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Weekly Safety Tip

Life Is All About Choices![®]

July 25, 2016

SCI Safety Tip: 2016 Drunk Driving National Enforcement Crackdown

Source: <http://www.trafficsafetymarketing.gov>



Did You Know?

- Drunk driving is often a symptom of a larger problem: alcohol misuse and abuse.
- Alcohol-impaired motor vehicle crashes cost more than an estimated \$37 billion annually.

In 2012, more than 10,000 people died in alcohol-impaired driving crashes - one every 51 minutes.

Campaign Background

- The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration will join with law enforcement nationwide during the 2016 Labor Day *Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over* high-visibility enforcement campaign, which runs from August 19 through September 5.
- The enforcement campaign coincides with the 2016 Labor Day holiday weekend (6 p.m. September 2 – 5:59 a.m. September 5), which is one of the deadliest times of the year in terms of drunk-driving fatalities. With NHTSA's support, State and local law enforcement agencies across the Nation are stepping up enforcement to put an end to drunk driving, showing zero tolerance in an effort to save lives.

SCI Safety Slogan

buzzed
driving is
drunk
driving

James Lehrke-SCI

Drunk-Driving Facts and Figures

- Approximately one-third of all traffic crash fatalities in the United States involve drunk drivers (with blood alcohol concentrations [BACs] of .08 or higher). In 2014, there were 9,967 people killed in these preventable crashes. In fact, on average, over 10,000 people have died each year (2010 to 2014) in drunk-driving crashes.
- Over the Labor Day holiday period (6 p.m. August 29 – 5:59 a.m. September 2) in 2014, there were 401 crash fatalities nationwide. Almost half (48%) of those fatal crashes involved drivers who had been drinking (.01+ BAC); 40 percent involved drivers who were drunk (.08+ BAC); and more than a fourth (28%) involved drivers who were driving with a BAC almost twice the illegal limit (.15+ BAC).
- In 2014, approximately 1 in 5 children killed in traffic crashes (14 and younger) were passengers in drunk-driving crashes. Fifty-six percent of the time, it was the child's own driver who was drunk.
- In addition to the human toll drunk driving takes on our country, the financial impact is devastating as well: based on 2010 numbers (the most recent year for which cost data is available), impaired-driving crashes cost the United States \$44 billion annually.
- In every State, it's illegal to drive with a BAC of .08 or higher, yet one person is killed in a drunk-driving crash every 53 minutes in the United States.
- Of the 9,967 people killed in drunk-driving crashes in 2014, 64 percent were the drunk drivers themselves.
- In fatal crashes during the month of August over the five-year period of 2010-2014, almost 1 out of 10 (7%) of the drunk drivers involved had one or more previous convictions for drunk driving.
- Men are more likely than women to be driving drunk in fatal crashes. In 2014, 23 percent of males were drunk in these crashes, compared to 15 percent for females.
- Drunk driving is more common at night, and Labor Day weekend in 2014 was no exception. During the 2014 Labor Day holiday period, 83 percent of drunk-driving crash fatalities occurred between 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.
- Among the drivers between the ages of 18 and 34, who were killed in crashes over the Labor Day holiday period in 2014, 51 percent of those fatalities involved a drunk driver with a BAC of .08 or higher.
- Motorcycle riders have the highest overall rate of alcohol impairment in fatal crashes. In 2014, 29 percent of the motorcycle riders killed were riding impaired.

Resources for Safe Driving

Remind drivers in your community to always designate a sober, reliable driver to get them home safely.

Encourage drivers to download the NHTSA SaferRide app, available for Android

(<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.nhtsa.SaferRide&hl=en>) and Apple

(<https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/saferide/id950774008?mt=8>). SaferRide allows users to call a taxi or a predetermined friend, and identifies the user's location so they can be picked up.

For more information on drunk driving in the United States, visit trafficsafetymarketing.gov

SCI OSHA: Hazard Communication

Source: <http://www.osha.gov>

The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) is now aligned with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS). This update to the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) will provide a common and coherent approach to classifying chemicals and communicating hazard information on labels and safety data sheets. This update will also help reduce trade barriers and result in productivity improvements for American businesses that regularly handle, store, and use hazardous chemicals while providing cost savings for American businesses that periodically update safety data sheets and labels for chemicals covered under the hazard communication standard.

Hazard Communication Standard



Aurora Health Care®

Quick Tips for Healthy Living

Beat the Heat!

With summer in full swing, it's hard to resist spending all of your free time outdoors. Whether you're playing with your kids, gardening, running, or doing another fun outdoor activity, it's important to stay safe in the summer heat.

Hydrate, hydrate, hydrate!

Even if you're not thirsty, be sure to drink at least 16 ounces of water every hour while in the heat. If you're bored with water, unsweetened teas are a good substitute. Sports drinks also help hydrate, but be aware of the extra sodium and sugar! Avoid caffeinated and alcoholic beverages as well.

Shed the layers.

Although denim jackets are attractive, choose light fabrics and wear as few clothes as possible.

Alter your activity.

Avoid activity in extreme heat. If you must be outdoors, schedule your outdoor time before noon or in the evening and stay in shaded areas.

Take a cold shower.

If you are feeling the effects of heat illness, cold water is the most effective way to lower your core temperature. It may not be comfortable, but it works!

Wear sunscreen.

Sunburn will increase the amount of time it takes your body to cool down.

Avoid heavy foods.

Hot foods and heavy meals increase your body's temperature.

In order to ensure chemical safety in the workplace, information about the identities and hazards of the chemicals must be available and understandable to workers. OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) requires the development and dissemination of such information:

- Chemical manufacturers and importers are required to evaluate the hazards of the chemicals they produce or import, and prepare labels and safety data sheets to convey the hazard information to their downstream customers;
- All employers with hazardous chemicals in their workplaces must have labels and safety data sheets for their exposed workers, and train them to handle the chemicals appropriately.

Major changes to the Hazard Communication Standard

- **Hazard classification:** Provides specific criteria for classification of health and physical hazards, as well as classification of mixtures.
- **Labels:** Chemical manufacturers and importers will be required to provide a label that includes a harmonized signal word, pictogram, and hazard statement for each hazard class and category. Precautionary statements must also be provided.
- **Safety Data Sheets:** Will now have a specified 16-section format.

Information and training: Employers are required to train workers by December 1, 2013 on the new labels elements and safety data sheets format to facilitate recognition and understanding.

Commitment

*“There are only two options regarding commitment. You're either in or out. There's no such thing as a life in-between.
~Pat Riley~ (Born 1945).
“Choosing Success”*

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In Loving Memory

In Loving Memory...
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