



# U.S. Naval Air Facility Atsugi Japan

## Safety & Occupational Health Newsletter

Third Quarter

April - June

FY-2004



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### "Steady now..."

Waaaaay up at the top of this reeeeeeally tall ladder is someone who has far too much faith in aluminum ladders and his own equilibrium, and not enough faith in the consistency of gravity.

This daring dum-dum is forty feet high on a makeshift scaffold that looks to be no larger than a two-by-four. There's not so much as a pillow tied to his backside for fall protection, and it seems he can barely keep his balance as he grabs some fresh nails from his buddy.

I think everyone will agree if I say this is sheer stupidity. I just wonder how he got up there and how he got himself back down.

Folks, there's no reason any of you should find yourself in this position. Use risk management to help you decide where to draw the line. If you make good decisions on the job, you'll make it home at the end of the day ... and vice versa.

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### Emergency Nos.

Fire Dept 119  
Ambulance  
    On Base 119  
    Off Base 0467-70-2164  
Acute Care 264-3951  
Safety 265-3112/3678  
Security 264-3200/3500

### Frequently Called Nos.

Action Line	264-3677	BOQ	264-3696
Med Appt	264-3958	BEQ	264-3696
Dental Appt	264-3612	Trilogy	264-3736
Atsugi CDC	264-6367	SkyMaster	264-3659
Air Terminal	264-3801	"O" Club	264-3621

**SAFETY REP INDEX****NAF Atsugi**

AIR/OPs	264-3749
FFSC	264-3628
MWR	264-4673
PWD	264-3811
SECURITY	264-3940
KAMISEYA	265-8667

**Tenant/Associate Commands**

AIMD	264-3119
BMC	264-4691
CSD	264-3063
DCMA	264-3244
FASO	264-3231
HSL-51	264-4365
NAMTG	264-3159
NAPRA	264-3022
NEX	264-3195
NPMOD	264-3208
NMCB Det	264-3050
Shirley Lanham	264-4691

**CAG/Other**

CVW-5 Staff	264-3392
HS-14	264-3392
VAQ-136	264-3684
VAW-115	264-4297
VFA-192	264-4567
VFA-195	264-4614
VFA-27	265-4394
VS-21	264-3917

Note: Commands that desire to have their Safety Reps listed in the NAF Atsugi SAFETY REPS INDEX, call 264-4424

NAF Atsugi Safety & Occupational Health Newsletter is published quarterly by the NAF Atsugi Safety Department. Articles relating to safety, occupational health and ORM are welcome additions for publication in the newsletter. For further information, contact the Newsletter editor at 264-4424.

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**Health Safety Tidbits****"BURN PREVENTION"**

- ⇒ More than 2 million people are burned each year in the United States
- ⇒ Approximately 60,000 people are hospitalized each year for burn treatment
- ⇒ Children account for more than 35% of all burn and fire injuries and death
- ⇒ The direct cost of treatment for fire and burn injuries is more than \$1 billion each year

***DO NOT APPLY OILS, SPRAYS OR OINTMENTS TO A SERIOUS BURN!***

**THERMAL BURNS** from contact with open flames, hot liquids or surfaces should be treated by:

- Separating the victim from the heat source
- Cooling the burn with cool water
- Checking breathing and stopping any bleeding
- Covering the burn with a clean sheet or sterile pad
- Keep body temperature the same and seek medical attention

**CHEMICAL BURNS** should be treated by:

- Flushing skin with water for at least 20 min.
- Remove contaminated clothing - be careful to spread the chemical to other areas
- If eyes are involve, flush with water continuously until medical help is obtained - removing contact lenses
- Checking breathing and stopping any bleeding
- Covering burn with a clean sheet or sterile pad
- Keep body temperature the same and seek medical attention

**SOURCES:** Shriners' Hospital  
US Fire Administration  
American Burn Assoc.

**Upcoming Safety Training****Yokosuka:**

Course No.	Course Title	Lgth	Scheduled
A-493-0050	Intro to OSH Ashore	5 da	17 - 21 Apr 04
A-493-0069	Asbestos Supervisor Initial	5 da	10 - 14 May 04
A-493-0070	Asbestos Supervisor Refresher	1 da	10 May 04
A-4J-0082	Respiratory Protection Manager	5 da	10 - 14 May 04
A-493-0050	Intro to OSH Ashore	5 da	17 - 21 May 04
A-493-0074	Crane Safety	4 da	13 - 16 Jul 04

Quotas are coordinated through the Safety Office - 264-3112.

