MONTHLY MEETING January 13th

**Topic:** Trust but verify - as applied to fall protection anchor manufacturers and installations. What you see ... is not what you get.

Our Own Ronny Roseveare

Ronny will pass around multiple anchors from an assortment of manufacturers and lead a discussion about each anchor, their installations, their successes and their failures.

**Time:**
- 5:30 pm Happy Half Hour
- 6:00 pm Dinner
- 6:30 pm Program

**Cost:** We’ll be ordering off the menu

**Location:**
126 Old Graves Mill Rd.
Lynchburg, VA 24502

(434) 237-9495
Please RSVP with Bob Calhoun:
rpcalhoun@mpinet.net/434-382-9212

Ronny Roseveare is the founder of two companies. Blue Glass, LLC is a Class A roofing/remodeling contractor that specializes steep roof and slate repairs. He created a unique Roofing Safety Level Program to attract new employees and inspire them to develop and utilize leading safety techniques. His crew utilizes 100% tie offs for fall protection from the very first ascent, to the very last person down. Blue Glass, LLC has been injury and accident free since inception, in 2004.

In 2015, Mr. Roseveare invented a safe access tool (SLATOR-patented) and formed a second company, SLATOR, LLC. Through this company, he releases newly patented and patent-pending safety products (including the V-1 an V-5 anchors) into the marketplace. Slator, LLC is also a Petzl Professional dealer (working at heights and rescue gear equipment company).
Daniel Ashworth & Tom Milette Earn Degrees

Congratulations to our President Daniel Ashworth PhD CSP, CFEI, CFPS on earning his PhD in Safety Sciences from Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP). Daniel successfully defended his dissertation on October 28, 2019.

Daniel investigated fire chiefs’ knowledge of carbon monoxide and hydrogen cyanide toxicity to determine if changes needed to be made in firefighter curriculum. Carbon monoxide and hydrogen cyanide exposure have been implicated in firefighters’ heart attack deaths.

The graduation ceremony was December 14, 2019 that was attended by his family.

Congratulations Daniel!

Congratulations are also in order for Tom Milette CSP.

Tom earned his BS degree in Occupational Safety & Health from Columbia Southern University!

Congratulations Tom!

Nominations & Elections Committee

Jeff Brafford and Glenn Hargrove have joined forces with Jimmy Calvert to form the Nominations and Elections Committee. The committee’s charter is to select prospective Chapter officers by Dec. 31, 2019. Perspective candidates for all Chapter Officer positions are open! Throw your hat in the ring and run for President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer or Delegate! Contact any committee member to start the process.

Officer descriptions can be found on the Star Valley Chapter Webpage (https://starvalley.assp.org/files/) or on the ASSP webpage (http://www.assp.org/).

Glenn Hargrove Is the Membership Committee Chairperson

Glenn Hargrove, CIH, CSP, PG, CHMM has accepted the Chairpersonship of the Membership Committee. Joining Glenn on the committee is Ronny Roseveare and Bob Calhoun.
December Meeting Minutes

The December 9, 2019 meeting of Star Valley Chapter of the American Society of Safety Professionals was called to order by President Daniel Ashworth with 11 members in attendance. The venue was Corned Beef and Company in Roanoke, VA.

The meeting was started with attendee introductions by all followed by a discussion of new and old business.

Chapter Business

- Meeting topic plans for Chapter year 2019-20
  - January 13th meeting features a fall protection topic by Ronny Roseveare
  - OSHA update
  - Sharing of best practices
  - Electrical safety presentation by Bob Drane will be conducted sometime next year.
  - Robot safety, as Bob Calhoun is writing a company procedure on the topic
  - How to use the ASSP website

- Interest in sponsoring a meetings and/or the newsletter was discussed. There are no takers as of this writing.

- 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)

- After the holidays, the region is to embark on a virtual training effort. Within six months’ “lunch and learn” lessons will be advertised via email. A topic schedule and link is to be established in which Chapters can access and use on a Chapter level.

- Volunteers were requested for all committees with chairpersons needed for the ASSP Foundation and Membership. The attendees were reminded that the following committees need volunteers:
  - Audit
  - Communication that incorporates Newsletter and Public Relations
  - ASSP Foundation
  - Government Affairs
  - Membership that incorporates 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

Bob Calhoun stated that information regarding the duties and responsibilities of committee chairpersons to assist in the decision to serve would be posted to Chapter website. It was stated that training is available on the ASSP website.

Jeff Brafford and Glenn Hargrove volunteered to serve on the Nomination and Election Committee.

