



# ALLIED SAFETY NEWS

*Above all we strive to control or eliminate known or potential safety and health hazards in the workplace.*

ISSUE 1  January 2023

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## In The News

Work Injuries



U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

### National Census Of Fatal Occupational Injuries In 2021

There were 5,190 fatal work injuries recorded in the United States in 2021, an 8.9-percent increase from 4,764 in 2020, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (See chart 1 and table 1.) The fatal work injury rate was 3.6 fatalities per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers, up from 3.4 per 100,000 FTE in 2020 and up from the 2019 pre-pandemic rate of 3.5. (See chart 2.) These data are from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). 

[Bureau of Labor Statistics News Release](#)  
[Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Summary, 2021](#)



Chart 1. Number of fatal work injuries, 2011-21

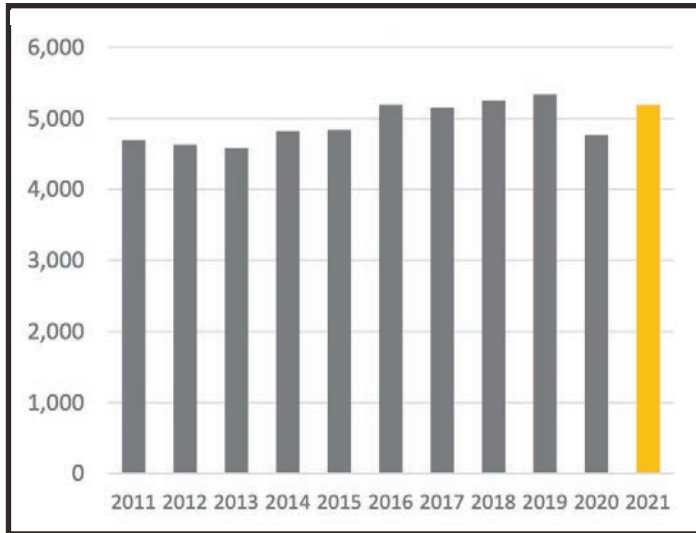
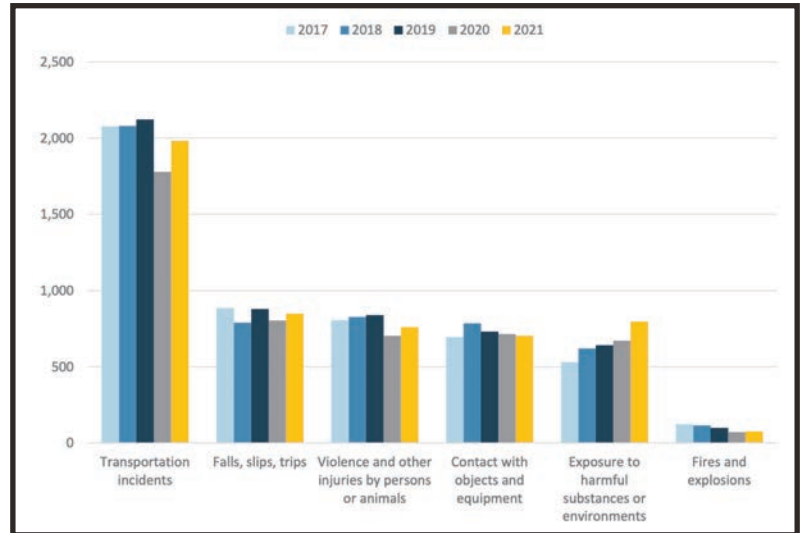


Chart 3. Fatal work injuries by major event or exposure, 2017-21



## Leadership In Safety

Always Follow Up



**"Luck Favors the Prepared Mind" – Richard Hamming (Mathematician, Los Alamos, NM) 1942 Manhattan Project**

At first glance this quote may draw a positive response. Yes! I'm prepared so, things are gonna work out. In most cases, you may be prepared, but you definitely don't want to depend on luck...we all know luck only counts in hand grenades (and maybe atomic bombs) and horseshoes! Even the author of the quote realized this.

In 1942, while working at Los Alamos where he "was brought in to run the computing machines and shortly before the first atomic bomb field test"..., Hamming stated "a man asked me to check some arithmetic he had done, and I agreed, thinking to fob it off on some subordinate. When I asked what it was, he said, "It is the probability that the test bomb will ignite the whole atmosphere." **continued pg. 3**





# ASG Current Events

Happy New Year



*Here's to a happy, healthy & safe New Year!*



*"Working Safe Is No Accident"*

## Tech Tips

First Aid Kit Requirements



*What OSHA and the ANSI/ISEA standard say should be in your workplace kit*

"In the absence of an infirmary, clinic or hospital in near proximity to the workplace which is used for the treatment of all injured employees, a person or persons shall be adequately trained to render first aid. Adequate first aid supplies shall be readily available."

