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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.



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Safety Slogan

**Safety Is Key, It Is Up To You And Me!
James Lehrke-SCI**

of the week

SCI Safety Tip: Supercharge Your Fall Prevention Program

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

Date: February 20, 2012

By: by Michael D. Lawrence, Summit Safety Technologies

Today's guest author, Michael Lawrence, is principal of Summit Safety Technologies, based in Long Beach, California. Lawrence is a safety manager, technical trainer, and instructional designer, and has been training adult workers and safety professionals for many years.

Each year in the United States, falls consistently account for a great number of fatalities in both general and construction industries. Events surrounding fall accidents often involve a number of factors, including unstable working surfaces, misuse of fall protection equipment, environmental factors, and human error.

However, without a well-designed and properly-implemented (I call this “Supercharged”) Fall Prevention Program, you are destined to be one of the many statistics in fall injuries and perhaps even fall-related fatalities.

Can you deal with the results of a fall? Can you even imagine the pain and difficulties that might result from a fall-related death or an injury that affects a worker and their family for life?

Yet these injuries and fatalities are entirely preventable. Yes, I said *entirely preventable*. With a “supercharged” Fall Prevention Program in place, these devastating incidents can be prevented. Read on to find out what you can do right now to prevent fall injuries.

Components of the Supercharged Fall Prevention Program

These are all critical elements in fall prevention:

Task Pre-Planning: All attempts at Fall Prevention must be exhausted before considering use of Fall Protection (such as a harness). The Pre-Planning meeting discusses the job, its hazards, and measures to take in eliminating or reducing the hazards.

Accountability at All Levels: This starts with all senior management demonstrating full support for safety and holding all employees accountable for their own safety as well as the safety of other employees. Line managers and supervisors must *consistently* require adherence to safety policies and procedures and set the example. Safety performance should be a part of every employee's performance reviews or evaluations.

Appropriate Equipment: Fall *Prevention* includes use of Guard Rails and Floor Opening Protection, while Fall *Protection* includes Fall Arrest Systems. To be considered “appropriate”, equipment must meet certain

standards. For example, Guard Rails must be 42" (+/- 3") above the walking/working level. And there are other standards that must be met for many other types of Fall Prevention and Fall Protection.

Effective Training: Training in the supercharged Fall Prevention Program is essential and requires:

- Senior management support
- Training of line supervisors
- Daily meetings in which supervisors go over daily work plan and job-specific safety training for those potentially exposed to falls (Pre-Task Meeting)
- Safety awareness & accountability promoted as values
- How do you know if training was effective? The impact of training programs must be measured to determine effectiveness. There are basically four levels of training measurement or evaluation:
 - *Level 1:* Learner feedback provided at training completion
 - *Level 2:* Test or quiz after training to determine if knowledge transfer occurred
 - *Level 3:* Transfer of skills to the job
 - *Level 4:* Impact of training on the business

SCI OSHA Compliance: OSHA Poised to Adopt GHS: Needs Some Fine Tuning

Source: www.blr.com

Date: February 24, 2012

GHS, or the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals, has just moved a step closer to becoming law. It is still not clear, however, exactly when OSHA will publish its final rule. It appears the rule may need some fine-tuning by OSHA before it becomes law.

On February 21, 2012 the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) completed its review of OSHA's proposed rule to add GHS requirements to the hazard communication standard, or worker right-to-know law. OMB's written review states that its final action is "consistent with change." Consistent with change means either OMB has recommended substantive changes to the rule or that the rule should be changed in other ways and for other reasons.

Next Likely Step is OSHA Publication of GHS Final Rule

OMB has not made its recommended revisions to the GHS rule available to the public. Under Presidential Executive Order, OSHA cannot publish its final rule without OMB review. Therefore, the next likely action will be OSHA's publication of a GHS final rule in the Federal Register with OMB's recommended changes.

What is the Globally Harmonized System?

The [Globally Harmonized System](#) would align OSHA standards with other hazard communication standards in use around the world and make important changes to chemical labels, material safety data sheets, and employee training.

Quick Tips for Healthy Living

HEALTHY BITES



Set a bedtime routine. Go to bed at the same time every night, get the same amount of sleep each night and make sure your bedroom is dark and quiet.

SCI Environmental Tip: Universal Waste Lamp Training: Storage, Handling, and Labeling

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

Date: February 20, 2012

Examples of lamps that have a hazardous component include:

- Fluorescent tubes and bulbs and high-intensity discharge lamps
- Neon and mercury vapor lamps
- High-pressure sodium and metal halide lamps

Handling Lamps: Lamps are very fragile and can break easily. Employees who handle lamps should know these basic procedures.

After removing a bulb or lamp from the fixture, immediately place it in a strong box or other sturdy container that is compatible with the contents of the lamp or bulb.

Include sufficient padding or the equivalent to prevent bulb or lamp breakage in its container. The container or box itself must be sufficiently strong to prevent damage to the bulbs or lamps under normal storage conditions and to protect them while being shipped and lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

Put any lamp that shows evidence of breakage, leakage, or damage that could cause the release of mercury or other hazardous material to the environment in its own container.



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 Lefirke*

How to Label Lamps: Each lamp or lamp container or package in which that holds lamps must be labeled or marked clearly with one of the following phrases:
 "Universal Waste – Lamp(s)," or
 "Waste Lamp(s)," or
 "Used Lamp(s)."

Lamp Storage: Lamps should be stored in containers, such as cardboard boxes or fiber drums, that are adequate to prevent breakage. Keep boxes or drums closed at all times unless a bulb or lamp is being placed in the box or drum.

What about broken lamps? Broken lamps should be stored in a closed, structurally sound container. Keep these boxes, drums, or other containers in a dry place.