Newsletter

November 2019

NOVEMBER IS MOTHERS AGAIN DRUNK DRIVING "TIE ONE ON FOR SAFETY" MONTH! SEE PAGE 4.

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Past President		James Calvert PhD CSP, CHMM

Upcoming Meetings & Events

Bob Calhoun CSP

- December 16th Naturally Occurring Asbestos in Virginia, E. Glenn Hargrove CIH, CSP, PG
- January 13th Meeting Topic TBD
- February 10th Meeting Topic TBD
- March 9th Meeting Topic TBD

Newsletter Editor

- April 13th Meeting Topic TBD
- May 11th Meeting Topic TBD
- June Baseball Night Out Location & Date TBD

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MONTHLY MEETING November 11th

"Behind the Scenes Tour of Liberty University"

Hosted by Greg Bennett and his Staff

with post-tour meeting

Registration for the tour is now closed

POST TOUR MEETING

Questions & Answers and Business Meeting 6:00 pm:

Vinny's Italian Grill & Pizzeria 4018 Suite J; Ward's Road; Lynchburg,

Phone: 434-455-4338



Please RSVP with Bob Calhoun for the post meeting: rpcalhoun@mpinet.net/434-382-9212

DECEMBER MEETING

Our own, Glenn Hargrove, CIH, CSP, PG, CHMM will present "Naturally Occurring Asbestos in the Virginia Appalachians-Impacts to Worker Health and Safety, Regulatory Compliance, and Economic Impacts".

The meeting will be held December 16th at

Corned Beef & Company 107 S Jefferson St Roanoke, VA

More details will be provided in the December Newsletter.









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October Meeting Minutes

The October meeting of the Star Valley Chapter of the American Society of Safety Professions was conducted at Corned Beef & Company in Roanoke, VA with 18 members and guests in attendance. The meeting was hosted by Secretary Bob Calhoun and was begun with introductory remarks and attendee introductions.

- 1. New Members Steve Paine and Ronny Roseveare were introduced.
- 2. New & Old Business discussion:
 - Meeting topic plans for Chapter year 2019-20
 - OSHA update
 - Sharing of best practices
 - Electrical safety presentation by Bob Drane will be conducted sometime next year.
 - Bob Drane is working a release of happenings related to Government Affairs.
 - Behind the scenes tour of Liberty University will be in November. Date and time are being discussed.
 - How to use the ASSP website
 - Interest in sponsoring a meetings and/or the newsletter?
 - Star Valley Chapter brochure development: Objective to define what we offer and the benefits of being a member. Stuart's affiliation with Patrick Henry Community College can find immediate use. Daniel reported that that a brochure model has been developed by ASSP that can be utilized.
 - Webpage upgrade and maintenance (Bob accepted and action to address)
 - Virtual Training
 - The region has taken on virtual training and identified plans for a pilot at the spring Regional Operating Committee (ROC). A topic schedule and link is to be established in which Chapters can access and use on a Chapter level.
 - Looking for committee volunteers
 - Committees needing chairpersons: ASSP Foundation and Membership
 - The following committees need volunteers:
 - Audit
 - Communication that incorporates Newsletter and Public Relations
 - ASSP Foundation
 - Government Affairs
 - Membership incorporating Awards & Honors, Jobs, Hospitality and Professional Development
 - Nominations & Elections (Need members now to prepare for 2020-21 elections)
 - Programs
 - Special Committee/Task Force: Student Section Investigative Committee and Chapter Fund Raising
 - Bylaws being updated to identify committees and responsibilities

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October Meeting Minutes Continued

3. **Presentation**: Emergency Management and Community Preparedness"

Trevor Shannon Battalion Chief of Emergency Management and Community Preparedness for the City of Roanoke Fire-EMS Department provided an excellent presentation that covered the following topics:

