

Upcoming Events

- November 12-13
ADOSH Yuma
Summit Yuma
Conference Center
- December 2
Prescott Valley
Chamber Safety
Seminar—Library



Inside this issue:

Message from ADOSH: What Can Be Done About Workplace Violence?	1
Hot Topic! OSHA's New Recordkeeping Rules: What You Need to Know For 2015	2 & 3
Regular Features	4
• <i>A Thousand Words</i>	
• <i>Accidents Investigated by ADOSH</i>	
• <i>In-Box: Human Breast Milk</i>	
Trainer's Corner : GHS Webpage, and CPWR Assessment Tool: Strengthening Jobsite Safety Climate	5
Fall Protection in Construction Training Program	6
Training Calendar <i>October—December 2014</i>	7-8
Save the Date for Safety— <i>Yuma Safety Summit</i>	9
What Can Be Done About Workplace Violence? <i>Continued</i>	10
ADOSH Out and About	11
SHARP and VPP News	12
EBOLA Resources	13

ADOSH Advocate

Honoring our Veterans this November 11th

What Can Be Done About Workplace Violence? OSHA, BLS & FBI

Many people are surprised when they learn that the second leading cause of fatalities in the workplace is violence; following only motor vehicle accidents. In 2013 violence accounted for 1 out of every 6 workplace fatalities while transportation accounted for 2 out of every 5 work related fatalities.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) the preliminary data for 2013 shows that 753 workers were killed as a result of violence and other injuries by persons or animals, including 397 homicides and 270 suicides. The work-related suicide total for 2013 was 8 percent higher than the 2012 total.

Shootings were the most frequent manner of death in both homicides (80%) and suicides (47%). Of the 302 fatal work injuries involving female workers, 22% involved homicides, compared to 8% percent for men. The 2013 preliminary statistics are now available on-line at www.bls.gov

Some 2 million American workers are victims of workplace violence each year. Workplace violence can strike anywhere, and no one is immune. Some workers, however, are at increased risk. Among them are workers who exchange money with the public; deliver passengers, goods, or services; or work alone or in small groups, during late night or early morning hours, in high-crime areas, or in community settings and homes where they have extensive contact with the public. This group includes health-care and social service workers such as visiting nurses, psychiatric evaluators, and probation officers; community workers such as gas and water utility employees, phone and cable TV installers, and letter carriers; retail workers; and taxi drivers.

What can be done to protect workers from violence? We have some recommendations:

- The best protection employers can offer is to establish a zero-

tolerance policy toward workplace violence against or by their employees.

- The employer should establish a workplace violence prevention program or incorporate the information into an existing accident prevention program, employee handbook, or manual of standard operating procedures. It is critical to ensure that all employees know the policy and understand that all claims of workplace violence will be investigated and remedied promptly.
- In addition, employers can offer additional protections such as the following: Provide safety education for employees so they know what conduct is not acceptable, what to do if they witness or are subjected to workplace violence, and how to protect themselves.



Continued on page 9

Changes to OSHA's Recordkeeping Rules:

OSHA's updated recordkeeping rule expands the list of severe injuries that employers must report to OSHA.

As of January 1, 2015, all employers must report

1. All work-related fatalities within 8 hours.
2. All work-related inpatient hospitalizations, all amputations and all losses of an eye within 24 hours.

You can report to OSHA by

1. Calling OSHA's free and confidential number at 1-800-321-OSHA (6742).
2. Calling your closest Area Office during normal business hours.
3. Using the new [online form](#) that will soon be available.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration's revised recordkeeping rule includes two key changes:

First, the rule updates the list of industries that are exempt from the requirement to routinely keep OSHA injury and illness records, due to relatively low occupational injury and illness rates. The previous list of industries was based on the old Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and injury and illness data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) from 1996, 1997, and 1998. The new list of industries that are exempt from routinely keeping OSHA injury and illness records is based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and injury and illness data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) from 2007, 2008, and 2009. Note: The new rule retains the exemption for any employer with ten or fewer employees, regardless of their industry classification, from the requirement to routinely keep records.

Second, the rule expands the list of severe work-related injuries that all covered employ-

ers **must report** to OSHA. The revised rule retains the current requirement to report all work-related fatalities within 8 hours and adds the requirement to report all work-related inpatient hospitalizations, amputations and loss of an eye within 24 hours to OSHA.

- All work-related losses of an eye

Employers must report work-related fatalities within **8 hours of finding out about it**.

For any in-patient hospitalization, amputa-



The final rule will allow OSHA to focus its efforts more effectively to prevent fatalities and serious work-related injuries and illnesses. The final rule will also improve access by employers, employees, researchers and the public to information about workplace safety and health and increase their ability to identify and abate serious hazards.

Previously, employers had to report the following events to OSHA:

- All work-related fatalities
- All work-related hospitalizations of three or more employees

Now, employers have to report the following events to OSHA:

- All work-related fatalities
- All work-related in-patient hospitalizations of one or more employees
- All work-related amputations

tion, or eye loss **employers must report the incident within 24 hours of learning about it**.

