



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

Safety first, to last.

James Lehrke-SCI

of the week

SCI Safety Tip: "OK, Coach!" Part 2

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

Date: December 23, 2011

Coaching can be easily suited to the personality and different learning preferences of the employee, such as...

- Being told
- Being shown
- Doing while being directed
- Figuring out alone after need or problem is identified
- Reading print, studying diagrams, etc.
- Being told versus being asked
- Step-by-step direction versus being given a problem to solve or outcome to achieve
- Needing encouragement, reassurance versus needing firmness and authority

What are some of the techniques of informal, interactive training?

- Direct observation of behavior or specific facts
- Openness (Doesn't rush to judgment or criticism. These cut off communication.)
- Questioning to determine the problem and if employee understands
- Listening and showing that employee has been correctly understood
- Affirmation of the employee's feelings and point of view
- Clarification, helping to identify the true nature of the problem
- Collaborative problem solving

Who needs coaching?

- Everyone benefits from the attention of coaching.
 - Weak performers build necessary skills to meet standards.
 - Average performers are better motivated to go for stretch goals.

- Top performers are affirmed by the recognition, encouraged to grow into more responsible positions, and/or shown that their contribution is not taken for granted.

Two final notes of caution:

- Avoid appearing to play favorites, coaching only the most promising employees.
- Avoid appearing to pick on certain individuals, making it seem that only the most inept persons are singled out for direction.

Why It Matters

- Coaching keeps your employees on the worksite and not in a classroom.
- Coaching helps build a teamwork atmosphere in the workplace.
- Coaching builds confidence because employees have immediate feedback and correction on the job.

OSHA Compliance: Signs and Tags: Color Coding for Safety

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

Date: December 26, 2011

Employees need to know what the different colors you use on safety signs and tags mean in terms of the hazards and levels of danger they may face.

Your color-coding system should be among the important elements covered in safety training and orientation programs. All employees who face physical or health hazards on the job must be thoroughly familiar with the system so that they can avoid accidents.

Two sections of 29 CFR Part 1910 cover OSHA's requirements for color coding.

Marking Physical Hazards

1910.144 states which colors must be used for specific safety purposes.

Red must be used for marking:

- Fire-protection equipment
- Buttons or switches used for emergency stopping of machinery
- Stop bars on hazardous machines such as rubber mills, flatwork ironers, wire blocks, etc.
- Portable containers of flammable liquids with a flash point at or below 80° F (excluding shipping containers); there should be additional clearly visible identification such as a yellow band around the container or the name of the contents stenciled or painted in yellow.
- Lights at barricades and temporary obstructions as specified in the ANSI Safety Code for Building Instruction

Yellow is the basic color used for indicating and urging caution, and for designating physical hazards such as striking against, stumbling, tripping, falling, and "caught in between."

Accident Prevention Signs and Tags

1910.145 covers signs for various purposes—danger, caution, safety instruction—and the design and wording of such signs, as well as accident prevention tags and slow-moving vehicle emblems.

Although red is generally associated with danger in nearly everyone's mind, the warning intended by the use of other colors may not be obvious to all workers, which is why training on your color coding system is so important. Here is the most usual "code":

Red = Danger. OSHA recommends danger signs or tags be red or predominantly red, with lettering or symbols in a contrasting color (usually white against the red background). Red warns employees of a hazard that could cause serious injury or death.

Yellow = Caution. These signs and tags are all yellow, or predominantly yellow, with lettering or symbols in a contrasting color (usually black). Yellow is often used for signs that indicate physical dangers that could cause serious injuries such as slipping, tripping, falling, striking against, and pinch hazards.

Orange = Warning. These orange, or predominantly orange, signs and tags generally have black lettering or symbols. Orange is often used for potentially dangerous parts of machinery or equipment that may cut, crush, shock, or otherwise injure a person.

Fluorescent Orange/Orange-Red = Biological Hazard. These signs and tags have lettering or symbols in a contrasting color (usually black). This color designates infectious agents and wastes that pose a risk of death, injury, or illness.

Green = Safety Instructions. These signs usually have white lettering against the green background. Some part of the sign may also contain black lettering against a white background. Green is used to designate first-aid equipment, emergency eyewash stations, and so forth.

Fluorescent Yellow-Orange = Slow-Moving Vehicles. This color is used, with a dark red reflective border, on slow-moving vehicle triangles.

HEALTHY BITES

Quick Tips for Healthy Living



1. **Take these steps to quit smoking:**
 - a. Call 1-800-QUIT-NOW (1-800-784-8669) for free support and to set up your quit plan.
 - b. Talk with your doctor about medicines to help you quit.
 - c. Circle a quit date on your calendar.
 - d. Make small changes, like:
 - i. Throw away ashtrays in your home, car, and office so you aren't tempted to smoke.
 - ii. Make your home and car smoke-free.
 - iii. If you have friends who smoke, ask them not to smoke around you.



What do you think?
Send us an email at:
j1connections@aol.com
See our bold new look @
<http://www.safetyconnections.com/>

*In Loving
Memory of Jessica Lefirke*