs.
- Never use gasoline to clean skin, clothes, auto parts, or floors.
- When refueling equipment, make sure the engine is off and cool. Don't risk spilling gasoline on a hot engine.
- Don't smoke while using gasoline.

### Outdoor Cooking Safety

- Be sure to set up your grill away from structures, especially overhangs.
- Don't use a grill in the breezeway or balcony of an apartment.
- Don't pour lighter fluid on coals that are already hot. This can cause a flash fire. The flames may have died down, but there's still tremendous heat in the charcoal.

While many people think that eye injuries primarily occur in manufacturing, construction or trade jobs, nearly 40 percent of work-related eye injuries occur in offices, healthcare facilities, laboratories and similar environments. Always wear the appropriate safety eyewear for your job site or role and keep your eyewear in good condition.

Get more information from the (CDC):  
<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/eye/>.

### Office of Environmental Health & Safety

135 College Street, Suite 100, New Haven, CT 06510  
Telephone: 203-785-3550 / Fax: 203-785-7588  
<http://www.yale.edu/ehs>

Director: Peter Reinhardt

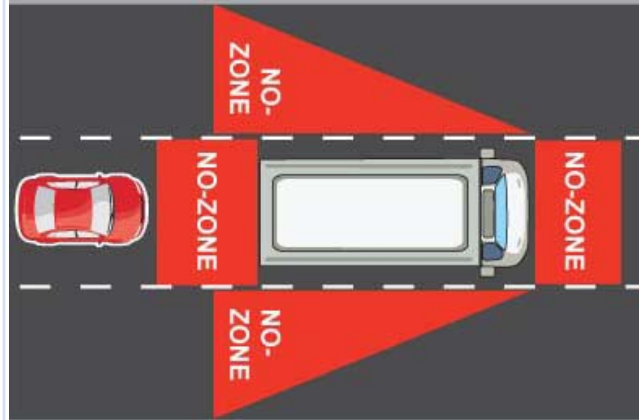
EVALUATION • RESPONSE • PREVENTION  
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT • TRAINING

Safety Bulletin Contributors:

Michael Kaseta

Deborah Farat

## Rules of the Road



Trucks, tractor-trailers and RVs are longer, higher and wider than other vehicles, accelerate slowly, and require greater stopping and turning distances. This creates danger areas around them where crashes are more likely to occur. These areas are known as “No-Zones.” Learning the No-Zones can save your life!

**Side No-Zones:** There are No-Zones on both sides, which are dangerous because these vehicles must make wide turns. These No-Zones or blind spots are much larger than your car's blind spots. If you can't see the driver's face in his side view mirror, then he can't see you.

**Rear No-Zone:** If the driver can't see your car behind his vehicle, then you can't see what's happening in traffic ahead of his vehicle. If the truck, bus or RV brakes suddenly, you have no place to go and could crash into the vehicles rear-end. Always maintain a safe following distance.

**Front No-Zone:** If you cut in front and then suddenly slow down, truck, bus and RV drivers are forced to slam on their brakes. These vehicles need nearly twice the time and room to stop as cars. A truck and its tow vehicle may be as long as 65 feet and it may take you more than half a mile of clear road to pass. When passing, look for the entire front of the truck in your rearview mirror before pulling in front. And then, don't slow down!

**Wide Turns:** Trucks, buses and RVs sometimes need to swing wide to the left or right in order to safely make a turn. They can't see the cars directly behind or beside them. In fact, their blind spots may stretch up to 20 feet in front of the cab and approximately 200 feet behind the truck. Trying to squeeze between a truck, bus or RV and the curb, or another vehicle is an invitation to disaster.

Read CTs “Don't Hang in the No-Zone:” <http://www.ct.gov/dmv/LIB/dmv/20/29/nozone.pdf>