- The Chapter Bylaws are being updated to identify committees and responsibilities.
Presentation:

Glenn Hargrove, CIH, PG, CHMM, Director, Industrial Hygiene with Froehling & Robertson, Inc presented his “Naturally Occurring Asbestos in the Virginia Appalachians- Impacts to Worker Health and Safety, Regulatory Compliance, and Economic Impacts”.

The presentation was extremely interesting and informative. Some of the information provided included:

- Asbestos is a naturally occurring carcinogen and is regulated.
- There are six different mineral fibers found in igneous rock.
- A large vein of asbestos exists at the Lynchburg Wal-Mart on Wards Road.
- Asbestos risks include cancer of the lung lining – Mesothelioma. Mesothelioma is almost always caused by exposure to asbestos and is always fatal.
- There is no specific regulation regarding asbestos in the General Industry Standard. There is reliance on the General Duty Clause. OSHA does provide compliance recommendations regarding training, air monitoring and exposure data, and “recognizing” the hazard.
- There are asbestos references in the OSHA construction and shipyard standards.
- The EPA offers sampling information and a guidance fact sheet.
- Other sources of information and guidance is provided in “Fairfax County Guidance” (a best practice) and California Air Resources
- Economic costs to address asbestos includes: developing a compliance plan, conducting training, performing exposure monitoring, and perimeter air monitoring.

Concluding remarks:

Season’s salutations were exchanged and the attendees were reminded of the January presentation featuring a fall protection topic by Ronny Roseveare.

Support the future, support the Foundation

Join us @ Star Valley Facebook page: https://www.facebook.com/starvalleyasse

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/
Outdoor work requires proper preparation, especially in severe winter weather conditions. Although OSHA does not have a specific standard that covers working in cold environments, employers have a responsibility to provide workers with employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards, including winter weather related hazards, which are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to them. OSHA recently posted a wealth of information regarding working in winter weather. Some of this information, with links is provided below.

- **Employers Should:**
  - Train Workers
  - Provide Engineering Controls
  - Implement Safe Work Practices
  - Consider Protective Clothing that Provides Warmth
- **Dressing Properly for the Cold**
- **Safety Tips for Workers**

**Employee Training**
At a minimum workers should be trained on:

- **Cold Stress:**
  - How to recognize the symptoms of cold stress, prevent cold stress injuries and illnesses
  - The importance of self-monitoring and monitoring coworkers for symptoms
  - First aid and how to call for additional medical assistance in an emergency
  - How to select proper clothing for cold, wet, and windy conditions
- **Other winter weather related hazards that workers may be exposed to, for example, slippery roads and surfaces, windy conditions, and downed power lines**
  - How to recognize these hazards
  - How workers will be protected: engineering controls, safe work practices and proper selection of equipment, including personal protective equipment

**Engineering Controls**
Engineering controls can be effective in reducing the risk of cold stress. For example, radiant heaters may be used to warm workplaces like outdoor security stations. If possible, employers should shield work areas from drafts or wind to reduce wind chill.

Employers should use engineering controls to protect workers from other winter weather related hazards, for example, aerial lifts or ladders can be used for safely applying de-icing materials to roofs, to protect workers from the hazard of falling through sky lights.
Safe Work Practices Implementation
Safe work practices that employers can implement to protect workers from injuries, illnesses and fatalities include:

- Providing workers with the proper tools and equipment to do their jobs
- Developing work plans that identify potential hazards and the safety measures that will be used to protect workers
- Scheduling maintenance and repair jobs for warmer months
- Scheduling jobs that expose workers to the cold weather in the warmer part of the day
- Avoiding exposure to extremely cold temperatures when possible
- Limiting the amount of time spent outdoors on extremely cold days
- Using relief workers to assign extra workers for long, demanding jobs
- Providing warm areas for use during break periods
- Providing warm liquids (no alcohol) to workers
- Monitoring workers who are at risk of cold stress
- Monitoring the weather conditions during a winter storm, having a reliable means of communicating with workers and being able to stop work or evacuate when necessary
- Acclimatizing new workers and those returning after time away from work by gradually increasing their workload, and allowing more frequent breaks in warm areas, as they build up a tolerance for working in the cold environment
- Having a means of communicating with workers, especially in remote areas
- Knowing how the community warns the public about severe weather: outdoor sirens, radio, and television
  - The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) provides multiple ways to stay informed about winter storms. If you are notified of a winter storm watch, advisory or warning, follow instructions from your local authorities: NOAA Weather Radio

Protective Clothing Considerations
Employers must provide personal protective equipment (PPE), for example, fall protection, when required by OSHA standards to protect workers' safety, and health. However, in limited cases specified in the standard (29 CFR 1910.132), there are exceptions to the requirement for employers to provide PPE to workers. For instance, there is no OSHA requirement for employers to provide workers with ordinary clothing, skin creams, or other items, used solely for protection from weather, such as winter coats, jackets, gloves, parkas, rubber boots, hats, raincoats, ordinary sunglasses, and sunscreen (29 CFR 1910.132(h)(4)). Regardless of this, many employers provide their workers with winter weather gear such as winter coats/jackets and gloves. Learn more about PPE requirements and how to design an effective PPE program: Personal Protective Equipment (OSHA Safety and Health Topics Page).