## National Safety Council Announces June as "National Safety Month"

A fatal injury occurs every 6 minutes and a disabling injury occurs every 2 seconds, according to the National Safety Council. Every year, unintentional injuries kill more Americans between the ages of one and 44 than any other cause including cancer, heart disease and stroke. In an effort to promote public awareness and ultimately decrease the number of injuries and deaths, the National Safety Council has designated June as National Safety Month.

"The single greatest point we want to make is that all Americans can take steps to reduce their risk of injury," said Jerry Scannel, president of the Council. "Through National Safety Month the Council is working to save lives and eliminate injuries in the home, at work, at play and on the highways."

Scannell noted that medical expenses, property damages, employer costs and other expenses related to these injuries and deaths cost Americans an estimated \$500 billion each year.

Communities, businesses, educational institutions, and individuals nationwide are being encouraged to participate in the effort by holding a community event or working with their local law enforcement agencies, firefighters and other public groups. Originated by the National Safety Council, this June will be the fifth annual observance of National Safety Month. Each of the four weeks of June will focus on a different area of safety.

- June 4-10 - Workplace Safety (co-sponsored by United Parcel Service)
- June 11-17 - Home Safety (co-sponsored by Lowe's Home Safety Council)
- June 18-24 - Community Safety
- June 25 - July 4 - Driving Safety



### Safety Tips for Everyone:

#### Carbon Monoxide Hazard

Carbon monoxide is the number one cause of fatal gas poisoning in the United States, but it is also the most preventable. Avoid the carbon monoxide hazard by having your fuel-burning system professionally tested. Install carbon monoxide detectors as a safeguard. For more information, visit [www.nsc.org](http://www.nsc.org) or call 1-800-SAFE HOME for your free home safety booklet and checklist from Lowe's Home Safety Council.

#### Safe Sunning

Millions of sun-worshippers will flock to beaches and pools this summer in search of the perfect tan. But many will return home with a painful sunburn. Excessive sun-baking can also cause long-term skin damage. The National Safety Council reminds you to use sunscreen with an \*SPF (Sun Protection Factor) that matches your skin type. Apply sunscreen about a half-hour before you go out and again after you've been in the water. The skin cancer foundation suggests that you avoid tanning between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., when the sun's rays are strongest.

(\***Editor's note:** SPF describes the increased allowable time of sun exposure before your particular skin type burns. For example, SPF4 means that you can expose yourself to the sun four times longer without burning. For children it is generally recommended you use an SPF of 15 to 30 and apply it every 20 to 30 minutes spent in the sun.)

### Independence Day Safety

**Travel Smart** - Whether traveling near or far, remember to buckle your safety belt. Nearly 15,000 lives could be saved each year if everyone used safety belts. Also, take your time getting to your destination - it's better to arrive late than not at all. And, don't drink and drive. Use a designated driver if you plan to drink.

**Watch Out for the Other Guy** - You may not drink and drive this Fourth of July, but you can't control the "other guy." Watch for these signs of possible drunk driving:

- Excessive or very slow speeds;
- Swerving or straddling the center lane;
- Near-misses with other vehicles;
- No response to traffic signals; and,
- Driving in the dark with the headlights off.



**Firework Safety** - As Independence Day approaches, many Americans are stockpiling up on fireworks. But they may not realize that more than 11,000 people are treated in hospital emergency rooms for fireworks-related injuries each year. It is strongly recommended you avoid home fireworks displays, since they can cause permanent eye damage and disfiguring burns. But in an effort to prevent injuries to users and bystanders, if you do use fireworks, please follow these safety guidelines:

- Always light fireworks out doors in a clear area away from onlookers, houses and flammable materials;
- Keep a bucket of water or hose nearby for emergencies;
- Do not try to re-light or handle malfunctioning fireworks and, never ignite devices in a container
- Personal **FIREWORKS** are **NEVER** allowed on base.



## Safety in the Home and Community



About 52,000 people died and 14.5 million suffered disabling injuries in homes and public places in 1999 — a 21 percent increase from 1992. This trend of increased injuries in the home and community is particularly alarming, the Council pointed out, noting that the nation's population rose only 7 percent during the same time period.

