

CoPS

SH&E Report

Council on Practices & Standards (CoPS)

Volume 1, Number 2

CoPS Meeting Set for November

The next Council on Practices and Standards (CoPS) meeting will be held on Wednesday, November 15, 2006 at the Chapparal Suites in Scottsdale, Arizona from 8:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. in conjunction with the ASSE's technical symposium, "Solutions in Safety Through Technology." The technical symposium will take place from November 16-17, 2006.

Conference Call to Address Drug Testing in the Workplace

The ASSE's next technical audio conference call, "Issues and Implications of Drug Abuse and the Need for Drug Testing," will be held on September 20, 2006 from 11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m. (Central Time).

Impairment related to drug and/or alcohol abuse can create serious workplace hazards, but drug-free workplace programs can help reduce these hazards, improve worker safety and health and add value to American businesses. Many SH&E professionals nationwide are actively involved in comprehensive drug-free workforce programs, especially within certain safety-sensitive workplace environments.

The upcoming call will focus on the general issues and implications of drug abuse and will examine the need for drug testing from the perspective of the SH&E professional.

Peter Cholakis, Vice President of Marketing for Avitar, will be the call's featured speaker. Cholakis has over 25 years of senior management experience and has deployed enterprise-wide safety and business solutions across multiple sectors, including education, manufacturing, retail, hospitality, construction, and business services. He helps organizations realize the importance of a drug-free workplace and recognize the need for onsite random drug screening.

During the call, Cholakis will discuss:

- The implication of drug abuse and the need for drug testing
- Current drug testing methods, their benefits and drawbacks
- Benefits of drug testing
- How to select and implement a drug testing program
- Examples of successful drug policy implementation

Cholakis is a noted speaker and author in the field of workplace drug testing. His safety, business process and technical articles have appeared in national and trade publications, and he is a member of several professional associations, including the:

- American Society of Safety Engineers (ASSE)
- American Staffing Association (ASA)
- Associated General Contractors (AGC) of America
- Drug and Alcohol Testing Industry Association (DATIA)
- National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP)
- National Onsite Testing Association (NOTA)
- National Retail Federation (NRF)
- National Safety Council (NSC)
- Society for Human Resource Management (SHRM)

Cholakis holds a master of business administration degree in marketing and finance from Babson College and dual undergraduate degrees in biology and chemistry from Skidmore College.

To register for this call, contact the ASSE's Customer Service Department at (847) 699-2929. Registration prices (per person) are as follows:

ASSE Member Price: \$75.00
AIHA/ACHMM Member Price: \$85.00
List Price: \$95.00

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Summer Construction Standards Package Sizzles

The summer has heated up, and so has interest in the national standards used in the construction, demolition and mining industries. Since many ASSE members from these industries have inquired about the latest approved standards, the ASSE is now offering the newly approved A10.3, A10.31 and Z390.1 standards in one package. This “2006 Summer Construction Standards Spectacular” package also includes older versions of the three standards as historic documents.

Prices for the package are as follows:

Member Price: \$135.00

AIHA/ACHMM: \$145.00

List Price: \$155.00

A10.3

The ANSI/ASSE A10.3-2006 standard “Safety Requirements for Powder-Actuated Fastening Systems” standard is recognized and used in both the private and public sectors. The first version of the standard was published in 1966 with revisions in 1977, 1985 and 1995. The most current version of the standard was approved on June 12, 2006. This standard has been widely used by SH&E professionals in the construction and demolition industries and is recognized in the private and public sectors. This standard provides safety requirements for a powder-actuated fastening system (tool or machine) that propels a stud, pin, fastener or other object for the purpose of affixing it, by penetration, to hard structural material.

The A10.3 series includes:

- ANSI/ASSE A10.3-2006
- ANSIA10.3-1995
- ANSIA10.3-1985
- ANSIA10.3-1977
- USASA10.3-1966

A10.31

The ANSI/ASSE A10.31-2006 standard “Safety Requirements, Definitions and Specifications for Digger Derricks” is recognized and used in both the private and public sectors. The standard was originally published in 1987, revised in 1995, and a new version was published in May 2006. This standard applies to special multipurpose vehicle-mounted machines, commonly known as digger-derricks. These machines are primarily designed to

accommodate components, which dig holes, set poles and position materials and apparatus. Excluded from this standard are general-purpose cranes designed only for lifting service and machines primarily designed for digging holes. This standard establishes requirements for specifications and dimensions. It defines the respective responsibilities of the manufacturer, distributor, installer, owner, user and operator of the digger-derrick.

The A10.31 series includes:

- ANSI/ASSE A10.31-2006
- ANSIA10.31-1995
- ANSIA10.31-1987

Z390.1

The ANSI/ASSE Z390.1-2006 standard “Accepted Practices for Hydrogen Sulfide Safety Training Programs” is recognized and used in both the private and public sectors. The last version of the standard from 1995 was reaffirmed in 2001, and a new version was published in June 2006. Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) is a significant hazard/exposure for a number of industries, and the ASSE membership has used the standard to great extent. We know from member feedback that this standard is used widely within the construction, demolition and mining industries. This standard sets forth accepted practices for H₂S safety training and instruction of affected personnel to include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Minimum informational content of the course
- Recommended exercises and drills
- Refresher training requirements
- H₂S safety instructor qualifications
- Properties and characteristics of H₂S
- Sources of H₂S and areas of potential exposure
- Typical site-specific safe work practices associated with H₂S operations
- Detection methods for H₂S
- Selection, use and care of personal protective equipment appropriate for atmospheres containing H₂S concentrations above the Threshold Limit Value-Time Weighted Average (TLV-TWA)
- Rescue techniques and first-aid procedures for victims of H₂S exposure

The Z390 series includes:

- ANSI/ASSE Z390.1-1995 (R2001)
- ANSI/ASSE Z390.1-2006

Consultants

Practice Specialty News

At the ASSE's 2006 Professional Development Conference (PDC) this past June, the Consultants Practice Specialty (CPS) offered all CPS and Management Practice Specialty members attending the conference a chance to meet with an experienced consultant. Members used this mentoring opportunity to seek advice on entering the consulting field and on starting their own consulting business. During the next year, the CPS will hold regional networking events across the country.

