

SAFETY ZONE NEWS

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Going the Extra Mile

What type of person are you? Do you do the bare minimum or do you more than you required?

Hopefully you are the type that goes the extra mile, does more than what asked of you. These are the type of people you want to hire and work with. Doing just enough is "ok" and will keep you employed but people who do more than are the ones who excel and become leaders.

This is a good trait to have and this is recognized by your supervisors and by your fellow coworkers. Working hard, being prepared and doing what you know needs to be done.

This type of behavior is good for safety too. The OSHA Standards are regulations that are the

bare minimum. We don't have to do exactly what they say, we can do more.

We can take it upon ourselves to make our work areas even more safe by doing a little more.

Maybe we can have an extra fire extinguisher in the area. Have more

ladders in the trench than required or keep our trench walls a little smaller than 4 feet.

If there is a way, that only needs a little more effort, to make our work sites better and safe. Take the time to do so.

Go the extra mile in your work and safety.



What to Look for

The following trainings and events are scheduled to February 2017.

02/20/2017 – Forklift Operator Certification.
Base 5 Conference Room.

02/21/2017 – First Aid/CPR/AED, Base 5 Conference Room.

02/22/2017 – First Aid/CPR/AED, Base 5 Conference Room.

02/23-24/2017 – OSHA 10 Hour for Construction,

Base 5 Conference Room.

All classes start at 8am. Employee times and cards will be charged to your project.

To sign-up, get approval from your supervisor. Call or leave message at (505) 368-3031 for more

"It is important that you keep yourself safe to prevent injury or illness."

COMMIT TO SAFETY

We talk a lot about safety every day. So supervisor and employees ask yourselves, "How committed to safety am I"? While answering that question did you think about or ponder?

1. Do I understand the safety policies and OSHA regulations?
2. Have I seen something unsafe and stopped the work to make corrections or did I just ignore the unsafe condition?
3. Are my employees and I trained in the required safety standards or company safety policy?
4. Would I let my own son, daughter or family member work at my project in the condition it is in now? What would I tell them to watch for and what not to do?

The reason I'm asking this question is NECA works with other companies and entities. Sometimes we are required to adhere to their safety policies. I have heard supervisors and some employees comment about how strict the other company's policies are and how they have to follow them. Yet some here at NECA can't or will not adhere to some or most of our own "less strict policies". NECA's Safety Policies meet or exceed OSHA Standards so I don't understand why we have this problem.

Stuff like;

1. Using the wrong or damaged tools or equipment.
2. Allowing co-workers to bypass or break safety rules – basically not enforcing safety rules.
3. Not enforcing PPE adherence.
4. Not properly training employees.

It is the employer's responsibility to ensure their employees have a safe and healthful work site. Training of employees is very important. All new hires, no matter how long they will be employed at NECA need to attend a New Employee Safety Orientation. All employees need to attend training based on the tasks you will be assigning them.

An effective and efficient safety program has the support of management. Management includes, General Manager, Superintendents and Field Supervisors. The safety program includes the newest employee hired and all other employees.

When you set the safety example, other employees will follow. Safety policies can't be followed some of the time. They have to be followed all the time. It's either safe or unsafe, not kinda, sorta safe. Safety policies play a major part in preventing injury and deaths, and must be standard practice and enforced by employees all the time.

So, how committed to safety are you?

From OSHA – Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless, toxic gas which interferes with the oxygen-carrying capacity of blood.

CO is non-irritating and can overcome persons without warning. Many people die from CO poisoning, usually while using gasoline powered tools and generators in buildings or semi-enclosed spaces without adequate ventilation. Severe carbon monoxide poisoning causes

neurological damage, illness, coma and death. Symptoms of CO exposure include headaches, dizziness and drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, tightness across the chest. Some Sources of Exposure to CO may be from portable generators/generators in buildings, concrete cutting saws, compressors, power trowels, floor buffers, space heaters, welding, and gasoline powered pumps. To prevent CO exposure,

never use a generator indoors or in enclosed or partially enclosed spaces such as garages, crawl spaces, and basements. Opening windows and doors in an enclosed space may prevent CO buildup. When using space heaters and stoves ensure that they are in good working order to reduce CO buildup, and never use in enclosed spaces or indoors.

“Protect Yourself, Get Educated”

Lost Time Injury Rate

A Lost Time Injury is when a worker not able to do any type of work and are required to stay home.

We track these injuries and report them to OSHA each year. This is one of the ways that OSHA measures the “Safety” of a company. This is also one of the records used by companies/agencies across the United States when they are looking to hire a company like NECA. These companies want to

work with other companies with low injury rates.

Here is our Lost Time Injury Rate for our past Fiscal Years.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>LTIR</u>
2012	3.5
2013	2.5
2014	2.3
2015	2.5
2016	1.4

As you see, our rate is going down or getting better since 2012.

The lower the number the better.

This is one important number and we need to keep it low.

Work safe and report all injuries immediately. We need to lower this number even more.

SAFE MAN-HOUR AWARDS

NECA would like to recognize the following work crews. These crews have reached their goal of Safe Man-hours worked during the month of January. Each member of these work crews will be receiving a Safety Award

as a token of appreciation for working safe.

NECA thanks you for your dedication and hard work.

Continue to work safe.

600	Kendall Mitchell
611	Gary Smith
612	Kenneth Walthall

“Check yourself before you wreck yourself”

Navajo Engineering & Construction Authority
 One Uranium Blvd.
 P.O. Box 969
 Shiprock, NM 87420

Phone (505) 368-5151
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**"Nobel Employees
 Communicate Awareness"**



"Workers have the right to be safe on the job and to speak up if they are concerned about hazardous conditions."



FROM THE OSHA FILES – CHIPPER MACHINE SAFETY

OSHA 3279-05R-07 U.S. Department of Labor (www.osha.gov)

Chipper machines cut tree limbs into small chips. Hazards arise when operators get too close to, or make contact with, the chipper. Contact with chipper operating components (blades, discs or knives) may result in amputation or death.

Operators may also be injured by material thrown from the machine. To minimize these hazards, use appropriate engineering and work practice controls, including operator training.

Hazards

- Operators making contact with or being pulled into the chipper.
- Hearing loss.
- Face, eye, head or hand injuries.

Safe Work Practices

- **Never reach into a chipper while it is operating.**
- Do not wear loose-fitting clothing around a chipper.
- Always follow the manufacturer's guidelines and safety instructions.
- Use earplugs, safety glasses, hard hats and gloves.
- Workers should be trained on the safe operation of chipper machines. Always supervise new workers using a chipper to ensure that they work safely and never endanger themselves or others.
- Protect yourself from contacting operating chipper components by guarding the infeed and discharge ports, and preventing the opening of the access covers or doors until the drum or disc completely stops.
- Prevent detached trailer chippers from rolling or sliding on slopes by chocking the trailer wheels.
- Maintain a safe distance (i.e., two tree or log lengths) between chipper operations and other tree work or workers.
- When servicing and/or maintaining chipping equipment (i.e., "unjamming") use a lockout system to ensure that the equipment is de-energized.