Falls are the primary cause of home and community unintentional-injury deaths, especially among older adults, followed by poisoning, fires and burns, choking and drowning. The Council estimated that falls in homes and public places accounted for 17 percent of all fatal unintentional injuries in 1999, second only to motor-vehicle crashes. The problem is expected to grow as the nation's population ages and diseases such as osteoporosis increase the likelihood that a fall will result in a fatal or disabling fracture.

The most serious injury resulting from such falls is hip fracture. More than 24 percent of all people suffering a hip fracture die within a year of the fall and another 50 percent never return to their prior level of mobility or independence. While all age groups are vulnerable, older adults are most at risk: falls are the number one cause of injury-related death for males 80 and older and for females 75 and older.

To address the problem of falls, the Council has established a partnership with the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) to form a National Coalition on Residential Fall Prevention among the Elderly and Disabled. The Coalition's goals will be to prevent almost 50,000 fall-related fatalities by 2008 and 75,000 such fatalities by 2012; achieve a 10 percent reduction in fall-related hospital admissions by 2008 and a further 10 percent reduction by 2012, and prevent 13.2 million fall-related injuries over the next 12 years.

Through a variety of partnerships, the Coalition will: encourage the development of designs for new home plans and renovations of existing homes with built-in safety features; urge companies to develop new safety-enhancing products, and launch a campaign to promote home-safety improvements.



## Safety in the Workplace



On an average day, 14 people are killed and more than 10,400 are disabled on the job — a death toll equivalent to a major airline disaster every two weeks. Less visible are the estimated 60,000 deaths caused each year by job-related illnesses. The cost to the economy of workplace injuries exceeds \$127 billion a year — more than the combined profits of the 17 most profitable U.S. corporations.

The Council noted that while workplace safety has improved in recent decades, the rate of job-related deaths has not declined significantly since 1992 and remains unacceptable. To achieve its goals of accelerating the rate of decline in occupational deaths by 25 percent per year and reducing disabling job-related injuries to fewer than 800,000 per year by 2010, the Agenda proposes:

- Expanding the use of workplace safety best practices identified by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the National Safety Council to all workplaces in the United States.
- Encouraging senior managers of all public and private enterprises to instill a "safety culture" in their organizations by adopting a Corporate Code of Safety and Health Ethics. Among other things, the Code would make safety and health a core value of the organization, on the same level as customer service and financial performance, and it would establish a comprehensive safety audit to identify current and potential hazards and to assign accountability for ensuring that they are controlled or abated.
- Urging all companies to review and update their occupational safety and health programs during Workplace Safety Week in June.

"Company policy and workstation practice must dictate that safety never take a back seat to other interests," Scannell said. "No one should be asked — and no one should tolerate — a potentially disabling or life-threatening risk in the name of cost-cutting, productivity or any other priority."

## Let me ask you ...

-  Do you look away from the road while dialing a number?
-  Are you sometimes startled by a ringing phone?
-  Ever swerve while reaching for the phone?
-  Ever kiss a bumper while gabbing in gridlock?
-  Slow down while dialing?
-  Wander into another lane?
-  Ever focus on the conversation & forget the traffic?



## Let me ask you ...

*... do you want to become a statistic?*

**Is This Call Necessary?**

### How We Get Hurt at Atsugi

#### Lost Workday Mishaps FY-04

- Employee stung by a bee - On Duty  
**3 lost workdays**
- Employee injured by falling cabinet  
On Duty **14 lost workdays**
- Employee fell from ladder while down  
loading supplies. Ladder too short  
for the task, employee standing on  
top rung of ladder  
**25 lost workdays**

#### Overall

1st Qtr: Oct-2 Nov-2 Dec-1 - 5  
2nd Qtr: Jan-0 Feb-3 Mar-4 - 7

#### Definitions

**Lost Workday** - Loss of at least one (1) full work day subsequent to date of injury

### Reminder to all Supervisors

Report all injuries to the Safety Department ASAP. Contact the Mishap Investigator at 264-4121,

Supervisor Mishap Reports are available on all Safety Bulletin Boards and can be printed out from the NAF Atsugi Safety Storefront website at

[https://  
www.atsugi.navy.mil/  
atsugi/safety/](https://www.atsugi.navy.mil/atsugi/safety/)

## Tailgate Safety Topic

# Understanding Safety Signs

Signs are used to prevent accidents. They are common in the work area, along the roadside, and in public buildings. OSHA has some specific requirements for signs. The requirements are in place to make sure hazard warnings are easy to recognize and don't vary from workplace to workplace. This quarter's **Tailgate Safety Topic** takes a look at different types of signs; what they mean, and how they should be used. OSHA defines signs as "the warnings of hazard, temporarily or permanently affixed or placed, at locations where hazards exist."



