

SAFETY MEETING OUTLINES, INC.

PO Box 700 • Frankfort, IL 60423 • 815-464-0200 • Fax 815-464-0015 • safetymeetingoutlines.com

October 12, 2023

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All Sealants, Inc.
Tanya Giordano
9445 Corsair Road
Frankfort, IL 60423

In 2020, the most recent year for which we have data, there were 87,404 deaths from poisoning.

Safety is critical on the jobsite. And as a supervisor, you work hard to promote safe work habits, including the safe use and storage of chemicals. So, it might be unsettling to think that when your people go home, they're surrounded by many different and dangerous chemicals—medicines, cleaners, alcohol, batteries, plants, pesticides, and many more—that might not be stored or used properly. When you have a moment, remind your people to be just as careful with chemicals at home as they are at work.

Both children and adults are susceptible to poisoning at home. Accidental poisonings in adults often happen because those adults simply aren't paying attention to the dangers. Children, on the other hand, get poisoned because they don't understand the dangers. Remember that little ones are attracted to bright colors and shiny objects, so brightly colored pills and shiny batteries are particularly dangerous to them. It turns out that some simple changes can prevent poisonings in both adults and children.

- Just like you do at work, keep chemicals in their original containers. Read the labels on those containers before you use the chemicals.
- Store all hazardous chemicals safely. Don't keep dangerous cleaners or solvents under the kitchen sink or in any low cabinet—unless the cabinet has a child-safe lock on it.
- Store prescription and over-the-counter medicine securely, just like dangerous chemicals.
- Read the labels on every medication every time you use it, so you know you have the right medication and so you don't take too much—or give too much to a child—by accident.
- Don't store chemicals in the same places you store food.
- Store medicines that come in tubes (like topical anti-biotics, fungal creams, etc.) in a separate place, away from tubes of toothpaste, so no one can accidentally pick up the wrong one.
- If you have cannabis edibles at home, keep them in a locked box, away from kids and teens.

Make sure you have **Poison Control** saved in your contacts on your cell phone or posted next to your landline (if you still have a landline). The number is: **800-222-1222**. This national hotline works anywhere in the U.S.

For more tips on how to prevent accidental poisoning at home, visit the Health Resources & Services Administration webpage at: <https://poisonhelp.hrsa.gov/what-you-can-do/prevention-tips>.

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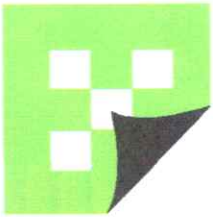
This Month's Meetings

360 - Safety as Far as the Eye Can See
367 - Preventing Hand Injuries
087 - Safety in Confined Spaces
088 - Confined Spaces—When in Doubt, Check it Out!

Next Month's Meetings

322 - Cold Weather
002 - Slips & Trips
005 - Fall Protection
020 - Fall Protection Systems





Weekly Safety Meetings

Safety Training for the Construction Industry

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Select Edition

All Sealants, Inc.

Week of 11/6/2023

Safety as Far as the Eye Can See

Eye protection is essential when you work in the construction industry. Each year, thousands of workers suffer eye injuries on the job and some lose their sight as a result. Fortunately, you can prevent eye injuries by selecting and wearing the proper eye protection.

As a construction worker, you need to make a habit of wearing eye protection on the job. You never know when a stray spark, some sawdust, a piece of wire, or a sliver will fly at your face, so you should **always** be prepared. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that 70% of eye injuries are caused by flying particles or objects. Forty percent of these injured workers were wearing some form of eye protection. The problem is that these workers were probably wearing improper eye protection such as sunglasses or eyewear without side shields.

When selecting eye protection, **think** about the kind of work you are going to do so you can **pick** the correct type of eye protection for the job:

- Will the work create flying objects or fragments that could cause impact injuries? If so, you need to wear either spectacles with side shields, goggles, a face shield, or a combination of the three.
- Will you be working with chemicals that can splash or spray in your face? Then you'll need chemical goggles

designed to form a protective seal around your eyes to prevent chemicals from making contact with your eyes. You might also need a face shield.

- Will you be involved in tasks that produce intense heat or optical radiation like welding, brazing, or working near lasers? In this case, you should wear goggles or safety spectacles with special-purpose lenses and eye shields, and possibly a face shield depending on how intense the heat or radiation is.

If you are unsure or have questions about the right kind of eye protection to use, ask your supervisor or safety director. Once you've chosen your eye protection, **wear it!** It won't protect you if it's in your pocket or lunch bucket.

Remember that eye protection comes in different sizes and styles. Find the right kind to protect yourself from hazards you face around a jobsite. Make sure your eye protection fits correctly and is comfortable to wear. Protect your eyes. You only get one pair during this lifetime!

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SAFETY REMINDER
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Sunglasses are not safety glasses unless they are manufactured to ANSI Z.87 specifications.

NOTES:

SPECIAL TOPICS /EMPLOYEE SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS/NOTES:

S.A.F.E. CARDS* PLANNED FOR THIS WEEK:

REVIEWED SDS # _____ SUBJECT: _____

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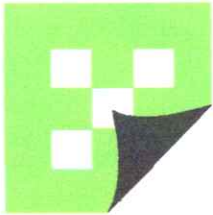
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MEETING DATE: _____

SUPERVISOR: _____

ATTENDEES: _____

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Weekly Safety Meetings

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Week of 11/13/2023

Preventing Hand Injuries

Your hands are among the most complex and fragile tools you'll ever use. Nerves, tendons, bones, and skin work together to allow you to perform a variety of tasks that cannot be performed by any other part of the body. Without the use of your hands, simple tasks such as driving, opening doors, eating, and buttoning your shirt would be very difficult or almost impossible to do. Your skills as a construction worker and your ability to earn a living depend largely on the jobs you perform with your hands.