Dressing Properly for the Cold
Dressing properly is extremely important to preventing cold stress. When cold environments or temperatures cannot be avoided, the following would help protect workers from cold stress:

- Wear at least three layers of loose fitting clothing. Layering provides better insulation.
An inner layer of wool, silk or synthetic (polypropylene) to keep moisture away from the body. Thermal wear, wool, silk or polypropylene, inner layers of clothing that will hold more body heat than cotton.

- A middle layer of wool or synthetic to provide insulation even when wet.
- An outer wind and rain protection layer that allows some ventilation to prevent overheating.

- Tight clothing reduces blood circulation. Warm blood needs to be circulated to the extremities. Insulated coat/jacket (water resistant if necessary)
- A knit mask to cover face and mouth should be considered.
- A hat that will cover the ears as well will help keep your whole body warmer. Hats reduce the amount of body heat that escapes from the head.
- Insulated gloves (water resistant if necessary), to protect the hands.
- Insulated and waterproof boots to protect the feet.

Workers Safety Tips

- Employers should ensure that workers know the symptoms of cold stress.
- Employees need to monitor their physical condition and that of their coworkers.
- Employees need to dress appropriately for the cold
- The importance of staying dry cannot be understated. In the cold moisture or dampness, e.g. from sweating, can increase the rate of heat loss from the body.
- Extra clothing (including underwear) is recommended in case employees get wet and need to change.
- Outdoor workers need to drink warm sweetened fluids (no alcohol) to help assure body temperatures.
- Proper engineering controls, safe work practices, and personal protective equipment (PPE) must be observed/used to assure success.

Source: [https://www.osha.gov/dts/weather/winter_weather/beprepared.html](https://www.osha.gov/dts/weather/winter_weather/beprepared.html)

Support you Chapter Committees – Volunteer!

Recently we’ve has some member’s setup to assume chairpersonship and participation in committees. We still have some openings are shown below. All committees could use some volunteers!

- ASSP Foundation Liaison
- Audit
- Awards & Honors + Chair
- Communications
- Governmental Affairs
- Membership
- Nominations & Elections
- Professional Development + Chair
- Programs

Two new “mugs” grace the Star Valley website: Glenn Hargrove and Bob Drane. Check them out at [https://starvalley.assp.org/chapter-officers/](https://starvalley.assp.org/chapter-officers/)

OSHA Tip of the Week:

Mark any rooftop hazards hidden by the snow.

See this link for a wealth of information on this subject.
Increase in Fatal Work Injuries and Recommendations

Industrial Safety & Hygiene News (ISHN) reports that fatal work injuries in the U.S. rose by two percent in 2018, to a total of 5,250, according to data recently released by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). It is the fourth time in the past five years that fatal occupational injuries have increased.

The BLS fatality data comes on the heels of the department’s annual injuries and illnesses report that showed a stagnation of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses in 2018. It was the first time since 2012 that the incidence rate did not decrease.

Based on this news, ASSP stated that the numbers show the need for employers to be more active in adopting voluntary national consensus standards and implementing safety and health management systems.

“With the innovative tools available to today’s employers nationwide, it’s concerning that we’re continuing to see higher numbers of worker fatalities,” said ASSP President Diana Stegall, CSP, CFPS, ARM, SMS, CPCU. “Most occupational incidents are preventable given today’s technologies and proven safety and health strategies.”

Voluntary consensus standards have shown to promote best practices and prevent worker injuries, illnesses and fatalities – especially valuable during this time of low activity in regulatory development at the federal level. ASSP is the secretariat for many standards committees in the United States and worldwide, forming expert groups and ensuring standards are developed and revised in accordance with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and International Organization for Standardization (ISO). “Voluntary national consensus standards can transform safety programs from compliance-based cost centers to corporate sustainability initiatives that save lives and positively impact the organization’s bottom line,” Stegall said.

ASSP said improvement in workplace safety should also be anchored in safety and health management systems such as the newly revised ANSI/ASSP Z10.0-2019 standard. Z10 is a blueprint for any company to develop and administer a safety and health management system. It establishes an operational foundation by ensuring that critical processes are integrated. Customized elements are based on the organization’s characteristics such as hazard exposures, risk levels, industry type and business processes.

Source: ISHN 12/17/19