



A Word to the WISE...

Volume 3 Issue 3

Women in Safety Engineering (WISE)



Kelly Bernish
WISE Chair
Manager, Safety Operations
Walt Disney World

Courage doesn't always roar. Sometimes courage is the quiet voice at the end of the day saying, "I will try again tomorrow."

—Mary Anne Radmacher

Buon giorno! After two weeks in Italy, I am totally reenergized for great WISE work! There is so much going on! I had the good fortune to attend a safety conference in Rome, where we discussed world standards for the amusement ride industry. It was great to get a global perspective, but the field, at least at the conference, was largely dominated by men. It just reinforced my commitment for developing our WISE network outside of the U.S. We have many members from around the globe, and I really want to feature their experiences and viewpoints in our upcoming *Words to the WISE*.

Of course, several of these members will be featured in the "100 Women in the SH&E Field Making a Difference" project, commemorating ASSE's 100-year anniversary. As usual, the call to action for our WISE members to support this project is off to a great start with many members donating more than the requested \$25. All donations are needed. If you have not made your donation to this project, please visit the WISE website at <http://asse.org/practicespecialties/WISE/> for all the important details.

We are also well under way planning all of the WISE events for Safety 2011. Jennifer Zipeto is once again chairing this committee. We will also need sponsors for these events and hope that you will consider asking your organizations and chapters to support the WISE Networking Event and the Networking Lounge. We are still searching for our primary sponsors.

Finally, as always, we are looking for volunteers to work on all of the important committees that WISE has. I know that everyone is very busy, but we need people who can commit some time and effort to continue making our great group the success and benchmark it is known for! — *Kelly*

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A special thanks to everyone who contributed to this newsletter!

“Women in Management” Testimony Before the Joint Economic Committee U.S. Congress, Sept. 28, 2010

GAO, Andrew Sherrill
Director, Education, Workforce & Income Security

Summary by Cindy Roth

In 2001, using 1995 and 2000 data from the Current Population Survey, we found women were less represented in management than in the overall workforce in 4 of the 10 industries reviewed. We also found differences in the characteristics and pay of male and female managers, which we explored using statistical modeling techniques. To update this information to 2007, we addressed the following three questions:



1. What is the representation of women in management positions compared to their representation in non-management positions by industry?
2. What are the key characteristics of women and men in management positions by industry?
3. What is the difference in pay between women and men in full-time management positions by industry?

My remarks are based on our report, released at this hearing, “Women in Management: Analysis of Female Managers’ Representation, Characteristics

and Pay.” Data was analyzed from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS) for the years 2000 through 2007. We defined “managers” as all individuals classified under the “manager occupation” category in ACS, which includes a wide range of more than 1,000 job titles.

In 2007, women comprised an estimated 40% of managers and 49% of non-managers on average for the 13 industry sectors we analyzed—industries that comprised almost all of the nation’s workforce—compared to 39% of managers and 49% of non-managers in 2000. In all but three industry sectors, women were less than proportionately represented in management positions than in non-management positions in 2007. Women were more than proportionately represented in management positions in construction and public administration, and there was no statistically significant difference between women’s representation in management and non-management positions for the transportation and utilities sector.

According to our estimates, female managers in 2007 had less education, were younger on average, were more likely to work part-time and were less likely to be married or have children than male managers. While the average female married manager earned the majority of her



own household's wages, her share of household wages was smaller than the share contributed by the average male married manager to his household's wages. These findings were generally similar to findings for 2000. While both male and female managers experienced increases in attainment of bachelor's degrees or higher, women's gains surpassed men's. According to our estimates, male managers with a bachelor's degree or higher increased three percentage points from 53% in 2000 to 56% in 2007, while female managers with a bachelor's degree or higher increased 6 percentage points from 45% in 2000 to 51% in 2007. Similarly, while the share of male managers with a master's degree or higher went up less than 1 percentage point from 2000 to 2007, the share of female managers with a master's degree or higher rose nearly 4 percentage points.

