



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SAFETY PROFESSIONALS

Next Meeting: *Space is limited to 22 attendees*

TOPIC: Rigging Basics, Inspections, Calculation Load Angles

Presenter: Jeff Ferchen with Rockford Rigging

When: Oct 24, 2018 @ noon

Where: Rockford Rigging

919 E 59th St, Davenport, IA 52807

Update Contact Information

Contact Diana Gilbert @ dlg1127@aol.com to up-date your e-mail address to receive the newsletter by e-mail, and emails from ASSE if you are not currently doing so.

We are always looking for input into the newsletter to better serve our members. Please send newsletter contributions to Diana Gilbert.

New Members!!

The Quad City Chapter would like to welcome our newest members: James Baxter & Miranda Stelmach w/ Terracon Consultants, Inc, Kevin Garrison w/Grain Processing Corp, Brian Klinge, Jason Libby & Todd Strom w/John Deere, Michael Battles, Ryan Hoenicke, Jimmie Horst, Schuyler Wardlow & Ryan Webster.

Welcome!!

If you know of someone who is interested in joining our chapter, refer them to the refer-a-member link on <http://www.asse.org/>

WHAT DO YOU SEE?



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2018 ASSP Golf Outing was a success & wonderful time. Thank you to all of our sponsors & members who donated their time & monies to make this the great event it is!!

*A special thank you to **Quad City Safety – Jeff Miller & Dave White**, without you guys & QC Safety employees & support we would not have been able have the golf outing!! Also **Darren Parchert with IITI** for the \$100 donation to the 50/50 raffle!! We have many repeat sponsors & many new ones this year.*

THANK YOU!!!

Quad City Safety, Tri-City Electric, Northwest Mechanical, Ryan & Associates, Molo Companies, Iowa Illinois Taylor Insulation, RGH & Associates, Great Lakes Sales & Marketing, BITCO Insurance (x2), FallTech, Global Glove, Russell Construction, HUPP Electric, HUPP Toyota, Holmes Murphy, Civil Constructors

AWEA's October Safety Campaign Aims to 'Stop the Shock'

According to AWEA, there are a record number of wind workers on the job & a record amount of wind power capacity under construction in the United States, making workplace safety awareness for wind workers more vital than ever.

The American Wind Energy Association's October 2018 Safety Campaign, "Stop the Shock: Stay Current & Avoid the Current," [begins this week](#). The campaign focuses on raising electrical safety awareness for wind energy workers & educating them on how to work safely & efficiently. According to AWEA, there are a record number of wind workers on the job & a record amount of wind power capacity under construction in the United States, making workplace safety awareness for wind workers more vital than ever.

According to OSHA, the most frequent causes of electrical injuries in the workplace are as follows:

- Contact with power lines, Lack of ground-fault protection, Path to ground missing or discontinuous, Equipment not used in manner prescribed, Improper use of extension & flexible cords

AWEA offers many resources on its [Stop the Shock website](#) to raise awareness of electrical safety during its campaign, including a handout & poster of 10 Questions for Electrical Safety, a handout outlining the top changes in the 2018 NFPA 70E standard that are relevant to the wind industry, & a PowerPoint presentation on choosing the correct PPE.

Previous AWEA safety campaign topics have included dropped object prevention, driving & vehicle safety, & soft tissue injury prevention.

QC ASSP Membership Milestones

35 Yrs: Michael Keelen

15 Yrs: Darren Parchert & Jon Taylor

10 Yrs: Dave White

Congratulations and thank you for your support!!

OSHA CHALLENGE

What is the maximum amount of bagged fertilizer-grade ammonium nitrate (FGAN) that may be stored in a building or structure not equipped with an automatic sprinkler system?

- A. 500 tons
- B. 1,000 tons

- C. 2,500 tons
- D. 5,000 tons

Living with the New Silica Rule

[David Sparkman](#) | Sep 24, 2018

The new silica regulation imposed by the OSHA limiting employee exposure to crystalline silica may be detailed & complex, but the agency takes compliance seriously & is not expected to cut an employer any slack if caught violating the rule.

