

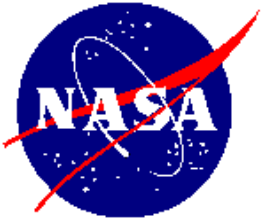
Mission Success Starts With Safety



Construction Safety

SSC Construction Inspection
Safety Findings/Stats

June 2012



Mission Success Starts With Safety



Contact Info:

NASA/BASTION/FOSC

Mike Rewis

mike.j.rewis@nasa.gov

228-688-2663 phone

288-688-3701 fax

Daryl Kosturock

daryl.kosturock-1@nasa.gov

228-688-3641 phone

228-688-3701 fax

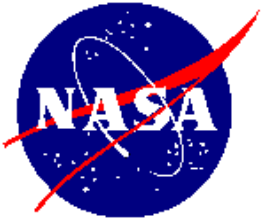
Ethan Calder

ethan.w.calder@nasa.gov

228-688-2049 phone

288-688-3503 fax

<http://constructionsafety.ssc.nasa.gov/>



Mission Success Starts With Safety



Contact Info:

A-3 Test Stand

Robert Gargiulo, A-3 Chief Safety Officer

robert.f.gargiulo@nasa.gov

228-688-3842 phone

228-688-3701 fax

Jim Deschenes

james.e.deschenes@nasa.gov

228-688-1837 phone

228-688-7619 fax

Donald Smith

donald.g.smith-1@nasa.gov

228-688-1085

228-688-3701 fax

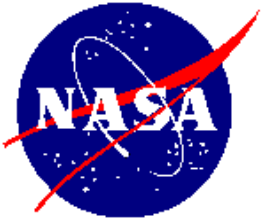
James Gordon

james.g.gordon@nasa.gov

228-688-2794 phone

228-688-7619 fax

<http://constructionsafety.ssc.nasa.gov/>



Construction Safety Findings: 28 May-01 June 2012

Findings Total: 0

-Serious Findings: 0

-Less than Serious Findings: 0

Mishaps / Close Calls: 1

-Mishap: 0

-Close Calls: 1

1. A contractor employee was staging a truck for an electrical outage scheduled for the weekend. The driver stopped the truck to pull forward and the vehicle stalled. Upon stalling, the vehicle rocked back into and broke a guy wire to a pole for an overhead electrical service. This resulted in the line shorting out, causing the main breaker at the substation to operate, as it should. A temporary loss of power occurred to the 3200 area, Administrative area and A-2 Test Stand. Power was restored by the FOSC high voltage crew within approximately 30 minutes. The broken guy wire was replaced by the contractor during the scheduled outage.



National Safety Month

Each June, the National Safety Council sponsors National Safety Month as an opportunity to raise awareness of the principal safety and health risks facing today's workers and to reduce the number of preventable injuries and fatalities.

"Safety 24/7," this year's theme, focuses on both work-related factors and factors outside the workplace that influence our employees' total health and safety. Each week in June is dedicated to a specific topic that deals with safeguarding the health and safety of our employees not only at work, but also in their homes and communities, and on the roads. Most importantly, these topics—employee wellness, ergonomics, fall prevention, and safe driving—help organizations to identify a wider range of factors that influence behaviors around the leading causes of preventable injuries and deaths. This year's campaign underscores the idea that our workers' safety and well-being extends to every aspect of their lives, and not just to those aspects in the work environment.

Safety is a NASA core value. It forms the foundation for how we go about our work achieving the agency's exploration, science, and aeronautics goals. Safety best practices are those practices we use every day in everything we do—24/7. Our safety and mission assurance initiatives ensure that these best practices for health and safety are adopted consistently throughout the agency. This summer we encourage our workers to share with their families the safe practices learned at work and adapt them to lifestyles and home activities.

The NASA Safety Center is a resource available to all of us here. The center produces safety campaigns based on current mishap trends and leading indicators such as slips, trips, and falls, collectively a leading causal factor of injury throughout the agency's workforce. The website at <http://nsc.nasa.gov> contains articles, case studies, and videos on mishap prevention and risk management to help us work safer. Watch the website for July's campaign on transportation and motor vehicle safety.

This June, organizations nationwide will celebrate safety. We encourage the members of the NASA family to take part in the celebration and to share the value of safety—saving lives and preventing injuries—with their own loved ones at home.

