

TSCS Newsletter

Taylor's Special Care Services, Inc.

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August 2013



Mr. Taylor presents Managers from Brandywynne and Bond homes with the Home of the Month Awards and Certificates at the managers' meeting of September 4, 2013.

Employee Recognition Award *Employee, Home and Resident of the Month Awards:*

Sachiko Ford and Tony White received the "Employee of the Month" award in July for making significant contributions in the lives of persons served and going above and beyond the call of duty.

The *Brandywynne* and *Bond Homes* received the "Home of the Month" award in July for continued dedication to the persons served and contribution to the advancement of TSCS mission, vision and values.

KJB and OM both received the "Resident of the Month" award in July for significant achievements in

the quest for personal improvement and independence, in addition to remarkable help and assistance they provided at the Somerset and Briarcrest homes.



Mr. Taylor presents Sachiko Ford and Tony White with certificates of achievement at the managers' team meeting on September 4, 2013.



August is the National Immunization Awareness Month

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The Health Department recommends checking with your health care provider to make sure you and your child are up to date on immunizations.

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Simon Pop, MBA
Chief Operating Officer



OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) Adopted New Standards

Safety Data Sheets:

OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) requires chemical manufacturers, distributors, or importers to provide Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) formerly known as Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) to communicate the dangers of hazardous chemical products. As of June 1, 2015, the HCS will require that new SDSs be in a uniform format and include the section numbers, headings and associated information under 16 different category headings.

Chemical Classifications:

Chemicals will be classified using a harmonized system that provides standardized language for:

- Health Hazard Categories
- Physical Hazard Categories
- Environmental Hazard Categories (not regulated by OSHA)

Previously, chemical hazards were evaluated in a more subjective manner. Chemicals must now go through a specific, prescriptive classification process to determine which hazards are present and which hazard and precautionary statements apply.

Labels:

OSHA has updated the requirements for labeling of hazardous chemicals under its HCS. As of June 1, 2015, all labels will be required to have pictograms, a signal word, hazard and precautionary statements, the product identifier, and supplier identification.

Labels: Secondary Containers

- Secondary labeling systems are still permitted.
- Must be consistent with the revised HazCom standard.
- Must not have conflicting hazard warnings or pictograms.
- May use written materials (e.g., signs, placards, etc.) in lieu of affixing labels to individual stationary process containers.
- Employer can use GHS compliant labels (same as shipping).

Key Dates for U.S. Implementation:

- **Dec. 1, 2013** – Train employees on the new label elements and SDS format.
- **June 1, 2015** – Comply with all modified provisions of the final rule (distributors may ship products labeled by manufacturers under the old system until Dec. 1, 2015).
- **June 1, 2016** – Update alternative workplace labeling and hazard communication programs as necessary, and provide additional employee training for newly identified physical or health hazards.

- **Transition Period** – Comply with either 29 CFR 1910.1200 or the current standard (or both).

Summer Heat Safety

Who's at Highest Risk?

- Individuals 65 years of age and older
- Overweight people
- Children up to age four
- Those who work outdoors
- People who are ill or on certain medications.

Be Smart:

- Don't leave infants, pets or elderly people in parked cars.
- Check on elderly and home-bound people often. Encourage them to drink water.
- Drink plenty of water, even if you don't feel thirsty.
- Avoid alcohol and liquids containing large amounts of sugar or caffeine.
- Limit vigorous activity to cooler morning or evening hours.
- Wear loose-fitting, lightweight light-colored clothing.
- Wear sunglasses, a wide-brimmed hat and SPF 15 or higher sunscreen.

Be Aware!

Seek medical help if you or someone you know is experiencing the following:

- Muscle pain
- Throbbing headache
- Cramps
- Red, hot skin without sweating
- High body temperature
- Confusion

- Nausea
- Tiredness
- Weakness
- Fast breathing
- Fast, weak pulse
- Seizures

First Aid:

Get medical attention if symptoms are severe or victim has a medical issue.

- Get the victim out of the sun
- Loosen clothing and lay them down
- Cool down using a hose, sponge, or cold bath
- Wrap victim in wet sheets and fan vigorously
- Give small sips of water
- If vomiting or unconscious, do not give food or water

Attention Athletes:

- Hydrate before, during and after physical activity.
- Use flavored, cold, salty sports drinks, like Gatorade to replace electrolytes.
- Avoid wearing excess clothing, including sweatshirts.
- Remove helmet when not playing or scrimmaging.
- Wear a net-type jersey.

Facts:

- About 675 people die each year in the U.S. due to extreme heat.
- Every location in Michigan has experienced extreme heat (100 degrees) at some point.
- Detroit area experiences about twelve days a year that reach 90 degrees or higher.

- Warm nights with temperatures above 70 degrees make it difficult for the body to cool itself and creates an even more heat-related stress on the body for the next day.

Source: Oakland County Health Division

Heat Watches, Advisories and Warnings (issued by the National Weather Service)

Excessive Heat Watch:

- Issued when the heat index has the possibility of reaching 105 degrees within the next two-three days.

Heat Advisory:

- Issued when the heat index is expected to be at least 100 degrees for at least three hours. May be issued when several hot days occur together.

Excessive Heat Warning:

- Issued when the heat index is expected to be at 105 degrees for three hours or more. May be issued with several successive days of heat.

Fire Drills

Expectations:

During every fire drill, everyone must completely exit the house to an agreed upon destination which is at least 10 feet from the door. This is where a head count should be taken before moving further from the home to a place of safety (in the event of a real fire). Timing of the drill can stop when everyone is out of the house but they still need to move to the destination. Since fire drill times and days are

determined by the home, if there are fragile people living in the home, the drills should be held when weather conditions are at their best. *It is not recommended to hold more than one drill on any one day.*

All fire drills conducted in TSCS homes must be recorded on the TSCS Drill Report form with the original submitted to corporate and a copy kept in the home. Ensure to fill out the form completely with analysis and appropriate rating of the incident. The home copies are to be kept together in the Safety and Health Binder where they are easily accessible by all staff in the event that it is asked for by any visiting consultants.

In case of fire, get everyone out of the house and accounted for and then call the Fire Department. Remember you need access to the telephone. Always notify your direct supervisor and provider in the event of any fire or smoke incident or emergency **after** calling 911.

Ensure to inspect the smoke alarm systems when conducting your quarterly facility inspections. Document your findings and report any issues.

Fire drills are to be unannounced to people living in the home. At least one drill per shift each year should also be unannounced to staff also.

Fire extinguishers are only to be used if needed to clear a path for evacuation to get out, they are not to be used to extinguish fire. Evacuation is the goal!

Refer to the Fire Emergency Policy (A3.017) for more information regarding actions to take in case of an actual fire emergency or drill.