



"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

**Don't be a Turkey
Stay Safe!
James Lehrke-SCI
of the week**

SCI Safety Tip: Thanksgiving Safety Tips

Source: <http://www.8newsnow.com/story/9421283/thanksgiving-holiday-safety-tips>

Date: November 19, 2012

LAS VEGAS -- Unfortunately, Thanksgiving is a time of year when serious fires can occur. Thanksgiving Day tops the charts as one of the peak days for home cooking fires.

Cooking is the leading cause of fires and fire related injuries both in Las Vegas and across the country. Deep fryer fires result in more than \$15 million in property damage each year in the United States, according to the National Fire Protection Association. Cooking fires are easily preventable. Las Vegas Fire & Rescue offers these tips for safer cooking this holiday:

When deep frying turkeys, there are number of things to remember:

- Only use an approved turkey fryer with four legs and a built-in thermostat so proper oil temperature can be maintained. Make sure the fryer cannot tip over, a major cause of most fires.
- Fry outdoors, away from buildings and other combustible items. Never use a fryer indoors. Keep children and pets away while frying.
- Follow instructions on what size turkey should be used, how it should be cooked and what type of oil to use.
- Make sure the turkey is completely thawed and dry. Do not stuff the bird and don't forget to take out the bag of gizzards. Lower the turkey into the hot oil slowly.
- Never leave the fryer unattended. Wear fry gloves; regular oven mittens may not be insulated enough.
- Splashing oil can cause a flash fire and serious burns, so be careful.

Other holiday safety tips include:

- When cooking indoors using a natural gas or propane stove, make sure there is not a build up of carbon monoxide in the home. The stove is a common source of carbon monoxide in the home, especially if you are cooking for several hours. Run any vents you have in the kitchen, especially the one over the stove. You should open windows/doors in the kitchen at least once each hour to allow fresh air to circulate into the kitchen.
- Make sure you have a properly operating smoke alarm and carbon monoxide detector in the home.
In the case of a stove fire, shut off the stove and cover the burning pan with a lid or use a fire extinguisher. Do not throw water, salt, flour or any other substance on the fire; these substances can cause the fire to flare up. Do not try to move a burning pan outside.

- If there is a fire inside the oven, shut off the oven and leave the door shut. Call 9-1-1 and report the fire and leave the home until firefighters arrive.
- If using candles for decorations, never leave burning candles unattended and keep combustible items away.
- If you allow smoking in your home, make sure that all smoking material is properly discarded.

If you use a fireplace, make sure the damper is open and the chimney flue is clear to allow smoke and gases to escape properly. Discard ashes into a pail of water and let them soak for several hours before discarding. Do not discard ashes in the trash or store them in cardboard boxes or trash bags.

When retiring for the evening, make a final inspection of your home and ensure that all appliances, especially the stove, are turned off. If you used outside appliances such as a barbecue or turkey fryer, make sure the gas is off and ashes are put in a pail of water.

Check to ensure any decorations, such as lights, are turned off and candles have been extinguished.

If smoking was permitted in your home, check all furniture for improperly discarded smoking material. Take all trash outside and it keep away from the house.

SCI OSHA News: OSHA Updates Standards for Signs and Tags

Source: <http://www.blr.com>

Date: November 15, 2013

OSHA recently issued a direct final rule incorporating into its general industry and construction standards the latest versions of the American National Standards Institute ("ANSI") standards for safety signs and tags, ANSI Z535.2-2011 and Z535.5-2011, respectively. The new OSHA rule, which took effect in September 2013, updates OSHA's 1971 workplace safety sign and tag formats with today's best practice safety signage designs as defined by the latest ANSI Z535 standards.

OSHA's rule for signs and tags (29 CFR 1910.145) regulates the form and content of many safety signs and tags, including wording, color, shape, and symbols. The four major types of signs are **danger signs** (used for the most severe and immediate hazards), **caution signs** (indicating potential hazards requiring precautions), **safety instruction signs** (communicating general directions for safety procedures), and **biological hazard signs** (signifying an actual or potential biohazard that poses a risk to employees). OSHA specifies the information that must appear on each type of sign, where each type of sign must be used, and the format of each sign type.

Tags must contain a signal word ("Danger," "Caution," "Biological Hazard," "BIOHAZARD," or the biological hazard symbol) and a major message, which states the specific hazard or safety instruction to be conveyed to the employee.

The OSHA signage change provides employers with additional options for meeting the design criteria requirements for safety signage. To avoid imposing additional costs on facility owners, the ANSI Z535-2011 references will appear next to the older ANSI Z35-1968 standards in OSHA's regulations. Employers will be able to continue to use the same signs and tags they are using now to meet their OSHA compliance obligations, and to use the newer designs to improve workplace safety.

Incorporating the new ANSI standards by reference in the signage rules enables employers who buy and use signs and tags that comply with the ANSI Z35 standards to not receive a *de minimis* notice from an OSHA inspector. A *de minimis* notice means the employer implemented a measure different than the one specified in the OSHA rule. Previously, OSHA had allowed the use of the ANSI Z535 standards without a fine or violation, but OSHA inspectors would document their use as a *de minimis* condition during an inspection.

OSHA requires employers to train workers to understand the information conveyed on safety signs and tags. Safety information and training must be provided to employees in a language that they understand. The ANSI Z535 series of standards addresses concerns about language barriers through its reliance on graphical symbols, clear and concise language, and consistent signal words to identify potential hazards and ways to avoid them.

Download a copy of a white paper about the OSHA revision to its accident prevention signs and tags rule [here](#).

Clarion Safety Systems' CEO, **Geoffrey Peckham**, who chairs the ANSI Z535 Committee for Safety Signs and Colors and is chair and delegation head for ANSI to the ISO standards pertaining to safety signs, played a key role in the effort to update OSHA's consensus standards to better align them with the latest advances in safety sign technology. Over the past four years, OSHA staff, National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) staff, and Peckham met to discuss the merits of recognizing that the ANSI Z535 series of standards provide an equal or greater level of safety as compared to OSHA's 1967-68-era safety sign and tag standards references. Side by side comparisons of the old and new standards, human factors research, and materials related to U.S. courts defining "adequate warnings" were all reviewed by OSHA. Based on these evaluations, OSHA decided it made sense to incorporate the newer ANSI Z535 standards into its regulations so that industry could use them to more effectively communicate safety.

HEALTHY BITES

Quick Tips for Healthy Living

PREVEA
Health & Wellness

Headache

Almost everyone has had a headache. Headache is the most common form of pain. It's a major reason people miss days at work or school or visit the doctor.

The most common type of headache is a tension headache. Tension headaches are due to tight muscles in your shoulders, neck, scalp and jaw. They are often related to stress, depression or anxiety. You are more likely to get tension headaches if you work too much, don't get enough sleep, miss meals, or use alcohol.

Other common types of headaches include migraines, cluster headaches, and sinus headaches. Most people can feel much better by making lifestyle changes, learning ways to relax and taking pain relievers.

Not all headaches require a doctor's attention. But sometimes headaches warn of a more serious disorder. Let your health care provider know if you have sudden, severe headaches. Get medical help right away if you have a headache after a blow to your head, or if you have a headache along with a stiff neck, fever, confusion, loss of consciousness, or pain in the eye or ear.

NIH: National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke



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

In Loving
Memory of Jessica Lehrke