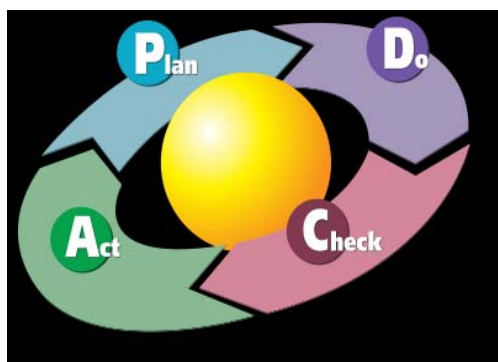
The estimated difference in pay between female managers working full-time and male managers working full-time narrowed slightly between 2000 and 2007 after adjusting for selected factors that were available and are commonly used in examining salary levels, such as age, hours worked beyond full-time and education. When looking at all industry sectors together and adjusting for these factors, we estimated that female managers earned 81 cents for every dollar earned by male managers in 2007, compared to 79 cents in 2000. The estimated adjusted pay difference varied by industry sector, with female managers' earnings ranging from 78 cents to 87 cents for every dollar earned by male managers in 2007, depending on the industry sector.

Our analysis is descriptive in nature and neither confirms nor refutes the presence of discriminatory practices. Some of the unexplained differences in pay seen here could be explained by factors for which we lacked data or are difficult to measure, such as level of managerial responsibility, field of study, years of experience or discriminatory practices, all of which are cited in the research literature.

Please [nominate a woman](#) you feel has made a difference in the SH&E field.

Status of Z10 Standard Revision

By Kathy A. Seabrook, CSP, CMIOSH



The standard, [“Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems” \(ANSI/AIHA Z10-2005\)](#), provides a systems process for identifying, assessing, controlling and managing workplace safety and health risk. In line with the 5-year revision cycle requirements for ANSI standards, the Z10 standard is now due for revision, and the revision committee has begun their work.

The full committee met via conference call in June 2010 and has solicited initial comments and suggested edits, amendments and changes from stakeholders. A face-to-face meeting was held from Aug. 25-27, 2010 to work through the first draft, which is being developed through subcommittees and an overall edit committee. The American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) is the secretariat for Z10, Jim Howe is Z10 chair and Vic Toy is Z10 vice chair.



Changes under consideration include creating a more robust appendix with more resource information and “how to” implementation tools in the areas of risk assessment, procurement, contractors and management of change references. Additional information and consensus building will be focused around employee participation, initial reviews, competence for training, audit tools and prevention through design principles in the planning phase. The target for completion of the revised standard is the fourth quarter of 2011.

For more information, contact [Mili Mavelly](#) of AIHA or [Kathy Seabrook](#) and/or [Jim Smith](#), ASSE's representatives on the Z10 committee.

Kathy A. Seabrook, CSP, CMIOOSH, is a member of the Z10 revision and edit committees.

Developing & Sustaining a Common Environmental Safety Work Culture

*By Mary Kay Snow, MPH, CIH, CSP
Environmental Safety Office, National Reconnaissance Office*

Three common work cultures that can be developed for alignment through any corporate environmental safety office are: 1) providing world-class customer service; 2) driving breakthrough and continual improvement and 3) providing senior executives with quality products to make informed decisions.

Providing world-class customer service to both government personnel assigned to our organization and providing technical assistance to those industry partners supporting our mission is a vital goal within any corporation. This can also be an important goal to assure the promotion of a safe, healthy and environmentally responsible workplace for all those who enter your locations.

Behaviors augmenting superior customer service include conducting comprehensive audits of locations within a timeframe of 2-3 years; investigating employee complaints or inquiries concerning safety and health issues; training employees on specific SH&E issues of their work environment; conducting reviews of A/E drawings for new construction and renovations for code compliance and ensuring that environmental liabilities for corporate activities are minimal.

All personnel who enter your facilities have a responsibility to act professionally and to report conditions that may pose risk to others or the environment. Timely responses to employees concerns will assist the corporate program's effectiveness in sustaining a common work culture at all locations.

Driving breakthrough and continual improvement is a continuum behavior by the corporate office to ensure that competent professional individuals provide accurate technical assistance to all personnel. This is an important alignment goal to have for all remote locations being able to talk a single language regarding corporate or site corrective actions or for sharing lessons learned. Behaviors that would foster this goal include collaboration among field locations to solve common issues; promoting best practices from an engineering and/or design perspective for code compliance



and personnel protection; early inclusion of SH&E professionals with business decisions, contract clauses and construction modifications; and annual facilitated SH&E group conferencing/training to reduce waste and to streamline proactive measures.

