
❖ The Safety Net ❖

Protecting Your Human and Financial Resources

Vol. 6 Issue 3

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NEW NAME—NEW LOGO SAME FRIENDLY SERVICE

We are excited to announce that effective August 1st, Members of the South Dakota Public Assurance Alliance and the SDML Workers' Compensation Fund will receive safety and loss control services from a new provider, Safety Benefits, Inc.

Doug Kirkus is the President of Safety Benefits, Inc. and has been working with you as Loss Control Manager for Risk Services since 1995. Bob Kiekhaefer will continue to serve Members as a safety consultant. Bob has had a long career in the safety profession, serving as a safety consultant for many of the large insurance carriers across the country. Prior to coming to work for Safety Benefits in 2003, Bob spent six years working for the Nebraska Department of Labor specializing in workers' compensation and OSHA compliance.

Probably the most familiar voice for Safety Benefits is that of Janet Sporrer. Janet has been working with many of you since 1999 in her role as Administrative Assistant for Risk Services in the Sioux Falls office. Janet will continue to be there to help us coordinate our various activities and you with your various needs. Susan Kirkus, who is the Administrative Assistant in the Mitchell office, will be working with Janet. Susan has been with Safety Benefits since 2003.

We recently moved to the 3rd floor of the Hagan Building in Sioux Falls. Our new address is 1741 S. Cleveland, Suite 303, Sioux Falls, SD 57103. Our new toll-free number is (888) 313-0839. Our regular office number is (605) 334-9567 and our fax number is (605) 275-6193.

Our team has enjoyed working with you in the past and we look forward to providing you up-to-date safety and loss control services in the future. Watch for future announcements concerning on-line safety and loss control training, obtaining sample materials on-line and how to order safety videos on-line from our new video library.



**PLEASE SHARE WITH
ALL DEPARTMENTS !**

The Heat Equation

High Temperature + High Humidity + Physical Work = Heat Illness

When the body is unable to cool itself through sweating, serious heat illnesses may occur. The most severe heat-induced illnesses are heat exhaustion and heat stroke. If left untreated, heat exhaustion could progress to heat stroke and possible death. Minnesota Vikings fans will not soon forget the tragedy that struck during training camp in 2001. Korey Stringer died on August 1st from complications of heat stroke.

What are the symptoms of Heat Exhaustion?

Headaches; dizziness or lightheadedness; weakness; mood changes such as irritability, confusion, or the inability to think straight; upset stomach; vomiting; decreased or dark colored urine; fainting; or passing out; and pale clammy skin.

What should you do?

- Act immediately. If not treated, heat exhaustion may advance to heat stroke or death.
- Move the victim to a cool, shaded area to rest. Don't leave the person alone. If symptoms include dizziness or lightheadedness lay the victim on his or her back and raise the legs 6 to 8 inches. If symptoms include nausea or upset stomach, lay the victim on his or her side.
- Loosen and remove any heavy clothing.
- Have the person drink cool water (about 15 minutes) unless sick to the stomach.
- Cool the person's body and spraying cool mist of water or applying a wet cloth to the person's skin.
- Call 911 for emergency help if the person does not feel better in a few minutes.



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Recent Questions

Periodically Members will contact us requesting information on a variety of topics. We will try to share some of these questions and answers with the rest of you.

Q: *I am in the process of ordering new hard hats for my employees. Our old hard hats were listed as Type 2, with a short brim similar to a baseball cap, and Class B. When I went to the catalog to order them I could not find any Class B listed and the short brim hats were listed as both Type I and II. What happened and what should I be ordering?*

A: This has caused some confusion for many of us that were used to the ANSI Z89.1–1986 requirements. The 1986 ANSI standard separated protective helmets into different types and classes. The standard identified Type 1 and Type 2 helmets. Type 1 helmets incorporated a full brim and Type 2 helmets included a short bill on the front similar to a baseball cap. In terms of electrical performance, ANSI recognized three classes: Class A helmets were intended to reduce the force of impact of falling objects and to reduce the danger of contact with exposed low-voltage electrical conductors. For certification, sample shells were proof-tested at 2200 volts of electrical charge. Class B helmets reduced the danger of contact with exposed high-voltage electrical conductors. Sample shells were proof-tested at 20,000 volts. Class C helmets offered no electrical protection.