- The definition of emergency management
- Reduction of vulnerability
 - Identify and list vulnerabilities
 - Perform hazard assessments
 - Think about worst case scenarios
- Preparation for emergency response
 - Development of functional emergency operations plan (EOP)
 - Exercising and revising the plan
 - The first 72 hours after a large disaster is critical
 - Establishment of emergency kits for 72 hours (bucket concept supplied with tools, duct tape, toilet paper, pet supplies, medications, kid stuff, contact list, flashlight, cash, etc.).
 - Meet with employees, train regarding knowing how to evacuate, how to shelter, etc.
- Building relationships for action and understanding of stockholders
- · Response incorporating:
 - Life safety
 - Incident stabilization
 - Restoration of property
- Recovery returning to normalcy
 - Insurance reimbursement
 - Business continuity efforts & resources
 - Debris management
- Mitigation

Several references were provided including the FEMA "Preparedness Makes Sense. Get Ready Now." and Homeland Security "Every Business Should Have a Plan." pamphlets and website www.ready.gov.

Trevor is the Battalion Chief of Emergency Management and Community Preparedness for the City of Roanoke Fire-EMS Department. He has been employed with the city for 15 years beginning his career as a firefighter/EMT in 2004, most recently serving as a station captain prior to his assignment in emergency management. Trevor is also member of the Roanoke Valley Regional Swift-water and Technical rescue teams.

- 4. **Concluding remarks** included a reminder of upcoming events:
 - November Meeting Liberty U Behind the Scenes Tour (in discussion)
 - December 9 Meeting (Roanoke): Naturally Occurring Asbestos in Virginia, E. Glenn Hargrove CIH, CSP, PG





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TIE ONE ON FOR SAFETY®

Some of the most dangerous days of the year on our nation's roadways are between Thanksgiving and New Year's Day. Last year, 1,143 people were killed in drunk driving crashes which is 29 percent of total traffic fatalities during this time. That is why every holiday season from November 1st through December 31st MADD asks you to display a MADD red ribbon in a visible location to remind others to always designate a non-drinking driver.

Started in 1986, *Tie One On for Safety*[®] is MADD's longest running and most visible public awareness project. The name comes from the phrase "tie one on," which is slang for drinking alcohol. But at MADD we use the phrase to remind everyone that drinking and driving don't mix.



HOW CAN YOU PARTICIPATE IN TIE ONE ON FOR SAFETY?

- Asking guests at your holiday party to donate to MADD instead of bringing a hostess gift. This gift will help
 us serve victims whose loved ones can't be home for the holidays due to a drunk driving crash. Create your
 holiday party fundraiser at madd.org/diy.
- Distributing Tie One On for Safety ribbons at your party, available for purchase below or at your local MADD office. Find your local office here.
- Putting safety before the party and always designate a non-drinking driver BEFORE the celebration begins
 to ensure everyone arrives home safely.
- Display a MADD red ribbon in a visible location on your vehicles. Red ribbons, magnets and window decals are available through local MADD offices.
- Hosting parties responsibly by offering mocktails and other non-alcoholic beverages, and by providing alternate transportation or accommodations for guests who have been drinking. Get more safe party tips.
- Tie One On for Safety "virtually" by visiting the website on Facebook (Just Click!)

Source: https://www.madd.org/the-solution/drunk-driving/tie-one-on-for-safety/





Formally known as Seminarfest, Safety FOCUS 2020 is a week-long "immersion in safety education" where industry leaders provide in-depth coverage of concepts you need to keep workers safe on the job.

See this link for more information:

https://safetyfocus.assp.org/



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Machine Guarding Compliance Issues

Once again Dave Johnson demonstrates why Industrial Safety & Hygiene News is a top publication of the profession. The article below published on September 30th identifies hazardous industries with machine amputation hazards, sources of the hazards, safeguards that will improve safety, compliance and related issues.

Machine guarding is once again on OSHA's top ten list of most-frequently violated standards for fiscal year 2019. As the eighth most violated standard, 29 CFR 1910.212 was cited for violations 1,743 times with penalties at \$11,335,996.