Only fatalities occurring within 30 days of the work-related incident must be reported to OSHA. Further, for an inpatient hospitalization, amputation or loss of an eye, then incidents must be reported to OSHA only if they occur within 24 hours of the work-related incident.

All employers under OSHA jurisdiction must report these incidents to OSHA, even employers who are exempt from routinely keeping OSHA records due to company size or industry.

For any fatality that occurs within 30 days of a work-related incident, employers must report the event within 8 hours of finding out about it.

For any in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or eye loss that occurs within 24 hours of a work-related incident, employers must

report the event within 24 hours of learning about it.

Employers reporting a fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation or loss of an eye to OSHA must report the following information:

- Establishment name
- Location of the work-related incident
- Time of the work-related incident
- Type of reportable event (i.e., fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation or loss of an eye)
- Number of employees who suffered the event
- Names of the employees who suffered the event
- Contact person and his or her phone number
- Brief description of the work-related incident

Employers **do not** have to report an event if it:

- Resulted from a motor vehicle accident on a public street or highway, except in a construction work zone; employers must report the event if it happened in a construction work zone.
- Occurred on a commercial or public transportation system (airplane, subway, bus, ferry, street car, light rail, train).
- Occurred more than 30 days after the work-related incident in the case of a fatality or more than 24 hours after the work-related incident in the case of an in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye.

Employers do not have to report an in-patient hospitalization if it was for diagnostic testing or observation only. An in-patient hospitalization is defined as a formal admission to the in-patient service of a hospital or clinic for care or treatment.

Employers do have to report an in-patient hospitalization due to a heart attack, if the heart attack resulted from a work-related incident.

"OSHA will now receive crucial reports of fatalities and severe work-related injuries and illnesses that will significantly enhance the agency's ability to target our resources to save lives and prevent further injury and illness. This new data will enable the agency to identify the workplaces where workers are at the greatest risk and target our compliance assistance and enforcement resources accordingly."

— *Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, Dr. David Michaels*

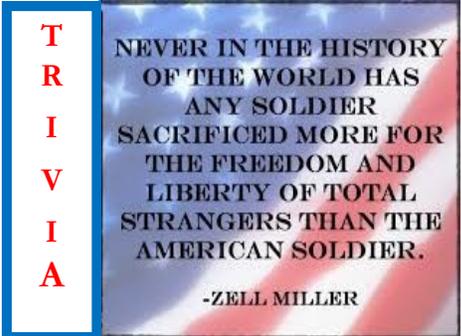
ADOSH will be conducting Recordkeeping Training throughout December the next quarter to help employers understand the new rules and to assist employers in completing their OSHA 300A Form for posting in February. To get the most out of our Recordkeeping Training, bring OSHA 300 and 300A Forms, and the accompanying 101 (301 Federal Form) to work with during the workshop portion of the training. We will offer Recordkeeping and Report Basics and Recordkeeping Forms Workshops. Each class is approximately 3 hours in length and we strongly recommend that you take the Basics course before coming to the Workshop.

OSHA 300 A Injury and Illness Summaries must be posted from February 1 through April 30 each year, for the previous year's injuries and illnesses.

The workshop will help you to fill out the forms, determine your NAICS code, and compare your company's own DART Rate (Days Away/Restricted/Transferred) to your industry's BLS statistics.

The OSHA law prohibits employers from retaliating or discriminating against a worker for reporting an injury or illness.

OSHA Recordkeeping can be an effective tool to track trends in injuries and illnesses and help you target your company's problem areas for correction.



1. Veterans are people who served in the military (U.S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard) in times of war or peace.
2. In the United States, Veteran's Day is celebrated on November 11th every year.
3. Veteran's Day, which pays tribute to all veterans, living or dead, differs from Memorial Day during which we pay tribute to those who lost their lives in combat.
4. There are currently 1.8 million female veterans in the United States.
5. Britain, France, Australia, and Canada also commemorate the veterans of World War I and II on or near November 11th.
6. 5 states are home to more than 1 million veterans: California (2.1 million), Florida (1.7 million), Texas (1.7 million), New York (1 million), and Pennsylvania (1 million).
7. The unemployment rate of veterans is 3 percent higher than the rest of the population.
8. In 2011 there were 43,942 veterans who served during World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam era.
9. One third of the adult homeless population is veterans, and 70 percent of these suffer from substance abuse.
10. More than 9 million veterans are over the age of 65.

Saw Safety in ...A Thousand Words



Accidents and Fatalities Investigated by ADOSH

April-June 2014

6/21/2014 A 22 year old laborer was assisting a forklift operator move a stack of granite slabs, each weighing 500-700 lbs, when the forklift accidentally pushed the stack of slabs on top of him causing fatal crushing injuries.

06/11/2014: A 62 year old roofer was removing tar paper and nails from the roof-top of a single story home when he fell off the roof and landed on the concrete floor nine feet below receiving fatal injuries.

05/01/2014: A 52 year old tow truck driver was working to upright a trailer that had flipped over on the road. The trailer shifted, and the driver was crushed between the trailer and the tow truck and received fatal injuries.