In 1997 ANSI published a revision to its Z89.1 protective headwear standard. While the revision, ANSI Z89.1 (1997) has not yet been adopted into the OSHA standards; it does contain some notable changes. The revision eliminated the old Type 1 and Type 2 (full brim vs. no encircling brim) design designations. In the new standard, “Type” is used to designate whether a helmet provides protection strictly from blows to the top of the head (Type I) or protection from blows to both the top

See Questions Page 5

Loss Prevention Tips

In order to minimize the risk for your entity, the following “Loss Prevention Tips” should be implemented.

- Require vendors to agree to an indemnification agreement, with the vendor holding your entity harmless from loss, as part of any contract with the Member;
- Require the vendor to add your entity as an “additional insured” on the vendor’s general liability policy;
- Require vendors to present a certificate of insurance prior to the event showing that they have general liability insurance and workers’ compensation coverage;
- Require a limit of liability on the vendor’s general liability policy at least equal to the Member’s amount of liability coverage it has through the SDPAA;

Implementing these simple tips will help you minimize potential liability exposures and losses for your entity.

For any questions, please contact:

SDML WC Fund

Karen Ripperda at 800-233-9073 or 605-334-7252

SDPAA (Liability Pool) & Health Pool of SD

Ladene Bachtell at 800-456-0737 or 605-334-1030

Loss Control for the SDML WC Fund & SDPAA

Doug Kirkus at 800-408-9040 or 605-996-5072
Bob Kiekhaefer & Janet Sporrer at 888-313-0839 or 605-334-9567

HEAT EQUATION from Page 2

What are the symptoms of Heat Stroke?

Dry, pale skin with no sweating; hot, red skin that looks sunburned; mood changes such as irritability, confusion, or the inability to think straight; seizures; and unconsciousness with no response. This is a true medical emergency.

What should you do?

- Call 911 for emergency help immediately.
- Move the victim to a cool, shaded area. Don't leave the person alone. Lay the victim on his or her back. Move any nearby objects away from the person if symptoms include seizures. If symptoms include nausea or upset stomach, lay the victim on his or her side.
- Loosen and remove any heavy clothing.
- Have the person drink cool water (about a cup every 15 minutes) if alert enough to drink something, unless sick to the stomach.
- Cool the person's body by fanning and spraying with a cool mist of water or wiping the victim with a wet cloth or covering him or her with a wet sheet.
- Place ice packs under the armpits and groin area.

How can you protect yourself and your co-workers?

- Learn the signs and symptoms of heat-induced illnesses and how to respond.
- Train your workforce about heat-induced illnesses.
- Perform the heaviest work during the coolest part of the day.
- Build up tolerance to the heat and the work activity slowly. This usually takes about 2 weeks.
- Use the buddy system, with people working in pairs.
- Drink plenty of cool water, about a cup every 15 to 20 minutes.

- Wear light, loose-fitting, breathable clothing, such as cotton.
- Take frequent, short breaks in cool, shaded areas to allow the body to cool down.
- Avoid eating large meals before working in hot environments.
- Avoid alcohol or beverages with caffeine. These make the body lose water and increase the risk for heat illnesses.

What factors put you at increased risk?

- Taking certain medications. Check with your health-care provider or pharmacist to see if any medications that you are taking affect you when working in hot environments.
- Having a previous heat-induced illness.
- Wearing personal protective equipment such as a respirator or protective suit.



Congratulations Minnehaha County

Congratulations go out to the Minnehaha County Safety Committee on the publication of their first employee newsletter, "SafetyWorks". The simple one page newsletter included minutes of their last Safety Committee meeting and information on fire safety, back injury prevention and personal protective equipment.

Please let us know if your safety committee is publishing a newsletter so we can recognize you for your efforts. If your committee is considering publishing a newsletter and you would like some information on some of the various newsletter software packages, please give Doug a call at (800) 408-9040.

Watch Your Back

Now I bet most of you are thinking that we are going to talk about back safety. We certainly hope that you are thinking about your back each and every day, but today we are going to talk about something different. In the course of our daily driving experience, it frequently becomes necessary to back vehicles out of parking spots, from driveways or other congested areas. Hitting an object while backing is a primary cause of property damage collisions. When the object is a person, a bad situation can become disastrous.

The following are some techniques that you can use to minimize the potential for backing collisions.

Plan ahead and avoid backing whenever possible. When practical, park vehicles so you will not have to back them at a later time. If backing will be necessary and is practical, back the vehicle before leaving it.

Make sure the path the vehicle will take while backing is clear of obstacles. When approaching a vehicle that will have to be backed, check the rear of the vehicle and anticipate where another vehicle or pedestrian could reach the rear of the vehicle while it is backing.