This wording comes directly from OSHA, in its medical service and first aid standard (29 CFR 1910.151). However, agency standards don't list specific contents for first aid kits. OSHA guidance merely reiterates that supplies must be adequate and reflect common injuries related to the work environment. Kits must be stored in an easily accessible area in case of emergency. So, which supplies should be in your kit? OSHA cites the American National Standards Institute/International Safety Equipment Association standard Z308.1 as a recommended, non-mandatory source of guidance for minimum first aid kit requirements.

### Minimum kit requirements

| SUPPLY                                | MINIMUM QUANTITY |         | MINIMUM SIZE/VOLUME |                    |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                       | Class A          | Class B | United States       | Metric             |
| Adhesive bandages                     | 16               | 50      | 1 x 3 in.           | 2.5 x 7.5 cm       |
| Adhesive tape                         | 1                | 2       | 2.5 yds. (total)    | 2.3 m              |
| Antibiotic application                | 10               | 25      | 1/57 oz.            | 0.5 g              |
| Antiseptic                            | 10               | 50      | 1/57 oz.            | 0.5 g              |
| Breathing barrier                     | 1                | 1       | N/A                 | N/A                |
| Burn dressing (gel soaked)            | 1                | 2       | 4 x 4 in.           | 10 x 10 cm         |
| Burn treatment                        | 10               | 25      | 1/32 oz.            | 0.9 g              |
| Cold pack                             | 1                | 2       | 4 x 5 in.           | 10 x 12.5 cm       |
| Eye coverings (w/means of attachment) | 2                | 2       | 2.9 sq. in.         | 19 sq. cm          |
| Eye/skin wash                         | 1 fl. oz. total  |         |                     | 29.6 ml            |
|                                       | 4 fl. oz. total  |         |                     | 118.3 ml           |
| First aid guide                       | 1                | 1       | N/A                 | N/A                |
| Hand sanitizer                        | 6                | 10      | 1/32 oz.            | 0.9 g              |
| Medical exam gloves                   | 2 pair           | 4 pair  | N/A                 | N/A                |
| Roller bandage (2-inch)               | 1                | 2       | 2 in. x 4 yd.       | 5 cm x 3.66 m      |
| Roller bandage (4-inch)               | 0                | 1       | 4 in. x 4 yd.       | 10 cm x 3.66 cm    |
| Scissors                              | 1                | 1       | N/A                 | N/A                |
| Splint                                | 0                | 1       | 4 x 24 in.          | 10.2 x 61 cm       |
| Sterile pads                          | 2                | 4       | 3 x 3 in.           | 7.5 x 7.5 cm       |
| Tourniquet                            | 0                | 1       | 1 in. (width)       | 2.5 cm (width)     |
| Trauma pads                           | 2                | 4       | 5 x 9 in.           | 12.7 x 22.9 cm     |
| Triangular bandage                    | 1                | 2       | 40 x 40 x 56 in.    | 101 x 101 x 142 cm |

ANSI/ISEA minimum kit requirements  
safetyandhealthmagazine.com/articles/19019



Full Article: [OSHA Requirements](#)



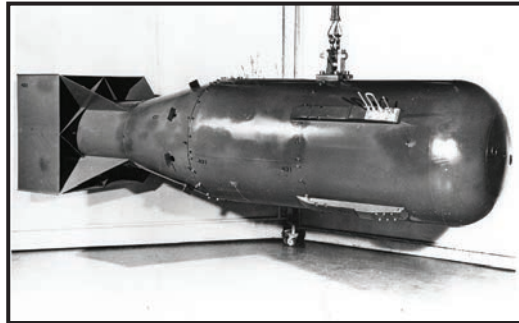
*"Your Partner in Workplace Safety"*



# Leadership In Safety

*Always Follow Up* continued

I decided I would check it myself! The next day when he came for the answers I remarked to him, "The arithmetic was apparently correct, but I do not know about the formulas for the capture cross sections for oxygen and nitrogen - after all, there could be no experiments at the needed energy levels." He replied, like a physicist talking to a mathematician, that he wanted me to check the arithmetic not the physics, and left. I said to myself, "What have you done, Hamming, you are involved in risking all of life that is known in the Universe, and you do not know much of an essential part?" I was pacing up and down the corridor when a friend asked me what was bothering me. I told him. His reply was, "Never mind, Hamming, no one will ever blame you."



