

World Safety Organization's News / Tech Letter



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A Note From Lon McDaniel, WSO Chief Executive Officer

I am sure you have heard about flooding in Mississippi and together with us you are concerned about WSO having this year's conference at Sam's Town Tunica, WSO is still planning to be in Mississippi in July. We are also extending our registration fee of \$450.00 through June 15, 2011 as a "Flood Special", so please do not hesitate to submit your registrations and book your reservations! If for some reason the conference is canceled full refunds will be issued.

As the Chief Executive Officer for the WSO it is my pleasure to invite you to the 2011 conference. This year's conference is being held July 18-20, 2011, at Sam's Town Tunica, 1477 Casino Strip Blvd., Robinsonville, Mississippi USA.

All WSO Conferences are designed to keep its members up-to-date and current on the latest developments in their respective fields of professional expertise. With the changing international and national laws and regulations, the demand for continuing education of every professional is a necessity. That is why WSO conference provides a global forum, where the participants can share the latest national and international advances within the multi-disciplined fields of occupational and environmental safety and health. For this reason, we recommend that you present the enclosed list of conference topics to your employer, in support of your request to participate in this conference. WSO members from Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa, North Central and South America have been invited and several have already confirmed participation.

All conference participants will receive a Certificate of Attendance, Certificates of Completion for courses and presentations and transcripts of classes you attended. Continuing Education Units will be available upon request.

When making your reservation with the Sam's Town Tunica please make sure that you request the WSO Conference Room Block that is being held for conference attendees, at the special rate of \$49.⁰⁰ + tax per night for Sunday through Thursday and \$109.⁰⁰ + tax per night for Friday and Saturday.

We sincerely hope that you will join us in making WSO's 24th International Environmental and Occupational Safety and Health Professional Development Conference a true success. We look forward to welcoming you to Sam's Town Tunica and to WSO's 24th International Environmental and Occupational Safety and Health Professional Development Conference.

Sincerely,

Lon S. McDaniel

Lon S. McDaniel
Chief Executive Officer

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A computer error occurred when the author submitted this article to the WSO. The article, printed in the March/April issue of the WSO News/Tech Letter, was actually two articles combined into one article. The WSO has reprinted both articles below.

COMPATIBILITY OF SAFETY MANAGEMENT WITH QUALITY MANAGEMENT

By Dr. James C. Fernando (WSO - CSE) - USA

F.Inst.CM - UK, M.IFireE - UK),Principal Consultant (Fire & Safety)

Dr. James C. Fernando originates from Singapore and is no new comer to the field of Fire and Safety as he is the ex-Chief Fire and Safety Officer with the Republic of Singapore Navy and a Safety Advisor for Sembawang Corporation. He has a total of 31 years of fire and safety experience including his unforgettable experience in rescuing the survivors from the Hotel New World that collapsed in Singapore and the Sembawang Shipyards Tanker explosions in 1992. Dr. James was awarded the "Sword of Honour" from the Prime Minister of Singapore and the "Good Service Medal" from the President of the Republic of Singapore in 1982 and 1996 respectively. To his credit Dr. James has obtained two PhD's in Business Administration in 1996 and Fire and Safety Management in 1997. He has been a guest speaker for the Malaysian Society for Occupational Safety and Health (MSOSH) Seminars and the Emergency Response & Planning organized by University Putra Malaysia (UPM) & Fire and Rescue Department (Bomba), Malaysia. He is also a "Visiting" Lecturer with Singapore Aviation Academy in Singapore. He has conducted numerous courses, seminars and workshops in Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei and the United States. He is a Fellow Member of the Chartered Institute of Commercial Management-UK, Member of the Institute of Fire Engineers-UK. With the WSO he holds the following designations; WSO-Registered Safety Director, WSO-Certified Safety Manager, WSO-Certified Safety Executive, WSO-Certified Safety Specialist in Fire Safety Science, Certified Safety Instructor (Master Level)-USA. Dr. James is also a registered Safety & Health Officer with the Department of Occupational Safety & Health (DOSH), Malaysia. He is the Consultant (Fire & Safety) with Oshalog and also the Director for the WSO International Office, Malaysia.

A. INTRODUCTION

Every company or organization should be concerned with its commercial survival in this competitive world. It has been found out that the principles which govern the management of safety and quality are essential for the survival.

It is therefore essential to any company or organization to fully understand the similarity of approach of these two management elements as highlighted below.

B. SAFETY MANAGEMENT

In short safety management is concerned with preventing accidents in the first place. It is the application of management skills to the control of losses which can or do cause physical harm to people and damage to property. It is just as important as any other critical aspects of management, that is, to conduct its business in a manner that protects the safety of employees, others involved in its operations, customers and the public. And every company should be committed to its continuous efforts to identify and manage risks associated with its activities.

C. QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Quality Management or Total Quality Management (TQM) on the other hand is concerned with quality product or service. TQM has gained more and more momentum as many companies are now implementing it. Its concept is not new. TQM recognizes that the customer is the key person to the business and sets to meet customer's requirement(s) on each and every occasion. In other words the main characteristics are to produce quality product and services that satisfies the customer.

