

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SAFETY ENGINEERS



ASSE



AUGUSTA CHAPTER NEWSLETTER

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January 12th Meeting

Fire Protection and Process Safety

The topic will be Fire Protection Engineering and Process Safety. Our speaker is Jeff Robinson, FPE, CSP, and former President of the Board of Certified Safety Professionals. The presentation will a question and answer session based on questions YOU submit. **Please send me questions you may have regarding fire protection engineering and process safety management.**

Fire Protection Engineering is the application of science and engineering principles to protect people, property, and their environments from the harmful and destructive effects of fire and smoke. It encompasses fire detection, suppression and mitigation; as well as human behavior and maintaining a tenable environment for evacuation from a fire.

Process Safety Management is an analytical tool focused on preventing releases of any substance defined as a "highly hazardous chemicals" by the EPA or OSHA. Process Safety Management (PSM) refers to a set of inter-related approaches to manage hazards associated with the process industries and is intended to reduce the frequency and severity of incidents resulting from releases of chemicals and other energy sources

DINNER MEETING - 5:30PM

Tuesday, January 12th, 2016

Industrial Rubber, 3326 Mike Padgett Hwy

\$7.50 Members \$10.00 NonMembers

MANDATORY RSVP at the website www.asseaugusta.org
or call the ASSE Voicemail at 706-790-6551 x2773 (ASSE)

Take Bobby Jones Expressway (I-520) to exit 9 (Mike Padgett Highway). Turn towards downtown. Industrial Rubber and Supply is the first building on your right.

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IH Corner

Photoionization detectors (PID) and flame ionization detector (the FID) are gas and organic vapor detectors with good sensitivity. Both techniques can detect ppm levels of concentration, but they used a different detection method. Each detection technique has its advantages and disadvantages for specific applications will choose the most suitable detection techniques to detect.

In general, PIDs are smaller, lighter and more portable.. PIDs use an ultraviolet lamp to ionize the sample gas, these ions create a current signal at the sensor. But different lamps are needed for different families of compounds. Only a portion of the sample is actually ionized; so additional analysis of the PID "exhaust" is possible. The FID uses a hydrogen flame to ionize the gas sample, Unlike the PID, the sample gas is completely burned and is not discharged for further analysis. There is only one hydrogen flame so user errors are reduced.

PID and FID readings may be different in the same area. PID and FID have different sensitivity and are calibrated with different gases. PID are most sensitive to aromatic compounds, iodide paraffin, ketones, ethers, amines, sulfide ester, aldehydes, alcohols, etc. FID are most sensitive to long-chain compounds, aromatic compounds and short-chain compounds (methane, etc.). So the selection of your meter depends on what you are looking for. Both meters read all compounds in the air at any given time. So the results can be skewed by other positive and negative interferences to the compound you are looking for. Both are excellent screening tools, but both have limitations. For instance if sampling for methane, a PID will not work well. But traveling with hydrogen fuel for the FID may be restrictive.

President's Message

THANK YOU!!!!!!!

My grateful appreciation goes out to Sonya Patton and Chrissi Park for volunteering to the vacant leadership roles in the chapter. This group is successful only because of the folks that have volunteered to lead. Thank you ladies for stepping up!!!! I have risen through the officer positions here in Augusta, a national position as Area Director back in 2000-2003. I then became active in the Atlanta Chapter and rose through the positions there. I'm now back in the Augusta chair because of some officer losses due to job changes and transfers. I will admit that some of my efforts were expended as a marketing effort when I was a consultant. But I do it now because I believe in the Association and its mission. How about you? Are you ready to get involved? Are you looking for an opportunity to improve your resume? Do you want to increase your EHS network? If so, I am looking for you. Officer nominations are now open for the Augusta Chapter. Although we suggest that you start as a delegate and work through the officer positions, every position is open for competition. Throw your hat in the ring!!!!

Matthew Parker, MS, CIH, CSP, ARM
ASSE Augusta Chapter President

Call for Speakers

We are seeking nominations, referrals, suggestions, ideas, recommendations, proposals, hints, etc for speakers for the ASSE meetings. Please contact any of the board members with your thoughts!!!

