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## Food Safety: Color Coding

### Featured Course: Food Safety - Color Coding

Color coding is a simple yet powerful tool for preventing cross-contamination and reducing human error in food handling environments. This course explains what color coding is, why it matters, and how to implement it effectively based on your facility's requirements. Learn how this visual system can strengthen your food safety program and support a cleaner, safer workplace.

[Learn More](#)

### SHARE THE NEWS

Do you know someone who would benefit from receiving our newsletter?

Send us an [email](#) with the full name and e-mail address to add or use the signup link located at the bottom of our [website](#).

### NEW AND UPDATED COURSES

We continue to update existing courses and release new courses. Click to view our current online course catalog.

[Course Catalog](#)



[Take Our Survey!](#)

### Help Shape Our 2026 Course Lineup

Our **2026 course development** planning is underway, and we want your input! Take a moment to share your thoughts in a quick, 2-minute survey to **help us** create the right mix of new training courses for the year ahead. Your feedback ensures we continue delivering the content that matters most to you and your team.



[Read the Recap](#)

### Insights from Convey: Building Better Emergency Action Plans

During the recent Convey Conference, SMS's Joe Mlynek joined an expert panel to discuss emergency action planning—why it matters, common challenges, and how to make plans more effective. Check out our recap blog to see key takeaways and practical tips from this important session.

### TAKE 5 - Heat Related Illnesses

High temperatures can quickly lead to serious health risks like heat exhaustion and heat stroke. This Take 5 Toolbox Talk highlights the importance of **water, rest, and shade** as simple, effective ways to prevent heat-related illnesses.

Want to go deeper? Be sure to check out our [full course on Heat Illness Prevention](#) for a more comprehensive look at staying safe in the heat.

Our library of over 100 safety talks can be accessed by your **Safety Made Simple** administrator in the resources section of your company's training portal.

Click [here](#) to check out the full list of available Take 5 topics.

### UPCOMING EVENTS

#### AUGUST

- OSHA Safe + Sound Week - August 11-17
- NGFA Harvest Safety Week – August 18-22
- Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over Month

#### SEPTEMBER

- National Food Safety Month
- National Drug & Alcohol Addiction Recovery Month
- Concussion Awareness Day
- National Preparedness Month



### Is It Safe?

#### No Way!

According to OSHA 1926.350 Welding and Cutting, compressed gas cylinders must be secured in an upright position, except when being hoisted or carried. In addition, make sure to implement the following OSHA requirements at your worksite.

1. Make sure valve protection is in place and secured.
2. When cylinders are hoisted, they must be secured on a cradle, slingboard, or pallet. They must not be hoisted or transported by means of magnets or choker slings.
3. Cylinders must be moved by tilting and rolling them on their bottom edges. They must not be intentionally dropped, struck, or permitted to strike each other violently.
4. When cylinders are transported by powered vehicles, they must be secured in a vertical position.
5. A suitable cylinder truck, chain, or other steadying device must be used to keep cylinders from being knocked over while in use.
6. Oxygen cylinders in storage must be separated from fuel-gas cylinders or combustible materials (especially oil or grease), a minimum distance of 20 feet (6.1 m) or by a noncombustible barrier at least 5 feet (1.5 m) high having a fire-resistance rating of at least one-half hour.
7. Inside of buildings, cylinders must be stored in a well-protected, well-ventilated, dry location, at least 20 feet (6.1 m) from highly combustible materials such as oil or excelsior. Cylinders should be stored in definitely assigned places away from elevators, stairs, or gangways. Assigned storage

places must be located where cylinders will not be knocked over or damaged by passing or falling objects, or subject to tampering by unauthorized persons. Cylinders must not be kept in unventilated enclosures such as lockers and cupboards.

8. Cylinders must be kept far enough away from the actual welding or cutting operation so that sparks, hot slag, or flame will not reach them. When this is impractical, fire-resistant shields must be provided.
9. Cylinders must be placed where they cannot become part of an electrical circuit. Electrodes must not be struck against a cylinder to strike an arc.
10. Cylinders containing oxygen or acetylene or other fuel gas must not be taken into confined spaces.

## ENCOURAGING WORD

*"It is not good for a person to be without knowledge, and he who hurries his footsteps errs."*

*Proverbs 19:2*

## GET IN TOUCH

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