Providing senior executives with accurate, well-balanced technical information and presentation of business case analysis of SH&E issues will ensure that corporate decisions include all information. Strategic planning and goal-setting for the corporate office have been instrumental in redesigning and refocusing efforts. Changed behavior included briefing all responsible site personnel at the completion of an audit with findings, recommendations and a corrective action plan; preparing and disseminating audit reports to site and senior corporate officials within a 30-day window; providing senior-level briefings on corporate environmental and safety liabilities in existence; and preparing a company-wide report on program activities, metrics and targets.

The alignment graph has been one of the most visual representations of where my company operates today. All contributory factions aim for the mission, but bad leadership or negligent behaviors have caused a few actions to be unable to reach desired outcomes or have caused delay. Program and project management is akin to lassoing all government, industry and military personnel (sheep, cows and bulls) to consistent and constant focus and direction while herding across the bull's-eye to reach our mission.

Designing for Our Children's Sports & Play Activities

By Cynthia Roth

This article regarding the safety of children is devoted to playground equipment, toys and sports equipment. The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) tracked children's sports activities in which 2.2 million bone and muscle injuries occurred to children ages 5-14 in 2000.



Play is essential for children's social, muscular and emotional growth. Children, however, might not understand how to play safely and are not getting the encouragement to do so. Also, the adults who guide children's play activities, such as parents, teachers, coaches and referees, might not be selecting the appropriate playground and sports equipment, toys, bicycles and "things that roll," such as inline skates, skateboards, etc. These are things that children interact with daily. The fact is "that kids get hurt, but there are lots of step we can take to prevent injuries," said Dr. John M. Purvis, co-author of a study for the CPSC. "We will not

eliminate them (injuries), but reduction is something that could certainly happen," he said. The study was presented at an American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons' meeting in New York in October 2001. The study focused on injuries that orthopedic surgeons would see. It relied on CPSC data on hospital visits and on models that project how many additional injuries are seen in doctors' offices and clinics. Data on costs were based on CPSC formulas that cover medical expenses, liability suit damage awards, money value for pain and suffering and wages lost by parents who take time off of work due to a child's injury. Eight activities cause the most muscle and bone injuries in children:



1. Bicycling
2. Basketball
3. Football
4. Roller sports
5. Skateboarding
6. Playground equipment
7. Soccer, baseball/softball
8. Trampolines

This article will concentrate on the two activities that lead the list. Bicycling led with 764,251 reported injuries, of which 414,739 were musculoskeletal-type. The total cost of bicycle injuries was \$13.2 billion, of which \$6 billion was for musculoskeletal injuries. Billions of dollars are spent for children's bicycle injuries that might be prevented.

Wearing a helmet sharply reduces the risk of a potentially devastating head injury. Yet, only 1 child in 5 wears a helmet. Why? Parents do not encourage the wearing of helmets at a very young age when kids first ride their "big wheels," tricycles and scooters. If parents take the responsibility of buying helmets and having children wear them, children would get used to the equipment and continue to wear the helmets throughout their childhood years and into adulthood. Remember, adults must also wear helmets; we are the role models.

Helmets must fit appropriately for a child to be comfortable. It should not fall over their eyebrows, obstructing vision and creating a situation where a child is taking their hands off the handlebars to continuously push the helmet back up on their forehead. The helmet should not be too tight, thus creating another discomfort for the child.



The second most injury-prone sport was basketball, with a total of 507,865 injuries, of which 406,747 were musculoskeletal in nature. The total cost of musculoskeletal injuries was about \$4.8 billion for the U.S. and all injuries cost \$6.39 billion. These are only the costs related to the direct cost of the injuries. The overall costs would be considerably higher.

To prevent basketball injuries, mouth guards must be created so that they fit every intended user comfortably and protect not just the teeth, but also the gingiva (soft tissue), the tongue and the bones located in the mouth.

Eye protection has always been a neglected issue. On the athletic field while participating in organized activities, such as football, soccer and lacrosse, and during pickup games in parks, such as basketball and touch football, athletes young and old respond only after an eye injury has occurred. The potential for injury can be reduced if people get used to

wearing eye protection, such as goggles. Goggles must also be adjustable and comfortable to be worn appropriately.

How does all of this fit with ergonomics? Ergonomics promotes the proper design and manufacturing of all equipment, tools and workstations. One goal of ergonomics is fitting the equipment to the user, not fitting the user to the equipment. Understanding children's size,



shape and need for ease of use are all issues that are ergonomic in nature. For product designers, many resources on anthropometry are available to assist in designs.