04/22/2014 : A plant operator was transferring off-spec diesel fuel from a horizontal storage tank into a tanker trailer while using a 212 cc gasoline powered full "trash" pump. After about 30 minutes the truck driver who was sitting in his truck noticed fluid gushing from the pump. The truck driver exited his truck and noticed the plant operator trying to re-attach the transfer line back onto the pump coupler fitting. The truck driver went to shut off the pump motor and the diesel fuel caught on fire. The truck driver was burned over 15% of his body (right arm, torso and right leg) while the plant operator was severely burned over 50% of his body. A third truck driver who rescued the plant operator was treated for smoke inhalation and was released from the hospital.

In-Box

Q: We have a number of nursing mothers who pump and store their milk in our refrigerator at work. Do we need to have a biohazard label on the refrigerator and should the milk be labeled as a biohazard? Is a separate refrigerator required?

A: Breast milk is not included in the standard's definition of "other potentially infectious materials". Therefore contact with breast milk does not constitute occupational

exposure, as defined by the standard. This determination was based on the Centers for Disease Control's findings that human breast milk has not been implicated in the transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or the hepatitis B virus (HBV) to workers although it has been implicated in perinatal transmission of HIV and the hepatitis surface antigen has been found in the milk of mothers infected with HBV. For this reason, gloves should be worn by health-care workers in situations where exposures to breast milk might be frequent, for example,

in milk banking.

For additional information regarding Universal Precautions as they apply to breast milk in the transmission of HIV and Hepatitis B infections, visit the following resources:

Perspectives in Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Update: [MMWR](#) June 24, 1988, 37(24):377-388.

CDC. Recommendations for prevention of HIV transmission in health-care settings. [MMWR](#) 1987, 36 (supplement no. 2S):1-18S.health-care settings. [MMWR](#) 1987, 36 (supplement no. 2S):1-18S.

Employees should discuss options for storing their breast milk with their supervisors. Most women are more comfortable keeping their milk in a safer, more private place than a public shared refrigerator. Occasionally, colleagues may not be comfortable with milk being stored in a shared refrigerator. Employers should respect the needs of all employees. Breast milk should always be labeled with the employee's name and the date it was collected."

http://www.businessgrouphealth.org/toolkits/et_breastfeeding.cfm



Trainer's Corner: GHS Help On Line

Some trainers are still struggling to get all their employees trained regarding the new Globally Harmonized System of communicating hazardous substances to their employees. To help employers in this endeavor, Assistant Director Jessie Atencio and ADOSH Officer Javier DeEchavarri have developed a website with training aids and a webinar that you can listen to. Additionally, links to OSHA training aids are posted right on the website for employees to download.

A reminder though that this training is for awareness information and does not meet all the requirements for employee training under the new OSHA Standard. Employees must receive training that is specific to their work and exposures. To complete this training, employees must be introduced to the company's Hazard Communication Program including the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for the material they are using.

PPE recommended on the SDS should be discussed and employees should know how to protect themselves from the material and what first aid is available to them in the event of an exposure. This information is specific to each business and therefore we are limited in what we can provide that is universally pertinent. Access the website at: <https://sites.google.com/asu.edu/ghs/regulations-and/training-materials-english>
Remember to document all employee training!

My next tip concerns a new guidance workbook from CPWR and NIOSH, titled "Strengthening Jobsite Safety Climate," that I am really excited about. The first worksheet helps the employer self-assess by describing the actions taken by the company indicating different stages of management commitment from "uninformed" all the way through "exemplary." Further, the guidance provides ideas for developing management commitment and for moving your safety climate through the stages to accomplish exemplary status. When it is hard to visualize the next step it can be challenging to communicate the goal you are working toward. Check this out! I can't wait to use it in my next Safety Management training.

Globally Harmonized System Awareness

What is GHS?

- FACs
- Federal Implementation
- Noticed Changes

GHS Training

- Training Materials (English)
- Training Materials (Español)

Reference Materials

- Regulation and Criteria
- Training Events
- Scottsdale
- Tempe
- Tucson

GHS Training >
Training Materials (English)

ADOSH Lecture - Jessie Atencio

ADOSH
Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health Administration
800 W. Washington Street,
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Consultation: 602-542-1769

ADOSH
Protection of life, health, safety and welfare of Arizona's most valuable assets.

About Jessie Atencio

The easiest way to complete the awareness portion of your training program is to arrange for everyone in your workplace to watch the GHS Web Lecture above. However, if you wish to give this lecture yourself, you can download helpful documents at the bottom of this page.

Download the **PowerPoint Presentation** to use during your GHS Awareness Training. For your convenience, this file can also be downloaded in PDF format. Every employee in your workforce should know the information contained in these slides. Have employees sign and date an attendance form for proof of GHS Awareness Training. An example of this form can be downloaded from the links below. If available, trainers should use official forms and procedures for their company or organization.

Print and hand out these quick cards for reference as a part of GHS Awareness training. The PDF version can be downloaded from the links below. For Spanish click here: [Descargar en Espanol](#).