The rules went into effect on June 23 for most employers but were imposed on Oct. 23, 2017, on the construction industry, where OSHA believes most worker exposure to silica takes place. [A study of the first six months of OSHA enforcement](#) in the construction industry shows where it focused the greatest attention.

The rule significantly lowers the silica level that workers may be exposed to & imposes several new requirements on employers. According to OSHA estimates, 2.3 million workers are exposed to silica at work & epidemiological studies showed a strong link between silica exposure & lung cancer in at least 10 industries.

During the first six months the rules were enforced for the construction industry, OSHA found 117 violations. Federal OSHA & State Plans classified about 80% of these violations in construction as “serious.” Increasing the danger for employers, OSHA rarely cited violations of the silica standard alone—they usually accompanied findings of other violations, such as fall protection standards.

The most commonly-cited violation for construction employers was failure to conduct an assessment of worker exposure to silica. The second largest category was failing to adhere to the list of equipment & tasks, along with OSHA’s required engineering & work control methods & respiratory protection. At least 20 citations also were issued for lack of a written exposure control plan.

Crystalline silica is a common mineral that is found in a wide range of materials, including stone, artificial stone & sand. When materials that contain silica are cut, ground or drilled, or workers handle industrial sand, their lungs can be exposed to tiny silica dust particles, called “respirable” particles.

If these particles enter an unprotected worker’s lungs they can cause silicosis, which is an incurable, & in some cases, deadly lung disease. Respirable crystalline silica also has been linked to lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease & kidney disease. In most cases, these diseases occur after years of exposure to silica.

What OSHA Expects

OSHA expects compliance to cost employers up to \$1 billion dollars a year. The agency expects the cost of compliance to be so high because the silica rule is among the broadest set of standards OSHA has ever issued, covering 2.3 million workers & 676,000 employers.

However, OSHA believes the costs will be spread evenly over each employer, meaning each employer should expect to spend upwards of \$1,500 per year on compliance (with compliance costs being higher initially). OSHA predicts compliance costs for small businesses will be slightly less per year—around \$560.

The new rule establishes a Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for workers at 50 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) of air over the course of an eight-hour day, called an eight-hour time-weighted average (TWA). This cuts allowable exposures in half in general industry & even more in the construction & maritime industries. OSHA says even a PEL of 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ poses a significant risk. However, it determined that 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ is the lowest level that can be reasonably achieved through the use of engineering controls & work practices at the majority of employers. OSHA also established an “action level” of 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ over an eight-hour day. (Action levels indicate the amount of a harmful or toxic substance requiring medical surveillance, increased industrial hygiene monitoring or biological monitoring.)

All employers are required to assess exposure of each employee who is, or can reasonably be expected to be, exposed to respirable crystalline silica at or above the action level of 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ over an eight-hour day. The rule provides two avenues to conduct the monitoring: the performance option & the scheduled monitoring option. Under the performance option, the employer must assess the eight-hour TWA for each employee on the basis of air monitoring data or “objective data” to accurately characterize exposure to silica. The scheduled monitoring option requires the employer to complete an initial eight-hour TWA for each employee on the basis of “personal breathing zone” air samples that reflect exposures for employees on each shift, each job classification & in each work area.

When more than one employee works a shift, in a job classification or in a work area, employers need to sample a representative fraction of employees to meet the requirement. When conducting this representative sampling, employers are expected to sample those workers with the highest expected exposure to silica.

If initial monitoring shows that employee exposure is below the action level, the employer can discontinue monitoring these employees. Where monitoring indicates that exposure is at or above the action level but below the PEL, the employer is required to repeat the scheduled monitoring within six months of the most recent monitoring.

In addition, where monitoring indicates that exposure is at or above the PEL, employers must repeat the monitoring within three months of the most recent monitoring.

Employers must reassess employees whenever there is a change in production, process, control equipment or work practices expected to result in additional exposures at or above the action level. Also, employees must be notified of monitoring results within 15 working days (five working days for the construction industry) of completing the exposure assessment.

Training & Monitoring

Under the silica rule, employers are required to meet training requirements similar to OSHA’s pre-existing Hazardous Communication Standard, & must perform ongoing assessments of possible worker exposure.