In organized sports for kids, coaches need to understand the importance of full warm-ups and the appropriate stretches for these young children. As young muscles, tendons, ligaments and bones are in the growth phases; many sprains and strains can be prevented through the appropriate system of warming up. It is important to educate the leaders of our organized sports systems throughout the U.S. on the proper biomechanics and the importance of pre-exercise routines.

Playground equipment is another problem. Community agencies could prevent many injuries. It means installing safer equipment and arranging the equipment so that bigger and faster kids do not interact with younger and slower kids. Parents and teachers can do more to teach children how and where to play safer. What type of surfaces kids play on might also contribute to the potential for injuries. Just like in a factory environment, the harder the flooring surface, the more "OSHA recordables" there are for leg and foot injuries. Children run, jump, fall, push, pull and have other interactions with surfaces. Playground managers need to be informed and install the safest all-around surface for play areas.

Disabled youngsters can also play safely in organized community playgrounds as long as the community provides adaptive equipment that allows entry for wheelchairs, canes and crutches. This equipment should also have the appropriate handholds for assistance and ground surfaces that allow free and easy movement while using the equipment.

We all remember playtime, whether at home, at school, in parks or vacation areas. We can all participate in providing a safer environment for our children by paying attention to equipment, accessories and the sporting goods our kids are using. For more information, visit CPSC's [website](#).



100 Women in the SH&E Field Making a Difference

WISE joins in celebrating ASSE's 100th year anniversary by honoring 100 Women in the SH&E field making a difference. Terry Wigfall is one of the honorees who will be featured in this project. Please help us as WISE is searching for the right partner to help underwrite this project. Any leads can be forwarded to WISE Chair Kelly Bernish. All donations, regardless of the amount, are gladly accepted at <http://centralfl.asse.org/>. If you would like to nominate someone, please visit the WISE website for more information.

Terry has a passion for safety and, as a Professional Member of ASSE, she devotes much of her free time being involved and making a difference. Most recently she joined the Society's Diversity Committee and is also serving on the 2010 PDC Planning committee. Several years ago, Terry helped found the ASSE common interest group, Blacks in Safety and Engineering (BISE). As BISE Chair, she continues to work hard to firmly establish and grow BISE's membership. She is also a member of ASSE's common interest group, Women in Safety Engineering (WISE).



Terry Wigfall has always had a passion for safety. Her enthusiasm shows in her work and it is how she continues to make a difference on the job.

Terry's interest in safety started early. When asked if she chose safety or safety chose her, she said, "I think I could say both, strangely enough. As a child, I was concerned about my Dad's safety. He worked at a factory that manufactured shingles. He was sick a lot with sinus issues. He talked about the fact that he worked around chemicals, and they irritated his sinuses and lungs. Years after getting into safety, I asked him questions about PPE. I realized through that conversation that he worked without protection."

When Terry first moved to Texas in the late 1980s, she worked at Stanley Proto Industrial Tools as a security guard and then later as a payroll clerk. She was in the process of finishing her college degree with a major in mass communications, when she volunteered to assist with the plant newsletter, which was published by the Safety Specialist. Once the Human Resources Manager realized that she could write, Terry was asked to work in the HR department helping the Safety Specialist put together training materials. From

there, Terry became interested in the safety training she was putting together and tried to learn as much as she could. She was hooked. When the Safety Specialist left the company, Terry applied and was hired.

She recalled feeling overwhelmed in this first safety position. She had "to learn safety on the fly in an environment that had very serious safety hazards." There were chemicals and 1,800 pieces of equipment, a plating operation, a lab and heat-treating and forging operations. She says, "I didn't have time to do anything but constantly learn."

Terry's "ah-ha!" moment came soon after she started her safety job. She recalls, "I was standing in a hospital waiting room fighting back the tears as one of my employee's mother screamed at me over and over, 'How could you let this happen to my daughter?' Her daughter had multiple fingers amputated in a very serious power press accident. I had not been in the safety job very long, but I understood at that point that I never wanted to see another employee go through anything like that on my watch, ever again."



Safety has other challenges. Terry says her greatest SH&E career challenge was working for a company who recruited her on the premise that they wanted to become an OSHA Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) facility. However, the company employees and management worked hard at not allowing the implementation of programs that would move the facility in that direction. She had to start from basic compliance issues and fight an uphill battle. "It was a challenge every step of the way."