Keep your windows clean. Never back a vehicle when the rear windows – or any mirrors – are covered with mud, dust or other substances that keep you from visually clearing the path the vehicle will take while backing.

Check the path repeatedly. Once behind the wheel, with the engine running and the vehicle in reverse, check the area again by turning and visually clearing the path that the vehicle will take. In a larger vehicle, use both side mirrors to check and visually clear the rear.

Honk the horn once or twice to warn other drivers and pedestrians that you

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Automated External Defibrillator (AED)

Recently while conducting a survey for the City of Watertown, the City's Risk Manager, Bruce Magee, and I were meeting with the Recreation Director, John Small. As we were discussing several issues, the topic of AEDs come up. Should a recreation center have an AED on-site? The City of Watertown is very fortunate to have a full-time ambulance service operated by the Fire Department. The service is staffed by very professional and capable paramedics that have an excellent response time. In this case, the Fire Department is located within minutes of the Recreation Center. John shared with us that a patron recently suffered a heart attack while working out at the Center. The patron had a friend take him to the local hospital, as he reportedly was not feeling well. Later in the day, he was transported to a Sioux Falls hospital and underwent surgery. The patron had not said anything to John's staff and it was not until later in the day that they learned of the incident. John also shared with us that they had a patron die a few years ago while the individual was exercising at the Center. We did not come up with any definitive answers that day on whether or not a recreation center should or should not have an AED on site.

A few days later I received a call from Stanton Fox who is the City Attorney for the City of Watertown. Stanton told me that he had just read an article entitled, "When Exercise Turns Deadly", written by Howard L. Pomerantz in the June 2004 edition of "Trial" magazine which is published by the American Trial Lawyers Association. Stanton sent me a copy of the article and I have to admit, after reading it and some other articles I think it is an issue worth discussing.

First Automated External Defibrillators (AEDs) are used for sudden cardiac arrest. They are small, portable machines that are battery-operated and can shock a human heart back to life.

See—AED's—Page 6

2004 Safety and Loss Control Training Conference

Mark your calendars now and plan on attending the 2004 Safety and Loss Control Training Conference in Pierre on November 17th and 18th. The conference will be held at the Ramkota Hotel and Convention Center beginning with registration at noon on Wednesday and concluding at 12:30 PM on Thursday.

We have a wide variety of topics that we are going to be covering this year. Our featured speaker this year is Craig Bott who is the Manager of Training and Regulatory Affairs for the Utah Local Governments Trust. Craig, who is also an attorney, is going to speak on ethics and how to prevent sexual harassment in the workplace. I have had the opportunity to hear Craig speak a number of times and have thoroughly enjoyed his presentations.

Some of the other topics that will be presented this year include:

- ✓How to Conduct Legal and Proper Interviews
- ✓Snow Removal Safety
- ✓Motivating Safety Committees
- ✓Managing Conflict and Stress in the Workplace
- ✓Discovering and Developing Leadership Potential
- ✓How to Conduct Effective Safety Meetings
- ✓Discussion of Employment Issues by a panel of local HR experts

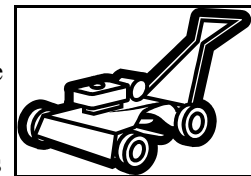
We have arranged to have some of your favorite speakers from years past return again this year including Keith L'Esperance, Tom Slattery, Kathy Shroyer, George Martin and Laurie Gronlund. We have also invited some new and talented speakers including Ron Olson, Jodi Friedel, Teri Bertness and Nora Buckman.

A more detailed brochure will be sent out early this fall.

Power Mower Safety

There have been a significant number of liability claims coming through this summer where the claimants have alleged damage to their vehicles because of rocks thrown from power mowers. We would like to remind and encourage Members to make sure that shields, deflectors and other guards are in place and working properly on their power mowers. We frequently find that guards and shields have been removed from rotary mowing equipment. Doing so not only puts your employees at risk but it also increases the liability exposure for your entity. Kids playing in parks, residents walking by and vehicles in the area can suddenly become targets by objects thrown by mowers.

We all have a tendency to become complacent when we become repetitive. Many of your employees probably experience this when it comes to mowing this summer. After reading this, it would probably be a good time to conduct a "tailgate" or "toolbox" safety meeting concerning the operation of riding and/or power mowers. Remember that these meetings are very short in duration and are designed to stress key safety concerns when operating these pieces of equipment.