Newsletter Stuff

We will soon be migrating this distribution list to Yahoo Groups or Mail Chimp. Stand by.

Membership Stuff

Ready to join? Don't know how? You can apply online:
<http://www.asse.org/membership/becomeamember.php>

Future Meetings

Put these dates on your Calendar NOW!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

February 9, 2016

CPR and AED Best Practices, Emile Delagram - Certified People Respond

March 8, 2016

GTRI – OSHA Training; Dr Myrtle Turner GTRI

April ???, 2016

Yes, we will be meeting in April this year. Date/Speaker/Topic TBD

May ???, 2016

Date/Speaker/Topic TBD

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Baby its Cold Outside!

Because gloves can make a world of a difference when you're working outside in the colder months, we've compiled a list of things you can look for to help you in your search for the warmest pairs of work gloves on the market. Let's take a look at some of the easiest ways to make sure your hands are always up for the cold job.

Avoid the water - Most of the time, you'll probably encounter at least some moisture while working outside during winter. If you know you're going to get your hands wet, make sure you choose gloves that have waterproof membranes in them so that your hands will stay warm, even after considerable water exposure.

Sweat control - Although it might seem gross to think about, moisture control isn't just about keeping snow, ice, and rain out of your gloves—you'll have to factor in your sweat, too. When it comes to staying warm, sweat is problematic because it causes heat to move away from your body. In fact, water carries heat away from the body 25 times faster than air because of its density. That's why it's really important to try to minimize sweating as much as possible.

Don't Forget Your 'Tips - When choosing winter gloves, don't forget about your fingertips! Often, poorly designed gloves allow heat to escape directly out of seams in the fingers and other areas. Your fingers tend to get colder the fastest because they don't have major muscles to produce heat. When conditions become colder, the body stops providing as much blood flow to the extremities. The best way to prevent this from happening is to make sure you choose gloves with extra lining and/or support at the seams.

OSHA in Georgia

Employer name: Jose M. Hernandez Cruz, doing business as JA Siding Construction Services LLC

Inspection site: 2132 Shale Lane NW, Atlanta, Georgia 30318

Citations issued: Citations were issued on Nov. 20, 2015.

Investigation findings: OSHA cited JA Siding for two willful and one repeated safety violation. This inspection fell under OSHA's Regional Emphasis Program on Falls in Construction*. The citations were for failing to provide fall protection equipment to employees working on a scaffold and for failing to ensure the scaffold was properly secured. These hazards exposed workers to falls ranging from 28-32 feet. A repeated citation was also issued for not providing protective eyewear to workers using a pneumatic nail gun. JA Siding was previously cited for this violation in 2014.

Proposed penalties total \$65,120.

The citations can be viewed at:

<http://www.dol.gov/opa/media/press/osha/OSHA20152149fs.pdf>

Silica

Washington – OSHA has sent a draft of its final rule on silica to the Office of Management and Budget, one of the final steps in a process that will lead to the publication of the long-awaited standard.

The agency has been developing an update to the current rule since at least 2003. The process has been long, Perez said, because the agency wanted a thorough and deliberate rulemaking process.

The draft final rule comes about after OSHA poured through and considered thousands of stakeholder comments on the proposed rule. OSHA administrator David Michaels, who also participated in the conference call, noted that the agency received more than 2,000 public comments with more than 34,000 pages in submitted materials.

Perez said he could not talk about specifics in the rule without compromising the promulgation process, but said some provisions in the final version are different from those that were originally proposed.

OMB reviews are limited to 90 days, but in many cases are extended. The proposed rule on silica was under OMB review for nearly two-and-a-half years. In its most recent regulatory agenda, which contains estimated dates for steps in the rulemaking process, OSHA indicated plans to publish the final silica rule in February.

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Picture of the Month



This will clear it!

Jobs

<http://jobs.asse.org/>

<http://jobs.bcsop.org/jobseeker/search/results/state/Georgia/>

Be sure to scroll/click through the entire list, the date ordering does not work correctly.