Terry learned her tenacity from her heroes—her parents. They both came from very humble beginnings in the South and worked very hard to see that Terry and her siblings had the opportunity to get an education. They sacrificed a lot and often went without. Terry says, "I am the person I am today because of the drive and determination that they both instilled in me through their example. Both of my parents were safe employees throughout their careers."

Currently, Terry is working as a contractor for the U.S. Congressional Office of Compliance on Capitol Hill in Washington, DC. This agency functions as the "OSHA" for the legislative branch of the federal government, which is exempt from OSHA regulations. In this position, she performs duties as mandated under the Congressional Accountability Act.

These duties include inspection of all legislative branch buildings, conducting requested inspections, researching SH&E issues, writing reports that are included in a biennial report submitted to Congress and writing "Fast Facts" on various safety topics that are posted on the Office of Compliance webpage.

When asked what keeps her in safety, her answer was clear. "I love the SH&E field. There is never a dull moment, things are always changing, and I get to do things that affect the lives of people in a positive way. It has its challenges, but having been in this profession for 21 years, I would not do anything else!"

Terry's enthusiasm shows in her work, and it is how she continues to make a difference on the job and through her volunteer work.

Maximizing Safety & Productivity for a Young Workforce

By Cynthia Roth

It appears the economy might be making some positive strides. Your company might be hiring some young workers to fill in the jobs that have been vacated by retirement, natural attrition or forced layoffs. Does a company have to do anything to keep a younger workforce safe and productive? The answer is yes!

Younger workers may come to the job with:

- Limited experience
- Inadequate training or orientation to job requirements
- No awareness of occupational health and safety standards, regulations, etc.
- Incomplete physical, cognitive or emotional development
- Busy lives, active hectic schedules
- Inappropriate workplace behaviors
- Frequent job changes



Limited coping strategies
No safety or ergonomics training

Managers need to be aware of some areas:

Technology: The young workers of today may be predisposed to musculoskeletal disorders, having been raised in a world with cell phones, computers, the Internet, Google, MySpace, YouTube, text messaging, video games, etc. This has played a key role in shaping every aspect of their lives as well as a predisposition for musculoskeletal injuries.

Training: Training them on the proper interaction and use of computers and components is essential. They feel infallible and have little understanding of cumulative ergonomic musculoskeletal risk factors. You can save your company a lot of workers' compensation claims, lost work time and errors by addressing these issues when they enter as new hires. Upfront training needs to be incorporated as soon as possible. Some suggestions include:

- How to setup a computer workstation
- The importance of good posture while computing
- When to take a break
- Why you need to be responsible for your own health
- Policies and procedures for early reporting of discomfort

Information & Communication: Change your thinking on how to develop and deliver training for the younger employees. They will benefit from web-based training that is cleverly done and appeals to them for all aspects of their safety training needs.

Assistance: Young workers might be able to assist with technology-related projects as they have been exposed to technologies from a very young age. For example, ask them about the company's website and their opinion for upgrading and updating incorporating the newest programs available. How about using social networking sites to help drive business? They are keenly aware of the value of communication through the web.

We all dislike change, but we know that in order to succeed in business, we must keep up with the newest, latest and greatest. Who better to learn from than the youngest employees?

SH&E Generations: The Kelley Family

By Kristin Herman

I am proud to say that I have followed in my father's footsteps. Growing up, I excelled in math and science (just like my dad). As a child, I would always ask my father what he did. His response was that he was a chemical engineer and he worked for BASF in South Brunswick, NJ. He worked with SH&E and had the environmental engineers reporting to him. I never quite understood what a chemical engineer did until I went to college and studied biology.



Ed Kelley and his daughter, Kristin Herman, regularly participate together in ASSE meetings and networking activities.



After I graduated from college, I worked in a laboratory for a French chemical company (down the road from my dad at BASF). After a year, there was a job posting for an SH&E coordinator at my company. I interviewed for the position and got the job with the condition of obtaining my master's degree in occupational safety. I decided to pursue my master's at New Jersey Institute of Technology (NJIT). My father obtained his chemical engineering degree at NJIT (formerly known as Newark College of Engineering), yet another example of my following in his footsteps.

Dinner conversations are always amusing to my mother. My dad and I talk about regulations or incidents that have happened at other facilities and how it impacts our companies or employees. We share presentation templates and programs when we can. We have each other as sounding boards and ask each other's opinions on work-related issues.