The CPS also welcomes the following three new Advisory Board members:

- Bob Dodd—Website Chair
- Katherine Hart—PDC and Symposium Chair
- Carol Keyes—Assistant Newsletter Editor

2006 to End with Exciting Conference Call Lineup

The following ASSE technical audio conference calls will cap off the end of this year:

October 18, 2006

Title: Ergonomic Leadership

Featured Speaker: Robert Pater

November 8, 2006

Title: Critical Elements for Maximizing Safety Performance Excellence

Featured Speaker: Sam Gualardo

The topic of December's call has yet to be determined. Stay tuned for more information! ■

CoPS Wants to Know...

What event in your career made you decide to enter the SH&E profession?

E-mail your responses to jcappello@asse.org by **October 16, 2006**.

Responses will be published in the next issue of *CoPS SH&E Report*.

Improving Corporate Performance Through Social & Environmental Responsibility

Lucas van Praag is the Global Head of Corporate Communications for Goldman Sachs. Founded in 1869, Goldman Sachs is one of the oldest and largest investment banks in the world. The firm recently introduced a new environmental initiative that requires its employees and clients to promote environmentally friendly practices. In this interview, van Praag explains the objectives of the initiative and the role safety, health and environmental (SH&E) professionals can play in its implementation.

Please provide a brief overview of Goldman Sachs and of your responsibilities as the Global Head of Corporate Communications.

Goldman Sachs is a leading global investment banking, securities and investment management firm that provides a wide range of services to a diversified client base, which includes corporations, financial institutions, governments and high net-worth individuals. The firm employs some 22,000 people, and it currently has a market capitalization of approximately \$62.5 billion.

As the firm's spokesperson, I represent the organization externally, and I am also responsible for the firm's activities in media relations, brand marketing, charitable services and internal communications.

In November 2005, Goldman Sachs debuted a new environmental initiative that requires its employees to promote environmentally friendly practices and encourages its clients to protect the environment. What specific plans does this initiative include, and how will it achieve its intended goals?

The plan includes a number of specific elements. We want to use our expertise as market-makers to create more efficient markets for environmental products and services. And by actively trading in those markets, we act as a liquidity provider.

We have already begun to use our research capabilities to measure the impact of environmental risk and associated business opportunities and to determine how environmental risk can be mitigated within individual companies. We also want to better understand the impact that environmental issues have on our clients. We hope that this will help us to more effectively advise our clients and make us a better partner for them. And we will continue to support our conservation efforts and look for new opportunities to invest in renewable energy sources.

Lucas van Praag

Lucas van Praag is Goldman Sachs's spokesperson and Global Head of Corporate Communications. Based in Goldman Sachs's New York office, van Praag is responsible for media relations, internal communications, brand marketing and charitable services. He began his career with Goldman Sachs in 2000 as the Director of Corporate Affairs for Europe and subsequently assumed oversight responsibilities for corporate communications in Asia as well. He was appointed to his current role in November 2001. From 1992 to 1999, van Praag was a partner at Brunswick, a financial public relations firm. Prior to that position, he served as the Managing Director of a publishing company in London, and he also ran a manufacturing business in the United Kingdom. He started his financial career as a banker with Bankers Trust Company in New York.



Van Praag graduated from the University of Durham in England with a joint honors degree in economics and economics history.

We plan to implement the initiative in its totality, and since its objectives are unambiguous, we will be able to clearly measure our success.

How do you believe this new initiative will affect safety, health and environmental (SH&E) professionals within your clients' industries?

Most of our clients are already well aware of the importance of SH&E practices in their businesses, but we hope that SH&E professionals will be even more involved in clients' due diligence work. We believe that as a result of this new initiative, SH&E professionals' expertise will come to bear in very direct ways.

To further support its new environmental commitment, Goldman Sachs plans to invest one billion dollars in projects that will research alternative energy sources, and it will also increase its carbon trading activities. Why does Goldman Sachs feel that these measures will be particularly beneficial? What kind of results does Goldman Sachs hope to see?

Global warming is a reality, and its effects are becoming increasingly apparent. A considerable body of research supports scientists' view that global warming is a significant threat to our planet. We believe that pursuing renewable

energy sources is critical if we are to address the threat. Goldman Sachs has already invested a great deal in wind and solar power, and I confidently predict that we will surpass the one billion dollars that we have committed to spend.

At the moment, carbon trading is limited to Europe, but China and India are moving in the right direction, and we are seeing a ripple effect here in the United States.

Under the new environmental initiative, what methods will Goldman Sachs use to rate potential clients and to evaluate environmental risks before it provides funding?

We are already very discerning in our client selection process, and we do not apply a template approach to risk evaluation. We believe that many environmental risks can be identified through increased due diligence. In the past, our due diligence work would typically focus on clients' financial and legal issues. For example, we would check with auditors to ensure that their views were current, but we did not ask clients if they had been on any non-governmental organization (NGO) watch lists for alleged illegal environmental activities. We have become much more sensitive to these sorts of issues.

Goldman Sachs believes that the way in which companies manage environmental and social risks may impact their corporate performance. How does Goldman Sachs help its clients to manage such risks?

We are not environmentalists, and we are not prescriptive—it is not our business to tell our clients how to manage environmental risks. Most of our clients are already aware of the risks, and we are always happy to identify outside environmental organizations that can provide expertise to those clients who want to resolve any environmental issues. However, if we determine that a client absolutely refuses to comply with good environmental practices, then we will not conduct business with them.

Does Goldman Sachs perform its risk assessments in-house or does it use outside contractors? Please elaborate.

We perform risk assessments internally, but we use outside organizations to better educate ourselves and to develop expertise in risk assessment.

With respect to “climate change” or the increasing levels of greenhouse gases in the earth’s atmosphere, Goldman Sachs believes that the following principles should guide environmental public policy development:

a. Policies and actions should be based on science and on rational economics.

b. Policy frameworks should be built on market-based mechanisms to set clear and consistent price signals.

c. Voluntary action alone cannot solve climate change.

d. Policies should encourage conservation and efficient energy use.

e. Solutions must be global in scope.

f. Climate change should be addressed alongside other challenges such as ecosystem conservation, water access, poverty alleviation and economic growth.

g. Implementation requires an integrated approach that identifies how to mitigate potential problems.

