

# The Risk Review

July 2025

## Risk Management News

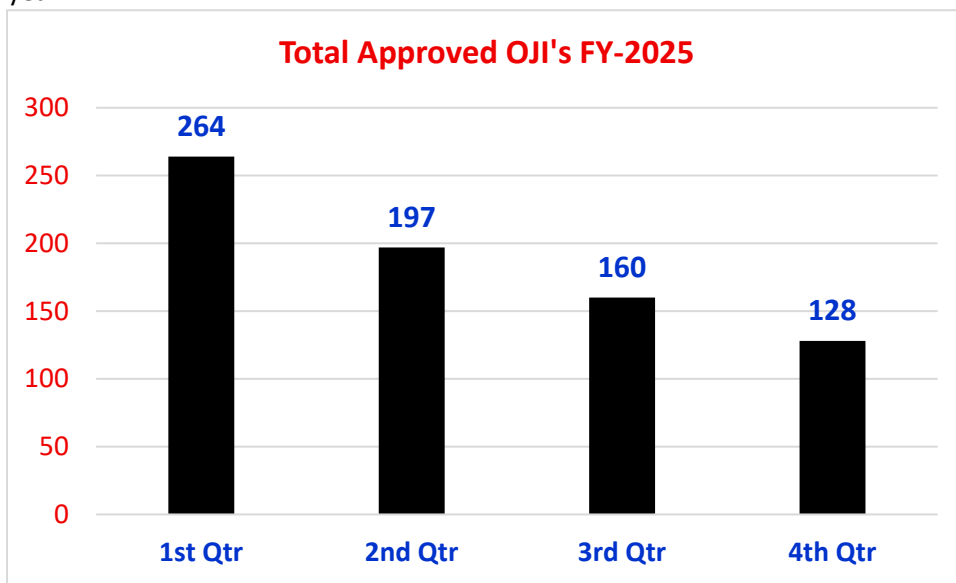
### On-the-Job Injury Updates

Since the beginning of the fiscal year (July 2024 – June 2025), there have been 794 approved OJI's of the 1,232 total OJI's processed this fiscal year.

The top 5 injury types for the fiscal year are as follows:

| Injury Type         | Total |
|---------------------|-------|
| Slip/Trip/Fall      | 255   |
| Assault             | 144   |
| Struck By           | 123   |
| Strain/Sprain       | 60    |
| Bloodborne Pathogen | 36    |

The chart below highlights each quarter's total approved OJI's for the fiscal year.



**Risk Review Reminder:** To prevent school & athletic equipment theft, only authorized personnel should have keys to the schools, facilities or stadiums. This includes principals, building engineers, certain athletic & administrative staff, and safety & security. Never give your key away to anyone and always lock up the building, facility or stadium after use.



## Property & Liability News

### 4 Major Components of a Building

1. Roof: Damage to a building's roof can be caused by Weather (rain, wind, hail, snow/ice), Age, Improper Installation, Lack of Maintenance, or Tree/Vegetation Overgrowth.

Regularly inspect a building's roof for damage, perform routine maintenance, and replace the roof based on its age (20 yrs for shingles and 30 yrs for membrane or 40 yrs for metal).

2. HVAC: Issues with heating, ventilation, & air conditioning are a result of Dirty/Clogged Filters & Coils, Malfunctioning Thermostats, Water or Refrigerant Leaks, Aging Units, and Tripped Circuit Breakers.

Routine maintenance and systems checks (minimum twice per year) as well as timely repairs can prevent or identify these problems.

3. Electrical: Age of Electrical Components, Faulty Wiring, Overloaded Circuits, Exposed Wiring/Breakers/Junction Boxes, and Daisy Chained Cords are just some of many hazards that affect a building.

Routine maintenance, thermography scans, and replacing aged components can prevent or reduce these building issues.

4. Plumbing: The most common issues with plumbing are due to Leaking or Aging Water Heaters, Frozen Pipes due to Weather & Corroded Pipes.

Routine maintenance and maintaining a minimum 55-60° temperature in vacant buildings can prevent these issues.

# Focus on Safety

## Heat Illness Safety

The summer months are upon us and so are the effects of heat illness while working or participating in outdoor activities.

Statistically speaking, July is the hottest month every year in Memphis with the average high being 92 degrees. The month of June averages a high of 88 degrees and August averages a high of 90 degrees each year.

The following are important reminders on the dangers of heat illness as well as prevention tips.

### Stages of Heat Illness:

#### Heat Spasms:

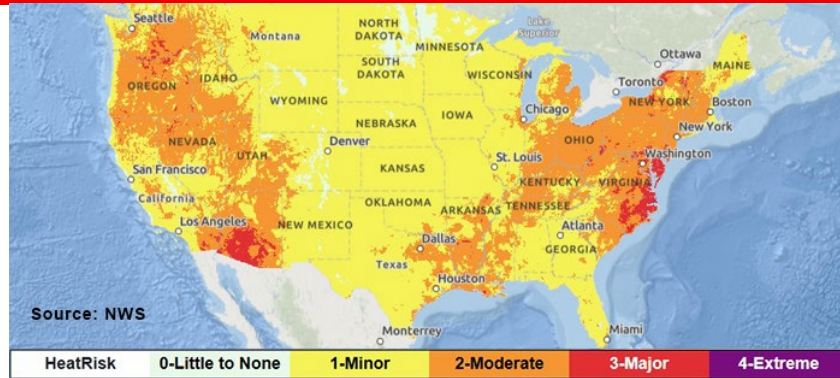
- Painful cramps, especially in the legs
- Flushed, moist skin

#### Heat Exhaustion:

- Pale, moist skin
- Nausea or Vomiting
- Headache
- Weakness & Fatigue
- Anxiety, and faint feeling

#### Heat Stroke:

- Warm, dry skin
- Rapid heart rate
- Loss of appetite followed by Fatigue
- Nausea or Vomiting
- Headache/Confusion/Agitation
- Seizures, coma, and death are possible



### Important Safety Tips & First Aid Include:

#### For Heat Spasms & Heat Exhaustion:

- Move the person to a cool place and rest.
- Remove excess layers of clothing and place cool cloths on on their skin while fanning the person's skin.
- Administer a cool sports drink containing salt & sugar (if conscious).
- Stretch cramped muscles slowly and gently.
- If there is no improvement or person is unable to take fluids, **call 911 immediately**. IV (intravenous) fluids may be needed.

## Your Right to Heat Safety

Workers have a right to refuse to perform a dangerous work-related task under certain conditions, such as extreme heat.

You have the right to:

- ✓ Speak up about hazards without fear of retaliation.
- ✓ Request an OSHA inspection, and speak to the inspector.
- ✓ Report an injury or illness, and get copies of your medical records.
- ✓ Review records of work-related injuries and illnesses.
- ✓ See results of tests taken to find workplace hazards.

[osha.gov/heat](https://www.osha.gov/heat)

OSHA

#### For Heat Stroke:

- Move the person to a cool place and rest.
- **Call 911!** Heat stroke is a life-threatening medical emergency and needs to be treated by a doctor.
- Remove excess clothing & drench skin with cool water while fanning their skin.
- Place ice bags on the armpits and groin areas.
- Offer cool fluids if alert and able to drink.

### Risk Management Additional Info:

For more information on Safety, Loss Control & Prevention please contact the Risk Management department at (901)416-5515 or [riskmanagement@sck12.org](mailto:riskmanagement@sck12.org)

**"Safety Is Everyone's Responsibility"**



**Office of Risk Management**