Safety Connections Inc.

"Your Connection for Workplace Safety"
Phone: 920-208-7520

Weekly Safety Tip

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

Our Weekly Safety Tip provides valuable and current safety information relevant for Work, Home & Play.

And, you will be kept current on the latest Safety Compliance issues.

SCI SAFETY NEWS OR TIP

SCI OSHA NEWS OR COMPLIANCE

SCI HEALTHYLIVING and WELLNESS NEWS

We want to hear from you! Send us your feedback and give us ideas for future safety topics.

Let us know how you feel about our new look!

Safety Slogan

Compliance 2014!

James Lehrke-SCI

Of the week

SCI Safety Tip: Multi Car Collisions and How to Avoid

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multiple-vehicle_collision
Date: February 14, 2014

Cause

Pile-ups generally occur in low-visibility conditions as drivers on freeways are sometimes caught out by driving too close to the vehicle in front and not adjusting to the road conditions.

Chain-reaction crashes can also occur in conditions of good visibility, when black ice or other road hazards are encountered unexpectedly as drivers round a curve or crest a hill.[1]

Due to the high traffic speeds on the road, if one car develops a problem and suddenly halts, those behind it cannot stop in time and may hit it. Considering that these roads often have high traffic volumes, more cars are forced into braking and skidding, darting into other lanes and in front of oncoming traffic and so more vehicles become involved, creating a chain reaction effect.

Multi car collisions are caused by:

- Visibility (fog, heavy snow, heavy rain, hail)
- Speed
- Distracted driving
- Aggressive driving
- Wet or icy conditions

List of road accidents

Effect

Determining the cause of such accidents is difficult for investigators and it is often impossible to tell if negligence caused the crash.

Multiple-vehicle collisions are particularly deadly as the mass of crumpled vehicles makes escape for survivors difficult. Even if a survivor is able to exit their vehicle, another car may strike them. Individual vehicles in a multiple-vehicle collision are often hit multiple times at high speed, increasing the risk of injury to passengers who may have survived the first impact with the benefit of now-discharged protective airbags. Collisions after the initial collision may occur from the side of the vehicle, where the passenger compartment is more vulnerable.

A fire in one part of the accident can quickly spread via spilled gasoline and cover the entire crash area. Multiple-vehicle collisions can also overwhelm local firefighting, ambulance, and police services making speedy rescues more difficult. If the accident takes place in a remote area, getting medical help to the scene can be a daunting task.

The destruction and intense heat of fires can also damage roadways, particularly by melting and burning the asphalt or spalling concrete

surfaces. The structural steel of bridges and overpasses can also be weakened by the heat. A fiery pileup inside a tunnel is the most serious, as there is little means to escape the poisonous fumes, and the confined heat may damage structural supports.

The large scale of these accidents can close important highway routes for several days, or even longer if highway support structures are damaged.

Just in the last few days we have read of several multi car crashes.

Multi-Car Accident Shuts Down I-55 in Bloomington

Up to 100 Vehicles Pile Up on Pa. Turnpike

I-35 reopens following **multi-car** pileup

Slow down and drive safe!

SCI OSHA Compliance: GHS Review: Are You Moving Toward Compliance?

Source: http://www.blr.com
Date: February 10, 2014

The deadline for training employees on the SDS and GHS labels was December 1, 2013, so you should already have done that.

The next deadline is **June 1, 2015,** when chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors must comply with all the requirements of the GHS rule (e.g., hazard classification, SDS format).

Then, by **December 1, 2015,** all shipments of chemical containers must include the GHS-compliant label (signal word, pictogram, hazard statement, and precautionary statement).

By **June 1, 2016** all employers that use, handle, store chemicals must update alternative workplace labeling and hazard communication program as necessary and provide additional employee training for newly identified physical or health hazards.

Also by June 1, 2016, you must also update your written HazCom plan as necessary to reflect the new chemical label design and SDS format. The revised plan must also describe any changes to employee training requirements related to hazard classification and make chemical labels and SDSs understandable.

How GHS Changes HazCom The following topics within HazCom contain the most significant GHS amendments: Hazard classification replaces the hazard determination Chemical label content and design Safety data sheet (SDS) replaces the material safety data sheet (MSDS) Employee training that covers new GHS-compliant labels and SDSs Written hazard communication plan.

Labels
You must ensure that each container of hazardous chemicals in the workplace is labeled, tagged, or marked. If you purchase chemicals can rely on the labels provided by your suppliers.

The labels or other forms of warning must be legible, in English, and prominently displayed on the container, or readily available in the work area throughout each work shift. If you have employees who speak other languages, you may add the label information in their language, as long as the information is presented in English as well.

Neither you nor your employees may remove or deface existing labels on incoming containers of hazardous chemicals, unless the container is immediately marked with the required information.
Hazardous chemical containers must include either:

- The label shipped with the chemical container; *or*
- A product identifier and combination of words, pictures, or symbols that provide at least general information regarding the hazards of the chemicals and provide employees with the specific information about the physical and health hazards of the chemical.

You are not required to label:

- Pipes or piping systems
- Portable containers transferred from a labeled container intended only for the immediate use of the employee who performs the transfer

As an alternative to labeling all individual process containers, you can:

- Substitute various types of standard operating procedures, process sheets, batch tickets, blend tickets, and similar written materials for container labels on stationary process equipment if they contain the same information as the labels, and the written materials are readily accessible to employees in the work area throughout each work shift.
- Post signs or placards that convey the hazard information if there are a number of stationary containers within a work area that have similar contents and hazards.
- Use alternative labeling systems such as the National Fire Protection
- Association (NFPA) 704 Hazard Rating and the Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS) as long as those systems are consistent with the GHS labeling system.

All information supplied on the alternative labels must be consistent with the GHS label system; for example, there must be no conflicting hazard statement and pictogram.

If you become aware of any significant new information about the hazards of a chemical, you must revise the labels for the chemical within *6 months* of becoming aware of the new information.
Tomorrow, we'll review GHS-related SDS and employee training guidelines.

HazCom 2012: What You Need to Know
In 2012, OSHA adopted elements of the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) into its revised hazard communication standard, or HazCom 2012.
HazCom 2012 includes new requirements affecting:

- Hazard classification
- Labels
- Safety data sheets
- Information and training

These significant changes that impact employers, as well as chemical manufacturers, importers, and distributors, will be phased in through June 1, 2016.

HEALTHY BITES
Quick Tips for Healthy Living
PREVEA Health & Wellness

Noise

Noise is all around you, from televisions and radios to lawn mowers and washing machines. Harmful sounds - sounds that are too loud or loud sounds over a long time - can damage sensitive structures of the inner ear and cause noise-induced hearing loss.

More than 30 million people in the U.S. are exposed to hazardous sound levels on a regular basis. Hazardous sound levels are louder than 80 decibels, which isn't as loud as traffic on a busy street. Listening to loud music, especially on headphones, is a common cause of noise-induced hearing loss. Keeping the volume down when listening to music and wearing earplugs when using loud equipment can help protect your hearing.

NIH: National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders

Safety Connections Inc.

What do you think?
Send us an email at:
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See our bold new look @
http://www.safetyconnections.com/

In Loving
Memory of Jessica Lehrke