Yet in spite of how important hands are, workers often forget to protect their hands in order to avoid injury. A hand injury—even a fairly minor one—can lead to loss of motion, loss of agility, and loss of grip. The good news is that injuries to the hands are preventable. The most common causes of hand injuries are carelessness, lack of awareness, becoming distracted from the task being completed, and disregard for safety procedures.

Common hand injuries and excuses for them include:

- ☞ Struck by hammers: *"I meant to hit the nail but got my hand instead."*
- ☞ Pinched between objects: *"I wasn't paying attention to where my fingers were when I put the plywood down."*
- ☞ Cut by sharp objects: *"The knife that I use to strip wires is extremely sharp and I cut towards myself."*

- ☞ Pierced by splinters and slivers: *"I didn't want to wear the gloves my boss gave me."*
- ☞ Burned on hot objects: *"I just finished using a cutting torch and picked up the wrong end of the iron."*
- ☞ Burned by chemicals: *"I know I should wear the chemical gloves, but they're bulky and get in my way."*
- ☞ Caught in moving machinery: *"I just reached in for a second to clear some scrap."*

If any of these excuses sound familiar, it's time to think about safety and focus on preventing hand injuries. Know the hazards involved in every task you perform. Choose the right gloves for the job. It sounds obvious, but pay attention to what you're doing—beware of carelessness and complacency. Don't wear rings, bracelets, or any loose jewelry when working around machinery. Do not remove guards or safety devices on any equipment. Always disconnect the power before you clean, oil, or adjust any machinery.

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SAFETY REMINDER
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All hand injuries require first aid.

Report even minor hand injuries to your supervisor so you can get the necessary medical attention.

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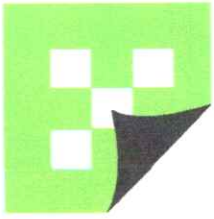
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Weekly Safety Meetings **Select Edition**

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Week of 11/20/2023

Safety in Confined Spaces

A confined space is any space that has little or no natural ventilation, has entry and exit openings limited by size or location, and that is not designed for continuous occupancy. Some confined spaces around a construction site include storage tanks, vaults, excavations, pits, bins, and vessels.

Confined space entry is serious business. If you enter a confined space without following safe work practices, you might never make it out. Before you even consider entering a confined space, you must know the hazards involved and be familiar with the procedures you must follow to finish the job safely.

Beware of hazardous atmospheres. They can be caused by lack of oxygen, too much oxygen, toxic materials, or the presence of flammable, or explosive gases, vapors, and dust particles. Be alert to physical dangers including engulfment hazards, falling objects, extreme temperatures, drowning, slips and falls, and electric shock. You should be aware of all the potential hazards before you enter any confined space. These hazards can incapacitate or kill you in a matter of moments—don't enter a confined space even for "just a second" without taking all necessary precautions.

Consider these questions before you enter a confined space:

- ✓ Have you been trained in confined space entry?
- ✓ Have all necessary permits been filled out completely?
- ✓ Has the atmosphere been tested?
- ✓ Has the space been ventilated?
- ✓ Have all dangerous systems been identified and locked out?
- ✓ What personal protective equipment is required?
- ✓ Is the trained entry attendant standing by?
- ✓ Do you know what to do in case of an emergency?

Confined space work takes place every day throughout the construction industry. You can work safely in confined spaces if you know what to expect and plan for the unexpected.

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SAFETY REMINDER
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Never attempt an unplanned rescue!

Many workers die while trying to rescue their co-workers by rushing into a confined space without adequate precautions.

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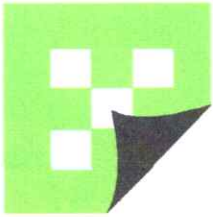
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Weekly Safety Meetings **Select Edition**

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Week of 11/27/2023

Confined Spaces—When in Doubt, Check It Out!

Workers die in confined spaces every year; primarily from poor ventilation, but also from falls, drowning, entrapment, and explosions. Would-be rescuers often die with their co-workers by going into the same confined space without adequate protection.

A confined space is any space that has limited or restricted means of entry or exit and is not designed for continuous occupancy. Examples of confined spaces include but are not limited to tanks, vessels, utility vaults, underground sewers, electrical vaults, pits, or storage bins.

There are several issues you need to be aware of with respect to confined spaces. A hazardous atmosphere, with poisonous vapors and gases or a lack of oxygen, can cause suffocation. Other hazardous atmospheres, such as an excess of oxygen or the presence of certain gases, vapors, and dust particles, can cause explosions. Maintain an appropriate oxygen level; it should be at least 19.5% but not more than 23.5%. Certain confined spaces such as silos or boilers may contain materials that could engulf a worker. The shape of the confined space may create an entrapment hazard. Workers should also be aware of the potential for falls, drowning hazards, and the presence of snakes, spiders, or rodents that bite.

You need to know the procedures to be used when doing work in confined spaces *before* you go in:

- Be fully trained in confined space entry.
- Know your employer's entry procedures and requirements. Discuss them with your supervisor.
- Test the air frequently for toxic gases and oxygen level. Don't rely on your senses.
- Ventilate the space and be sure to retest before entering, after breaks or leaving the space for any length of time.
- Follow required lockout/tagout procedures for all energy sources.
- Get permission and post all required permits.
- Have a trained attendant nearby who is in constant contact with you and can call for help.
- Use the required PPE for the job.

Take these rules and procedures seriously. Check it out! Make sure that every confined space entry ends with a safe exit.

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SAFETY REMINDER
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If you suspect something is wrong leave the space immediately!

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