What role can SH&E professionals play in helping to achieve these principles?

It goes without saying that SH&E professionals must work proactively to ensure that their organizations comply with all legal standards, and they should also ensure that internal standards are appropriate and are consistently and effectively applied.

Is there anything that SH&E professionals can do specifically within a company to ensure that these principles are built into environmental public policy?

We think it is important for SH&E professionals to be actively involved in public policy debates. Sitting on the sidelines should not be acceptable. SH&E professionals should promote adherence to environmental risk management practices and continually look for cost-effective solutions. It is important to remember that a failure to recognize the risks that environmental issues can present to an organization's reputation can have a significant impact on its long-term financial well-being.

Goldman Sachs’ own environmental policy includes the following objectives:

a. Reducing indirect greenhouse gas emissions from its leased and owned offices by 7% over the next six years.

b. Increasing the use of recycled and environmentally certified wood, paper and print products and of energy-efficient equipment.

c. Purchasing more local products to reduce the environmental impact of shipping.

d. Developing uniform green building standards for use in the construction and renovation of its facilities.

e. Developing environmentally sound procurement practices and incorporating environmental criteria into its supplier selection and review processes.

f. Reducing and reporting the annual greenhouse gas emissions from Cogentrix’s power plants. (Goldman Sachs owns Cogentrix, a U.S. power plant operator.)

How will Goldman Sachs use its new environmental initiative to reach these objectives?

We have already begun to meet many of them. For instance, our Corporate Services department is working with vendors to ensure that we achieve goals with respect to the use of recycled products and energy-efficient equipment. We are well-advanced in the development of green building standards to be applied in the construction and renovation of our facilities, with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold certification or other whole-building standards as the ultimate goal. Parenthetically, our new headquarters building, which is scheduled to open in lower Manhattan in 2008, will include state-of-the-art environmental features that we hope will represent a new benchmark for office design. And at Cogentrix, in addition to reporting greenhouse gas emissions, where feasible, we will offer our plants as demonstration sites for innovative technology designed to reduce greenhouse gases.

How does Goldman Sachs determine which markets yield the most opportunity for creating environmental products and services?

We are setting up a Center for Environmental Markets. We hope to use the Center to pioneer research in partnership with academic, non-governmental and other organizations on specific projects. The plan is to work with different groups to develop solutions that can be applied to environmental issues in the capital markets.

Goldman Sachs and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) have formed an alliance to protect 680,000 acres of land in Tierra del Fuego, Chile. What are the specific terms of this alliance, and how has it impacted the health of the land thus far?

We bought the land, which was originally part of a package of defaulted mortgages, because it is unique. A logging company owned the land, and we saw the default as an opportunity to preserve this extraordinary part of the world. We gave the land to WCS in trust for the people of Chile and then partnered with the Society. Their environmental expertise combined with our funding will ensure that the land remains in its natural state forever. Thanks to this alliance, the plants and wildlife in Tierra del Fuego continue to flourish.

What is Goldman Sachs' view of SH&E investment?

We think that SH&E investment is fundamental in the effective operation of any industry. Companies that underinvest in this area potentially place themselves in peril.

In what ways can SH&E professionals promote social responsibility within corporations?

SH&E professionals should obviously perform their jobs as efficiently as possible, and they should also work to bring issues of social responsibility to the attention of senior management. We believe that social responsibility is more than a simple "box-checking" exercise. Organizations face issues that can seem relatively minor, but if these issues are not properly managed, they can escalate and have a major impact on an organization's reputation and bottom line. Social responsibility and SH&E issues can directly affect an organization's "license to operate." Although banging this drum can be discouraging at times, SH&E professionals should never give up. ■

Want to join another Practice Specialty or Branch?

Click Here:

<http://www.asse.org/dappl.htm>

NIOSH Face Report: Facility Maintenance Mechanic Killed When Crushed Between Overhead Bridge Crane & Light Fixture

Overview of Incident

A 50-year-old Hispanic male working as a facility maintenance mechanic died when he was crushed between an overhead gantry crane and a light fixture. According to the victim's supervisor, the victim went to the roof of a building before informing him of his intent. The victim did not implement the company's lockout/tagout program before going onto the roof. The victim was leaning over the gantry crane rail on the open roof when the gantry crane moved and struck him. The crane operator was watching the load he was moving and was not aware of the victim's position on the roof when he moved the crane.

The California/Facility Assessment and Control Evaluation (FACE) investigator determined that in order to prevent future occurrences, employers, as part of their Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP), should:

1. Ensure that employees receive specific safety training on accessing roofs, working near operating gantry cranes and on other hazardous working conditions.
2. Ensure that employees implement the company's lockout/tagout program prior to performing tasks in which there is a potential for exposure to hazardous energy.
3. Develop and implement a communication program that alerts supervisors of the whereabouts of employees when their job or location changes.

In addition, companies might consider installing devices on the gantry cranes that sense obstructions on the crane's tracks.

Introduction

On October 1, 2005 at approximately 11:00 a.m., a 50-year-old Hispanic facility maintenance mechanic died when he was crushed against a light standard by a gantry crane. The CA/FACE investigator learned of this incident on October 6, 2005 through the Los Angeles County coroner's post-mortem report. Contact with the victim's employer was made on October 30, 2005. On January 5, 2006, the CA/FACE investigator traveled to the facility where the incident occurred and interviewed the company's safety representative for the facility, the facility

superintendent, the victim's supervisor and other employees working at the facility. The area where the incident took place was examined and photographed.

The employer of the victim was a steel distributor and fabricator who had been in business for 40 years. The company had approximately 55 employees who were working at various locations throughout the shop when the incident occurred. The victim was born in Mexico and had lived in the United States for 26

years. He was bilingual and had earned a diploma as an electrician from a local trade school in 1985. The victim had worked as a maintenance engineer/electrician/mechanic for more than 25 years and had worked for the company for three months.

The employer of the victim had a safety program and a written Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP) that contained the required elements. The safety program had been updated in 2004. Safety meetings were held monthly, and a supervisor's safety meeting was held quarterly. Both meetings were documented. An outside contractor gave training that required certification, and this was also documented. Experienced co-workers and supervisors



Area where victim was caught.



