

SAFETY FIRST



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF
SAFETY PROFESSIONALS

Wichita Chapter

November 2021

SAFETY IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN CONVENIENCE!



Approximately 20,000 children have lost an active duty parent in the military over the last 35 years.

97% of casualties are men, leaving behind single mothers to care for their families. Of those families, 60% report having trouble making ends meet.

COVID Emergency Temporary Standard (ETS) IN COMMENT PHASE OF RULEMAKING

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November 4, 2021

Occupational
Safety and Health
Administration

**Rules
COVID-19
Vaccination and
Testing;
Emergency**

A Few Things to Know about Flu Shots:

Here's what you need to know based on my experience as a pediatrician, The Centers for Disease Control and American Academy of Pediatrics policies:

All Children Over 6 Months: The flu vaccine should be given to everyone 6 months and older. Babies and young children (6 months to 8 years) who have never had a flu shot will need 2 doses of the vaccine, given at least 4 weeks apart. Young children under age 5 years of age at higher risk of hospitalization and serious illness as are children with underlying medical conditions.

Pregnant Moms High Risk: Flu vaccine should be given to all women who are pregnant, considering pregnancy or are in the postpartum period or are breastfeeding during the flu season. The vaccine is safe to get at any time during pregnancy. Mom's immune response (making antibodies to the virus) are passed onto the baby in the final stages of pregnancy and protect newborns too young to get the shot. A double win!

Only The Shot: This year, like last year, the nasal flu spray is not recommended because data showed that it was less effective in protecting children and their families from the most common strains of flu circulating.

Timing: Get your vaccine as soon as it becomes available. No reason to try to "game the system" and wait as there isn't a lot of convincing data that the vaccine fades before the flu season does. Influenza peaks in early winter typically but of anything that's predictable, it's that influenza is unpredictable. Being immunized 2 weeks prior to an exposure is the best way to be protected. Most doctors and nurses and hospital workers will all have their vaccine in September and October.

Children With Egg Allergies: are OK to get the shot and do not need to go to an allergist to get the vaccine.

Flu Shot Can't Cause Influenza: The flu shot doesn't cause flu infection. The shot is not a live virus vaccine, it's an inactivated vaccine, and it can't replicate in the body.

Side Effects: most commonly are pain in the arm or leg at the injection site. About 10-30% of children under age 2 years will get a fever whereas fever is rare after flu shots in older children and adults.

When you drive, Just Drive

Research from the NHTSA shows that distracted driving contributes to about nine deaths (and more than 1,000 injuries on U.S. roadways) each day. And OSHA and the National Safety Council cite motor vehicle-related crashes as the No. 1 cause of on-the-job death, with distraction among the leading factors.

Cellphone-distracted driving takes a motorist's eyes, hands and mind away from the road and wheel, which increases potential dangers to the driver, passengers, other motorists and pedestrians.

More companies are rolling out policies banning employee use of handheld and hands-free cellphones while driving and they are seeing marked improvement.

Please Don't Text & Drive, and pull over if you have to take a call!

Temporary Standard

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Take time to enjoy the day!

It only takes a minute or two, so relax, check out the view.

Tune in the nature that you've been missing...

Chirps, tweets, a little hissing

Check out a sunrise or watch the sun set...

I haven't seen two alike yet.

Look for creatures they're all around...

In the air and on the ground.

Take a brisk walk or just soak in some sun...

Life is too short not to have fun!



ASSP Publishes New and Revised Workplace Safety Standards

By Jay Kumar, Editor, EHS Daily Advisor Nov 4, 2021 [EHS Management](#)

Updated: Nov 4, 2021

The American Society of Safety Professionals (ASSP) this week announced it has published several new and revised voluntary standards to help employers minimize occupational risks to workers.



"Standards lead organizations big and small in the same direction to achieve safer and healthier workplaces," said ASSP President Brad Giles, PE, CSP, STS, FASSP, GIOSH, in a release. "They are a cornerstone of a successful business, setting minimum requirements that help maximize operations, increase the bottom line and ultimately save lives."