**Danger signs** must only be used where an immediate hazard exists. Their appearance is specified by OSHA. These signs are red, black (or contrasting color), and white with room for words or symbols to describe the danger. Danger signs are common in areas where high voltages exist and where automatically-starting equipment is in use. You may be aware of other hazards which warrant the use of a danger sign.



**Warning signs** are orange with black (or a contrasting color) lettering or symbols. They are used **to warn against hazards which aren't quite as serious as those requiring a danger sign-but are more serious than those requiring a caution sign**. Warning signs may alert us to forklift traffic or similar hazards.



**Caution signs** must be used only to warn against potential hazards or to caution against unsafe work practices. Caution signs are predominately yellow with a black (or contrasting color) panel at the top of the sign. The word "caution," written in yellow appears on the panel. The lower part of the sign is used for additional wording which must be written in black (or a contrasting color). Caution signs warn of numerous hazards-everything from slippery floors to reminding us to wear safety glasses. Even traffic signals take a cue from the yellow caution sign as they warn us to be careful on the road.



**Special signs** are used just for biological hazards and radiation hazards. The biological hazard (biohazard) sign is fluorescent orange or orange-red with letters or symbols in a contrasting color. The biohazard sign alerts us to the presence or potential presence of blood or other biological hazards. Radiation hazards are identified with a sign bearing the familiar three-bladed radiation symbol in black or magenta or red on a yellow background.



**Safety instruction signs** are used to provide information about safety. They are not used to warn against specific hazards. These green and white signs remind you to report accidents, help locate first-aid equipment, and direct you along an evacuation route.

Though signs are never a substitute for good safety procedures and training, they are useful to remind us of hazards and ways we can protect against them. Always take seriously the information on a sign-whether in the workplace or on the road. Understanding signs and the hazards they warn us about can help prevent injuries and save lives.

