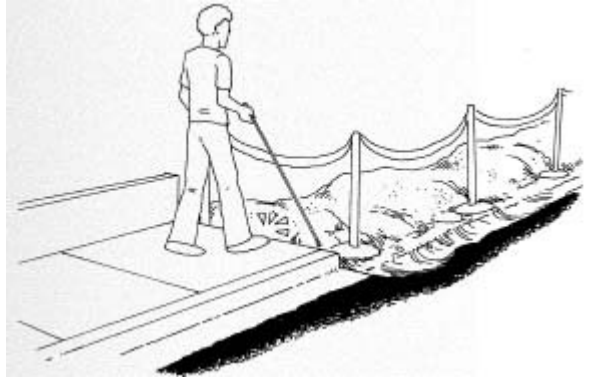




KEEPING SIDEWALKS SAFE FOR THE PUBLIC

On a construction site, we expect to walk across broken rock or climb over ditches. We automatically keep a lookout for crane counterweights, equipment, and materials in our path, and things falling from scaffolds. But sometimes we forget that there is a whole world out there full of people who don't expect safety hazards as they walk past where we are working. And they aren't wearing hardhats.

A simple crack in the sidewalk is a case in point. Someone who has been walking down that sidewalk every day for 20 years is not going to notice a new crack caused by construction work. And they may not be on the lookout for objects on the sidewalk. Be sure you don't leave anything, from a loose nail to a load of bricks, on a sidewalk that pedestrians can reach. Keep the sidewalk scrupulously clean and mend or report cracks immediately. Use barricades to keep the public away from damaged or hazardous sidewalks.



Elderly people are especially at risk in construction areas. Their eyesight, hearing, and reflexes aren't what they used to be, and they lose their balance easily. Always assume that the next person to walk by might be an elderly person and ask yourself if the way is safe for such a person.

Remember that pedestrian accidents aren't covered by Workers' Compensation. Pedestrians can and do sue construction companies for injuries they sustain in work areas. These lawsuits mean higher insurance rates for your company and less profits left over for your next pay raise.

So take a little time to be aware of the public around you. Make sure that barricades are in place and clearly visible. Report sidewalk hazards immediately. By watching out for the public, you could prevent a tragedy and save your company - and maybe yourself - from loss of income and public confidence.

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Cold or Flu?

The flu and the common cold are both respiratory illnesses. They share some signs and symptoms, such as a runny nose, coughing, sneezing, nasal congestion and a sore throat. But they're caused by different viruses and have other signs and symptoms that differ from one another. Learn to identify the differences with this chart.

COMMON COLD

- Slow onset of symptoms
- No fever or possible low fever
- Slight body aches or a mild headache
- Mild fatigue
- Weakened sense of taste or smell

FLU

- Sudden onset of symptoms
- Fever (usually 101 F or higher), chills and sweats
- Headache and severe muscular aches and pains, especially in your back, arms and legs
- Loss of appetite



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