In 2015 there were 2,644 amputations, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Between 1992 and 1999, there was an average of more than 11,000 amputations every year. Many times, the loss of a finger, hand or arm results from machinery operations, and often the lack of proper guarding, or inadequate guarding.

Amputations, often resulting from the absence or misuse of machine guarding, are most like to occur in these industries, according to OSHA:

- Food manufacturing
- Animal slaughtering
- Meat processing
- Poultry processing
- Bakeries

- Sawmills
- Wood window and doors manufacturing
- Box manufacturing
- Printing operations
- Various machinery and equipment manufacturing

According to OSHA, the most common sources of amputations are:

- Agricultural, garden machinery, bailers
- Aerial lift platforms
- Benders, rollers and shapers,
- Casting machinery
- Conveyors
- Stationary drills

- Food and beverage processing
- Grinders, abraders and meat grinders
- Material machinery
- Metal, woodworking and special material machinery
- Milling machines

The article also pointed out that the lack, inadequacy or misuse of machine guards can result in lacerations, crushing injuries and abrasions. Inadequate machine guarding have been implicated in approximately 800 deaths annually.

There are five general types of machine safeguards that can be incorporated:

- **Guards** these are physical barriers that prevent contact. They can be fixed, interlocked, adjustable, or self-adjusting.
- **Devices** these limit or prevent access to the hazardous area. These can be presence-sensing devices, pullback or restraint straps, safety trip controls, two-hand controls, or gates.
- Automated Feeding and Ejection Mechanisms These eliminate the operator's exposure to the point of operation while handling stock (materials).
- Machine Location or Distance this method removes the hazard from the operator's work area.

Miscellaneous Aids can be used to protect both operators and people in the immediate vicinity of operating machinery. Examples include shields to contain chips, sparks, sprays or other forms of flying debris; holding tools that an operator can use to handle materials going into the point of operation; and awareness barriers to warn people about hazards in the area.



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To be in compliance with machine guarding standards, all guards must:

- Prevent contact machine guards must provide a physical barrier that prevents the operator from having any part of his/her body in the "danger zone" during the machine's operating cycle;
- Be secured in place or otherwise be tamper proof machine guards must be secure and strong so that
 workers are not able to bypass, remove, or tamper with them. They must be attached to the machine
 where possible. If the guard cannot be physically attached to the machine it must be attached
 elsewhere:
- Create no new hazard A safeguard defeats its own purpose if it creates a hazard of its own such as a shear point, a jagged edge, or an unfinished surface which can cause a laceration. The edges of guards, for instance, should be rolled or bolted in such a way that they eliminate sharp edges. Machine guards should not obstruct the operator's view;
- Allow for lubrication with the guard still in place If possible, you should be able to lubricate the
 machine without removing safeguards. Locating oil reservoirs outside the guard, with a line leading to
 the lubrication point, will reduce the need for the operator or maintenance worker to enter the
 hazardous area.
- Not interfere with the machine operation Any safeguard which impedes a worker from performing the job quickly and comfortably might soon be overridden or disregarded. Proper safeguarding can actually enhance efficiency since it can relieve the worker's apprehensions about injury.

OSHA recommends machine guards:

- Should be appropriate for the hazards employees are trying to avoid.
- Should be maintained in good condition.
- Should be stored when not in use so that it is not damaged or lost.
- Should be kept clean and fully functional.

Five reasons you should be aware of:

- 1. Assuming new machinery meets machine guarding safety standards
- 2. Removing guards or failing to replace machine guards after their removal for maintenance
- 3. Using inadequate materials when installing or replacing machine guard parts
- 4. Not updating machine guarding safety practices to meet the needs created by new technology
- 5. Insufficient machine guard training

Source: https://www.ishn.com/articles/111566-machine-guarding-compliance-problems-continue?oly_enc_id=4670C1267856A8X

OSHA Tip of the Week:

<u>Test confined spaces for traces of hydrogen sulfide.</u>



See this link for a wealth of information on this subject.