Think Safety!

Charlie B.

Safety 24/7



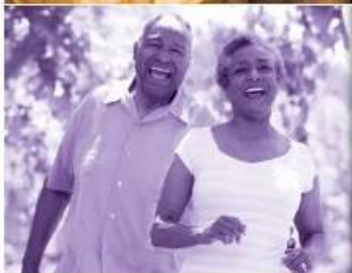
NATIONAL SAFETY MONTH 2012



Wellness



Ergonomics



Slips, trips and falls



Driving Safety



Safety 24/7

Employee Wellness

Did you know?

If you are overweight, losing just 5-7% of body weight, that's 10-15 lbs in a 200 lb person, can reduce your risk of diabetes. (National Institutes of Health)

Low sodium diets have blood pressure lowering benefits. It is recommended to consume less than 1 teaspoon of table salt a day. (National Heart Lung and Blood Institute)

Physical activity not only helps control your blood pressure, it also helps you manage your weight, strengthen your heart and manage your stress level.

Small changes can make a big difference to your health and wellness. If people made the choices to eat better, engage in more physical activity, reduce the harmful use of alcohol and quit smoking, at least 80% of all heart disease, stroke and type 2 diabetes – and over a third of cancers – could be prevented, according to the World Health Organization. Poor eating habits and lack of physical activity are the major contributing factors to being overweight and obese in the U.S.

Make healthy eating choices

Healthy eating can reduce the risk of chronic illness and disease, including the three leading causes of death: heart disease, cancer and stroke.

Healthy eating tips include:

- Make half your plate fruits and vegetables
- Make half the grains you eat whole grains – such as oatmeal, whole wheat bread and brown rice
- Choose fat-free or low-fat milk, yogurt or cheese
- Drink water instead of sugary drinks
- Choose lean sources of protein – such as seafood, turkey and chicken breast, eggs and beans
- Choose foods with less sodium – look for "low sodium" and "no salt added" on food packages
- Eat some seafood each week – such as salmon, tuna or crab
- Pay attention to portion size – when eating out, avoid "supersizing" your meal or take some home for later

Stay active

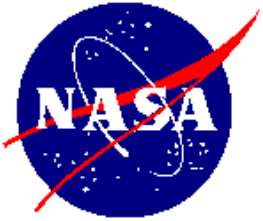
For substantial health benefits, adults are encouraged to engage in 30 minutes of moderate exercise*, five days a week. This can be done through activities such as:

- Taking a brisk walk at lunch
- Going for a bike ride after work
- Working in the yard
- Cleaning the house
- Joining a sports league
- Going to the gym
- Swimming laps at the pool

*Moderate activity is safe for most people. If you have a chronic health condition such as heart disease, arthritis, diabetes or other symptoms, talk with your doctor about the types and amounts of physical activity right for you.

NATIONAL SAFETY MONTH 2012

National Safety Council
1121 SPRING LAKE DRIVE
ITASCA, IL 60143-3201
(800) 621-7819
NSC.ORG



Mission Success Starts With Safety



Construction Safety Findings: 04-08 June 2012

Findings Total: 0

-Serious Findings: 0

-Less than Serious Findings: 0

Mishaps / Close Calls: 0

-Mishap: 0

-Close Calls: 0



NATIONAL
SAFETY
MONTH
2012

Safety 24/7



Wellness



Ergonomics



Slips, trips and falls



Driving Safety



For more information visit nsc.org/nsm



Safety 24/7

Ergonomics

Did you know?

Overexertion is the third leading cause of unintentional injuries in the United States, accounting for about 3.2 million emergency department visits. *(Injury Facts)*

Common types of injuries associated with poor ergonomic design include:

- STRAINS, SPRAINS
- CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME
- TENDONITIS
- GANGLION CYSTS
- TENNIS ELBOW
- CHRONIC BACK PAIN
- TRIGGER FINGER

Ergonomics involves designing the job environment to fit the person and is important to take into consideration at work, but also while working on projects at home. It's about learning how to work smarter and preventing conditions such as overexertion.