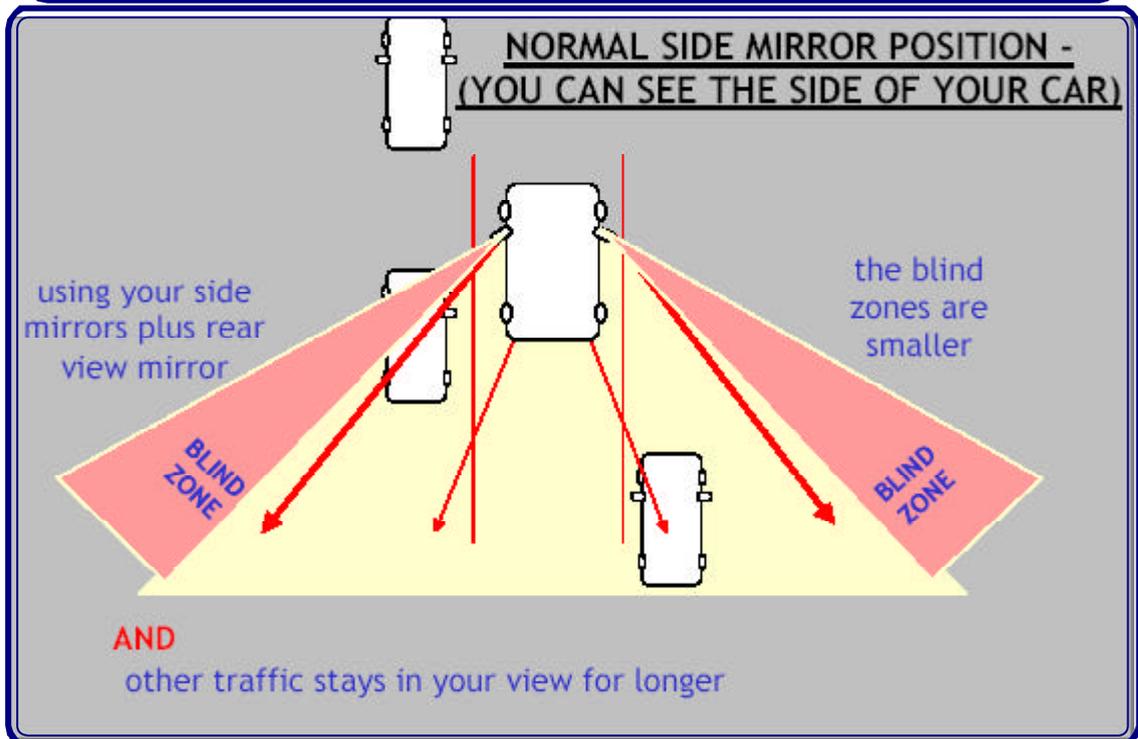
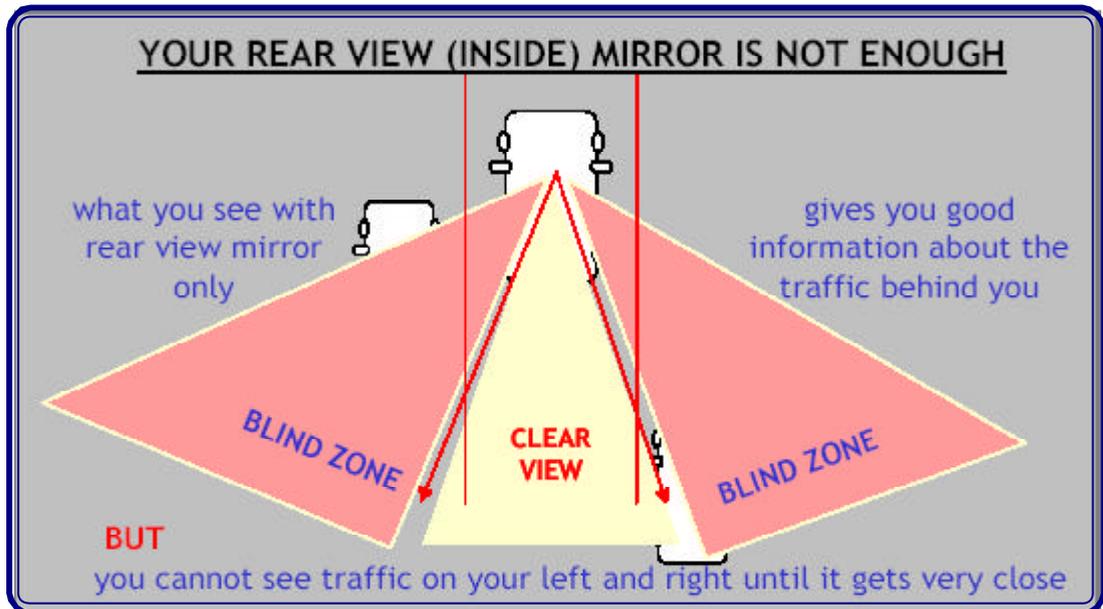
TRAFFIC SAFETY

# BLIND ZONES

There are 600,000 lane change/merge accidents in the United States every year. **More than 200 people die** in these accidents. 60% of U. S. drivers involved in these accidents say **they didn't even see the other vehicle**.