Approximate position of victim prior to the incident.

provided additional on-the-job training. Employee competency was evaluated through supervisor evaluation.

According to documented training records, the victim had received safety training in his job assignment and nine other areas of safety training, including the company's lockout/tagout program.

Investigation

The site of the incident was an iron and steel works facility, with various types of steel formation machines located throughout an open yard and shop. The shop was a three-sided, steel-corrugated building. The open face of the building was supported by steel girders that supported and facilitated the rail on which the gantry cranes moved. The facility had four overhead gantry cranes that straddled the yard. This configuration allowed trucks to drive down the center of the yard to load, unload and move the product throughout the shop. On top of the shop roof and in close proximity to the gantry crane rail were light fixtures that illuminated the yard.

On the day of the incident, the victim was

assigned to work in the tool room on miscellaneous equipment. At approximately 11:00 a.m., a worker used the overhead gantry crane to load some steel onto a truck. The victim was on the roof in the area of the gantry crane. A contractor noticed the victim sitting on the crane's rails and tried to alert the crane operator. When the gantry crane moved along the overhead rail, it pinned the victim against a light fixture. The victim's supervisor called 911, and emergency medical services transported the victim to a local hospital where he received emergency treatment. He later died from his injuries.

According to the victim's supervisor and the superintendent of the shop, there were no maintenance jobs or a request for work to be done up on the roof at the time of the incident. No one saw or knew that the victim was up on the roof of the shop. The victim had no tools, work orders, measuring equipment, writing utensils or communication devices with him when he was up on the roof. Evidence showed that he gained access to the roof by a scissors lift. According to the victim's supervisor, the only possible reason for the victim to be up on the roof was to inspect the electrical wiring and conduit for the light fixtures, which were in need of rewiring. However, this rewiring work had not yet been scheduled. The victim's supervisor also stated that any of the electrical

work on the light fixtures requiring access to the roof needed to be pre-planned because it would have required the activation of the lockout/tagout program due to the close proximity to the gantry cranes.

Cause of Death

The cause of death, according to the death certificate, was traumatic injuries.

Recommendations & Discussions

Recommendation 1

Ensure that employees receive specific safety training on accessing roofs, working near operating gantry cranes and on other hazardous working conditions.

Discussion

Performing maintenance in a shop environment requires a vast array of knowledge not only of the equipment, but also of the working environment. When the maintenance of the shop requires access to the roof of the building, the maintenance personnel must be made aware of all potential hazards associated with that work assignment. In this

particular case, the victim's work could have placed him on the roof of the shop, and therefore, he should have been familiar with all of the potential hazards associated with working on the roof, such as exposure to the moving gantry cranes. In addition to this, the victim should also have been well-informed on the proper procedures that needed to be implemented before gaining access to the roof of the shop, such as lockout/tagout.

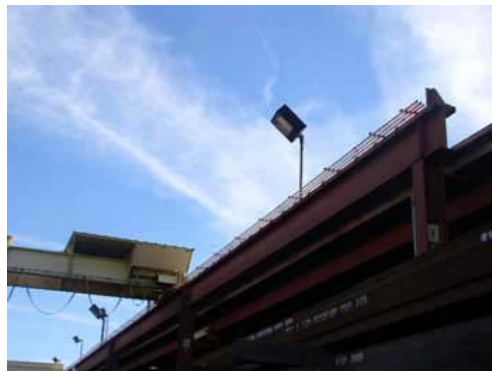
Recommendation 2

Ensure that employees implement the company's lockout/tagout program prior to performing tasks in which there is a potential for exposure to hazardous energy.

Discussion

The victim needed to activate the lockout/tagout program prior to going on the roof of the shop.

Lockout/tagout programs should ensure that:



Gantry crane involved in the incident.

1. All forms of hazardous energy have been de-energized, isolated, blocked and/or dissipated before work begins.
2. Workers are able to secure energy control devices with their own individually assigned locks and keys and that there is only one key for each lock the worker controls.
3. The locks used to secure an energy control device are clearly labeled with durable tags to identify the worker assigned to the lock.
4. There is verification by test and/or observation that all energy sources are de-energized before work begins.
5. All workers are clear of danger points before re-energizing the system.
6. There is a hazardous energy control program with any confined-space entry program.

Employers can enhance worker compliance with safe work practices through programs of task-specific training, supervision, recognition and progressive disciplinary measures.

Recommendation 3

Develop and implement a communication program that alerts supervisors of the whereabouts of employees when their job or location changes.

Discussion

Neither the supervisor of the victim nor the superintendent of the shop knew why the victim was up on the roof. The supervisor and superintendent thought the victim was up on the roof inspecting wiring for a yet-to-be scheduled project. A formalized program for communicating the whereabouts of each employee, especially those whose work is mostly self-

directed, might have prevented this incident from occurring. Workers should be provided with communication equipment such as cellular telephones or walkie/talkies, etc. Employers can enhance worker compliance with safe work practices through programs of task-specific training, supervision, recognition and progressive disciplinary measures.

Recommendation 4

Companies might consider installing devices on the gantry crane tracks that sense obstructions on the crane's tracks.

Discussion

Devices exist that can warn operators and/or shut down machines when objects intrude into restricted areas. These devices can be found on most vehicles used today. They come in forms of warning lights or horns that alert the operator of any obstruction in their path as they are moving. Sensors are also used to shut down conveyor belts when objects or people enter assembly lines. These types of devices can be adapted for use with gantry cranes. Because the operators of gantry cranes are usually focused on the load they are moving more than on the rails the crane is traveling, devices of this nature might benefit future operations and prevent a future similar event.

Reference

California Code of Regulations, Volume 9, Title 8, Sections 3203, 3314

—Adapted from “A Facility Maintenance Mechanic Died When Crushed Between an Overhead Bridge Crane and Light Fixture,” NIOSH In-House Facility Assessment and Control Evaluation (FACE) Report 05CA011, July 20, 2006. ■



Gantry crane and light standard against which the victim was crushed.



The rail on which the gantry crane rides and its close proximity to the light standard.