Ergonomic conditions are disorders of the soft tissues, specifically of the muscles, nerves, tendons, ligaments, joints, cartilage, blood vessels and spinal discs. These conditions are often caused by factors such as:

- Overexertion while lifting, lowering, pushing, pulling, reaching or stretching
- Repetitive motions
- Working in awkward positions
- Sitting or standing too long in one position
- Using excessive force
- Vibration
- Resting on sharp corners or edges
- Temperature extremes

Remember, these can occur from activities at work, such as working on an assembly line, using heavy equipment or typing on a computer. They also can result from activities at home like playing video games, helping someone move, participating in hobbies such as sewing or through home repair projects.

Know the signs

Ergonomic conditions are best dealt with when they are caught early. Common symptoms include:

- Pain
- Swelling
- Numbness
- Tingling
- Tenderness
- Clicking
- Loss of grip strength

If you are experiencing any of these symptoms, make sure to see your physician or an occupational physician as soon as possible to determine the cause of your pain.

NATIONAL
SAFETY
MONTH
2012

National Safety Council
1121 SPRING LAKE DRIVE
ITASCA, IL 60143-3201
(800) 621-7819
NSC.ORG



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

John C. Stennis Space Center
Stennis Space Center, MS 39529-6000

SCWI-1800-0001
Rev. B
November 1, 2011

John C. Stennis Space Center Ergonomics Program

Stennis Common Work Instruction	SCWI-1800-0001 B
Effective Date: November 1, 2011	
Review Date: July 25, 2016	
Page 4 of 18	
Responsible Office: RA02/Center Operations Directorate	
SUBJECT: Ergonomics Program	

Preface

Ergonomics is the science of fitting the job to the worker to minimize musculoskeletal stress. When the interface between the job tasks and the worker performing those tasks is not properly considered and effectively designed, work-related musculoskeletal disorders (WMSDs) can result. These disorders can include damaged muscles, nerves, tendons, ligaments, joints, cartilage, and spinal discs. They do not include injuries resulting from slips, trips, falls, or similar accidents. Examples of WMSDs include carpal tunnel syndrome, tendonitis, and low back pain.

Work-related musculoskeletal disorders (WMSDs) are the most prevalent, most expensive, and most preventable workplace injuries in the country. According to the Occupational and Safety and Health Administration (OSHA):

- (1) WMSDs account for more than one third of all occupational injuries and illnesses that are serious enough to result in days away from work.
- (2) Each year, more than 600,000 employees suffer lost-work days due to WMSDs

The loss of productivity and the cost of care associated with WMSDs directly impacts mission success. The SSC Ergonomics Program seeks to proactively assess and eliminate the causes of WMSDs at SSC. The program is implemented and managed by NASA and its contractors through the active involvement of management, supervision and employees.

1.0 Purpose

The purpose of the ergonomics program is to establish requirements and guidelines for managing workplace conditions and behaviors that stress the body's musculoskeletal members.

2.0 Scope

This instruction is directly applicable to all NASA/SSC organizations including civil servants and support contractors. This instruction is applicable to other NASA tenants of the John C. Stennis Space Center to the extent of formal agreement reached between NASA and the tenant.

3.0 Objectives

- 3.1 Proactively and systematically identify, analyze, and control musculoskeletal risk factors
- 3.2 Create employee and supervisor awareness of ergonomic stressors in their work area
- 3.3 Obtain ergonomically designed tools and equipment
- 3.4 Reduce the number of work-related musculoskeletal injuries and illnesses by applying



Mission Success Starts With Safety



Construction Safety Findings: 11-15 June 2012

Findings Total: 0

-Serious Findings: 0

-Less than Serious Findings: 0

Mishaps / Close Calls: 0

-Mishap: 0

-Close Calls: 0



NATIONAL
SAFETY
MONTH
2012

Safety 24/7



Wellness



Ergonomics



Slips, trips and falls



Driving Safety



Safety 24/7

Preventing Slips, Trips and Falls

Did you know?

Falls are by far the leading unintentional injury accounting for more than 8.7 million emergency room visits each year in the United States.
(Injury Facts)

One in every three adults age 65 and older falls each year.
(CDC)

Most falls are preventable. Many people attribute falls to being clumsy or not paying attention, but many risk factors exist. Risk factors include physical hazards in the environment, age-related issues and health conditions. Reduce your risk and find fall hazards in your workplace and home to prevent injuries and keep others safe round the clock.