New standards recently published

The ASSP published the following new standards:

- [ANSI/ASSP/ISO 45003-2021, Occupational Health and Safety Management – Psychological Health and Safety at Work – Guidelines for Managing Psychosocial Risks](#): Provides guidance for managing psychosocial risk and promoting well-being at work as part of a safety and health management system based on ISO 45001.
- [ANSI/ASSP Z359.9-2021, Personal Equipment for Protection Against Falls – Descent Controllers](#): Sets minimum requirements for the design and use of descent controllers in rope access, rope descent, and evacuation.
- [ANSI/ASSP Z459.1-2021, Safety Requirements for Rope Access Systems](#): Provides fundamental criteria for establishing and evaluating rope access systems for work at height. The best practices are applicable where ropes are suspended from or connected to a structure to protect a worker from falling. Requirements include a two-rope system for rope access, full-body harnesses and autolocking connectors with 3,600-pound gates.

Revised standards recently published

The following standards were revised:

- [ANSI/ASSP A10.38-2021, Basic Elements of an Employer's Program to Provide a Safe and Healthful Work Environment](#): Outlines minimum elements of a program for protecting employees in construction and demolition.
- [ANSI/ASSP A10.47-2021, Work Zone Safety for Roadway Construction](#): Sets minimum requirements for workers involved in construction, utility work or maintenance on roads, also aiming to prevent crashes in work

zones.

- [ANSI/ASSP Z359.11-2021, Safety Requirements for Full Body Harnesses](#): Creates minimum requirements for full-body harnesses commonly used for fall protection, travel restraint and rescue operations.
- [ANSI/ASSP Z359.14-2021, Safety Requirements for Self-Retracting Devices for Personal Fall Arrest and Rescue Systems](#): Establishes minimum requirements for self-retracting devices, including self-retracting lanyards. The devices are used where personal protection is needed to prevent falls from height, such as at a rock-climbing facility. The devices are becoming increasingly popular in the fall protection industry, but must be used properly.
- [ANSI/ASSP Z590.3-2021, Prevention Through Design Guidelines for Addressing Occupational Hazards and Risks in Design and Redesign Processes](#): Offers guidance on reducing or eliminating occupational safety and health hazards in the design process. It explains how to include prevention through design concepts in a safety and health management system. If worksites are designed from the start with safety in mind, fewer injuries will occur.

In addition to implementing safety and health standards, all employers are encouraged to regularly conduct workplace risk assessments, which are effective in combating many safety and health issues across all industries.

ASK THE EXPERT, PERSONNEL SAFETY

Ask the Expert: Enforcing Safety Rules and Requirements With Contractors

By EHS Daily Advisor Staff Aug 25, 2021 [Ask the Expert](#), [Personnel Safety](#)

Updated: Sep 16, 2021

In our latest installment of Ask the Expert, brought to you by the team of industry experts at [EHS Hero®](#), we look at a recent question from a subscriber asking about enforcing safety rules and requirements with contractors. See what the experts had to say.



Q: Can we or should we enforce our safety rules/manual/requirements with contractors? The question arose as to whether or not we should be making them wear hard hats, safety vests, etc. Should they be adhering to our requirements, or their own? We also wanted to check because of liability issues. Should/could we add language in their contract regarding safety?

Employers that hire contractors should communicate and coordinate with the contractor regarding safety and health protocols. Ideally, when choosing a contractor, the contractor's safety policies and performance would be one of the criteria upon which the employer bases its selection. In addition, safety requirements can absolutely be incorporated into contractual language and made a condition of performing work for an employer.

In coordinating safety policies between contractors and a hiring employer, a best practice is to consider the hazards each party is in the best position to prevent and correct. A hiring employer such as a municipality may have general safety policies regarding, for example, the use of PPE or the provision of safety training that it requires all contractors to follow. For certain specific hazards and activities, the contractor may be in the best position to develop the detailed safety policies and protocols its employees will follow, but the hiring employer may still set parameters and requirements for these policies. In addition, the parties must communicate regarding any hazards each other's employees may be exposed to on the job. For example, the hiring employer must inform the contractor of any hazardous conditions in its facilities, while the contractor must inform the hiring employer of any hazards its activities may create for other employees in the vicinity.

OSHA can and does cite employers that hire contractors when the contractor's employees are exposed to hazards on the job of which the hiring employer knew or should have known. For the purposes of liability for safety violations, OSHA divides contractors into four categories: creating employers (the employer that created a hazard), exposing employers (the employer whose employees were exposed to a hazard), correcting employers (the employer in a position to prevent or correct a hazard), and controlling employers (the employer with general safety and health authority over a worksite or facility). An employer may fall into more than one category, and liability can attach to each, depending on the particulars of the hazards and the employees exposed. Refer to OSHA's [Multi-Employer Citation Policy](#) for more information.