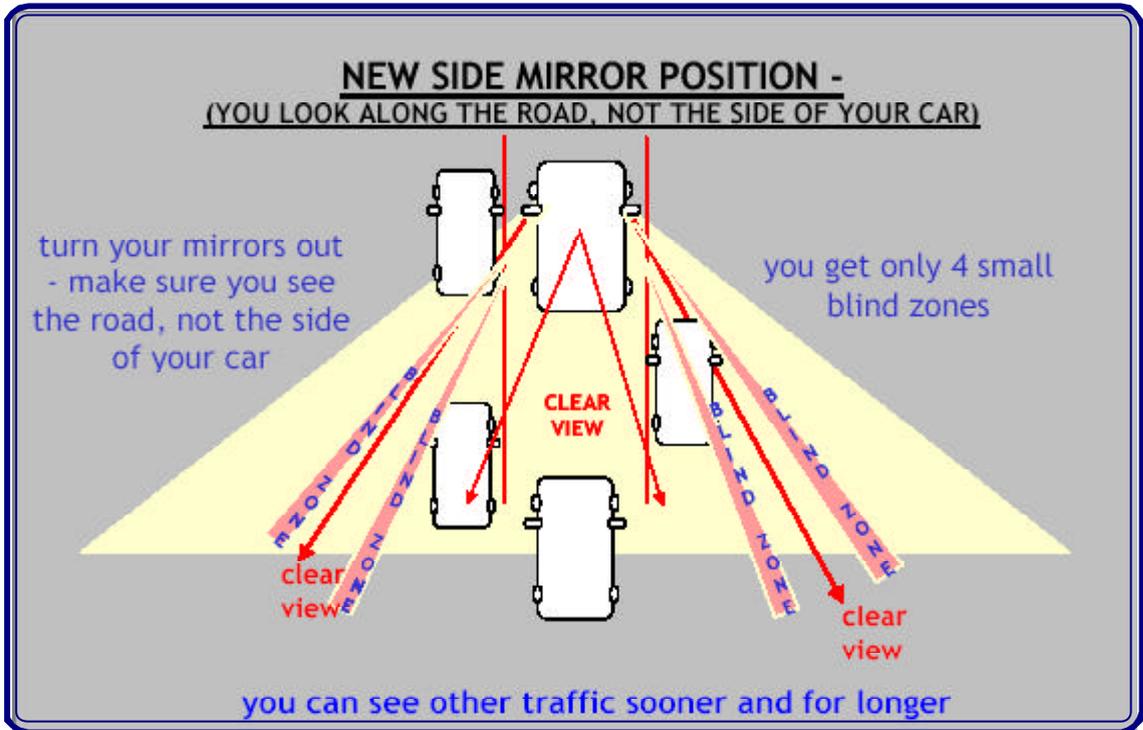
In Japan, lane change/merge accidents are the cause of many of our accidents as well.

Avoid lane change/merge accidents ... **Turn out your side mirrors** to help reduce **BLIND ZONES**...!



Continued on next page...

TRAFFIC SAFETY



**FIVE GOOD REASONS TO TURN OUT YOUR MIRRORS**

- you don't need to look over your shoulder so often (but it's not a bad idea to do so)
- you need only a brief glance at the mirror to view the blind zone - at highway speeds, turning your head means 30m traveled
- glancing at the mirror leaves the forward scene in your view
- blind zones can be included in your visual scanning (which we're all doing, of course)
- at night, no more glare from headlights into your mirrors

**GOOD VISIBILITY IS NO ACCIDENT**

As with anything new, it will take time to change your habits and to get used to the new mirror position. But stick with it and you will be rewarded with a new view in driving that will improve your safety and comfort.

**TRY THE NEW MIRROR POSITION TODAY  
 AND DRIVE SAFELY!**

## SAFETY TIPS

## Baseball and Softball

- **Pitching Too Long or Too Many Innings** — Many injuries occur from excessive pitching. Most organized baseball leagues have guidelines about the number of innings that can be pitched, usually based on the players age. While there is no concrete guideline for the number of pitches allowed, a reasonable approach is to count the number of pitches thrown and use 80 to 100 pitches as a maximum in a game, and 30 to 40 pitches in a practice. Any persistent pain should disqualify a person from playing until pain subsides.
- **Breakaway bases** — Many players get injured while sliding into bases. The number of these mishaps could be significantly lowered by installing breakaway bases on playing fields. A breakaway base is snapped onto grommets attached to an anchored rubber mat that holds it in place during play. When a runner slides into the base, it can be dislodged to avoid direct contact and injury. During normal base running, the breakaway base is stable and will not detach.
- **Protective gear** — Protective equipment is one of the most important factors in minimizing the risk of injury in baseball. This equipment must fit properly and be worn correctly.



Wear a batting helmet at the plate, when waiting a turn at bat, and when running bases.

Face masks that are attached to batting helmets are available in some youth leagues. These devices can help reduce the risk of a serious facial injury if hit by a ball.

The catcher must always use a catcher's mitt. If you play another position, ask your coach about specific size requirements for your mitt.

Catchers should always wear a helmet, face mask, throat guard, long-model chest protector, protective supporter, and shin guards when catching batting practice and during games.

Most youth leagues prohibit the use of shoes with steel spikes. Instead, wear molded, cleated baseball shoes.

Inspect the playing field for holes, glass, rocks, and other debris.