Remove common fall hazards:

- Keep floors and stairs clean and clear of clutter
- Maintain good lighting both indoors and on outdoor walkways
- Secure electrical and phone cords out of traffic areas
- Use non-skid throw rugs in potentially slippery places, like bathrooms
- Install handrails on stairways, including porches
- Use a sturdy step stool when climbing or reaching for high places
- Clean up all spills immediately
- Wear sensible footwear
- Never stand on a chair, table or surface on wheels
- Arrange furniture to provide open pathways to walk through
- Periodically, check the condition of outdoor walkways and steps and repair as necessary
- Remove fallen leaves or snow from outdoor walkways
- Be aware that alcohol or other drugs, including prescription and over-the-counter medicine, can affect your balance and increase risk of falling

Older adult falls

Older adults are more prone to become the victim of falls and the resulting injuries can diminish the ability to lead active, independent lives. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the following tips can greatly help older adults prevent falls, but are beneficial to those of all ages.

- **Stay active:** Chances of falling can be reduced by improving strength and balance. Examples of activities include brisk walking, tai chi and yoga.
- **Fall-proof your home:** This includes taking advantage of the tips above and removing all tripping hazards.
- **Review your medications:** Have your doctor or pharmacist review all the medications you take both prescription and over-the-counter. Some medications or combination of medicines can make you drowsy or light-headed, which can potentially lead to a fall.
- **Check your vision:** It's best to have your vision checked at least once a year to make sure you have the best prescription for your glasses. Poor vision greatly increases your risk of falling.

NATIONAL
SAFETY
MONTH
2012

National Safety Council
1121 SPRING LAKE DRIVE
ITASCA, IL 60143-3201
(800) 621-7619
NSC.ORG

For more information visit nsc.org/nsm



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

John C. Stennis Space Center
Stennis Space Center, MS
39529-6000

SCWI-8715-0005
Rev. C
March 2012

John C. Stennis Space Center Safety, Health, Housekeeping and Essential Item Inspections

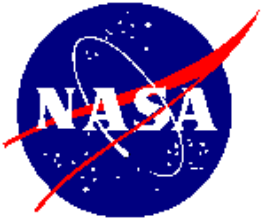
1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC) Common Work Instruction (SCWI) is to ensure SSC facilities and operations are maintained in a safe, orderly, and environmentally sound manner through the performance of inspections completed by NASA SSC Civil Service employees, contractors and construction contractors.

5. NASA SSC INSPECTIONS

The following table provides a summary listing of the types of inspections; party or organization responsible for completing the inspection; and the frequency of completion for the inspection.

Type	Responsible Individual/Organization	Frequency
Inspections of NASA SSC Employee Occupied Areas	NASA SSC Directorates and Offices	Quarterly for Administrative Areas Monthly for Industrial Areas
Inspections of Contractor Occupied Areas to include processes and shop areas	On Site Prime Contractor Program Applies	Quarterly for Administrative Areas Monthly for processes and shop areas
Inspections of Construction Areas	Construction Contractor	As defined by SCWI-8715-0008, SSC Construction Safety and Health Program
Center Director Level Inspections	Center Director or Designee	Optional
Contractor General Manager Inspections	Contractor General Manager or Designee	Minimum Bi-Weekly
Construction Contractor Site Manager Inspections	Construction Contractor Site Manager	As defined by SCWI-8715-0008, SSC Construction Safety and Health Program
Fire Protection/Prevention Inspections	Center Operations	As defined by SPLN-8838-0001, SSC Fire Protection/Prevention Program Plan
Essential Item, Safety Equipment and Devices	Contractor Representative	As required by manufactures recommendations, governmental regulations, code or industry standards
Essential Construction Equipment	Contractor Representative	As required by regulations or manufacturer recommendations
Annual facility Inspection / audits of NASA SSC and Contractor Areas	SMA	Annually
Random Inspections of Site to Include Construction Contractors	SMA	Daily



Construction Safety Findings: 16-22 June 2012

Findings Total: 0

-Serious Findings: 0

-Less than Serious Findings: 0

Mishaps / Close Calls: 0

-Mishap: 0

-Close Calls: 0

Other:

1. An employee was operating a punch-press when the misaligned punch contacted the side of the die. This resulted in a small piece of metal breaking off and striking the employee just above the right eye. Employee's injuries resulted in a lost time incident.