A few years ago, one Pool Member had an interesting claim report to write when one of their employees was operating a riding mower that discharged a rock through the side window of the loss control representative's van while he was doing a safety survey of them. Just think how you would feel if an employee operating a mower damaged your vehicle. So please take some time and make sure that the shields, deflectors and guards are in place and working properly on all of your equipment.



Look us up on the Internet

Our websites are: www.sdpa.org www.sdmlwcfund.com

QUESTIONS from Page 2

and sides of the head (Type II).

In addition, the new standard also changed the alpha designations for the classes of electrical performance. Under Z89.1 (1997), the following three classes are recognized. Class G (General) helmets is the equivalent to the old Class A helmets. Class G helmets are proof tested at 2200 volts. Class E (Electrical) helmets is the equivalent to the old Class B helmets. Class E helmets are proof tested at 20,000 volts. Class C (Conductive) helmets provide no electrical insulation.

Hard hats must also contain user information under the 1997 standard. In addition to the manufacturer’s name, ANSI legend and class designation, Z89.1 (1997) compliant helmets must be marked with the date of manufacture. Instructions pertaining to sizing, care and service life guidelines must also accompany the hard hat.

One common misconception is that hard hats have a predetermined service life – this is not the case. Both the 1986 and 1997 ANSI standards address service life under maintenance and care of the hard hat. Those standards state that all hard hat components should be inspected daily for signs of dents, cracks, penetration and any damage due to impact, rough treatment, or wear. Any hard hat that fails the visual inspection should be removed from service until the problem is corrected.

In addition to everyday wear and tear, ultra violet (UV) radiation can pose a problem for hats constructed of plastic materials. Damage caused by UV radiation is easy to spot: the hat will lose its glossy finish and eventually take on a chalky appearance. Further degradation could cause the shell to actually start flaking away. Once the effects of UV radiation are detected, the hard hat shell should be immediately replaced.

OSHA standards state “employees working in areas where there is a possible danger of head injury from impact,

or from falling or flying objects, or from electrical shock and burns, shall be protected by protective helmets.

Q: *I read the article on background checks in the last issue of “The Safety Net”. I have been going to our local Clerk of Courts and for \$15, they have checked for any criminal record history on our applicants. Is this adequate?*

A: South Dakota has a statewide criminal record search program including records back to 1989 from every county in the State. All records that are not juvenile-related and are not sealed by a Judge are accessible through this program.

There is a fee of \$15 per name for this record search. You must submit a written request including full name, date of birth (if available) and social security number (if available) along with a check or money order for \$15 made payable to the Clerk of Courts Office where you are doing the checking. You should also indicate where you would like the results mailed. If you have questions regarding this program, you may contact the following person: Jill M. Gusso, Director of Public Information, State Court Administrator’s Office, 500 East Capitol Avenue, Pierre, SD 57501, (605) 773-4874.

Please keep in mind that this type of check will only include records going back to 1989 and for South Dakota only.

Care must be taken when conducting this type of check to make sure that you provide as much information as possible to avoid misidentification because of someone else who has the same name and/or date of birth. Only fingerprint identification provided by the Division of Criminal Investigation will be 100% accurate.

If you are going to use the Clerk of Courts to check a record make sure that you include a waiver for applicants to sign during the application process.

**SAFETY AWARDS
Deadline—August 27, 2004**

Fine Reinstated in Case Involving Death of Teenager

The Department of Labor’s Administrative Review Board has reinstated a fine of \$132,575 for Fisherman’s Fleet, Inc., a fish processing company located in Maiden, Mass., for violations of the youth employment provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. An administrative law judge’s decision had reduced the penalty by 25 percent.

The board found that Fisherman’s violations resulted in the death of a 16-year-old boy. Given that fact and other factors, the board decided the penalty should not be reduced.

During a two-year period investigated by DOL’s Wage and Hour Division, Fisherman’s hired some 26 minors between ages 14 and 16 as facility cleaners. That work required the use of a forklift, which is prohibited for youth under age 18 and the minors received no safety instruction. On October 20, 2000, 16-year-old Joseph Marzullo died from injuries sustained when a forklift he was operating overturned.

Information about the hours that youth may work and the jobs they may perform, as well as STOP Stickers that employers can affix to prohibited equipment, are available at <http://www.youthrules.dol.gov> or by contacting Janet at Safety Benefits at (888) 313-0839.

A seasonal employee guide was published in the spring 2004 edition of “The Safety Net”. Please contact Janet at (888) 313-0839 if you would like another copy.