- Stay in condition year-round with some form of regular exercise. Start with something as simple as brisk walking.
- Someone (a teammate, referee or spectator) should know first aid. Make sure someone on your team carries first aid equipment, particularly ice or ice packs.
- Don't go straight from your car onto the field. Arrive early and warm up with a walk or an easy jog. With sports where there are bursts of vigorous activity interspersed with inactivity, it's a good idea to move around or stretch during the idle periods.
- Stretch before the game, but not when your muscles are cold. Warm up a little first, then stretch gently. Afterwards, if you have had a vigorous workout, you can stretch more intensely. Learn stretches that are appropriate for your sport.
- Drink plenty of water or other fluids such as sports drinks during and after the game.



If you start to feel pain, discomfort or fatigue, get your coach to put in a substitute. Don't overdo it.

# H A Z A R D A L E R T S

## CPSC, Sauder Woodworking Co. Announce Recall of TV/VCR Carts that Can Tip Over Easily, after Baby's Death

Firm's Recall Hotline: (888) 800-4590 April 5, 2004 CPSC Recall Hotline: (800) 638-2772 Release # 04-115  
CPSC Media Contact: (301) 504-7908 WASHINGTON, D.C. - In cooperation with the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), Sauder Woodworking Co., of Archbold, Ohio, is voluntarily recalling about 592,000 TV/VCR carts. The carts can tip over and injure or kill children and adults when the cart and the television fall.

Sauder Woodworking has received 13 reports of these carts tipping over. The firm received a report of the death of a 19-month-old girl in North Wales, Pa., who suffered a fractured skull when the cart and television fell on her. There were four reports of additional injuries involving children and adults. One report involved a skull fracture to a child who recovered and three reports involved bumps and bruises.

These TV/VCR carts were sold in a kit to be assembled by consumers. They are identical in design and construction, but not color. One model is a light-colored oak finish and the other model is a dark-colored cherry finish. The TV/VCR carts are about 29.5-inches wide, 18-inches deep and 27-inches high. The carts are equipped with a top shelf intended to support up to a 27-inch television, a middle shelf intended to hold a VCR and a lower storage area intended to hold VCR tapes and equipment. The products were provided with shelves for holding VHS tapes that were to be installed on the inside of the two hinged doors enclosing the lower storage area. The recalled carts have four removable casters attached to each bottom corner of the cart. The TV/VCR carts included in the recall are models 2655 and 2755. The model number is not on the cart, but it is on the instruction booklet that came with the cart.

Department, discount and home electronic stores nationwide sold these TV/VCR carts from January 1993 through December 1999 for about \$100.

Consumers should stop using the TV/VCR carts immediately and do the following:

- Remove the television and all the contents from these carts.
- Turn the cart over and remove the four casters from the bottom of the cart. This will improve the stability of the carts.
- Contact Sauder Woodworking Co. to receive a free repair kit that will further reduce the potential for the cart and television to tip. Do not use the cart until the repair kit has been installed.
- This cart is intended to hold a TV that weighs 95 pounds or less. This includes most 24-inch and smaller TVs, and may include some 27-inch TVs.

For more information and to order the free repair kit, consumers should contact Sauder Woodworking Co. toll-free at (888) 800-4590 anytime, or visit the firm's web site at [www.sauder.com](http://www.sauder.com)



To report a dangerous product or a product-related injury, call CPSC's hotline at (800) 638-2772 or CPSC's teletypewriter at (800) 638-8270, or visit CPSC's web site at [www.cpsc.gov/talk.html](http://www.cpsc.gov/talk.html). Consumers can obtain this release and recall information at CPSC's Web site at [www.cpsc.gov](http://www.cpsc.gov).

# ERGONOMICS



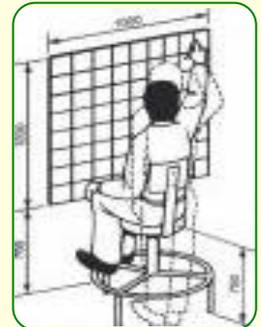
## What is ERGONOMICS!

The word "**Ergonomics**" comes from two Greek words "ergon", meaning work, and "nomos" meaning "laws". Today, however, the word is used to describe the science of "designing the job to fit the worker, not forcing the worker to fit the job". Ergonomics covers all aspects of a job, from the physical stresses, it places on joints, muscles, nerves, tendons, bones and the like, to environmental factors which can effect hearing, vision and general comfort and health.