You can order these Quick Cards and other OSHA publications for FREE at <http://www.osha.gov/pls/publications/publication.html>

Freedom of Information Act | Document # 18 April, 2013

Subpages (3): [Disclaimer](#) [Jessie Atencio](#) [Yuma County](#)

P	707_Global Harmonization - Regulatory Implementation.pptx (920K)	Gleem Ingle, Jul 5, 2013, 9:38 PM	v.1	↓
A	728_728_Updated_What_NOT_to_do_to_convert_to_GHS.pdf (3050K)	Gleem Ingle, Jul 5, 2013, 9:38 PM	v.1	↓
A	GHS Training Slides.pdf (5838K)	Gleem Ingle, Feb 10, 2013, 3:42 PM	v.1	↓
P	GHS Training Slides.ppt (2842K)	Gleem Ingle, Feb 10, 2013, 3:39 PM	v.1	↓
W	OSHA QuickCards.docx (1239K)	Gleem Ingle, Feb 15, 2013, 2:30 PM	v.1	↓
W	Sample Scheduling and Attendance Form.docx (14K)	Gleem Ingle, Feb 1, 2013, 11:27 PM	v.4	↓

Comments
You do not have permission to add comments.

From the eLCOSH website: This CPWR booklet is designed to help management, safety professionals, and hourly craft workers learn more about important leading safety indicators and ideas for strengthening jobsite safety climate. The booklet includes a worksheet for each of the following indicators:

1. Demonstrating management commitment
2. Aligning and integrating safety as a value
3. Ensuring accountability at all levels
4. Improving site safety leadership
5. Empowering and involving workers
6. Improving communication
7. Training at all levels
8. Encouraging owner/client involvement

If you would like one or more printed copies of the workbook please email Sherri Wilson at swilson@cpwr.com with your request and shipping address. The books are free.

Even though the workbook has been created for the construction industry, it is principle and value-based so it is applicable to just about all industries.

Over 80 safety professionals worked on this project with the stated goal of bridging the gap between research and practice. I think you'll like it.

See you in class!

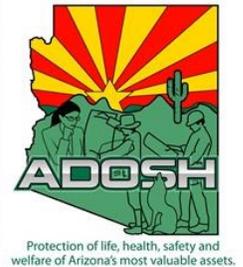


THE ARIZONA DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Back to Basics

Classes and Webinars on 29CFR 1926 Subpart M Fall Protection in Construction

Regular Schedule starts
December 2014 thru
September 2015
Check ezregister.com for
October schedule



Classes: First and Third Thursday* 9:00 AM —12:00 PM

Industrial Commission of Arizona Auditorium

800 W Washington St Phoenix, AZ 85007

Webinars: Third Wednesday* at 10:00 AM—12:00 PM

Training resources will be distributed (or mailed for webinar attendees) to help you train your own employees about fall protection in Commercial and Residential Construction!

* Check with ezregister as some dates are changed to accommodate holidays or venues.

Enroll at <https://ezregister.com/promoters/1607>



ADOSH Education and Training Calendar Oct-Dec 2014

Registration for each class begins 30 days prior to the date of the class. Most classes are free of charge but are subject to change or cancellation with out notice. Some classes or seminars listed are not exclusively sponsored by ADOSH and may carry a nominal fee to cover the costs of course materials, space or equipment rental, etc. **NOTE: The phone number or web address listed for each class is the number that participants need to call for class questions and are not direct numbers to the ADOSH trainer. Please register on-line at www.ezregister.com/promoters/1607 Registration Problems? Call 602-542-1769**

October 2014 On-line Registration Required

10/9/2014	8:00 - 12:00	Fall Protection Class and Demonstration (ABA)	800 W Washington St	Phoenix	Mandeville	602-542-1769	ADOSH
10/10/2014	10:00 - 12:00	Machine Guarding (Webinar)	Webinar Only	Tucson	Coleman	520-628-5478	S. Sinohui
10/14/2014	9:00 - 12:00	Bloodborne Pathogens	2675 E Broadway Blvd	Tucson	Ornelas	520-628-5478	S. Sinohui
10/16/2014	9:00 - 12:00	Fire and Flammable Liquid Safety	2675 E Broadway Blvd	Tucson	Ornelas	520-628-5478	S. Sinohui
10/21/2014	8:00 - 12:00	Excavation Safety	199 S. 6th St (Public Safety Bldg)	Cottonwood	Mandeville	602-542-1769	ADOSH
10/21/2014	1:00 - 4:30	Permit Required Confined Spaces	199 S. 6th St (Public Safety Bldg)	Cottonwood	Mandeville	602-542-1769	ADOSH
10/22/2014	9:00 - 12:00	Electrical Safety Awareness	2675 E Broadway Blvd	Tucson	Coleman	520-628-5478	S. Sinohui
10/22/2014	9:00—12:00	Fall Protection in Construction	800 W Washington St	Phoenix	Mandeville	602-542-1769	ADOSH
10/23/2014	8:00 - 12:00	Forklift Train the Trainer	3030 N 3rd St (Copperpoint)	Phoenix	Mandeville	602-542-1769	ADOSH
10/23/2014	10:00 - 12:00	Lockout/Tagout (Webinar)	Webinar Only	Tucson	Coleman	520-628-5478	ADOSH
10/23/2014	9:00 - 12:00	Scaffold Safety Awareness	2675 E Broadway Blvd	Tucson	Ornelas	520-628-5478	S Sinohui
10/24/2014	10:00—12:00	Fall Protection in Construction (W)	Webinar Only	Phoenix	Mandeville	602-542-1769	ADOSH
10/28/2014	9:00—12:00	Fall Protection in Construction	800 W Washington St	Phoenix	Mandeville	602-542-1769	ADOSH
10/31/2014	8:00 - 11:00	Fall Protection in Construction	2675 E Broadway Blvd	Tucson	Atencio	520-628-5478	S. Sinohui

