Weekly Safety Tip

Safety Connections Inc.

"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

When riding on snow, you better drive slow

James Lehrke-SCI

of the week

SCI Safety Tip: Making the Most of a Safety Department of One

Sources: http://www.blr.com

Date: January 28, 2013

If you're "it" when it comes to safety management in your organization—or if it just feels like it sometimes—here's some helpful advice.

Does your safety department consist of just you? With safety as such a key factor in morale and profitability, that's a lot of responsibility on your shoulders.

- How do you determine the best place to start, given limited time and money, to make sure you keep your workers safe and keep your company in compliance?
- What should you be focusing on?
- How do you make sure you stay on top of everything?

In a BLR webinar titled "Safety Department of One: How To Keep Workers Safe and Avoid Penalties for Noncompliance," Fran Sehn outlined some tips on the priorities for a safety department of one.

Sehn is the Assistant Vice President, Casualty Risk Control Services, for Willis of Pennsylvania, Inc. His consulting work also includes providing safety audits, hazard assessments and safety training for a variety of manufacturing, commercial and industrial clients.

Sehn says there are several important steps you can take to have world-class safety, even without many people on your team.

Determine the managerial perspective on safety within your organization. This is the single most important thing to turn your attention toward before anything else, as it will set the tone for your ability to drive safety initiatives; this information will determine the direction of the health and safety initiatives in the organization and will tell you how much support you will have. You will want to know whether the safety attitude is reactive or proactive.

Analyze the current state of safety in the organization. This can be done with an initial SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats). This will prove valuable for planning the safety process going forward.

Align safety with the business goals and objectives. Reviewing the mission statement and overall goals of the organization will help align the safety process. The results of the review will determine the direction; it may be compliance, the creation of a safety management system, or some

combination of the two. Sehn says that "most safety professionals can do the compliance part . . . [but] to take the program to another level you really need to look at how we integrate safety into the process. What do we do from a hazard assessment, a risk-assessment standpoint? How do we take those kind[s] of things and really embed it into the business practices?" Compliance is part of this, but a dynamic safety management system will combine the two to prevent incidents from occurring.

Understand your legal requirements. The OSHA standards you're subject to depend on what industry you're in, but everyone has to be familiar with some of the regulations. Take steps to ensure you understand all of the requirements applicable to your organization.

Develop a safety plan. The safety professional must look at safety from a business plan standpoint. A budget for safety may be required by some companies. The cost of safety may require a return on investment. The safety professional must perceive safety as a business process.

Write the safety program. The elements of the program will depend on the nature of the business and the operations. The program may include but not be limited to the following:

- Hazard communication
- Personal protective equipment
- Walking and working surfaces
- Electrical safety
- Emergency and fire prevention plans
- Cranes and powered industrial trucks
- Lock out/tag out (control of hazardous energy)
- Confined space entry
- Fall protection
- Industrial hygiene
- Fleet safety

SCI OSHA News: OSHA Announces Plan for High-Hazard Workplaces

Source: http://www.osha.gov
Date: February 1, 2013

OSHA has issued its annual inspection plan under the Site-Specific Targeting (SST) 2012 program. It directs enforcement resources to workplaces with the highest rates of injuries and illnesses.

The SST program is one of OSHA's main programmed inspection plans for high-hazard, nonconstruction workplaces with 20 or more employees. The plan is based on data collected from a survey of 80,000 establishments in hazardous industries.

In addition to the SST program, OSHA has national and local emphasis inspection programs to target high-risk hazards and industries. Eleven national emphasis programs are currently in place to address lead, silica, shipbreaking, trenching/excavations, process safety management, and nursing and personal-care facilities.

"Through the SST program, we can prevent injuries and illnesses and save lives by focusing our inspection resources on employers in high-hazard worksites where workers are at greater risk," said OSHA Administrator Dr. David Michaels.

A directive detailing the program is on the agency's website at www.osha.gov. Enter SST 2012 in the search box.

HEALTHY BITES

Quick Tips for Healthy Living

PREVEA Health & Wellness

Sodium

Reducing your sodium intake is an important step to maintaining good health, and reduces your risk for heart disease, high blood pressure and other conditions.

The 2010 *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* recommend consuming less than 2,300 milligrams of sodium per day. It recommends even further reductions — to 1,500 milligrams — for people who are: over 51 years old; of African-American heritage; or have hypertension, diabetes or chronic kidney disease.

Follow these tips to help you make lower-sodium food choices:

- Add spices or herbs to season food without adding salt
- Taste food before adding salt.
- Look for labels that say "low sodium," "very low sodium" or "sodium-free."
- Read the Nutrition Facts Panel of pre-packaged foods like soups, breads, broths, frozen meals or canned vegetables. And then choose foods with lower sodium levels.
- Avoid processed meats such as ham, sausage, hot dogs and luncheon or deli meats.
- Choose fresh, frozen or canned vegetables without added salt.

SCI Environmental Tip: Guide to the EPA Rules That Regulate Your ASTs (Part 3)

Source:http://www.blr.com
Date: January 18, 2013

Sites that store oil in ASTs are required to have an SPCC plan on-site. The regulation applies to nontransportation-related facilities with a total aboveground oil storage capacity of greater than 1,320 gallons (gal) or buried oil storage capacity greater than 42,000 gal, which, because of their location, could reasonably be expected to discharge oil into navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines.

SPCC requires procedural and contingency plans, as well as various technical requirements, such as corrosion protection. The goal of an SPCC plan is to proactively prepare for and avert oil spills from reaching surface waters. The plan requires that spill containment equipment and secondary containment structures be on-site and that staff be trained in spill management in the event of an unexpected release. AST owners or operators subject to SPCC requirements must periodically test the AST's integrity.

Safety Connections Inc.

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

RCRA – Hazardous Waste Tanks
Anyone storing hazardous waste must comply with the federal RCRA storage rules, which require storage facilities to be permitted. In addition, RCRA strictly regulates several types of hazardous waste storage units, including containers, tanks, containment buildings, surface impoundments, and waste piles. A hazardous waste tank's leak prevention and leak detection system is referred to as a secondary containment. Tanks used to treat or store hazardous waste must have secondary containment and leak detection.