Physical stressors include *repetitive motions* such as those caused by typing or continual use of a manual screwdriver. Other physical stressors could be tasks involving *vibration* such as using a jackhammer or tasks which involve using *excessive force*, such as lifting a heavy box of books. *Working in an awkward position*, such as holding a telephone to your ear with your shoulder, can also cause problems. Repetitive motions, vibration, excessive force, and awkward positions are frequently linked to ergonomic disorders; however, the majority of "*Cumulative Trauma Disorders*" (CTDs) or "*Repetitive Strain Injuries*" (RSIs), are caused by repetitive motions that would not result in undue stress or harm if only performed once. Carpal tunnel syndrome, tendonitis, tenosynovitis, DeQuarvain's syndrome, thoracic outlet syndrome, many back injuries, and several other conditions may result from repetitive motions.

Environmental factors could include such things as indoor air quality or excessive noise. "*Sick building syndrome*," with its accompanying headaches, congestion, fatigue and even rashes, can result from poor air quality in a building or office. Excessive noise around heavy machinery or equipment can cause permanent hearing loss. *Improper lighting* can cause eyestrain and headaches, especially in conjunction with a computer monitor.

It is important to listen to the signals your body gives you. If you suffer pain in the wrists or hands after a long day of typing, examine your work area and work practices to see if they may be causing the problems. Learn to make adjustments. Raise or lower chairs to avoid typing with your wrists at an odd angle. Adjust computer monitors to avoid glare. Take frequent breaks from repetitive tasks to give your body a rest. Always use proper lifting techniques.



As always, feel free to contact the NAF Atsugi Safety Department at 264-3678/3112 for ergonomic assistance with any of the above. Sometimes small modifications to work procedures, posture, habits, and/or work station design can make a big difference in the way you feel at the end of the day.

## YOU are the KEY to Accident Prevention

As the old saying goes, "accidents happen"... well that's just not true. Experts in accident investigations and analysis have found out that most accidents are "planned"!

Statistics have shown that most accidents are the result of unsafe acts... people doing things that they know, by common sense and training, are unsafe. Sometimes this is to "save time" and at other times it is simply carelessness.

You can prevent accidents from happening to you and others by always following procedures and being aware of your actions and surroundings. Some basic rules are:

- Don't run at work at any time
- Get help lifting heavy objects
- Ask questions when you are unsure of what to do
- Read and understand all instructions and warnings
- Obey all safety signs
- Don't do anything you are not trained and authorized to do
- Inspect all equipment and tools before you use them
- Don't take shortcuts
- Don't engage in horseplay
- Watch out for others

**Keep the floor clear of trip hazards**

## Accident Reports...It could happen here

An employee at another company was electrocuted while troubleshooting an electrical problem in a portal crane. The employee failed to ensure that all live equipment parts to which he could be exposed were de-energized. If safety-related work practices had been followed this tragedy could have been prevented. Don't work on equipment unless you are authorized... and be sure to follow ALL safety procedures

Recently, at another company, a worker was blinded after being exposed to a corrosive chemical. The employee was mixing chemicals in a bucket when a violent reaction splashed the solution in his face. He received serious chemical burns to his face and eyes. This injury could have been prevented if he had been wearing the proper face and eye protection. Additionally, the mixture he was making was not authorized. Apparently, the employee did not read the warnings on the chemical containers

## Safety Word Search

I	D	P	J	S	U	R	T	J	M	H	Q	L	S	Y
U	N	S	A	F	E	C	D	R	L	T	E	J	W	S
J	H	S	M	J	V	O	G	S	O	T	K	F	A	J
X	X	E	P	J	S	M	N	N	Z	P	C	F	Q	P
A	S	N	B	E	L	M	Q	W	I	A	E	T	W	Z
C	X	E	A	C	C	I	D	E	N	T	S	R	U	W
F	P	R	G	B	F	T	G	B	Y	A	F	A	I	U
Z	S	A	R	U	R	T	I	H	V	Z	G	I	O	P
Y	V	W	V	M	M	E	H	O	T	C	N	N	L	U
A	V	A	B	V	S	E	H	R	N	I	I	I	M	K
M	H	E	D	J	P	U	Q	O	C	S	N	N	U	V
Z	C	D	D	S	N	R	Z	A	P	Z	B	G	P	U

Find the following SAFETY words above:

Accidents

Awareness

Committee

Inspections

Lifting

Lighting

Report

Safety

Training

Unsafe