I have been an ASSE member since 1999 and have been very active in the New Jersey Chapter (e.g., President 2008-09). When my father took early retirement from BASF, he realized that he needed to find a new job (he was not ready to retire). I encouraged him to join ASSE for its resources and networking opportunities. He has been a member since 2006 and realizes the value of networking with other SH&E professionals. He has used ASSE contacts for responses to technical questions. He now has his own company and works as a consultant for International Flavors and Fragrances in the engineering and safety areas.

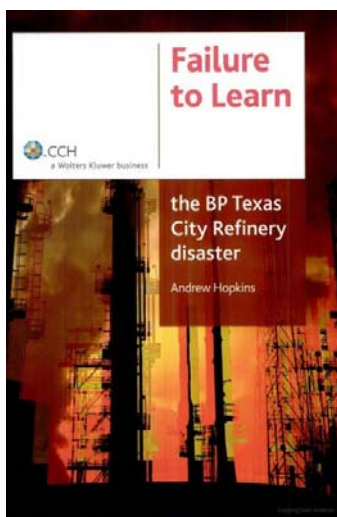
I am proud to go to chapter meetings and to introduce other members to my dad. Not many people can say that they have followed one of their parents' footsteps, and I am proud to say that I have!

Book Review

Failure to Learn: The BP Texas City Refinery Disaster

Reviewed by Kimberly Jackson, CSP, ASSE Gulf Coast Chapter

Many SH&E professionals followed the events of British Petroleum's (BP) Texas City Refinery explosion that occurred on March 23, 2005. As devastating as the event was, there had to be many lesson that could be learned to prevent such an event from recurring. Many within our profession as did myself, spent days rumbling through the Baker Report to understand what happened and why. It was not until after BP's Deep Water Horizon explosion that I was introduced to a book called *Failure to Learn* by Andre Hopkins. *Failure to Learn* seeks to understand why things went so very wrong for the world's second largest petroleum company, BP. It examines BP's culture, failure to learn from previous incidents and leadership that lead to the BP Texas City Refinery explosion.



On March 23, a 17-foot distillation column was overfilled during startup activities at the BP Texas City Refinery. The overflow of hydrocarbon liquid (gasoline) and vapor went into overflow piping and discharged through an atmospheric vent 200 feet away from the distillation tower. It was estimated that about an entire tanker truck escaped through this vent. The ensuing hydrocarbon cloud travelled into a BP office trailer complex where an idling truck sucked the hydrocarbon atmosphere into the engine. The engine backfired causing a spark that ignited the entire hydrocarbon cloud. The resultant explosion caused 15 deaths and over 170 injuries.

November 2010

So what went so wrong and why? The book is filled with various contributing factors, examples and explanations. However, the two that resonated with me, based on my work experience in the oil and gas industry, are described below.

Normalization. This facility's operations were "normalized," meaning that it was blind to the inherent risks involved in their operation. This is the same concept as when a frog is slowly heated in a pot of water. The frog continually normalizes to the temperature increase and has no way of understanding the risk and the ultimate consequence of death. This facility had numerous examples of normalizing itself to its operational risk, thereby closing the gap toward experiencing a catastrophic failure.

Cost Reductions. Cost-cutting at this facility was also a contributing factor to the incident and the company's failure to learn. It did not have the capacity or funds to respond to lessons learned from other areas or even warnings from audit reports. Capacity speaks to the low numbers of staff at management levels with large spans of control, and there was not enough money to fix or install instrumentation and equipment that would increase process safety. "Cost-cutting is fine, but at what point does it become irresponsible?"

Culture

It is easy to assign blame, and BP was no exception. Immediately following the incident, six employees from the operational crews on duty were fired for not following procedures and subsequently, from an internal review, fired a number of supervisory employees. There also existed a culture of "casual compliance." Supervision recognized that employees frequently failed to comply with procedures, and this helped support their blindness to catastrophic risk. Due to a lack of supervisory resources, operators were left very much to themselves, and non-compliance became the norm that again closes the gap toward a catastrophic failure.

Process Safety vs. Employee Health & Safety

Senior leaders' attitude also contributed. There was a goal of "no accidents, no harm to people," but leaders did not communicate process safety performance expectations to its management and site employees. Senior leaders created a culture of low-frequency, high-consequence events since they did not know the difference between process safety and personal safety.