<http://www.ehscareers.com>

Safety 2016

The ASSE's annual conference will be held in Atlanta June 26-29, 2016. The Georgia Chapter in Atlanta is the host chapter. They will need volunteers to audit the sessions and other duties. Contact the Chapter President David Brani (dbrani@atslab.com) or the Conference Liaison Stanley Reid (sreid@mbsci.com) for more information

Conference info is available and will develop at <http://www.safety2016.org/>

OSHA fines Increased

President Obama signed the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 into law on Nov. 2, 2015. The deal was negotiated quickly to avoid a default on the nation's debt. Perhaps as a result, it includes a surprise for those with an interest in occupational safety and health: penalties imposed by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) are increasing. Title VII of the Budget Act—titled the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015—requires mandatory upward adjustments of multiple civil penalties, including those proposed by OSHA. By no later than July 1, 2016, OSHA must issue an interim final rule containing a “catch up adjustment” to its civil penalties. Prior to issuing the interim final rule, OSHA is not required to follow notice-and-comment rulemaking provisions. The changes to the penalty amounts depend upon the cost-of-living adjustments established by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The initial catch-up adjustment amount will be the percentage difference between the CPI in October 2015 and the CPI in October 1990, which was the year that OSHA penalties were last adjusted. The percentage difference between the CPI in September of 2015 and October 1990 is approximately 78 percent. Using that figure, OSHA's penalties would change roughly as follows:

Other-than-Serious Violation: Maximum of approximately \$12,476 (The current maximum is \$7,000).

Serious Violation: Maximum of approximately \$12,476 (The current maximum is \$7,000).

Repeat Violation: Maximum of approximately \$124,765 (The current maximum is \$70,000).

Willful Violation: Minimum of approximately \$8,912; maximum of approximately \$124,765 (The current minimum is \$5000; the current maximum is \$70,000).

Failure-to-Abate: Maximum of approximately \$12,476 per day (The current maximum is \$7,000).

These numbers are approximate because the October 2015 CPI data is not completed. The initial penalty increases must become effective by Aug. 1, 2016. Any agency, including OSHA, may seek to impose a smaller initial penalty increase than what is called for under these formulas by: 1) publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking requesting comments regarding the penalties; 2) concluding, based on the comments, that an increased penalty will have a “negative economic impact” or impose “social costs” that outweigh the benefits of increasing the penalties; and 3) obtaining the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Under the leadership of Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health Dr. David Michaels, OSHA has consistently touted the benefits of engaging in “regulation by shaming,” which includes issuing citations with high penalties that are accompanied by hard-hitting press releases.

Chapter Education Assistance

The Augusta Chapter Educational Assistance Program provides money to individual members for educational assistance in the fields of environmental, safety or health. The money must be used for training, education or certification in these fields. The Chapter will issue annual awards to approved recipients in the amount of \$250 or \$500. The amount and approval will be determined by the Chapter Board of Directors. Any request must be accompanied by a complete and separate application questionnaire. Recipients must be an active member in good standing. Monies will be paid to the institution/organization providing the training or certification. The Application form is provided below

Request for Financial Award Questionnaire

By completing this questionnaire, I am applying for financial assistance, which may be awarded from the American society of Safety Engineers Augusta Chapter. I understand this award is to be in the amount of monies to be determined by the American society of Safety Engineers Augusta Chapter and will be donated once per year. Future awards will be considered by the American Society of Safety Engineers Augusta Chapter by separate applications.

Signature _____ Date _____

1. Are you an active member of the local ASSE & National ASSE? (*Attend a minimum of five (5) monthly meetings per year*)
2. Are you working in an Environmental, Safety & Health job at this time?
3. Are you pursuing certification or a degree in the Environmental, Safety & Health field?
4. What training/certification or degree are you pursuing?
5. Does your employer pay for any of your educational expenses? How much?
6. What is your current mailing address?

Home: _____ Business: _____

7. Please give a brief summary of your immediate and long term goals as related to the profession and professional development.

8. What institution/organization are you enrolled in for pursuing this certification or degree?