Living with the New Silica Rule (Cont)

Specifically, employees must be informed about hazards associated with respirable silica; specific tasks in the workplace that could result in exposure; measures the employer has implemented to protect employees from exposure (including engineering controls, work practices & respiratory protection); & the purpose & description of the company's medical surveillance program.

Preferred engineering methods for controlling exposure include using water saws to reduce airborne silica dust (wet methods) or localized ventilation (such as a vacuum) to remove dust from the area, the attorneys say, while preferred work practices to control worker exposure include wetting down dust before sweeping it up.

Respirators are only allowed when engineering & work practice controls are unable to maintain worker exposures at or below the PEL. This is because OSHA has found that respirators are less practical & not as protective as engineering controls.

Employers who use respirators must implement a comprehensive respiratory protection program meeting OSHA standards for fit testing, medical monitoring, cleaning & maintaining respiratory equipment, & changing filters. Respirators must be worn consistently & correctly by employees to be effective & can often be uncomfortable, especially in hot weather, making worker compliance an issue.

Employers are required to demarcate & limit access to areas where exposure to silica is expected to be above the PEL. OSHA even spells out how the signs should be worded: "DANGER—RESPIRABLE CRYSTALLINE SILICA—MAY CAUSE CANCER—CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS—WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IN THIS AREA—AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY."

Employers are required to prepare a written exposure control plan for silica exposure. The plan, which is to be updated at least annually, must contain information about:

- Tasks in the workplace that involve exposure to respirable crystalline silica;
- Engineering controls, work practices & respiratory protection used to limit employee exposure to respirable crystalline silica for each task; &
- A description of the housekeeping measures used to limit employee exposure to silica.

Written exposure control plan standards for the construction industry have additional requirements. They must include a description of procedures used to restrict access to work areas to minimize the number of employees exposed to silica, including exposures generated by other employers or sole proprietors. A construction employer also must designate a competent person to make frequent & regular inspections of job sites, materials & equipment to ensure the plan is properly implemented.

The rule also includes more stringent medical surveillance requirements for the construction industry. This includes a first-time "baseline" exam consisting of chest X-rays, respiratory examinations, pulmonary function exams, tuberculosis tests, & a medical & work history.

On June 23, 2020, the requirement to offer medical surveillance & monitoring expands to all employees exposed above the action level of 25 µg/m³ over an 8-hour day for 30 or more days in a single year. For employees potentially exposed to silica levels above the action level, the employer will be required to obtain a written medical opinion from a physician or other licensed healthcare professional.

However, these opinions will be limited in nature. Employers only be provided with the date of the examination; a statement that the examination has met the requirements of the standard; & any recommended limitations on an employee's use of respirators. More detailed information provided to workers will not be passed on to the employer.

Detailed records must be maintained showing all exposure measurements taken to assess employee exposure to silica. Employers also are required to maintain information related to "objective data" showing the crystalline silica-containing materials at the workplace, testing data related to that material, & a nebulous requirement to keep "other data relevant to the process, task, activity, material or exposures on which the objective data were based." Finally, employers must maintain medical surveillance data for each employee.

While the attorneys don't explicitly say so, you can be sure that the new silica rule creates a legal minefield employers should not attempt to traverse without first securing the expert assistance of a knowledgeable & experienced safety professional, & the advice of a good lawyer.

Other Affected Industries

Although OSHA believes workers in the construction industry suffer from the most widespread exposure to crystalline silica, those who work in other industries also are exposed to it as well. Among those expected to adhere to the new rule as of June 23 are:

Glass manufacturing, Pottery products, Structural clay products, Concrete products, Foundries, Dental laboratories, Paintings & coatings, Jewelry production, Refractory products, Landscaping, Ready-mix concrete, Cut stone & stone products, Abrasive blasting in Maritime work Construction & General industry, Refractory furnace installation & repair, Railroads, Hydraulic fracturing for gas & oil, Asphalt products manufacturing.

Separate obligations for employers engaged in hydraulic fracturing in the oil & gas industry will begin on June 23, 2021.

HELP WANTED

To view the job listing please place cursor on the job title and then control + click.