News You Can Use

Outcome of ASSE's BoSC Committee Meeting

The ASSE's **Business of Safety Committee (BoSC)** met on June 13, 2006 in Seattle, Washington. The outcome of this meeting is as follows:

1. The BoSC plans to hold a second technical audio conference call during late Fall 2006 or early Winter 2007. The call will focus on the relationship between safety, health and environmental (SH&E) practices and return on investment (ROI) as well as on other BoSC-related issues.
2. The BoSC plans to create a draft of an annual SH&E report.
3. The committee will continue to develop and improve the BoSC website and to write interviews and technical articles.
4. Each BoSC member has been asked to submit at least one proposal for the 2007 ASSE Professional Development Conference (PDC) in Orlando, Florida.
5. The BoSC would like to develop its own newsletter during 2006 and to create a collection of BoSC materials and PDC papers to offer to its membership.
6. The BoSC will issue an informal survey to its membership to gather feedback and ideas for future projects and initiatives.

New ASTM Standard Provides Common Language for Addressing Mold
ASTM International's Committee E50 on Environmental Assessment, Risk Management and Corrective Action has developed a new standard, E 2418, "Guide for Readily Observable Mold and Conditions Conducive to Mold in Commercial Buildings: Baseline Survey Protocol."

E 2418 creates a common language that all parties involved in a mold assessment issue can speak. The standard uses the baseline survey protocol (BSP) to standardize the mold and moisture intrusion assessment process. Since the standard recognizes that the goal is not certainty but balance, the BSP is designed to provide appropriate inquiry, rather than an exhaustive assessment of the property. Balance is achieved through a four-part approach to be followed by consultants who have the requisite

qualifications to analyze mold-related issues. This approach includes:

1. A documentation review.
2. An interview.
3. A walk-through.
4. Preparation of a report.

—Adapted from ASTM news release "New ASTM International Standard Provides a Common Language for Dealing with Mold," June 2006.

Workplace Violence Increasing Worldwide

A new **International Labor Organization (ILO)** publication indicates that violence at work is increasing worldwide and has reached epidemic levels in some countries. The study says that the global cost of workplace violence is enormous.

It also notes that professions once regarded as sheltered from workplace violence such as teaching, social services, library services and healthcare are seeing increased acts of violence.

The need to tackle workplace violence has spawned the development of new and effective prevention strategies. The study highlights a number of "best practice" examples from local and national governments, enterprises and trade unions worldwide that have successfully implemented "zero-tolerance" policies and violence-prevention training programs.

—Adapted from ILO news release "New Forms of Violence at Work on the Rise Worldwide," June 14, 2006.

ILO Conference Adopts New Occupational Safety & Health Measures

During the **ILO's** recent annual conference in Geneva, Switzerland, the ILO adopted a new series of occupational safety and health measures and addressed other issues such as the Employment Relationship and asbestos.

Delegates to the conference adopted a new Promotional Framework Convention on Occupational Safety and Health and an accompanying recommendation. These new measures will promote the development of a "preventative safety and health culture" by placing occupational safety and health high on national agendas, launching national occupational safety and health programs and promoting safer and healthier working environments through preventive measures.

The measures are based on the ILO's Global Strategy on Occupational Safety and Health, which emphasizes the importance of building and maintaining a national preventative safety and health culture as well as a systems approach to safety and health.

Delegates also adopted an international labor Recommendation on the Employment Relationship. The new standard proposes the formulation and adoption of national policies that establish the existence of an employment relationship, distinguish between employed and self-employed workers, combat disguised employment relationships and ensure that standards apply to all forms of contractual arrangements.

The conference also adopted a resolution concerning asbestos exposure. It declares that the elimination of the future use of asbestos and the identification and proper management of asbestos currently in place are the most effective means to protect workers from asbestos exposure and to prevent future asbestos-related diseases and deaths. It also states that the ILO's Asbestos Convention 1986 should not be used to provide a justification for or endorsement of the continued use of asbestos.

—Adapted from ILO news release “ILO Adopts New Measures on Occupational Safety and Health, the Employment Relationship and Asbestos,” June 15, 2006.

MSHA's PROP Increases Awareness of Roof Fall Hazards

The **Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA)** is renewing its effort to increase awareness of hazards that can lead to fatal roof fall accidents in underground coal mines. As part of this effort, MSHA inspectors will speak to mine operators and working miners about the dangers of roof falls and rib rolls and how to prevent these accidents.

As of June 2006, four roof fall fatalities and two rib roll fatalities have occurred in United States coal mines. Nine roof fall fatalities occurred last year, and four such fatalities occurred in 2004.

MSHA's Preventive Roof/Rib Outreach Program (PROP) began on June 21, 2006 and concludes on September 22, 2006. Under the PROP initiative, MSHA will distribute four “best practices” bulletins to the mining industry, and the

agency will conduct examinations at all underground coal mines.

To prevent roof and rib accidents, PROP advises that mine managers and miners:

- Be aware of and examine roof and rib conditions where they work and travel
- Know the approved roof control plan and follow it at all times
- Where necessary, install additional roof supports
- Correct adverse roof conditions by using proper tools and equipment
- Communicate unusual conditions to other miners and managers
- Ensure that miners are in a safe position when located near belts and equipment

MSHA will also solicit the assistance of state mining agencies and other mining associations to help bring focus to the problem of roof fall hazards in underground coal mines.

—Adapted from U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) news release “MSHA's PROP Calls Attention to Hazards that Lead to Roof Falls,” July 5, 2006.

MSHA Increases Strength Requirements for Alternative Seals

MSHA has required that all alternative seals constructed in underground coal mines withstand 50 pounds per square inch gauge (psig).

Preliminary information indicates that alternative seal failure may have contributed to the deaths of miners at Sago Mine in West Virginia and at Darby Mine No. 1 in Kentucky.

Preliminary data gathered by MSHA inspectors nationwide suggest that there are problems with the construction of some alternative seals in use in underground coal mines.

The Program Information Bulletin MSHA published requires that:

- All new alternative seals be designed and built to reliably withstand an overpressure of at least 50 psig
- Designs of alternative seals and supporting data be certified by a professional engineer and construction be certified by a senior mine management official

- Mine operators and MSHA examine existing alternative seals to determine whether additional measures are necessary to protect miners

Mine operators should submit revised ventilation plans to their appropriate MSHA district manager by September 1, 2006. Alternative seals were previously required to withstand 20 psig pressures.

