



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 is like a lock –
But you are the key
James Lehrke-SCI**

of the week

SCI Safety Tip: Give Employees a Hand with Hand Safety (Part 1)

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

Date: February 14, 2011

Hands are the most vulnerable part of the body for most workers because the hands do so much of the work and there are so many ways to injure hands in most workplaces.

- A material handler cuts his hand with a box cutter.
- An office worker burns her hand trying to clear a paper jam in the copier.
- An employee doesn't bother to don gloves before handling a hazardous chemical.
- A machine operator loses two fingers when his hand gets caught in a machine's point of operation.
- A data entry clerk develops carpal tunnel syndrome from constant keyboarding.
- A line worker's hand is mangled when it gets caught in a conveyor.

These are just a few examples of how workers' hands may be at risk. Most workplaces and work areas are full of hand hazards. For example:

- Machinery
- Power tools and hand tools
- Heat
- Electricity
- Chemicals
- Sharp and pointed objects
- Pinchpoints
- Rough surfaces
- Repetitive motion

You might add to this list, depending on the type of work your employees do.
Hand Injuries

Common workplace hand injuries include:

- Cuts and abrasions
- Sprained fingers and wrists
- Amputations of fingers or whole hands
- Crushed hands and fingers
- Broken bones
- Burns from hot surfaces, hot liquids, chemicals, electricity, etc.
- Skin irritation or dermatitis from harsh chemicals or frequent handwashing
- MSDs like carpal tunnel from repetitive motion
- Latex allergies from gloves

SCI OSHA News: OSHA Issues New Enforcement Directive for PPE

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

Date: February 15, 2011

OSHA issued a new enforcement directive to provide general enforcement policy and guidance related to Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and to assist OSHA inspectors in conducting workplace inspections.

The new directive, Enforcement Guidance for Personal Protective Equipment in General Industry (CPL 02-01-050) became effective February 10, 2011. It provides information and enforcement guidance to support OSHA's inspection efforts in general industry workplaces. It replaces previous inspection guidelines for the PPE standard for general industry workplaces.

Following is a summary of key provisions in the directive:

- Clarifies what type of PPE employers must provide at no cost, when employers must pay for PPE, or for replacement PPE, and when employers are not required to pay for PPE.
- Clarifies the PPE payment requirements for PPE worn off the jobsite, for PPE that must remain at the jobsite, and for employee-owned PPE.
- Sets forth enforcement policies that reflect court and review commission decisions concerning PPE.
- Provides guidance that allows employers to use PPE constructed in accordance with the most recent national consensus standards.
- Recognizes more recent editions of the applicable national consensus standards, and deletes editions of the national consensus standards that PPE must meet if purchased before a specified date.
- Amends OSHA provision that requires safety shoes to comply with a specific American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard.

See the new directive at <http://osha.gov/SLTC/personalprotectiveequipment/index.html>



SCI Customer Safety Training Tip

Lack of Training is the most common violation the Government (mainly the Dept of Transportation) issues.

Federal Regulation 172.704 states that **any** employee that loads, unloads, handles, makes ready for transportation, is responsible for shipping; **any quantity** of a Hazardous Material, **must be trained and tested every three years** (and within 90 days of movement into a job that is mentioned above).

That means anybody that would ship, receive or transport: a can of paint, aerosol cans, gasoline, batteries, acids, adhesives, etc., if used in a business, no matter the size of the container.

Training is required, even if you use your own trucks or don't have a truck. It doesn't matter. The training is different than what is required by your friendly OSHA folks.

Questions: let us know. We can help.

SCI Health News: Report: Past Heavy Smoking Indicator of Lower Lifespans

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

Date: February 14, 2011

A new report from the National Research Council finds the nation's history of heavy smoking is a major reason why lifespans in the United States are below those of many other high-income nations.

According to the report, evidence suggests that current obesity levels also play a substantial part. The Council is part of the private, nonprofit National Academies, which operate under a congressional charter.

Over the past 25 years, life expectancy at age 50 in the U.S. has been rising, but at a pace behind countries like Japan and Australia. The council says the difference "is particularly notable given that the U.S. spends more on health care than any other nation."

For the past 3 to 5 decades, smoking was much more common in the U.S. than in Europe or Japan. The resulting health consequences can be seen in today's mortality rates. Smoking appears to be responsible for many of the differences in life expectancy, especially among women.

Because of a lag of 2 to 3 decades between smoking and its effect on mortality, it is possible to predict the effects in 20 to 30 years. The council says life expectancy for men is likely to improve rapidly due to smoking reductions.

But for U.S. women, whose smoking behavior peaked later than men's, declines in mortality will likely remain slow for the next decade. And life expectancy in Japan is expected to improve less rapidly because of recently increasing high-smoking rates.



Let us know how you feel about our **new look!** Send us an email at:

jlconnections@aol.com

See us at:

<http://www.safetyconnections.com>

*In Loving
Memory of Jessica Lehrke*