[High Voltage Safety Supervisor](#)

[Caterpillar Safety Monitoring Center- Safety Advisor Shift Lead, Peoria IL](#)

[EHS Coordinator, Galena IL](#)

[Safety Coach, Dubuque IA](#)

[Safety Analyst, East Moline IL](#)

[Safety Loss Prevention Site Rep, Morton IL](#)

[HSE Technician, Keokuk IA](#)

[Senior EHS Analyst, Fulton IL](#)

[Safety Trainer, Cedar Rapids IA](#)

[Manager EHS, Amboy IL](#)

[Manager Safety & Process Safety, East Dubuque IL](#)

[Environmental Health & Safety Technician, Freeport IL](#)

[EHS Administrator, Metamora IL](#)

[Quality, Health, Safety & Environment Coordinator, Tipton IA](#)

[EHS Compliance & Regulatory Manager, Sterling IL](#)

[Safety Specialist, East Dubuque IL](#)

[Safety Coordinator, Norway IA](#)

[Safety Supervisor/Trainer, Rock Island IL](#)

[Safety Lead, Cedar Rapids IA](#)

[Environmental Engineer & Safety Manager, Washington IA](#)

[Safety Manager, Cedar Rapids IA](#)

[HSE Lead, Lone Tree IA](#)

[Safety Coordinator, Davenport IA](#)

[Safety Manager, Geneseo IL](#)

[Health & Safety Manager, Rockford IL](#)

[Health & Safety Specialist, Rockford IL](#)

[In Plant Safety Manager, West Liberty IA](#)

[EHS Manager, Davenport IA](#)

[Safety Coordinator, Davenport IA](#)

[Safety Manager, Monticello IA](#)

[EHS Manager, Maquoketa IA](#)

[Safety Manager, Muscatine IA](#)

[Sr Specialist Safety, Davenport IA](#)

[Industrial Safety Manager, Cedar Rapids IA](#)

See more job listings like these on the members' only page located at <https://jobs.assp.org/> or <http://qc.assp.org/jobs/>

ASSE Name Change to ASSP

Providing members with the same great support and resources please check out the new webpage. The design & layout has changed but the wealth of information is still available. assp.org

ASSP's Industrial Hygiene Practice Specialty Publishes Silica Resource Guide

ASSP's [Industrial Hygiene Practice Specialty](#) has developed a resource guide for contractors that pulls together frequently asked questions about complying with OSHA's silica standard. The guide addresses issues such as air sampling, the use & sources of objective data, medical surveillance, respirator use & exposure control plans. It also contains links to a wide range of resources that provide detailed information, including OSHA documents, voluntary national consensus standards & tools created by key stakeholder organizations.

"The construction silica regulation is a complex, performance-oriented regulation that gives contractors flexibility for compliance. However, this flexibility also requires contractors to ensure that selected compliance methods protect workers to the maximum extent feasible," the guide explains. "Contractors should use all available resources, including insurance loss control, private consultants, OSHA consultation, university programs & tool manufacturers, in developing their programs & addressing concerns." [Download the guide.](#)

Upcoming Educational Events

WEBINAR: Revisions to OSHA's E-Recordkeeping Rule: What's Required Now & What Changes Are Coming

10/15/2018, 0.20 CEU

Corporate Safety Management

10/22/2018 - 10/24/2018 Burlington, MA, 2.10 CEU

Safety Management I

10/22/2018 - 10/24/2018 Burlington, MA, 2.10 CEU

Implementing ISO 45001 Course

10/22/2018 - 10/24/2018 Burlington, MA, 2.10 CEU

Safety Management II

10/25/2018 - 10/26/2018 Burlington, MA, 1.40 CEU

Overcoming Tenacious Injuries: Leadership Strategies For Stepping Above The Safety Performance Plateau

10/30/2018, 0.20 CEU

Implementing ISO 45001 Course

11/5/2018 - 11/7/2018 Park Ridge, IL, 2.10 CEU

For more information or to register for any of these classes please visit <https://store.assp.org/PersonifyEbusiness/Events/ASSPEducationalEventsCalendar?qa=2.184183396.370990514.1539004808-323876462.1532347045>

OSHA Challenge Answer

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**Check us out on our website
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 activities.**

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