NATIONAL
SAFETY
MONTH
2012

Safety 24/7



Wellness



Ergonomics



Slips, trips and falls



Driving Safety



Safety 24/7

Driving Safety

Driving is one of the most dangerous activities you will do each day. As traffic on the roads increases during the summer months, keep in mind the safety tips below to stay safe when driving for work or pleasure.

Cell Phone Distracted Driving

Cell phone use while driving isn't just a visual and manual distraction, but a cognitive distraction – taking your mind off the primary task of driving. That is why hands-free devices offer no safety benefit as your brain is distracted by the conversation. When driving:

- Refrain from using your cell phone
- Put your cell phone on silent or in the glove box to avoid temptation
- Safely pull over and put the vehicle in Park to take or make a call
- Change your voicemail message to say you are unavailable when driving

Safety Belt Use

Safety belts are one of the most effective safety devices in your vehicle. Safety belts can determine who will walk away from a crash and who will not.

- Always wear a safety belt – every trip, every time
- Make sure every passenger is wearing his or her safety belt before you begin your drive
- Children should sit in the back and use the proper child safety seat or booster seat

Impaired Driving

Impaired driving simply means a person's ability to safely operate a motor vehicle is compromised by alcohol and other drugs that change the function of the brain and body.

- If you plan on drinking, designate a non-drinking driver for the evening
- Never get in the car with an intoxicated driver – take keys away from someone who has been drinking
- If you have been drinking and need to get home, call a friend or taxi or take public transportation

Aggressive Driving

Aggressive driving behaviors can include speeding, frequent and unnecessary lane changes, tailgating and running red or yellow lights. These behaviors create unsafe situations and can lead to road rage. To avoid aggressive driving:

- Keep your emotions in check and don't take frustrations out on other drivers
- Plan ahead and allow enough time for delays
- Focus on your own driving
- Don't tailgate or flash your lights at another driver
- Use your horn sparingly

Remember, we all share the roads so take the necessary steps to keep yourself and others safe.

Did you know?

NSC estimates almost 25% of crashes involve cell phone use while driving. (NSC Attributable Risk Estimate)

Research has shown that children are more likely to wear safety belts or use child safety seats when the parent (adult driver) buckles up.

Drivers and front seat passengers who buckle up are 45% more likely to survive motor vehicle crashes and 50% more likely to avoid serious injuries. (NHTSA)

In 2009, 32% of all fatalities in motor vehicle crashes involved a driver under the influence of alcohol. (NHTSA)

NATIONAL
SAFETY
MONTH
2012

National Safety Council
1121 SPRING LAKE DRIVE
ITABCA, IL 60143-3201
(800) 621-7819
NSC.ORG

Punch Press



Point of Operation



Punch



Die



Impact Point





Instructor : Use the guidance questions on the left to promote discussion of the eye safety issues at your work site. You should include those questions marked with *** and a selection of the remaining questions that apply to your work site. The limited information on the right is designed to provide the background information needed in each section of the toolbox talk. It may be supplemented with other materials and samples of the eye protection available at your work site. This discussion is expected to take ~15-30 minutes or more. Involve your workers in the discussion.

Instructor Questions and Guidance

Discussion Highlights

***How many work-related eye injuries are there each day?

Go over Key Points

Ask if anyone has ever had an eye injury or knows someone who did

Ask them to describe the injury event

Ask for ideas about how it could have been avoided

Key Points

- ~2000 eye injuries occur everyday at work in the US
- Construction workers have one of the highest eye injury rates
- Particles of dust, metal, wood, slag, drywall, cement etc. are the most common source of eye injury to carpenters
- Even "minor" eye injuries can cause life-long vision problems and suffering—a simple scratch from sawdust, cement, or drywall can cause corneal erosion that is recurrently painful
- Hammering on metal which gives off metal slivers and the rebounding of the ordinary nail are two of the most common causes of vision loss in construction workers

***What are the eye hazards at your site?

What are the most dangerous jobs (by task or tools used)?

Where are the most hazardous areas for eye safety (by location in the site)?