—Adapted from DOL news release “MSHA More Than Doubles Strength Requirements for Alternative Seals to Better Protect Miners,” July 19, 2006.

MSHA Issues Emergency Response Plan Guidance

MSHA has issued guidance to underground coal operators to help ensure that miners have the equipment they need to safely evacuate a mine following an accident or to protect themselves if they are trapped.

Emergency response plans required by the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006 (MINER Act) must include:

- Installation of post-accident communications technology likely to survive an accident
- A system capable of tracking all underground personnel so that their pre-accident locations can be known until technology allows for post-accident tracking
- Storage of breathable air for escaping miners and for those who might become trapped after an accident
- Installation of lifelines to help guide miners safely out of mines in smoky conditions
- Training for all underground personnel on evacuation procedures and hands-on training in the use of self-contained self-rescuers
- A plan to promptly notify key personnel and emergency responders in the event of an accident
- Storage for materials that provide shelter for and sustain trapped miners

—Adapted from MSHA news release “MSHA Issues Guidance for Developing Emergency Response Plans,” July 25, 2006.

Workers’ Compensation Costs Rose Faster Than Benefit Payments in 2004

According to a new **National Academy of Social Insurance (NASI)** study, employers’ costs for workers’ compensation grew faster than combined cash benefits for injured workers

and medical payments for their treatment. The cost increase in 2004 continues a trend that began after 2000 when workers’ compensation costs and benefits relative to wages were at their lowest in five years.

Total workers’ compensation benefit payments for injured workers rose by 2.3% to \$56 billion, while employer costs rose by 7% to \$87.4 billion. With respect to wages of covered workers, benefit payments fell by three cents for every \$100 of wages in 2004—from \$1.16 to \$1.13. Most of this national decline can be attributed to changes in California, where medical benefits dropped by ten cents per \$100 of covered payroll. Nationally, the costs to employers—primarily the premiums they pay for workers’ compensation insurance—rose by three cents per \$100 of wages to \$1.76 in 2004. The increase in costs in 2004 was the smallest annual increase since the current cycle of higher costs began in 2001.

Despite the recent rise in costs, both costs and benefits in 2004 remain far below their peak levels relative to wages.

The new report, *Workers’ Compensation: Benefits, Coverage and Costs, 2004*, is the ninth in a NASI series that provides comprehensive national data on these largely state-run programs. The study provides estimates of workers’ compensation payments—both cash and medical—for each state, the District of Columbia and the federal programs that provide workers’ compensation benefits.

—Adapted from NASI news release “Employers’ Costs for Workers’ Compensation Rose Faster Than Benefit Payments for Injured Workers in 2004,” July 26, 2006.

Edwin Foulke, Jr. Addresses ASSE Professional Development Conference

At the American Society of Safety Engineers’ (ASSE) Professional Development Conference (PDC) in June, Edwin Foulke, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, spoke to the press about the **Occupational Safety and Health Administration’s (OSHA)** plans for the future.

Foulke implied that OSHA may set more standards as well as update 29 CFR 1926, which addresses cranes and derricks. He stressed the importance of OSHA’s partnerships and alliances with stakeholder organizations and of the balance between outreach and enforcement. Foulke also indicated that OSHA plans to strengthen its relationship with advisory bodies.

—Adapted from “ASSE: Will Foulke’s OSHA Set More Standards?,” *Occupational Hazards*, July 2006.

OSHA Renews Alliance with ASSE

OSHA joined again with the ASSE to formally extend their alliance for two years. Edwin Foulke, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, and Jack Dobson, President of the ASSE, signed the alliance renewal during the ASSE’s 2006 Professional Development Conference in Seattle, Washington in June. The alliance was originally signed in December 2002 and renewed in June 2004.

As a direct result of the alliance, local ASSE chapters are establishing alliances with local OSHA offices. While continuing to focus efforts on motor vehicle safety, ergonomic hazards and musculoskeletal disorders, both organizations will address safety issues that affect non-English speakers and youth employees, and they will support the annual North American Occupational Safety and Health (NAOSH) Week.

—Adapted from OSHA news release “OSHA Renews Alliance with American Society of Safety Engineers,” June 12, 2006.

Sears to Adopt Safety & Health Program for Powered Industrial Trucks

As part of a settlement agreement, **Sears**, one of the nation’s largest retailers, will adopt a safety and health program to ensure that all powered industrial trucks are operated in a safe manner. The settlement applies to all Sears stores within federal **OSHA** jurisdiction.

The agreement settles citations issued by OSHA on September 29, 2005 to a Sears store in Monaca, Pennsylvania following an accident investigation in which the company was cited for exposing employees to fall hazards from powered industrial trucks. The agency found that employees were allowed to ride on unsecured platforms without guardrails on the forks of the trucks. OSHA also found that fork truck operators were not trained and that the company failed to provide employees with personal fall arrest systems or to equip trucks with overhead guards to protect employees from falling objects.

Under the terms of the agreement, Sears’ safety and health program will include formal instruction, practical training and the evaluation of each truck operator’s performance at least once every three years. The company has also committed to maintaining all powered industrial trucks in safe operating condition and to implementing and enforcing a corporate-wide policy that allows only properly trained employees to be elevated while operating the trucks.

—Adapted from DOL news release “Sears Settles Case with OSHA; Adopts Corporate-Wide Safety and Health Program for Powered Industrial Trucks,” June 29, 2006.

FRA Plans to Improve Safety at Private Highway-Rail Grade Crossings

The **Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)** will hold a series of public meetings nationwide to start a national discussion on improving safety at the largely unregulated private highway-rail grade crossings.

Establishing responsibility for safety at private crossings is one of the primary goals of the U.S. Department of Transportation’s Highway-Rail Grade Crossing and Trespass Prevention Action Plan. Increased focus on private crossings will compliment FRA’s ongoing comprehensive program to improve safety at public crossings.

Private crossings are owned by private property owners primarily to allow roadway access over railroad tracks to residential, commercial or agricultural areas not meant for general public use. Each year, about 400 accidents and between 30 and 40 fatalities occur at the over 94,000 private crossings used by both freight and passenger trains.

