

Weekly Safety Tip Winter Driving in "Extreme" Conditions



Winter Driving in 'Extreme' Conditions





9 Tips for Driving Safely

when driving in winter weather under extreme conditions

Extreme conditions include but are not limited to: cold, heat, wet, dry, wind, snow, and fog.

Before you start, determine weather and road conditions before travelling, because:

Winter Driving in Extreme Conditions = Increased Driving Hazards

Less traction + poor visibility will increase both the likelihood and severity of the risks while driving in extremely hazardous winter weather conditions, so here are nine tips to drive safely and arrive at your destination without incident or accident . . .

- 1. Reduce your speed, particularly on curves, turns, and ramps
- 2. Stay attentive to the situation, while driving cautiously
- 3. Remember that bridges and overpasses ice over first
- 4. Do not use the cruise-control in rain, snow, or ice 5. Increase your following distance for any vehicle ahead of you
- 6. Be aware of black ice
- 7. Clean windows and mirrors for full visibility
- 8. Adjust rear and side mirrors so you can constantly monitor what may be coming up alongside and behind you
- 9. Follow snowplows with about 10 car lengths of following distance

Dave Varwig, CSP-retired for **SCNWO – Safety Council of Northwest Ohio**



Bacterial Infections are Second Leading Cause of Death Worldwide



HEALTH & SAFETY SHARE

for SCNWO

Bacterial Infections are Second Leading Cause of Death Worldwide

Bacterial infections are the second leading cause of death worldwide, accounting for one in eight of all deaths in 2019, in the first global estimate of their lethality. The massive new study, published in the Lancet journal, looked at deaths from 33 common

The pathogens were associated with 7.7 million deaths — 13.6 percent of the global total in 2019, the year before the COVID-19 pandemic took off.

bacterial pathogens and 11 types of infection across 204 countries and territories.

That made them the second-leading cause of death after ischaemic heart disease, which includes heart attacks, the study said.

Just 5 of 33 bacteria were responsible for half the deaths: Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Klebsiella pneumoniae and Pseudomonas aeruginosa.

S. aureus is a bacterium common in human skin and nostrils but behind a range of illnesses, while E. coli commonly causes food poisoning.

The study was conducted under the framework of the Global Burden of Disease. "These new data for the first time reveal the full extent of the global public health challenge

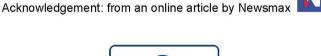
posed by bacterial infections," said study co-author Christopher Murray, the director of USbased Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation. lt is of utmost importance to put these results on the radar of global health initiatives so that a

deeper dive into these deadly pathogens can be conducted and proper investments are made to slash the number of deaths and infections." The research points to stark differences between poor and wealthy regions.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, there were 230 deaths per 100,000 population from bacterial infections.

That number fell to 52 per 100,000 in what the study called the "high-income super-region" which included countries in Western Europe, North America and Australasia. The authors called for increased funding, including for new vaccines, to lessen the number of

deaths, also warning against "unwarranted antibiotic use". Hand washing is among the measures advised to prevent infection.



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