Measure

There was a focus to review and measure personal safety metrics, with very little attention to process safety. In many cases, excellent personal safety metrics were incorrectly correlated to excellent process safety performance. There were no leading indicators that could predict a risk for future incidents, such as loss of containment or overdue inspections. At BP Texas City, loss of containment incidents increased each year, and in 2004, there were over 1,700 overdue inspections for pressure safety valves and equipment. No one had an eye on this type of metric, which was an indication of process safety issues.

As SH&E professionals, we know investigations and analyses contain rich information about the details of an incident. The investigative work following this incident went through the superficial layers to find the underlying themes and to identify organizational failures. This is what leads to long-term sustainable learning. The BP Texas City incident investigation went to this level, and this book will have you evaluating and analyzing your facility/organization with each page turn. In doing so, you are learning and possibly preventing such a catastrophic event from occurring at your facility.



You Go, Girl!

Congratulations to Krista Scarborough, Senior Safety and Health Manager, Walt Disney Parks and Resorts U.S., who received a special award from the National Safety Council (NSC), which recognized “40 Under 40.”

NSC announced the 40 honorees for its Rising Stars of Safety program, recognizing the safety leadership of young safety professionals for 2010. The program aims to meaningfully engage tomorrow’s safety leaders in addressing current and future safety challenges. This year’s honorees were chosen from almost 200 nominations.



“We are pleased to recognize the next generation of safety leaders,” said NSC President and CEO Janet Froetscher. “These leaders of tomorrow have innovative ideas and offer fresh, valuable perspectives. We want to reach out to them and engage them in ongoing dialogue to continue to bring the best ideas to the safety industry.” Honorees were recognized at the opening session of the 2010 NSC Congress & Expo in San Diego, CA on October 4, 2010 among more than 10,000 of their safety peers.

New Fees for ASSE Common Interest Groups

Membership in any of ASSE’s four common interest group (CIGs) now costs \$10 per year. This fee will appear on CIG members’ renewals.

To learn more about ASSE’s CIGs or to join, visit:

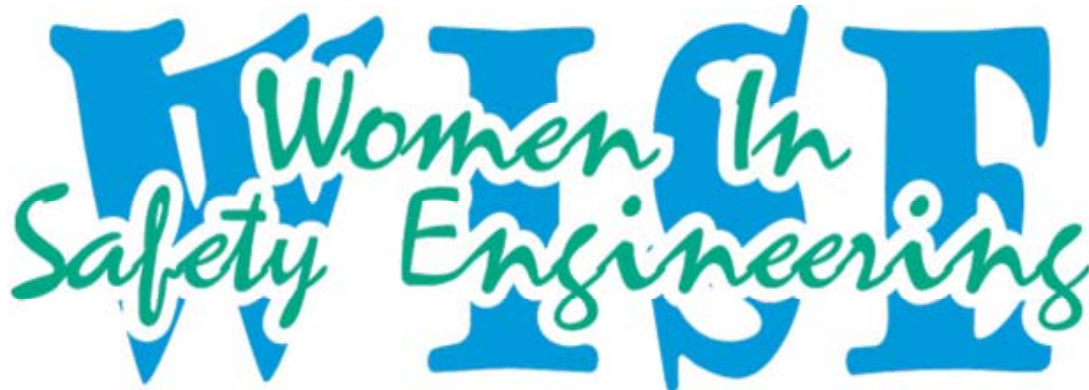
Blacks in Safety Engineering (BISE)
<http://www.asse.org/practicespecialties/bise/index.php>

Safety Professionals & the Latino Workforce (SPALW)
<http://www.asse.org/practicespecialties/spalw/index.php>

Women in Safety Engineering (WISE)
<http://www.asse.org/practicespecialties/wise/index.php>

Young Professionals in SH&E (YP)
<http://www.asse.org/practicespecialties/yp/index.php>





WISE Logo Shirts

Circle choices:

3/4 Sleeve Fitted Dress Shirt

Light blue black white

(Not pictured) Pink Burgundy French Blue

NEW!! Short Sleeve Golf Style Polo **NEW!!**

Black Only Please circle **Mens or Womens**

Small medium large extra large 2 extra large

Name: _____ Address: _____

Email Address for questions: _____

Please Include check made to ASSE/WISE for \$50/shirt, which includes shipping to:
Kelly Bernish 7328 Woodglen Ct. ,Orlando, FL 32835