—Adapted from U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) news release “FRA Administrator Announces Start of National Discussion on Improving Safety at Private Highway-Rail Grade Crossings,” July 26, 2006. ■

Links

New ASTM Standard Provides Common Language for Addressing Mold

<http://69.7.224.88/viewnews.aspx?newsID=905>

Workplace Violence Increasing Worldwide

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/inf/pr/2006/33.htm>

ILO Conference Adopts New Occupational Safety & Health Measures

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/inf/pr/2006/34.htm>

MSHA's PROP Increases Awareness of Roof Fall Hazards

<http://www.msha.gov/MEDIA/PRESS/2006/NR060705.asp>

MSHA Increases Strength Requirements for Alternative Seals

<http://www.msha.gov/MEDIA/PRESS/2006/NR060719.asp>

MSHA Issues Emergency Response Plan Guidance

<http://www.msha.gov/MEDIA/PRESS/2006/NR060725.asp>

Workers' Compensation Costs Rose Higher Than Benefit Payments in 2004

http://www.nasi.org/publications2763/publications_show.htm?doc_id=386069&name=Disability

Edwin Foulke, Jr. Addresses ASSE Professional Development Conference

<http://www.occupationalhazards.com/articles/15286>

OSHA Renews Alliance with ASSE

http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=NEWS_RELEASES&p_id=12260

Sears to Adopt Safety & Health Program for Powered Industrial Trucks

http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=NEWS_RELEASES&p_id=12283

FRA Plans to Improve Safety at Private Highway-Rail Grade Crossings

<http://www.dot.gov/affairs/fra0806.htm>

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Safety 2007!***



Standards Update

American Ladder Institute (ALI)

ALI to Revise Standard

ALI plans to revise its standard, “Ladders—Fixed—Safety Requirements” (BSR A14.3-200x). The standard specifies minimum requirements for the design, construction and use of fixed ladders, and it presents requirements for cages, wells and ladder safety systems used with fixed ladders in order to minimize personal injuries. All parts and appurtenances necessary for a safe and efficient ladder will be considered integral parts of the design.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)

ASME Standard Under Revision

ASME’s “Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators” (BSR/ASME A17.1-200x) is under revision. This standard includes safety requirements for elevators, escalators, dumbwaiters, moving walks and material lifts.

American Society of Safety Engineers (ASSE)

ASSE Standard Under Revision

ASSE’s standard, “Safety Requirements for Workplace Walking/Working Surfaces and Their Access; Workplace Floor, Wall and Roof Openings; Stairs and Guardrails Systems” (BSR A1264.1-200x) is under revision. This standard presents safety requirements in industrial and workplace situations for protecting persons in areas/places where danger exists of persons or objects falling through the floor, roof or wall openings or falling from platforms, runways, ramps and fixed stairs or from roof edges in normal, temporary and emergency conditions.

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

NFPA Standards Under Revision

The National Fire Protection Association’s (NFPA) “Code for Safety to Life from Fire on Merchant Vessels” (BSR/NFPA 301-200x) is under revision. The code addresses construction, arrangement, protection and space utilization factors that are necessary to minimize danger to life from fire,

smoke, fumes or panic. It also provides for reasonable protection against property damage and avoidance of environmental damage consistent with the normal operation of vessels.

NFPA’s “Standard for Fire Department Safety Officer” (BSR/NFPA 1521-200x) is also under revision. This standard contains minimum requirements for the assignment, duties and responsibilities of a health and safety officer and an incident safety officer for a fire department or other fire service organization. These requirements apply to organizations that provide rescue, fire suppression, emergency medical services, hazardous materials mitigation, special operations and other emergency services, including public, military, private and industrial fire departments.

Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL)

UL Seeks ANSI Approval of New Standards

UL seeks ANSI approval of its new “Standard for Safety for Electric Generators” (BSR/UL 1004-4-200x), which is currently in development. This standard covers electric generators (sometimes referred to as generator heads) that, when coupled with prime movers such as engines or electric motors, are used to produce electricity. It addresses generator (DC machines) and alternators (AC machines) that are rated 7,200 volts or less.

The standard is expected to be of interest to the generator industry and to the Standards Technical Panel for Motors (STP 1004).

UL also seeks ANSI approval of its new “Standard for Safety for Fire Pump Motors” (BSR/UL 1004-5-200x), which is currently in development. This standard covers Design B polyphase motors, as defined in NEMA MG 1, Motors and Generators, that are rated 500 horsepower (373 kW) or less and 600 volts or less and are intended for use in accordance with NFPA 20, the Standard for the Installation of Centrifugal Fire Pumps.

The standard is expected to be of interest to the motor industry, the pump industry and to the Standards Technical Panel for Motors (STP 1004).

UL Develops New Standard

To attain a national standard for the safety testing of electrochemical capacitors, UL has developed the “Standard for Safety for Electrochemical Capacitors” (BSR/UL 810A-200x). The requirements in the standard address electrochemical capacitors electronic products, uninterruptible power supplies, emergency lighting, engine

starting and power equipment. These energy storage capacitors, which are also known as “electric double-layer capacitors,” “ultracapacitors,” “double-layer capacitors” or “supercapacitors” consist of either individual capacitors or multiple-series and/or parallel-connected capacitors with or without associated circuitry.

UL Standard Under Revision

The fire exposure test given in Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.’s (UL) “Standard for Safety for Fire Tests of Through-Penetration Firestops” (BSR/UL 1479-200x) is currently under revision.

Adapted from:

ANSI Standards Action, Volume 37, Numbers 27-29

New A10.44 Standard Approved

The ASSE’s new standard, “Control of Energy Sources for Construction and Demolition Operations” (A10.44-2006) received final ANSI approval on August 29, 2006. This standard, which will become part of the A10 series of standards for construction and demolition operations, specifies requirements to prevent the release of energy sources that could cause injury or illness to workers.

ASSE, secretariat of the A10 Accredited Standards Committee, and ANSI will also work together to have the standard recognized by federal, state and local governments.

The standard will now be prepared for publication and should be available for purchase within the next 30 to 45 days. For more information, contact Tim Fisher at tfisher@asse.org. ■

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Rules & Regulations

Environmental Protection Agency

40 CFR 799

[EPA-HQ-OPPT-2003-0006, FRL-7751-7]

RIN 2070-AD42

Revocation of Testing Requirements for Certain Chemical Substances

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking direct final action to amend the final test rule, “In Vitro Dermal Absorption Rate Testing of Certain Chemicals of Interest to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration,” promulgated under Section 4 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). This amendment removes dimethyl sulfate (DMS) from the list of chemical substances regulated under the test rule, and it also removes the requirement that testing be conducted to determine a permeability constant (K_p) for methyl isoamyl ketone (MIAK) and dipropylene glycol methyl ether (DPGME).