November 2014 On-line Registration Required

11/7/2014	10:00 - 12:00	Medical Office Safety #2 Violence Prevention (Webinar)	Webinar Only	Phoenix	Mandeville	602-542-1769	ADOSH
11/12/2014	10:00 - 4:00	YUMA REGIONAL SAFETY SUMMIT	Yuma Convention Center	Yuma	ADOSH Staff	520-628-5478	S. Sinohui
11/13/2014	8:00 - 4:00	YUMA REGIONAL SAFETY SUMMIT	Yuma Convention Center	Yuma	ADOSH Staff	520-628-5478	S. Sinohui
11/18/2014	10:00 - 12:00	Fall Protection (Webinar)	Webinar Only	Tucson	Coleman	520-628-5478	S. Sinohui
11/19/2014	9:00 - 12:00	Hand and Power Tool Safety	2675 Broadway Blvd	Tucson	Ornelas	520-628-5478	S. Sinohui
11/20/2014	8:00 - 12:00	Forklift Train the Trainer	2675 Broadway Blvd	Tucson	Garton	520-628-5478	S. Sinohui
11/25/2014	9:00 - 12:00	Recordkeeping Requirements	2675 Broadway Blvd	Tucson	Ornelas	520-628-5478	S. Sinohui

Recordkeeping Requirements Class: This course is designed for the new OSHA Recordkeeper or a Recordkeeper who needs refreshing. The new OSHA Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements will be included during this instruction.

The Recordkeeping Workshop is a hands- on workshop with YOUR records. Bring YOUR Company's:

- >Report(s) of Injury (OSHA 101 or 301), 300 Log, and 300A Form;
- >The average number of employees, (including part-time or seasonal workers);
- >And the total hours those employees worked during 2014 .

Even if your 300 and 300 A are blank, bring them and we will take you from start to finish; calculate your DART Rate and compare your company to the National BLS Rates. Don't have the blank logs? We do! So bring your injury reports & the data listed above. Let's git 'er done!



December 2014 On-line Registration Required

12/2/2014	9:00 - 10:30	OSHA Requirements for Temporary Workers	Prescott Valley Library	Prescott Valley	Mandeville	602-542-1769	ADOSH
12/3/2014	9:00 - 12:00	Ladder and Stairway Safety	2675 E Broadway Blvd	Tucson	Ornelas	520-628-5478	S. Sinohui
12/4/2014	9:00 - 12:00	Accident Investigation	800 W Washington St	Phoenix	Mandeville	602-542-1769	ADOSH
12/4/2014	10:00 - 12:00	OSHA Requirements for Temporary Workers (W)	Webinar Only	Tucson	Coleman	520-628-5478	S. Sinohui
12/4/2014	1:00—4:00	Fall Protection in Construction Phoenix and Tucson	ICA Bldg Phx and Tucson	Phx/Tucson	Mandeville/ Atencio	602-542-1769	ADOSH
12/5/2014	9:00—12:00	OSHA Recordkeeping Requirements (OSHA 300)	Public Safety Bldg 199 S 6th St	Cottonwood	Mandeville	602-542-1769	ADOSH
12/5/2014	1:00—4:00	OSHA Recordkeeping Workshop (OSHA 300A)	Public Safety Bldg 199 S 6th St	Cottonwood	Mandeville	602-542-1769	ADOSH
12/10/2014	9:00 - 12:00	Bloodborne Pathogens & Pandemic Flu Update	800 W Washington St	Phoenix	Mandeville	602-542-1769	ADOSH
12/9/2014	9:00 - 12:00	Bloodborne Pathogens (Spanish)	2675 E Broadway Blvd	Tucson	Ornelas	520-628-5478	S. Sinohui
12/10/2014	9:00 - 12:00	Safety in Agriculture	2675 E Broadway Blvd	Tucson	Coleman	520-628-5478	S. Sinohui
12/11/2014	9:00 - 12:00	GHS/Hazard Communication	2675 E Broadway Blvd	Tucson	Ornelas	520-628-5478	S. Sinohui
12/12/2014	9:00 - 12:00	OSHA Recordkeeping Requirements (300)	800 W Washington St	Phoenix	Mandeville	602-542-1769	ADOSH
12/16/2014	9:00 - 12:00	OSHA Recordkeeping Workshop (300A) (2nd Floor)	800 W Washington St	Phoenix	Mandeville	602-542-1769	ADOSH
12/16/2014	9:00 - 12:00	OSHA Recordkeeping Requirements	2675 E Broadway Blvd	Tucson	Ornelas	520-628-5478	S. Sinohui
12/17/2014	9:00 - 12:00	Hand and Power Tool Safety (Spanish)	2675 E Broadway Blvd	Tucson	Ornelas	520-628-5478	S. Sinohui
12/17/2014	10:00—12:00	Fall Protection in Construction (Webinar)	Webinar Only	Phoenix	Mandeville	602-542-1769	ADOSH
12/18/2014	9:00—12:00	Fall Protection in Construction - Phoenix and Tucson	ICA Bldg Phx and Tucson	Phoenix	Mandeville/	602-542-1769	ADOSH