BACKING from Page 2

are going to back up. For larger vehicles, it is a good idea to install audible backup alarms. If your vehicle or piece of equipment is so equipped, make sure that it is working properly.

Check the mirrors or turn around while backing.

AED's Continued from Page 4

Patches are placed on a victim's chest. The machine monitors the heart's rhythm. It recognizes an irregular, life-threatening pattern and the AED will provide verbal instruction to the trained user to activate the machine sending a shock to the victim's heart. If successful, the shock causes the heart to start beating rhythmically again.

Studies have shown that early defibrillation gives the victim an 80 to 90 percent chance of survival. According to some studies survival rates drop by 7 to 10 percent for each minute that goes by without defibrillation. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) may buy some time by circulating some blood to the brain and other organs but it cannot reverse sudden cardiac arrest. Defibrillation by an AED can.

The article in "Trial" magazine outlines how to build a case against a health club for injury or death arising from its failure to have or use an AED. While it does not sound easy, it certainly appears that it can be done. Pomerantz cites a couple of interesting statistics in his article. The first one is that "nearly 1 in 4 U.S. adults has some form of cardiovascular disease and sudden cardiac arrest kills about 350,000 Americans a year." Another attention-grabbing statistic that he cites is "people are 15 to 20 times more likely to die of sudden cardiac arrest during vigorous exercise, or within 30 minutes following it, than when not engaged in vigorous exercise." The final statistic that he quoted came from a deposition from a health club executive who testified that his gyms expect 1 cardiac event for every 100,000 person-hours of exercise.

In 2000, the South Dakota Legislature passed legislation that provides civil immunity for emergency use of AEDs. Four requirements must be met to qualify for civil immunity. "1) The person tests and maintains the AED, or arranges to have such testing and maintenance performed on the AED pursuant to the AED manufacturer's specifications. 2) The person involves a physician to authorize in writing AED

placement and compliance with the requirements for AED training, notification of placement and use, and maintenance. 3) An emergency medical services system is activated when an AED has been used to render emergency care or treatment. 4) The person has reported any emergency use of the AED to the physician." The only other condition required by statute is "any person who acquires an AED shall notify an agent of the emergency communications or vehicle dispatch center of the existence, location, and type of AED." There are also statutes that provide physician and AED trainer immunity.

"One clear lesson emerges from a review of these cases: Businesses that adopt early defibrillation programs using (AED's) appear to reduce their risk of legal liability resulting from sudden cardiac death when compared to businesses that do not."

Richard A. Lazar is a Portland, OR attorney and authority on legal, regulatory and public policy issues of public safety and the law. He has written an article, "Understanding AED Legal Issues". The article can be found at www.early-defib.org. I would like to repeat one of the statements that he makes concerning his review of some of the early defibrillation lawsuits. "One clear lesson emerges from a review of these cases: Businesses that adopt early defibrillation programs using automated external defibrillators (AEDs) appear to reduce their risk of legal liability resulting from sudden cardiac death when compared to businesses that do not."

In March 2002, the American Heart Association (AHA) and the American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) released recommendations regarding the purchase and use of AEDs in fitness facilities. These recommendations, published in "Circulation and Medicine & Science in Sports Exercise", stated: "Effective placement and use of AEDs at all health/fitness facilities . . . is encouraged, as permitted by law, to

achieve the goal of minimizing the time between recognition of cardiac arrest and successful defibrillation. Until further definitive data are available, AED placement is strongly encouraged in those health/fitness facilities with a large number of members (i.e., membership greater than 2,500); . . . and those that offer special programs to clinical populations (i.e., programs for the elderly or those with medical conditions); . . . and those health/fitness facilities in which the time from the recognition of cardiac arrest until the first shock is delivered by the EMS is anticipated to be greater than five minutes."

The cost of AEDs continues to decrease. Several communities that we work with have started to install them in public facilities. One community has funded several of them through United Way. I have been a strong proponent of what AEDs can do for the residents of rural communities for several years. After reading these latest articles, I continue to believe that placing them in specially selected public facilities is the right thing to do. The technology is available; the South Dakota Legislature has provided civil immunity for emergency use, so now it is up to you. Regardless of liability, based on statistics do we owe it to our citizens and/or patrons to provide this life saving technology? I believe that we do.