However, the requirement to conduct testing to measure short-term dermal absorption rates remains for MIAK and DPGME.

EPA bases its decisions to take these actions on information it received since publication of the final rule. Also, upon the effective date of the revocation of testing requirements for DMS, persons who export or intend to export DMS will no longer be subject to the TSCA Section 12(b) export notification requirements to the extent that they were triggered by the testing requirements revoked by this action.

Federal Mine Safety & Health Review Commission

29 CFR Part 2700

Interim Rule Adopted to Implement the MINER Act

The Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission (FMSHRC) has adopted an interim rule to implement the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006 (MINER Act), which amended the Mine Act to improve the safety of miners and mining. The MINER Act provides for Commission review of disputes concerning the accident response plans of underground coal mine operators. The interim rule establishes procedures for the submission and consideration of such disputes.

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

[Docket No. FMCSA-2005-23239]

FMCSA Proposes Improvements to SafeStat System Algorithm

The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) has proposed improvements to its Motor Carrier Safety Status (SafeStat) Measurement System algorithm. The SafeStat system analyzes current and historical safety performance and compliance information to rank the relative safety fitness of commercial motor carriers. SafeStat enables FMCSA to quantify and monitor trends in the safety status of individual motor carriers. FMCSA focuses compliance review and roadside inspection resources on carriers posing the greatest potential safety risk. The proposed improvements are intended to make the algorithm more effective in identifying motor carriers posing a high crash risk.

Mine Safety & Health Administration

30 CFR Parts 18 and 75

RIN 1219-AB34

Provisions Reproposed

The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) has reproposed provisions regarding the following two issues:

1. Types of trailing cables that can be used with high-voltage continuous mining machines.
2. A requirement to use high-voltage insulating gloves or insulated cable handling tools when handling energized high-voltage trailing cables.

MSHA will also address the availability requirement for high-voltage insulating gloves and insulated cable handling tools and the safety requirements for these tools.

Mine Safety & Health Administration

Petitions for Modification

The following parties have filed petitions to modify the application of existing safety standards under Section 101(c) of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977:

1. Perry County Coal Corporation of Hazard, Kentucky has filed a petition to modify the application of 30 CFR 75.364(a)(2) to its HZ4-1 Mine located in Perry County, Kentucky.
2. Six M Coal Company of Lykens, Pennsylvania has filed a petition to modify the application of 30 CFR 75.1202 and 1202-1(a) to its No. 1 Slope Mine located in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania.
3. Twentymile Coal Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania has filed a petition to modify the applications of 30 CFR 75.362(d)(2), 30 CFR 75.362(a)(2), 30 CFR 75.1902(c) and 30 CFR 75.324 to its Foidel Creek Mine located in Routt County, Colorado.

Mine Safety & Health Administration

30 CFR Parts 6, 7 and 18
RIN 1219-AB42

IEC's Standards for Explosion-Proof Enclosures Evaluated

MSHA has reviewed the requirements of the International Electrotechnical Commission's (IEC) standards for Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres to determine if they are equivalent to the agency's applicable product approval requirements or if they can be modified to provide at least the same degree of protection as those requirements. MSHA has determined that the IEC's standards for explosion-proof enclosures, with modifications, provide the same degree of protection as MSHA's applicable product approval requirements.

Applicants may request that MSHA grant product approval for explosion-proof (flameproof) enclosures based on compliance with the IEC standards, provided that MSHA's specified list of modifications is also addressed in the submitted design.

Occupational Safety & Health Administration

MACOSH to be Re-Established

The Secretary of Labor has determined that the re-establishment of the Maritime Advisory Committee for Occupational Safety and Health (MACOSH) would be in the public's interest. MACOSH will help the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) perform the duties imposed by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

MACOSH will advise OSHA on enforcement, training, outreach programs, regulatory efforts and other matters related to the safety and health of workers in the maritime industry.

Occupational Safety & Health Administration

29 CFR Parts 1910, 1915 and 1926
RIN 1218-AB45

OMB Approves Information Collection Requirements in Chromium (VI) Standard

OSHA has announced that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved the collection of information requirements given in the hexavalent chromium standard (29 CFR Parts 1910, 1915, 1917, 1918 and 1926). The OMB approval number is 1218-0252.

Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

49 CFR Parts 171, 172, 173 and 175
[Docket No. PHMSA-2004-16895 (HM-226A)]
RIN 2137-AD93

Transportation Requirements for Infectious Substances Under Revision

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) is revising the transportation requirements for infectious substances, including regulated medical waste, to adopt new classification criteria, new exceptions and packaging and hazard communication requirements consistent with revised international standards and to clarify existing requirements to promote compliance.

These revisions will ensure an acceptable level of safety for the transportation of infectious substances and will facilitate domestic and international transportation. ■

Links

EPA—Revocation of Testing Requirements for Certain Chemical Substances

<http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/01jan20061800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2006/06-3491.htm>

FMSHRC—Interim Rule Adopted to Implement the MINER Act

<http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/01jan20061800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2006/E6-11300.htm>

FMCSA—FMCSA Proposes Improvements to SafeStat System Algorithm

<http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/01jan20061800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2006/E6-6647.htm>

MSHA—Provisions Reproposed

<http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/01jan20061800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2006/E6-4359.htm>

MSHA—Petitions for Modification

<http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/01jan20061800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2006/E6-7469.htm>

MSHA—IEC's Standards for Explosion-Proof Enclosures Evaluated

<http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/01jan20061800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2006/06-4391.htm>

OSHA—MACOSH to be Re-Established

<http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/01jan20061800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2006/E6-8656.htm>

OSHA—OMB Improves Information Collection Requirements in Chromium (VI) Standard

<http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/01jan20061800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2006/06-5955.htm>

PHMSA—Transportation Requirements for Infectious Substances Under Revision

<http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/01jan20061800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2006/06-4992.htm>

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