Register online at www.ezregister.com/promoters/1607

NOTES: EZRegister Instructions: Just type in www.ezregister.com/promoters/1607 in your URL address bar and enter. All of ADOSH's classes will be listed and you can click on the class you want to attend. Fill in the form and save it to your calendar! Simple and time-saving. If there are any changes we will let you know. Webinars are scheduled and when you sign up for the class, a return email will include materials for the class and log-on information. Please register early for training classes and leave contact information. Some classrooms may be limited in size and will require us to limit enrollment. If there are not enough enrolled for the class (10 or more) or if there is an unexpected emergency or illness, the class may be cancelled. While ADOSH tries to contact each student in the event of a cancellation, we encourage you to call the day before the class to confirm that the class will still be held as scheduled. **Call the number listed on the roster.**

Finally, please be courteous during cold and flu seasons and do not attend the class if you are suffering symptoms of illness. Viruses are highly contagious and we want to keep all students and instructors healthy during all times of the year. *See you in class!*

This 2009 photograph captured a sneeze in progress, revealing the plume of salivary droplets as they are expelled in a large cone-shaped array from this man's open mouth, thereby, dramatically illustrating the reason one needs to cover his/her mouth when coughing, or sneezing, in order to protect others from germ exposure. (CDC)

How Germs Spread? Illnesses like the flu (influenza) and colds are caused by viruses that infect the nose, throat, and lungs. The flu and colds usually spread from person to person when an infected person coughs or sneezes. How do we help stop the spread of germs? Take care to:

- Cover your mouth and nose when you sneeze or cough
- Clean your hands often
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth
- Stay home when you are sick and check with a health care provider when needed
- Practice other good health habits.

See <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/freeresources/index.htm> for free training aids re:FLU



The Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health

Yuma Regional Safety Summit November 12 & 13, 2014



ADOSH invites YOU to attend the 2014 Yuma Safety Summit at the
Yuma Civic Center— 1440 W Desert Hills Dr, Yuma, AZ 85365
 Wed. 11/12/14 10:00 —4:00 Thurs 11/13/14 8:00 —4:00

SAFETY AND HEALTH FOCUS

- Lockout Tagout
- Hand and Power Tools Safety
- Hazard Communication
- Electrical Safety Awareness
- Machine Guarding
- Excavation Safety Awareness
- Asbestos Safety
- Confined Spaces
- Fall Protection
- Forklift Operator Safety Awareness

OSHA FOCUS

- ADOSH Accident Investigations
- Before & After OSHA Visits
- Safety & Health Mgt for Safety Pros



AGRICULTURE FOCUS:

- Ergonomics for Agriculture
- Field Chemical Safety Awareness
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Respiratory Protection
- Agriculture Safety Regulations

SERVICES FOCUS

- Office Safety
- Nursing & Home Healthcare Hazards
- Bloodborne Pathogens
- Emergency Action Planning
- Hazard Communication / GHS
- General Safety Awareness
- Workplace Violence Prevention
- ...Vendors and much more!

Register for the Summit after
 September 20th at
www.ezregister.com/promoters/1607

See you there!



What Can Be Done About Workplace Violence (continued)

- Secure the workplace. Where appropriate to the business, install video surveillance, extra lighting, and alarm systems and minimize access by outsiders through identification badges, electronic keys, and guards.
- Provide drop safes to limit the amount of cash on hand. Keep a minimal amount of cash in registers during evenings and late-night hours.
- Equip field staff with cellular phones and hand-held alarms or noise devices, and require them to prepare a daily work plan and keep a contact person informed of their location throughout the day. Keep employer provided vehicles properly maintained.
- Instruct employees not to enter any location where they feel unsafe. Introduce a “buddy system” or provide an escort service or police assistance in potentially dangerous situations or at night.
- Develop policies and procedures covering visits by home health-care providers. Address the conduct of home visits, the presence of others in the home during visits, and the worker’s right to refuse to provide services in a clearly hazardous situation.

Nothing can guarantee that an employee will not become a victim of workplace violence. These steps, however, can help reduce the odds:

- Learn how to recognize, avoid, or diffuse potentially violent situations by attending personal safety training programs .
- Patterns of Behavior can help predict potential violent situations: *Behaviors of concern can help workers recognize potential problems with fellow employees. If a coworker begins acting differently, determining the frequency, duration, and intensity of the new, and possibly troubling, behavior can prove helpful. Specific behaviors of concern that should increase vigilance for coworkers and supervisors include sadness, depression, threats, menacing or erratic behavior, aggressive outbursts, references to weaponry, verbal abuse, inability to handle criticism, hypersensitivity to perceived slights, and offensive commentary or jokes referring to violence. These behaviors—when observed*

in clusters and coupled with diminished work performance (as manifested by increased tardiness or absences, poor coworker relations, and decreased productivity)—may suggest a heightened violence potential. It must be pointed out, however, that no single behavior is more suggestive of violence than another. All actions have to be judged in the proper context and in totality to determine the potential for violence. (FBI http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/law-enforcement-bulletin/january2011/workplace_violence_prevention)

- Alert supervisors to any concerns about safety or security and report all incidents immediately in writing.
- Avoid traveling alone into unfamiliar locations or situations whenever possible.
- Carry only minimal money and required identification into community settings.

