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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



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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

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

of the week

SCI Safety Tip: Make Some Noise About Fireworks Safety

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

Date: July 2, 2007

2011, fireworks eye safety month. Still pertains to safe fireworks practices if you so desire. The safest choice is to stay away.

July is National Fireworks Safety Month. Just in time for July 4th, here are some accident-preventing tips you can share with your employees about fireworks safety. Why be concerned about employees using fireworks on their own time? Because every year fireworks cause fires, injuries, and deaths, and you wouldn't want anything like that to happen to any of your employees or their families--especially when you could prevent it with just a few minutes of commonsense training.

Start with the mutilating accidents. Fireworks displays are a traditional way to mark celebrations during the summer months--especially in July. But when someone is injured, a fun celebration quickly turns into a painful memory. Use these true stories, reported by the U.S. Consumer Products Safety Commission, to dramatize the hazards when you talk to employees:

- A 52-year-old man lit an artillery shell-type firework with a large fuse. Either he didn't move away from it in time, or he came back to check it after it was lit, and the device exploded in his face.
- He was rushed to the hospital with first- and second-degree burns to about 40 percent of his body. He died 3 weeks later.
- A 19-year-old girl lit a firework that was supposed to shoot into the air. Instead, it exploded in her face, shattering the lens of her glasses and burning the skin around her eye.
- A 15-year-old boy placed an aerial firework on the ground that was designed to be launched from a tube and lit the fuse. The device exploded causing burns to his hand, face, and chest.
- A 27-year-old man picked up about 30 sparklers and began to light them for the kids in the neighborhood. Several of the sparklers exploded, resulting in serious and extensive burns to his hand.

Remind employees who use fireworks to be very, very careful. Review these important fireworks safety tips from the Hanford (Washington) Fire Department:

Before you light fireworks:

- Check the label. Legal fireworks have the name of the manufacturer, the words "Class C Common Fireworks," and a warning on the label. Fireworks without this label should not be used.
- Put pets indoors (they may become frightened by the noise).
- Keep a bucket of water nearby in which to place all used fireworks.
- Have a water hose or fire extinguisher nearby to put out stray sparks.
- Clear a level area away from things that can burn.
- Teach family members to "stop, drop, and roll" if their clothes catch on fire.
- When lighting fireworks:
 - Have a designated adult light all fireworks. Do not allow children to light fireworks!
 - Wear safety goggles.
 - Light one at a time, move away quickly, and keep at a safe distance until the display has finished.
 - Use fireworks (including sparklers) only outdoors and away from anything that can burn.
 - Never throw fireworks, and never hold them in your hand after lighting.
- After you finish:
 - Clean up all debris.
 - Remember, duds can be dangerous too. If a device doesn't light or fire, an adult should wait at least 5 minutes, approach it carefully, and place it in a bucket of water.

Why It Matters...

- All fireworks are dangerous--even sparklers, which burn as hot as 2,000 degrees and can cause severe burns.
- Thousands of people of all ages end up in hospital emergency rooms every year because of fireworks accidents.
- Almost half of those injured are children, and many others are bystanders.
- Common fireworks injuries include burns to hands, arms, and face; loss of a finger or hand; and eye injuries that sometimes result in blindness.

OSHA News: OSHA Seeks Comments on Proposed Updates, Revisions to the Occupational Injury and Illness Tracking and Reporting Requirements

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

Date: June 22, 2011

WASHINGTON – The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has announced in a [Notice of Proposed Rulemaking](#) an update and revision of two aspects of the agency's recordkeeping and reporting requirements for work-related injuries and illnesses.

"These proposed recordkeeping updates will better enable OSHA, employers and workers to identify hazards in high-risk worksites," said Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health Dr. David Michaels. "The proposed reporting revisions will enable OSHA to more effectively and efficiently target occupational safety and health hazards, preventing additional injuries and fatalities."

The new proposed reporting requirements revised OSHA's current regulation that requires an employer to report to OSHA, within eight hours, all work-related fatalities and in-patient hospitalizations of three or more employees. Under the revised proposal, employers would be required to report to OSHA any work-related fatalities and all in-patient hospitalizations within eight hours, and work-related amputations within 24 hours. Reporting amputations is not required under the current regulation.

OSHA is also proposing to update Appendix A of the recordkeeping rule (Part 1904 Subpart B) that lists industries partially exempt from the requirements to maintain work-related injury or illness logs. These industries received partial exemption because of their relatively low injury and illness rates. The current list of industries is based on the Standard Industrial Classification system. The North American Industry Classification System was introduced in 1997 to replace the SIC system for classifying establishments by industry. When OSHA issued the recordkeeping rule in 2001, the agency used the old SIC code system because injury and illness data were not yet available based on the NAICS. OSHA is also updating Appendix A in response to a 2009 Government Accountability Office report recommending that the agency update the coverage of the relevant recordkeeping requirements from the old SIC system to the newer NAICS. OSHA is requesting public comments on the proposed revisions, and has included in the proposed rule's preamble specific questions about issues and potential alternatives. Comments must be submitted by Sept. 20, 2011. See the Federal Register notice for details on how to submit comments. General and technical inquiries should be directed to Jens Svenson, OSHA Office of Statistical Analysis, at 202-693-2400. To educate employers and employees on the proposed changes, OSHA updated its [Recordkeeping](#) Web page to include answers to [frequently asked questions](#) regarding the proposed rule. A link to the [proposed rule](#) itself also is available on the page.

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, employers are responsible for providing safe and healthful workplaces for their employees.

OSHA's role is to assure these conditions for America's working men and women by setting and enforcing standards, and providing training, education and assistance. For more information, visit <http://www.osha.gov>.

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In Loving
Memory of Jessica Lehrke

1. Cholesterol. Cholesterol is a soft, fat-like substance that can lead to heart attacks and strokes if you have too much. To avoid having high cholesterol, try to eat foods low in saturated fat including fat-free or 1 percent dairy products, lean meats, fish, skinless poultry, whole grain foods, and fruits and vegetables. Look for soft margarines (liquid or tub varieties) that are low in saturated fat and contain little or no trans fat (a type of dietary fat that can raise your cholesterol level). Limit foods high in cholesterol such as liver and other organ meats, egg yolks, and full-fat dairy products. High fiber foods such as oats, fruits (such as oranges and pears) and vegetables (such as brussels sprouts and carrots), and dried peas and beans can help lower your cholesterol levels. The first step in controlling cholesterol is to get a blood test that measures the amount of cholesterol in your blood. If you are over age 40 and have never had a cholesterol test, see your health care provider and get started on a regular schedule of medical screenings. *Source: National Institutes of Health. If any questions please call Prevea Health, Jennifer Younk, Health and Wellness Sales Manager at 920-272-1118*