



**Protect your hands!**

**Safety is a Team Effort!**

**-Safety Always** - Make safety a personal value rather than an afterthought!

**-Communicate** - Ensure that every member of the crew knows the requirements before the job is started.

**-Accountability** - Safety is your responsibility, should your part of the load.

**-See & Act** - Identify & mitigate the hazards to reduce the risk to team members.

**-Think** - Be careful so that you don't create additional hazards.

**-Plan** - Avoid take shortcuts by always following correct procedures.

**-Own it** - Keep your work area clean and orderly.

**-Be a Team Player** - Hold each other accountable and watch out for each other.

**What do you get when you cross a hammock and a dog?**

*A Rocker Spaniel.*

**What is green and sings?**

*Elvis Parsley.*

**Hand Tools: General Safety Guidelines**

- The greatest hazards posed by hand tools result from misuse and improper maintenance. Some examples:
  - Using a screwdriver as a chisel may cause the tip of the screwdriver to break and fly, hitting the user or other employees.
  - If a wooden handle on a tool such as a hammer or an axe is loose, splintered, or cracked, the head of the tool may fly off and strike the user or another worker.
  - Using a wrench when its jaws are sprung is dangerous as it is more likely to slip.
  - Impact tools such as chisels or wedges are unsafe if they have mushroomed heads which could shatter on impact, sending sharp fragments flying.
  - Work with co-workers to ensure the safe condition of tools and equipment.

**Ergonomics Injuries are On the RISE**

Employee Awareness and Early Reporting are the most effective means of minimizing pain and reversing the damage! **Report any Ergo issues to your supervisor immediately! Signs and Symptoms may include any of the following:**

- Pain in the fingers, wrists, or other parts of the body: examples include a dull aching pain, a sharp stabbing pain, or even a burning sensation
- Tingling or numbness, particularly in the hands or fingers
- Swelling, inflammation, or joint stiffness
- Loss of muscle function or weakness
- Discomfort or pain in the shoulders, neck, or upper or lower back
- Extremities turning white or feeling unusually cold
- General feeling of muscle tightness, cramping, or discomfort
- Clumsiness or loss of coordination
- Range of motion loss
- Discomfort when making certain movements

***EARLY INTERVENTION is the key to reducing your risk of permanent damage.***

**GHS Label Requirements**

For all chemicals, regardless of toxicity or hazards, the product identifiers, precautionary statements, and suppliers information are all required.

- Hazard Statement: A universal phrase is assigned to hazard category; the phrase will describe how it is hazardous. (e.g., "Harmful to aquatic life", "Harmful if swallowed")
- Pictogram: A diamond with a red border and a symbol inside depicting a hazard class (e.g., skin irritation/corrosion).
- Precautionary Statement: A statement with the recommended precautionary steps to prevent the negative effects that can result from exposure to a chemical or product. It may also be for prevention, storage, disposal, and response.
- Product identifier: A method to identify a specific chemical or mixture usually through the use of names or numbers on the SDS or hazardous product label
- Signal Word: A word used to describe the severity associated with the hazard and alert people using the product of the potential hazard. Currently, there are two signal words:
  - o Warning: less severe hazard
  - o Danger: more severe hazard
- Supplier Identification: The name, address, and telephone number of the supplier of the chemical, mixture, or product must be on the GHS.