What should employers do following an incident of workplace violence?

- Encourage employees to report and log all incidents and threats of workplace violence.
- Provide prompt medical evaluation and treatment after the incident.
- Report violent incidents to the local police promptly.
- Inform victims of their legal right to prosecute perpetrators.
- Discuss the circumstances of the incident with staff members.
- Encourage employees to share information about ways to avoid similar situations in the future.
- Offer stress debriefing sessions and posttraumatic counseling services to help workers recover from a violent incident.
- Investigate all violent incidents and threats, monitor trends in violent incidents by type or circumstance, and institute corrective actions.
- Discuss changes in the program during regular employee meetings.

What protections does OSHA offer?

The Occupational Safety and Health Act’s (OSH Act) General Duty Clause requires employers to provide a safe and healthful workplace for all workers covered by the OSH Act. Employers who do not take reasonable steps to prevent or abate a recognized violence hazard in the workplace can be cited. Failure to implement suggestions in this article however, is not in itself a violation of the General Duty Clause. More guidance on preventing workplace violence is available on www.osha.gov .

The FBI’s Workplace Violence Prevention Bulletin includes advise for “Surviving” active shooter and hostage situations, pointing out that the situations are very different and require different responses to optimize survival.. A careful reading of the document can help employers plan for evacuation and appropriate employee response to these intense incidents.

Workplace violence is a prevalent and complex problem. While certain high-profile, catastrophic incidents have drawn the attention of the media and the public, numerous events go unreported.

Workers should learn about workplace violence, recognize the behaviors of concern, and remember that awareness + action = prevention.

If an incident does occur, they should be able to distinguish a hostage taker from an active shooter so that they can determine how to behave to increase their chances of survival.

Research has shown that many of these situations are over in minutes and law enforcement may not arrive in time. As a result, employees have to become stakeholders in their own safety and security and develop a survival mind-set comprised of awareness, preparation, and rehearsal. Vigorous prevention programs, timely intervention, and appropriate responses by organizations and their employees will contribute significantly to a safe and secure work environment. (FBI http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/law-enforcement-bulletin/january2011/workplace_violence_prevention)

Will we be able to predict all possibilities for violence in the workplace? Most likely not, but we can eliminate identified areas of vulnerability and become more adept at identifying problematic behavior patterns.



ADOSH Out and About: AHCA and Flagstaff Safety Summit



ADOSH participated in 2014 American Health Care Association (AHCA) Annual Conference and Trade Show. The Conference was held at the Talking Stick Resort, Scottsdale, AZ, on August 19-21, 2014. More than 400 members and 100 vendors participated in this popular event. ADOSH Consultation, Education and Training Supervisor Babak Emami discusses ADOSH Consultation Services available to all Arizona employers and employees with a Conference attendee.

Are you holding an event and would like ADOSH to be represented there?

Contact Babak Emami at 602-542-1634 or Babak.emami@azdosh.gov and let us know! We have safety literature, training aids, written program templates, and many employer safety program aids. We just need an invitation!



The Flagstaff Safety Summit at the lovely Sinagua Middle School was well attended and vendors were generous with giveaways.

R) ADOSH Consultation Staff man the booth

L) A birds-eye view of the Summit vendor area.



Keynote Speaker John-Michael Keyes addressed audience about Standard Response Protocols for Emergency Situations. A dynamic speaker who speaks from the heart about active shooters and violence in public places. Below R) Attendees visit vendors during the break and view the latest in safety products & services.



VPP and SHARP News

Congratulations to: Scottsdale Eye Surgery Center, P.C. a private outpatient surgical center that provides comprehensive ambulatory ophthalmic surgery services, including laser treatment; Tube Service Company who provides tubular product distribution and laser tube processing services throughout the Western United States; and JM Eagle Kingman, Ariz. where the plant specializes in manufacturing 4-inch to 63-inch high-performance high-density polyethylene (HDPE) water pressure pipe. All received SHARP Recertification as a recognition to their unwavering commitment to provide and maintain a safe workplace.



SCOTTSDALE EYE SURGERY CENTER, P.C.
SHARP Recertification



TUBE SERVICES Phoenix, AZ - SHARP Recertification



JM EAGLE Kingman AZ - SHARP Recertification



"Individual commitment to a group effort - that is what makes a team work, a company work, a society work, a civilization work."



Vince Lombardi

Are you wondering if your company has what it takes to qualify for SHARP or VPP Status? Consultation Supervisor Babak Emami can advise all interested companies wanting to know what they need to do to get ready for SHARP or VPP. If you are your company's lone Safety Officer or you have an organized safety committee, schedule a VPP planning meeting with Babak Emami and ask all the questions you have about the process. ADOSH is seeking to honor companies with exemplary safety programs. You don't have to be perfect, just working toward providing your employees with a safe workplace with management commitment and employee involvement, hazard recognition and control, and safety training. We can help identify areas that need improvement and help you achieve your safety goals.