If you decide to obtain an AED for any of your facilities, and would like further loss control information, please contact us. Regan Smith, the Risk Manager for the City of Sioux Falls, has done a lot of research in this area and has put together an excellent program for their public facilities. Regan has been very generous in the past by allowing us to share this type of information with other Pool Members.

I would like to thank Stanton Fox, Bruce Magee and John Small for bringing this issue up for discussion and especially Stanton Fox for providing us with the article from "Trial" magazine.

Abrasive Wheel Equipment Grinders

This is the time of the year when employees are kept busy keeping lawn mower blades sharpened. Something that sounds relatively simple can be quite hazardous. Violations of abrasive wheel equipment grinder standards rank among the top 20 most common OSHA violations. More importantly, hand and eye injuries, hearing damage and even respiratory problems can result from unsafe usage.

The following checklist courtesy of OR-OSHA, Oregon’s Occupational Safety and Health Division, highlights some of the safety precautions that should be taken when working with these useful but dangerous tools.

- Is the work rest used and kept adjusted to within 1/8-inch of the wheel?
- Is the adjustable tongue on the topside of the grinder used and kept adjusted to within ¼-inch of the wheel?
- Do side guards cover the spindle, nut, flange and 75 percent of the wheel diameter?
- Are bench and pedestal grinders permanently mounted?
- Are ANSI-approved goggles or face shields always worn when grinding?
- Is the maximum RPM rating of each abrasive wheel compatible with the RPM rating of the grinder motor?
- Are fixed or permanently mounted grinders connected to their electrical supply system with metallic conduit or by another permanent wiring method?
- Does each grinder have an individual on/off switch?
- Is each electrically operated grinder effectively grounded?
- Before mounting new abrasive wheels, are they visually inspected and ring tested?

- Are dust collectors and powered exhausts provided on grinders used in operations that produce large amounts of dust?
- To prevent coolant from splashing workers, are splashguards mounted on grinders that use coolant?

Take some time after reading this article and go out and make sure that your grinders are complete and in good con-



E-Mail Addresses

If you have an e-mail address and have never received an e-mail from us, please send your e-mail address to: jsporrer@safety-benefits.com and we will add you to our database so you can receive future e-mails.

If you have an e-mail address but do not wish to receive information in this manner, please let us know so we can delete you.



West Nile Virus

We recently obtained copies of a new video entitled “**Protecting Yourself and Your Community from West Nile Virus.**” The video was produced in cooperation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Media Tech Productions. The video is 23 minutes in length and is directed at citizens to teach them how to avoid the West Nile Virus. The project was also sponsored by the Rotary Club of Fort Collins, CO. The material is public domain, therefore, it can be copied and shared with others. To borrow a copy of the video, please contact Janet at (888) 313-0839 or jsporrer@safety-benefits.com.

Hard Hat Maintenance



The hard hats with or without logos can be cleaned with simple soap and water, or by using a damp towel. The plastic suspensions can be cleaned similarly; however, most modern suspensions come with a sweatband in the front or back of the hat. These sweatbands can be gently washed by hand, but they probably won’t last as long as the hard hat. Several universal brow pads are available at an economical price.

Replace your hard hat when:

- Cracks appear in the shell.
- The shiny surface appears dull or chalky.
- The shell becomes brittle.

Replace your suspension when:

- The suspensions become brittle.
- One or more of the mounts break off.
- The suspension will no longer hold securely to the head.
- The cradling straps break or become worn.

Inspect your hard hats before and after each use. Although there is no set service life for hard hats, manufacturers recommend replacement after no more than 5 years.

The SDPAA & SDML WC Fund have safety videos available!!!

Contact Janet at (888) 313-0839 or
 FAX: (605) 275-6193 or
jsporrer@safety-benefits.com

UPCOMING EVENTS		
August		
10th	Jail Suicide Prevention/Harassment Prevention	Minnehaha County
19th	Defensive Driving	Vermillion
27th	Safety Award Deadline	Sioux Falls
September		
12, 13 & 14th	Tri-State PRIMAConference	Lincoln, NE
22nd & 23rd	Non-Violent Crisis Intervention Refresher Course	Watertown
October		
12th	SD Safety Council Conference	Sioux Falls
20th	Personal Protective Equipment	Sioux Falls
November		
9th	Accident Investigation for Supervisors	Sioux Falls
10th	Lockout/Tagout	Sioux Falls
15th & 16th	Emergency Vehicle Operations—Police	Watertown
17th & 18th	Safety & Loss Control Training Conference	Ramkota – Pierre
December		
1st	Defensive Driving	Sioux Falls

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