Potential Eye Hazard Examples

- Hammering, grinding, sanding, and masonry work that may produce particles
- Handling chemicals may lead to splashes in the eye
- Wet or powdered cement in the eye can cause a chemical burn
- Welding leads to exposure to arcs and flashes (intense UV radiation) for welders, helpers, and bystanders
- Dusty or windy conditions can lead to particles in the eye
- Eye injuries can result from simply passing through an area where work is being performed
- Coworkers around or above you may generate the hazard

***How can you reduce the eye hazards at your site?

Discuss solutions to preventing eye injuries at your work site

Example: 3-Part Eye Safety Strategy

- Use engineering controls (best) such as machine guards that prevent the escape of particles or welding curtains for arc flash protection
- Use administrative controls (good) such as making certain areas "off limits" unless that is your work assignment area or putting passage ways out of active work zones
- Use the proper protective eyewear (required, but doesn't remove all risk)

***Do workers at your site wear proper eye protection when needed?

Look around—what do you see?

- How many workers at your site wear any eye protection at any time? None, some, or a lot?
- Are they wearing the correct or proper eye protection? Never, sometimes, usually, or always?
- The most common answer given by construction workers with eye injuries when asked why weren't you wearing safety glasses:

I didn't think that I needed it!

***What is safety eye and face protection?

Find the Z87 marking on your safety glasses.

- Safety eye and face protection includes non-prescription and prescription safety glasses, clear or tinted goggles, faceshields, welding helmets, and some full-face type respirators that meet the ANSI Z87.1 Eye and Face Protection Standard
- The safety eyewear must have "Z87" or "Z87+" marked on the frame and in some cases the lens

***What are the primary hazards for which you use safety glasses?

- Safety glasses (spectacles) are commonly used as protection against impact and optical radiation
- Tinted safety glasses used in torch soldering must have a shade number (1.5-3) on the lens, but do not provide adequate protection for gas or arc welding which need shades 4 or higher
- Common tasks: sawing, hammering, and drilling

***When are you required to have "side protection" or "side shields" on your safety glasses?

- Side protection is required any time that there are hazards from flying particles or objects
- Older styles used side shields
- Many newer styles provide side protection as wrap around safety glasses
- Some styles also have brow protection along the top of the glasses
- Many eye injuries have occurred because there was not adequate side protection, proper fit, or particles fell from above such as when drilling overhead

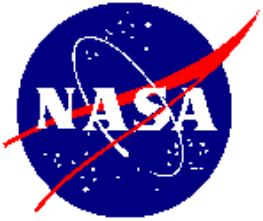
***When should you wear goggles?

- Goggles are stronger than safety glasses
- Goggles are used for higher impact protection, greater particle protection, chemical splashes, and welding light protection
- Goggles for splash or high dust protection should have indirect venting
- Goggles with direct venting (a mesh of small holes around the sides) tend to fog less, but should not be used with liquid or fine dust hazards
- Common tasks: sawing, chipping, grinding, masonry work, using a nail gun, pouring cement, and working with chemicals
- When goggles are used for welding make sure they are the proper shade # (the shade number is marked on the lens and shows how dark the lens is)

***When should you use a faceshield?

- Faceshields are used for even higher impact protection and to protect the wearer's face in addition to the eyes
- Faceshields should always be used over safety glasses or goggles
- Particles or chemicals can easily go around a faceshield and the curve of the faceshield can direct them into the eye
- Faceshields are frequently lifted leaving the eyes unprotected without the safety glasses or goggles
- Common tasks: spraying, chipping, grinding