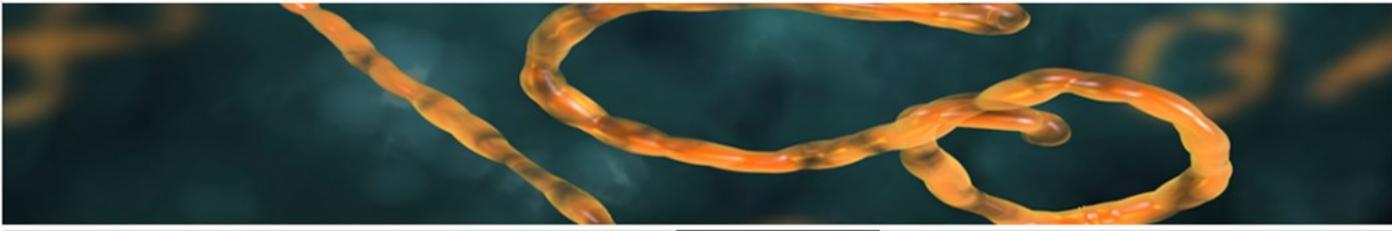


Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (**SHARP**) recognizes **small business** employers who operate an exemplary injury and illness prevention program. The Voluntary Protection Program (**VPP**) generally recognizes **larger businesses** who demonstrate exemplary achievement in the prevention and control of safety and health hazards and the development, implementation and continuous improvement of their safety and health management system (SHMS.) OSHA has developed an excellent eTool that we highly recommend to help you evaluate your company's SHMS, found at: <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/etools/safetyhealth/index.html> An effective Safety and Health Program is reflected in the company's lower injury and illness rates, reduced absenteeism, lower turnover, higher productivity, and improved employee morale. CPRW's Strengthening Jobsite Safety Climate is another assessment tool you can add to your toolbox.! (See pg. 5)

Questions on Ebola and Workplace Protective Measures? https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/ebola/control_prevention.html

SAFETY AND HEALTH TOPICS

Ebola



[Background](#)
[Hazard Recognition](#)
[Medical Information](#)
[Standards](#)
[Control and Prevention](#)
[Additional Resources](#)
[Safety and Health Topics](#)

CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives. Protecting People.™

And <http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/index.html>

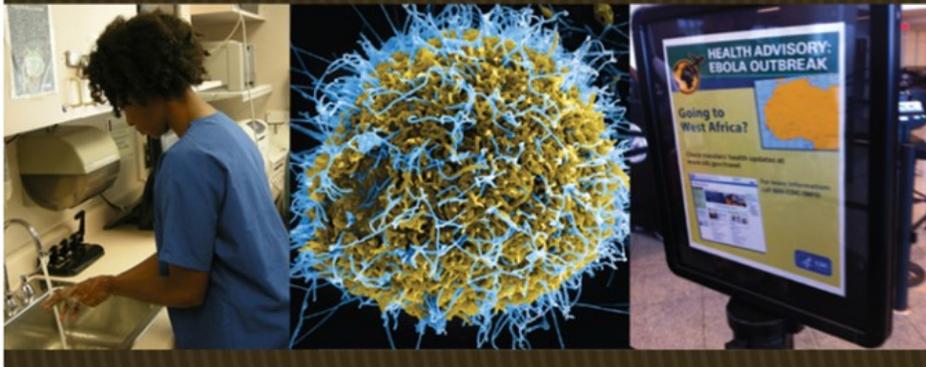
CDC A-Z INDEX ▾

Ebola (Ebola Virus Disease)

[Recommend](#) [Tweet](#) [Share](#)

Language: English ▾

What You Need to Know about Ebola



2014 West Africa Outbreak

The 2014 Ebola epidemic is the largest in history, affecting [multiple countries](#) in West Africa. One imported case from Liberia and associated locally acquired cases in healthcare workers have been [reported in the United States](#). CDC and partners are taking precautions to prevent the further spread of Ebola within the United States.

[Latest CDC Outbreak Information](#)
Updated October 16, 2014

What's New

October 17, 2014: [Review of Human-to-Human Transmission of Ebola Virus](#)

October 16, 2014: [CDC Expands Passenger Notification](#)

Arizona Division of Occupational Safety & Health



Protection of life, health, safety and welfare of Arizona's most vulnerable workers.

800 W Washington St, Ste 200
Phoenix, AZ 85007

2675 East Broadway Road
Tucson, AZ 85716

Bill Warren, Director

Phone: 602-542-5795 520-628-5478
Fax: 602-542-1614 520-322-8008
Toll Free: 855-268-5251

We're on the WEB!
<http://www.ica.state.az.us>

ADOSH ADVOCATE
Published quarterly by the Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health for employers and employees of Arizona. The information in this newsletter is provided as a service and should not be considered as the exclusive source of the requirements of the OSHA Standards. This document is in the public domain and we encourage re-printing. Comments and suggestions are welcome.

