



KAZAL FIRE PROTECTION, INC.

1ST IN QUALITY – PEOPLE WITH PRIDE

COMPLETE FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

AZ Residential and Commercial Licenses: ROC #058194; C-16 #076006 L-16

Monthly Safety Newsletter April 2009



Rockefeller Center: It takes a team

What Causes Accidents:

1. Failure to communicate.
2. Poor Work Habits.
3. Alcohol and drug use.
4. Lack of skill.
5. Intentional acts.
6. Unsafe acts.
7. Rationalizing risk.
8. Unsafe conditions.
9. Management system failure.

Ways to help prevent accidents:

1. Follow safe work practices and procedures.
2. Inspect all equipment before use.
3. Use safety equipment properly.
4. Inspect your area of work every day.
5. If you are not sure about a situation, always ask, don't assume.

Safety needs to be on the top of everyone's list on a daily basis. Not only for yourself, but also for your team and others working with you. If you should see something that isn't safe, you should let your immediate supervisor know about the issue immediately.



Housekeeping on the jobsite is very important

Our topic this month is *Head Protection*:

- Imagine what a watermelon would look like if you dropped it from a 4-foot ladder. Pretty big mess, right? That's what your head might look like, too, if you fell off that same ladder without a hard hat on.
- More than 70,000 people will become disabled this year because of head injuries, either from falls or from being struck by falling objects.
- Your hard hat is designed to protect you from impact. Plus, certain types of hard hats (Class A and Class B) can protect you from some types of electric shock. That's why you want to make sure your hat performs when you need it.
- You are responsible for making sure your hard hat is in good shape, so inspect it every time you use it. Check the cradle and headband for wear and tear. If they are worn or frayed, replace them.
- Also, check the shell for cracks, major scratches, dents, or brittleness. Never attempt to repair a damaged shell with glue or tape. Get a new one.
- Remember that your hard hat is designed to protect you from a serious impact – but only once. Any time your hard hat receives a heavy blow from an object, you should replace it. Also, avoid dropping or throwing your hat. Replace it if it sustains an impact, such as being dropped from a significant height.
- Wear it Right

- To maintain your hard hat's performance, you should wash both the shell and the straps every thirty days. Use warm, soapy water for the shell. Steam cleaning is recommended for the straps.
- A hard hat uses more than just its outer shell to protect you. Inside the hat are straps that pass over your head and connect to an adjustable headband. These straps act as a suspension cradle that holds the shell away from your head in the event of an impact.
- There should be an inch and a quarter of space between your head and the shell. That space is extremely important to the hard hat's ability to protect you. Never use that space for storing your work gloves or anything else, no matter how convenient it seems. And don't wear anything under your hard hat, except for a cold-weather liner, if you need one.
- The fit of your hard hat can also have an effect on its performance. Your hat straps should be snug but not tight. The hat shouldn't tilt or slide around. That's why it's important not to loan your hard hat or borrow someone else's your hat should be adjusted to fit you, and only you.
- Avoid any kind of alteration that could weaken your hard hat and put you at risk, such as drilling holes in it or cutting notches in the brim. And don't paint the shell; solvent-based paints can compromise safety.



Thanks for your attention. And Remember: Let's stay safe out there!!