



Weekly Safety Tip

"Your Connection for Workplace Safety"

Phone: 920-208-7520

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

Keep your eyes on safety.

James Lehrke-SCI

of the week

SCI Safety Tip: Survey Says Lots of Workers Not Wearing Required Eye Protection

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

Date: January 10, 2013

On-the-job eye injuries can have devastating consequences, such as chemical burns or blindness. Despite these potential hazards, 85% of industrial workers in a Kimberly-Clark Professional survey said they had observed others failing to wear eye protection when they should have been.

"This high rate of noncompliance seriously jeopardizes worker health and safety. In many instances, uncomfortable eyewear or fogged lenses could be responsible," says Valona Renner-Thomas, product manager, Eye and Face Protection, Kimberly-Clark Professional.

"The results are very disconcerting when you consider that 90% of eye injuries can be prevented through the use of proper protective eyewear. Enhancing eyewear practices is critical to creating exceptional workplaces—those that are safe, healthy, and productive for all employees."

OSHA requires employers to provide eye and face protection to guard against chemical, environmental, radiological, or mechanical irritants or hazards. Yet, data from the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics show that nearly 3 out of 5 injured workers were not wearing eye protection at the time of their accident or were wearing the wrong kind of eye protection for the job.

Most Important and Challenging PPE

The importance of eye protection was evident to survey participants, with 80% saying they would encourage a coworker or employee to wear eye protection if he or she were not in compliance, and 22% saying they would report the employee to a supervisor or find a way to halt dangerous work operations until the worker complied with PPE protocols.

In addition, protective eyewear came in first when respondents were asked to rank the most important PPE category for on-the-job safety. It was also deemed the "most challenging" PPE category in terms of compliance, which leads to the question:

How can compliance be improved?

- Greater comfort and fog-free lenses could help, according to the survey results. When asked what would most improve compliance with eye protection protocols, the top choice was more comfortable eyewear—with features like flexible, comfortable nose pieces (56%), followed by fog-free lenses (22%).

- Also, 51% of respondents reported having been forced to wear uncomfortable eyewear or eyewear they did not like while at work. Of these, 46% wound up purchasing their own eye protection, while 45% said they "used it anyway."
- Fogging was also a problem on the job, with 88% of respondents saying they or someone they worked with had been unable to see or complete a task properly because of fogged lenses. Also, 40% of respondents reported this had happened on "numerous occasions."

Regarding off-the-job safety, only a quarter of respondents said their organizations encouraged employees to take protective eyewear home, even though 84% of respondents said they would consider using eye protection from work as their everyday glasses.

SCI OSHA Compliance: OSHA Injury and Illness Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

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

Under the OSHA Recordkeeping regulation ([29 CFR 1904](#)), [covered](#) employers are required to prepare and maintain records of serious occupational injuries and illnesses, using the OSHA 300 Log. This information is important for employers, workers and OSHA in evaluating the safety of a workplace, understanding industry hazards, and implementing worker protections to reduce and eliminate hazards.

Am I required to prepare and maintain records?

Employers with more than ten employees and whose establishments are not classified as a partially exempt industry must record work-related injuries and illnesses using OSHA Forms 300, 300A and 301, available [here](#). Partially exempt industries include establishments in specific low hazard retail, service, finance, insurance or real estate industries and are listed in Appendix A to Subpart B and [here](#).

Employers who are required to keep Form 300, the Injury and Illness log, must post Form 300A, the Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses, in a workplace every year from February 1 to April 30. Current and former employees, or their representatives, have the right to access injury and illness records. Employers must give the requester a copy of the relevant record(s) by the end of the next business day.

For more information, read the "Do I need to fill out the OSHA Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses?" brochure (OSHA Publication 3169) [HTML](#).

What is recordable under OSHA's Recordkeeping Regulation?

- Covered employers must record all work-related fatalities.
- Covered employers must record all work-related injuries and illnesses that result in days away from work, restricted work or transfer to another job, loss of consciousness or medical treatment beyond first aid (see OSHA's [definition of first aid](#) below).
- In addition, employers must record significant work-related injuries or illnesses diagnoses by a physician or other licensed health care professional, even if it does not result in death, days away from work, restricted work or job transfer, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness.
- Injuries include cases such as, but not limited to, a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation.
- Illnesses include both acute and chronic illnesses, such as, but not limited to, a skin disease (i.e. contact dermatitis), respiratory disorder (i.e. occupational asthma, pneumoconiosis), or poisoning (i.e. lead poisoning, solvent intoxication).
- OSHA's definition of work-related injuries, illnesses and fatalities are those in which an event or exposure in the work environment either caused or contributed to the condition. In addition, if an event or exposure in the work environment significantly aggravated a pre-existing injury or illness, this is also considered work-related.

For further questions or clarifications, take advantage of the additional resources on this page (under "In Focus") or call 1-800-321-OSHA (6742)

HEALTHY BITES

Quick Tips for Healthy Living

PREVEA
Health & Wellness

Carotenoids

Among the 600 or more carotenoids in foods, beta-carotene, lycopene and lutein are well-known leaders in the fight to reduce the damage from free radicals. Foods high in carotenoids may be effective allies against prostate cancer (beta-carotene); cancers of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, colon and rectum (lycopene); and may help decrease your risk of macular degeneration (lutein). Foods high in carotenoids include red, orange, deep-yellow and some dark-green leafy vegetables, like tomatoes, carrots, spinach, Brussels sprouts, sweet potatoes, winter squash and broccoli.

SCI Environmental Tip: Guide to the EPA Rules That Regulate Your ASTs (Part 1)

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

Date: January 18, 2013

"There is no uniform federal program that regulates aboveground storage tanks (ASTs). Like so many other EPA rules, there is a complex overlapping network of miscellaneous federal statutes and regulations that either directly or indirectly govern aboveground storage tanks (ASTs)."

Determining which rules apply to you is going to depend on your tank's content, size, and location. The federal programs that regulate ASTs are:

CAA – Air Emissions Standards

The CAA is the source of nearly all federal regulations involving the regulation of air pollution from tanks. Most states have incorporated by reference federal new source performance standards (NSPS) for liquid storage vessels and bulk gasoline storage terminals.

CAA – Risk Management Plans

The Risk Management Program regulations are designed to prevent the accidental release of toxic and explosive substances, reduce the severity of any accidents that may occur, and improve communication between facilities, regulators, and the community.

EPCRA

EPCRA affects almost all facilities that manufacture, use, or store numerous hazardous chemicals. The Act provides for emergency planning procedures and requires employers to report the presence of hazardous chemicals in the workplace to certain state and local authorities.



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

In Loving
Memory of Jessica Lehrke

Just a reminder...

OSHA 300A's - Posting requirement coming soon Just a reminder to start acquiring your **2012 annual employee work hours and employee counts** so that you can complete your OSHA 300A Summaries of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. Transfer your OSHA 300 log column totals and have the highest ranking company official sign and date. Post it in a place where all employees may have access. This is to be posted from Feb 1st to April 30th. Do not post the OSHA 300 log, just the 300A.