While definitely not Atomic Bomb level research, we as safety professionals sometimes find ourselves in similar situations. We are asked by owners, managers, other supervisors to research a situation and return a safety solution. When we communicate our answer to inquiring minds, we can find ourselves not knowing... Not knowing if we had all the details... Not knowing if the solution will be fully or correctly implemented. Not knowing if the solution is used at all. We did our research, right? We prepared a good answer, surely LUCK now kicks in...No! Best practice and the right thing to do

is to always follow-up. Follow-up even when you find resistance. Follow-up even when you know the safety mechanism may be unpopular. Follow-up even when it is a mundane, everyday solution. Don't let luck play out, and certainly don't let the idea that no one will blame you drive your actions. Do the right thing for the right reason, at the right time, even when it's hard. Lives, families, and careers may be on the line. 🧯



# Safety At Home

*Make A Resolution*

**Resolve to be Ready - Consider all of these in 2023!**

- Make an emergency plan: choose a safe place to meet, learn evacuation routes, and establish an out-of-town contact.
- Take a current photo of you and your pet together in case you get separated during a disaster.
- Get to know your neighbor and invite them to be a part of your emergency plan.
- Snap photos of important documents and save them in a secure place or online.
- Set up group text lists so you can communicate with friends and family during emergencies.
- Take a class in CPR and first aid.
- Keep and update emergency supplies; remember to include cash.
- Have back-up power sources available to charge devices in case of a power outage.
- Snap pictures of your property for insurance purposes.
- Check your insurance for coverage on disasters like floods, hurricanes, and earthquakes.
- Sign up for alerts and warnings. Download the FEMA app to get real-time alerts, safety tips, and locate open shelters.
- Save for a rainy day! Start and grow your emergency fund.
- Financially prepare for the New Year. [Find out how with the Emergency Financial First Aid Kit.](#)
- Spend within your means. Use a personal budgeting worksheet to help plan for holiday expenses and beyond.
- Build up your savings. Put a small amount in your account the first of every month beginning January 1. **continued pg. 4**



**Ready**





# Safety At Home

Smoke Alarms *continued*

## UPDATED ILLINOIS SMOKE ALARM LAW

- Effective January 1, 2023 -

In 2017, the Illinois Fire Safety Alliance worked with the General Assembly to pass a law which will require Illinois residents to replace their old smoke alarms with the type that has a long-term, 10-year sealed battery beginning January 1, 2023. This would apply to residents that are still using alarms with removable batteries or alarms that are not hardwired.



### What is the Updated Illinois Smoke Alarm Law?

- Since 1988, all dwellings in Illinois have been required to have smoke alarms.
- In 2017, Public Act 100-0200 was passed to update the Illinois Smoke Detector Act to reflect advances in alarm technology.
- Come January 1, 2023, any new smoke alarm being installed within a single or multi-family home are required to be featured with a 10-year sealed battery.
- Smoke alarms in single or multi-family homes prior to January 1, 2023 may remain in place until they exceed 10 years from their manufactured date, fails to respond to operability tests, or otherwise malfunctions.

### Exemptions

- Homes built after 1988 that already have hardwired smoke alarms.
- Homes with wireless integrated alarms that use low-power radio frequency communications, Wi-Fi, or other Wireless Local Area Networking capability.

To view the Illinois law in its entirety, visit [www.IFSA.org/smoke-alarm-law](http://www.IFSA.org/smoke-alarm-law)



Illinois Fire Safety Alliance  
(847) 390-0911  
[www.IFSA.org](http://www.IFSA.org) | [ifsa@ifsa.org](mailto:ifsa@ifsa.org)

— BENEFIT OF 10-YEAR SEALED BATTERIES —

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
|  |   |   |
| <b>HASSLE-FREE</b><br><small>No more climbing up the ladder to change batteries.</small> | <b>NO LATE-NIGHT LOW BATTERY CHIRPS</b> | <b>MORE SAVING</b><br><small>No more costly battery replacements for the life of the alarm.</small> |

[Full Article: IFSA Smoke Alarm Law](#)



*As we move into a new year,*



*ASG will be here for you!*

# Safety In Action

Safety Policies

## How to Write Your Safety Policies for Ease of Use

IT'S MORE IMPORTANT THAT YOUR TEAM UNDERSTANDS THE SAFETY POLICY THAN HOW IT'S WRITTEN

*"You're only as good as your last failed inspection."*



Yes, your safety policies can be in place to meet regulatory requirements. Some regulations require specific sections in your policy.

Make it so your employees and managers can easily understand the material. Don't just copy the regulation into your safety policy.

Don't make your policy a repeat of what they can read in the regulation book sitting on the shelf next to it.

For example, this:

Hazardous conditions on walking-working surfaces are corrected or repaired before an employee uses the walking-working surface again. If the correction or repair cannot be made immediately, the hazard must be guarded to prevent employees from using the walking-working surface until the hazard is corrected or repaired.

Can be turned into this:

All hazards must be repaired before working. If it isn't possible, protect the area to prevent any accidents until the repair can be made.

But that doesn't mean that you need to write them like you're in Congress writing a new law.

[Full Article: Safety Policies](#)

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