



*“Our mission is driven by our passion for people.”*

*We're about service, commitment, results, and accountability!*

## Weekly Safety Tip

April 2, 2018

### SCI Safety Tip: Exit routes are more than just doors (Part 1)

Source: <https://safety.blr.com>

Date: March 29, 2018

Providing a compliant emergency exit comprises more than installing a panic bar on an outward opening door and placing an exit sign above it. OSHA, in fact, favors the term *exit route*, which consists of three parts:

- The exit access—the portion of the exit route that leads to the exit;
- The exit itself—the portion of the exit route that provides a protected way to the exit discharge; *and*
- The exit discharge—the part of the exit route that leads directly outside or to a street, walkway, refuge area, public way, or open space with access to the outside.

OSHA regulations generally require that a workplace have at least two exit routes, but the number may be different based on various factors. For example, *more* than two exit routes are required if two exit routes would not allow safe evacuation based on the number of employees, size of the building, or arrangement of the workplace. On the other hand, one exit route is permissible “where the number of employees, the size of the building, its occupancy, or the arrangement of the workplace is such that all employees would be able to evacuate safely during an emergency” (29 CFR 1910.36(b)(3)). OSHA attempts to firm up this somewhat subjective requirement by referring employers to guidance in National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 101-2009, Life Safety Code, or International Fire Code (IFC)-2009.

#### **Side-hinged doors, dimensions, and more**

OSHA’s complete design and construction regulations for exit routes are at



### *SCI Safety Slogan*

TEAMWORK  
MAKES THE  
DREAM  
WORK

*James Lehrke - SCI*



29 CFR 1910.36. Following are some of the key requirements:

- Exit discharge leads must be large enough to accommodate the building occupants likely to use the exit route.
- Exit stairs that continue beyond the level on which the exit discharge is located must be interrupted at that level by doors, partitions, or other effective means that clearly indicate the direction of travel leading to the exit discharge.
- *An exit door must be unlocked.* Employees must be able to open an exit route door from the inside at all times without keys, tools, or special knowledge. A panic bar or similar device that locks only from the outside is permitted on exit discharge doors. An exit route door may be locked from the inside only in mental, penal, or correctional facilities and then only if supervisory personnel are continuously on duty and the employer has a plan to remove occupants from the facility during an emergency.
- The exit door must be side-hinged. Also, a side-hinged door must be used to connect any room to an exit route.
- The door that connects any room to an exit route must swing out in the direction of exit travel if the room is designed to be occupied by more than 50 people or if the room is a high-hazard area (*i.e.*, contains contents that are likely to burn with extreme rapidity or explode).
- *An exit route must meet minimum height and width requirements.* Ceilings of exit routes must be at least 7 feet, 6 inches (in.) high. An exit access must be at least 28 in. wide at all points. Where there is only one exit access leading to an exit or exit discharge, the width of the exit and exit discharge must be at least equal to the width of the exit access. Objects that project into the exit must not reduce its width.
- *An exit must be separated by fire-resistant materials.* Construction materials used to separate an exit from other parts of the workplace must have a 1-hour fire-resistance rating if the exit connects three or fewer stories and a 2-hour fire-resistance rating if the exit connects four or more stories.

## SCI OSHA News: Protecting America’s Workers Act reintroduced in Senate

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

Date: March 28, 2018

---

Washington — Six senators are making another attempt to pass the [Protecting America’s Workers Act](#) – legislation that has been introduced in both houses of Congress over multiple sessions in the past 14 years.

None of the bills has made it past the committee stage in [15 previous tries](#), beginning with an attempt by the late Sen. Edward “Ted” Kennedy (D-MA) in April 2004.

This most recent version ([S. 2621](#)), introduced March 22 by Sen. Tammy Baldwin (D-WI), seeks to update the Occupational Safety and Health Act by extending protections to federal, state and local public employees and some workers in the private sector. It also seeks to authorize “felony penalties against employers who [knowingly commit OSHA violations](#) that result in death or serious bodily injury and extend such penalties to corporate officers and directors.”

Currently, authorities can charge employers with a misdemeanor after fatal incidents. The Protecting America’s Workers Act would set a minimum fine of \$50,000 for a worker death stemming from a willful violation.

The legislation also seeks to update whistleblower protections, mandate that the Department of Labor investigate each case of worker death or serious injury, grant injured workers and their families the right to meet with DOL investigators, and require employers to inform employees about their OSHA rights.

Finally, it seeks to have all employees on a worksite covered under the [General Duty Clause](#), clarify employer responsibility to provide appropriate safety equipment, and mandate that “site-controlling employers” maintain a log of recordable injuries and illnesses among all employees on a worksite.

“We need to provide greater protections for workers and their families so no one gets hurt,” Baldwin said in a March 23 press release. “Everyone should be able to go to work knowing they will come home at the end of the day in the same condition and without experiencing any threat to their health and safety. It is unacceptable that workers face unsafe working conditions or risk losing their job if they file a complaint. This legislation will improve the rights of employees, foster the safety of their workplaces, and hold accountable the bad actors who break the law and do harm to American workers.”

The bill is co-sponsored by Sens. Sherrod Brown (D-OH), Ed Markey (D-MA), Patty Murray (D-WA), Bernie Sanders (I-VT) and Elizabeth Warren (D-MA).



**Aurora Health Care®**  
Quick Tips for Healthy Living

**Community Car Seat Safety Check**



Even if you follow all the directions perfectly, and you've checked off all of our safety tips, it is wise to have your work inspected. Attend this child safety seat inspection event where an expert will make sure your child will be safe when buckled in. Haven't installed your seat yet? Our Techs will help you install it.

**Saturday**  
**April 14, 2018**  
**1:00 - 3:00 pm**

**Sheboygan Chevrolet**  
3400 S Business Dr,  
Sheboygan, WI

Appointments are recommended but not required. To schedule your seat inspection or installation call Community Outreach: 920-451-5513

 aurora.org



## SCI Security News: 12 Ways to Spot a Potentially Violent Person in the Workplace (Part 2)

Source: <https://www.entrepreneur.com>

Date: August 28, 2015

### 7. A tendency to play the victim

These people have a blame-the-victim mindset, but then play the victim themselves by never taking credit for the bad things that happen to them; it's always the result of "someone else's" stupidity. Even a ticket for blowing through a red light isn't their fault.

### 8. Frequent use of malicious references

They like to say things like "She had it coming," or, "Karma is a great thing and will come back to bite him in his ass."

### 9. Ongoing anger

These people seem to be always seething about something. But it's everyone else's fault that their blood pressure is always high.

### 10. A lifestyle that is anything but health-conscious

These people often smoke and/or drink, rely on pain pills all the time, are hooked on sleeping pills, eat junk all the time and are the last people you'll see at the gym performing heavy deadlifts or taking a high-impact aerobics class.

### 11. A weird personality

They're the oddballs, the ones who stand out. They don't get invited to parties coworkers throw.

### 12. A work history of having been recently fired or laid off.

Losing a job can send someone over the deep end for several reasons: loss of income, the fact that they defined themselves by their jobs. That loss can trigger a homicidal rage.

Keep in mind that a person who doesn't exhibit most of these traits isn't necessarily immune to bringing a gun to work and shooting people. However, more times than not, a violent person shows most of the aforementioned traits. Employers need to know these traits, though some of them are obvious, like not fitting in or having a drug addiction.

*We'd always like your feedback. Let us know what articles you'd like to see!*

In Loving Memory...  
Jessica, Kristin and Nick



# Save Tomorrow; Think Safety Today!