



“Our mission is driven by our passion for people.”

We're about service, commitment, results, and accountability!

Weekly Safety Tip

April 9, 2018

SCI Safety Tip: Exit routes are more than just doors (Part 2)

Source: <https://safety.blr.com>

Date: March 29, 2018

Emergency action plans

Also, procedures for emergency evacuation, including type of evacuation and exit route assignments, must be part of emergency action plans ((EAPs), 29 CFR 1910.38(c)(2)) that are required under seven OSHA standards:

- Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals, 29 CFR 1910.119
- Fixed Extinguishing Systems, General, 29 CFR 1910.160
- Fire Detection Systems, 29 CFR 1910.164
- Grain Handling, 29 CFR 1910.272
- Ethylene Oxide, 29 CFR 1910.1047
- Methylenedianiline, 29 CFR 1910.1050
- 1,3-Butadiene, 29 CFR 1910.1051

Under these standards, any employer with 10 or fewer employees may communicate the plan orally to employees. Employers with more than 10 employees must have written plans that are kept in the workplace and are available for employee review. Notwithstanding these standards, OSHA says it “strongly recommends” that all employers have an EAP. OSHA summarizes its regulations and other considerations for emergency exit routes in a new [fact sheet](#).



SCI Safety Slogan

**Work Zones.
Pay Attention
or pay the price.**

James Lehrke - SCI



SCI OSHA Compliance: Highway Work Zones and Signs, Signals, and Barricades

Source: https://www.osha.gov/doc/highway_workzones/

Just a reminder about Wisconsin Law when it comes to work zones... Effective October 1, 2016 it is illegal to talk on a handheld mobile device while driving in a Wisconsin road work zone.

The law is part of ongoing efforts to reduce distracted driving and increase safety for motorists and workers throughout the state. Drivers caught in violation face fines of up to \$40 on first offense and \$100 for subsequent offenses. Following the law is simple. Just remember: **Orange cones – Put down the phones!**



Overview

Highway, road, street, bridge, tunnel, utility, and other workers for the highway infrastructure are exposed to hazards from outside and inside the work zone. Falls, electrical, struck-by, and caught between are the common hazards found in this type of work. Guidance for the set-up of work zone signs, barricades, flagging, etc. are found in the U.S. Department of Transportation's "Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)." The MUTCD is referenced in [1926 Subpart G](#).

- [Federal Highway Administration](#), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Contains links to their statistics and related information.
 - [Work Zone Safety and Mobility Rule](#). Provides the text of the final rule which updated and broadened 23 CFR 630 Subpart J and informational materials.
 - [Work Zones](#)
 - [National Work Zone Awareness Week](#)
 - [Reducing Highway Fatalities](#)
 - [Current Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices](#), 2009 edition, (December 2009).
 - [Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices \(MUTCD\)](#), Part VI: Standards and Guides for Traffic Controls for Street and Highway Construction, Maintenance, Utility, and Incident Management Operations, 1988 edition, Revision 3, September 3, 1993.
- [Highway Work Zone Safety](#), National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Workplace Safety & Health Topics. Provides resources for workers in highway construction work zones that are exposed to risk of injury from the movement of construction vehicles and equipment within the work zones, as well as from passing motor vehicle traffic.
- [Building Safer Highway Work Zones: Measures to Prevent Worker Injuries From Vehicles and Equipment](#), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Publication. No. 2001-128, (April 2011). Presents a list of interventions discussed during a workshop with over 30 industry participants. It is available at no charge by calling NIOSH at toll-free 1-800-35-NIOSH (1-800-356-4674).

How can OSHA Help?

OSHA has developed this webpage to provide workers and employers useful, up-to-date information on Highway Work Zones and Signs, Signals, and Barricades. For other valuable worker protection information, such as Workers' Rights, Employer Responsibilities and other services OSHA offers, read [OSHA's Workers](#) page.



April 16th is National Healthcare Decisions Day! National Healthcare Decisions Day (NHDD) is an effort to ensure that all adults (18 and older) with decision-making capacity have the information and opportunity to communicate and document their healthcare wishes in case they become unable to speak for themselves.

The goals of NHDD are to provide information about advance healthcare planning, reduce the number of tragedies that occur when a person's wishes are unknown, and improve the ability of healthcare facilities and providers to offer informed and thoughtful guidance about advance healthcare planning to their patients.

What is an advanced directive? It is a document in which a person states his/her goals, values and beliefs about health care treatment decisions, including who should make those decisions, in the event that person can no longer make those decisions for him/herself.

The theme for NHDD is "It always seems too early, until it's too late." We encourage you to complete your advanced directive today, if you have not done so. If you are ever unable to speak for yourself about your health care wishes, this document will help communicate your wishes to your family and those providing care for you.

For more information please visit, <https://www.wisconsinmedicalsociety.org/professionals/hcw/resources-2/hcw-advance-directive/>

Here is a link to a 3 minute video about Advance Care Planning: <https://www.wisconsinmedicalsociety.org/professionals/hcw/>

SCI Security News: Is Your Workplace Prone to Violence? (Part 1)

Source: <https://www.nsc.org/work-safety/safety-topics/workplace-violence>

Every year, 2 million American workers report having been victims of workplace violence. In 2014, 409 people were fatally injured in work-related attacks, according to the [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics](#). That's about 16% of the 4,821 workplace deaths that year.

While roadway incidents are the No. 1 cause of death for workers overall, violence is the third leading cause for [healthcare workers](#), and employees in professional and business services like education, law and media, according to *Injury Facts 2016*. [Taxi drivers](#), for example, are more than 20 times more likely to be murdered on the job than other workers, according to OSHA.

But make no mistake: Workplace violence can happen anywhere.


The Numbers are Alarming

According to the [National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health](#), workplace violence falls into four categories: Criminal intent, customer/client, worker-on-worker and personal relationship, which overwhelmingly targets women.

Injury Facts 2016 lists data for workplace violence-related deaths, and injuries resulting in days off of work, across various occupations. Here are some statistics for 2013:

- Government: 37,110 injuries, 128 deaths
- Education and health services: 22,590 injuries, 35 deaths
- Professional and Business Services: 4,460 injuries, 65 deaths
- Retail: 2,680 injuries, 127 deaths
- Leisure and hospitality: 2,380 injuries, 107 deaths
- Financial activities: 1,100 injuries, 37 deaths
- Transportation and warehousing: 840 injuries, 71 deaths
- Construction: 680 injuries, 36 deaths
- Manufacturing: 570 injuries, 36 deaths

We'd always like your feedback. Let us know what articles you'd like to see!

In Loving Memory...
Jessica, Kristin and 

Save Tomorrow; Think Safety Today!