<p>***When do you use a welding helmet instead of welding goggles?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welding helmets are needed for all arc welding requiring shade numbers 10-14 • Typically welding goggles can be used for gas welding or cutting with shade numbers 4-8 • Welding helmets should always be worn over safety glasses or goggles 	<p>When do you take your safety glasses off?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When finished with a tool or specific task—but what’s going on around you? • At your break—but are there still hazards around you from other workers? • At the end of the day, but while still on the job site—a carpenter took his glasses and tool belt off and left them on the roof at the end of the day; while climbing down the ladder he lost an eye from a coworker dropping pliers on him from above • As you leave the site and are out of the hazard zone
<p>Check the fit of your safety glasses.</p> <p>Where are the biggest gaps?</p> <p>Do the glasses fit snugly against the face or slide down your nose?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The biggest gaps are usually near the corners of the glasses • The bigger the gap the more exposure to hazards coming from a slight angle from above or below • Glasses that are not snug against the face also create larger gaps in protection • Some safety glasses are made in different sizes to fit different shape faces • Different styles also may fit one person better than another • Adjustable temples and eyewear retainers or straps help hold the glasses in the proper position close to the face 	<p>What do you do to stop your safety glasses from fogging?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buy safety glasses that have anti-fog coatings put on during manufacturing • Use anti-fog solutions on the lenses regularly, if needed • Wear a sweat band on your forehead or a cool rag in your hard hat • Keep the lenses clean and unscratched
<p>Are your safety glasses comfortable?</p> <p>Do your safety glasses look cool?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety glasses have hard or soft nose pieces, padded temples, and a variety of other features that improve comfort without adding great cost • Safety glasses come in many styles from the Buddy Holly heavy frames, to the old visitor specs, frameless lens, frames with football logos, aviator metal frames, and the most stylish wraparound glasses • Tinted safety glasses are now common that rival the most expensive commercial sunglasses but cost much less and are safer 	<p>***Describe the eye safety policy at this site</p>	<p>Key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When must you wear safety eye protection • What are the enforcement processes • How and where do you get your safety glasses • How do you get replacements • What do you do if you go to a work station and the eye protection that usually hangs by the power tool is missing
<p>What are the lenses made of in your safety glasses?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most non-prescription (plano) safety glasses have polycarbonate lenses • The non-prescription safety glasses are tested by shooting a 1/4" BB at 100mph at the lens and dropping a 1 lb pointed weight from 4' on the lens—if it breaks in either test it won't have the Z87 mark • Prescription safety glasses may have polycarbonate, glass, or a plastic called CR39 but these glasses only have to pass a test of dropping a 2oz steel ball from 4' unless they are marked Z87+; then they must pass the high velocity/impact tests • Polycarbonate lenses are much more impact resistant than glass or plastic lenses. Glass and plastic lenses usually shatter into small sharp pieces, but polycarbonate usually just cracks 	<p>***Discuss ways to increase safety eyewear use at your job site</p>	<p>Examples of what other carpenters have said...</p> <p>They would use their safety eye protection if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They had well-fitting, stylish, and comfortable eyewear • They had a choice of safety eyewear • They had both dark and clear lenses • They had safety eyewear holders/straps to make safety eyewear always accessible and help prevent scratching • The bosses always wore their safety glasses on site • Their employer had a company policy that eye protection be worn on the job at all times • The policy was enforced
<p>Are your safety glasses scratched?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polycarbonate lenses scratch easier than other lenses, but new anti-scratch coatings help if the glasses are cared for properly • Wear an eyewear retainer strap that will let the glasses hang around your neck when not in use instead of laying them down on the job • Store them in an old sock before they are tossed into a tool chest or the seat of a car or pickup • Use a glasses cleaning station or wash and wipe with a soft clean cloth (old T-shirts work fine, but the sweaty shirt that you're wearing may have as much drywall dust as your safety glasses, creating a muddy mess on the lenses by day's end) 	<p>***What suggestions should be given to your employer to help eye safety at this site?</p>	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommend some new work zone practices, for example route foot traffic around the masonry cutting area • Set up eye wash and glasses wash stations • Have employee input in to the styles of safety glasses available • Recommend a new mandatory eye protection policy
<p>Don't accept eye injuries as just a part of the job!</p>			



Mission Success Starts With Safety



Construction Safety Findings: 25-29 June 2012

Findings Total: 1

-Serious Findings: 0

-Less than Serious Findings: 1

1. Employees found working on an aerial lift without first completing the documented daily/pre-use inspection of the machine.

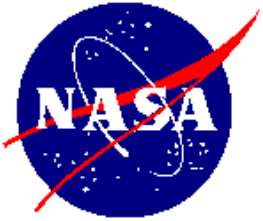
Mishaps / Close Calls: 0

-Mishap: 0

-Close Calls: 0

Other:

1. FOSC and the A-3 construction site have performed extensive inspections and employee retraining on the proper selection, use and care of eye and face protection, as a result of a recent eye injury.



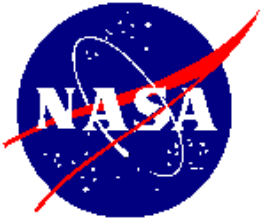
Mission Success Starts With Safety



Construction Safety

Questions?

<http://constructionsafety.ssc.nasa.gov/>



Mission Success Starts With Safety



Construction Safety

Have a SAFE month!

<http://constructionsafety.ssc.nasa.gov/>