

MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY™ MS AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY EXPERIMENT STATION

## MAFES DAWG TRACKS

How do you communicate about hazards to other people?

An effective communication method depends on who you are communicating with and the severity of that hazard. There is also the issue of ensuring that information is comprehended and followed.

If you have a field worker in a remote area, don't send them an email to communicate; a phone call or visit and talk in person would be a better option. If you have an office worker, don't just say something in passing their door, an email or something in writing, may be remembered easier and not lost in the chaos of activity.

People each learn differently, but <u>repetition</u> of information in different forms is the key to effective communication. This can be accomplished through routine, toolbox-type safety meetings, continuous training, & signage in particular hazardous areas or on product labels.

Familiarize yourself with these common pictograms & signage that can help with worker comprehension of hazards.

**Biohazard** - an infectious agent presents with a risk of death, injury or illness to employees.



Watch vour

your hands

**Danger** (or fire equip) is indicated by the color red.

**Caution** needed is indicated by the color yellow.

Watch for forklift/equipment

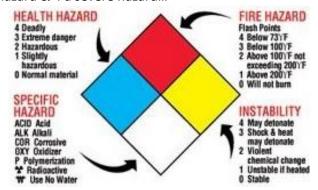
662-325-3204



For more info contact: **Leslie Woolington**MAFES/MSU-ES Risk Mgmt.

<u>LHW4@msstate.edu</u>

This **NFPA Diamond** will have a **number of 1 to 4** in each section (except white section). 0 being minimal hazard & 4 a severe hazard...



**Globally Harmonized System** – common on chemical labels and safety data sheets (SDS).



## Sources:

https://www.osha.gov/hazcom# https://www.nfpa.org/Education-and-Research/Emergency-Response