What’s New? What’s Hot?

By Jacqueline Bollas Caldwell, Esq.

There are a number of new issues in the world of OSHA, including the following:

- OSHA has a new campaign to prevent heat illness in outdoor workers, as well as a new webpage in connection with the same. OSHA’s sound bite is that during a heat wave, OSHA calls for water, rest and shade.

- OSHA also has a new heat safety tool app that allows workers and supervisors to calculate the heat index for their work site, and, that, based on the heat index, displays a risk level to outdoor workers. Then, with a simple “click,” you can get reminders about protective measures that should be taken at that particular risk level.

- OSHA also has a web page for protecting workers during wildfire response and recovery operations.

- Also heat related, an administrative law judge ruled on June 6, 2012, that OSHA engaged in “improper rule making” when it issued a memo requiring oil and gas drillers to provide flame-resistant clothing to their workers. The ALJ noted that the fire resistant clothing memo constitutes a new standard and could only be implemented after fulfilling the requirements of notice and comment under the Administrative Procedure Act.

- Not fire related, but also hot, OSHA and NIOSH have issued a hazard alert on ensuring workers in hydraulic fracturing operations have appropriate protection from silica exposure, based on exposure to large quantities of silica sand used during hydraulic fracturing.

Should have questions about this article, please contact Jacqueline Bollas Caldwell at: 330-244-2864 or jcaldwell@kwgd.com.

NOTE: This general summary of the law should not be used to solve individual problems since slight changes in the fact situation may require a material variance in the applicable legal advice.
Keeping Your Cool

By: Gary Hootman
EH&S Manager
Koch Knight LLC

As summer begins, we safety professionals turn our attention to the occupational hazard known as heat stress. Heat stress is a very real hazard, accounting for 300 deaths per year and thousands of non-fatal events.

Therefore, we need to ask ourselves: What is heat stress, what are the causes, and how can we avoid it?

Heat stress exists in three levels of increasing severity; heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke.

- **Heat Cramps**—under the stress of physical labor and excessively hot conditions, persons may exhibit pain in the muscles which are used the most. Typically, the first symptoms appear in the abdomen, shoulders, or larger muscles of the legs.

- **Heat Exhaustion**—this typically follows heat cramps if not treated immediately. Symptoms of heat exhaustion include headache, nausea, dizziness and possibly an increased core temperature of 100-101 degrees Fahrenheit.

- **Heat Stroke**—this is a medical emergency with a high mortality rate. A heat stroke victim’s body reaches an internal temperature of up to 106 degrees and loses its ability to cool. Symptoms include seizures, delirium and loss of consciousness.

There is good news: Heat stress is preventable. By following the OSHA recommended strategy of **Water, Rest, Shade** most heat related illness can be avoided. During periods of hot weather and high relative humidity, it is important to drink at least 6 to 8 ounces of water every 15 to 20 minutes while performing physically demanding tasks. Also, break periods should be taken in shaded or air conditioned areas, to help decrease the risk of heat related illness.

There are many training resources available at www.osha.gov including PowerPoint slides, posters and a new smart phone application. Whether you use these resources, or other materials, please take some time to educate your work force about the prevention of heat related illnesses.

Upcoming Program August 9, 2012

**Topic:** "Hazards of Combustible Dust"
**Speaker:** Tom Kling, Sales Engineer,
Explosion Protection
Corrosion Fluid Products, Corp.

Mark Your Calendars

**July 15** - IMPORTANT REMINDER! The first half 2012 Semi-Annual Reports are due to Connie Cerny at SCSC.

**August 22** - “Cranes and Slings, Proper Lifting Techniques” Safe Crane Operation Seminar - McCall’s Restaurant and Banquet Center.
Fee—register www.starkcountysafetycouncil.org

**Sept. 11** - Self Defense Seminar - Details to follow.

**ROBIN’S CORNER**

Q: I have an unguarded floor opening and am not sure how to guard it.

A: You will need to provide a cover, grating, or standard guard-railing. Standard guard-railing measures 42 inches high for the top rail (and withstand 200 pounds of outward force), 21 inches for the mid-rail (and withstand 150 pounds of outward force), and 4 inches high for the toe board. The railing can be made of wooden 2 X 4’s, provided they can withstand 200 pounds of horizontal pressure; otherwise, round metal tube railing is recommended.

1. **Semi-Annual Reports** are required to maintain your membership with the SCSC. Reports are due July 15th and Janu ary 15th each year.

2. **Don’t forget to sign-in.** If you do not sign the “sign-in sheet” your company will not receive credit for attending. This could hurt your company’s chances of receiving the BWC’s discount.

3. **NOTE:** July 1st, 2012 begins a new 12 month period for the BWC’s rebate program. If your company is eligible, you must attend a minimum of 10 events, with your company’s CEO or a senior level manager attending one of these 10, and submit two semi-annual reports. See BWC website for complete rebate details.