It also recognizes that building close relationships with the customers and suppliers is essential to success. But for a company or an organization to be effective, everyone must be working together with everyone else because everyone in the organization is a supplier or customer of someone else. Everyone, from the top of the organization to the shop floor, is encouraged to make a unique contribution to the quality of the organization. Like Safety Management, the commitment of senior staff in an organization in TQM is essential for its success. It is considered a long-term process that requires constant and consistent determination accompanied by training (to achieve the desired behavior) and followed by implementation (to achieve the results).

D. LINKAGE OF QUALITY PRINCIPLES TO SAFETY

Setting requirements, measuring non-conformance against them, using a performance standard and then driving to conform are four well-known sequences of any control loop. Added to that, is an objective of constancy of improvement which has to be driven by management commitment. The above four principles are found to be essential to the quality improvement philosophy.

The question that arises is 'How can these principles apply also to safety improvement philosophy?' The answer is 'equally well' and the fundamental aim is the same. Just as the 'quality' outcome forms a process in which there are no non-conformance against the customer's requirements, so is a 'safety' outcome in which there is no harm or loss. In quality terms, non-conformance cost money. So it is with incidents and accidents, but with the added distress that those paid for making them may also suffer injury.

Just-like TQM, Safety Management is concerned with meeting customer's expectation to an agreed standard, analyzing work processes and procedures to see where errors might occur, planning forward aimed at preventing and lastly eliminating those errors. Six basic points on Safety Management are as shown in the Attachment I.

Let us now study in detail the four (4) basic principles of quality could be utilized for a safety improvement process.

1. Customers and Requirements

A simple and yet powerful test in TQM for assessing process capability and needs to meet such expectations is as shown in the Attachment II. For example, to obtain defined outputs, the model provides a way of checking for safe working and feedback how to go on improving. Such questions arise are:

- i). When starting a job, are tools and equipment defined and well maintained?
- ii). Are procedures and methods comprehensive for various particular jobs
- iii). Do operators understand what they have to achieve and why?
- iv). Has the method or the process to be used been thought of and analyzed for any opportunity for error?
- v). Have these errors been eliminated?

These are, perhaps, familiar questions, but when used with

TQM's thinking, the need for a performance standard of zero non-conformance becomes clearer. Those involved should not only be aware of the consequences of deviation from agreed procedure but through a TQM approach, also have a good understanding of a particular job when developing the procedure. The next key question is who are the customers? One is probably the plant manager himself, who is responsible for the equipment or the plant on which the job is to be done. His requirement is that he wants the job done and done safely. Another would be the person doing the job, who should have a deep interest in the job being done safely.

2. Prevention Better Than Cure

It has been said that a ounce of foresight would have been better than a pound of hindsight. Waiting to see whether the outcome of a job is safe or not is surely unacceptable, particularly when those doing the job are the 'customers' who may be injured. Both TQM and safety culture demand that prevention management must be used by everyone, to so arrange the way jobs are done that errors do not arise. This means focusing time and effort away from accident investigation, thinking ahead and eliminating causes of errors. Of course for new plant projects, HAZOPS (Hazard and Operability) Analysis or similar systematic studies would be done to highlight potential hazards and operating problems. The safety culture arising from good Safety management is as shown in the Attachment III.

3. Performance Standard

It is a common practice for companies to compare themselves with others in terms of their safety performance standard. For instance, if their accident frequency rate is lower than somebody else, we can imply that they are doing well. In short, the view of conformance to requirement is doing as well as or better than others. This is really an acceptable safety level approach. In contrast to this, the TQM standard may be looking for Zero Defects that is there must be no non-conformance against customer's requirements and, therefore, expectation. This does not mean that nothing else but perfection will do. But what it really means is that for every task, an individual, as a supplier, must have the attitude of striving to narrow and eventually close the gap between the present and what the customer wants. There must be no excuses for expecting errors.

This kind of safety standard would require all those involved to be constantly aware of what they are doing, and to constantly question the way of doing things by asking 'are there better and safer ways?'. This way would certainly lead to constant improvement through habitually learning from experience and refocusing efforts. It can be achieved because improvement in safety is something which can be achieved and can be shared by everyone in an organization.

4. Measurement

The fourth principle of TQM is that deviation from set requirement can be and should be measured, and this could be readily applied also to safety. For instance, measurements in the form of statistics are traditionally used in safety. But these have often not been comparable between plants, sites or companies. Further, they have not always led to an attitude that zero accidents are the target.

Careful listing of all the non-conformance involved in

accidents and incidents shows that although it may not be easy to associate money value to some of them, the 'iceberg' becomes visible. Please refer to the iceberg concept 'The Costs of Quality' as shown in Attachment IV.

Table I shows the price of typical non-conformance. The most important concern should be to avoid injury, but the iceberg reveals that the total financial loss from accidents can have a significant effect on profit. It is an irony to think that someone gets paid for having an accident and others get paid for recovering the loss. Please also refer to Attachment V which illustrates the Costs of Accidents in the similar manner.

Companies following TQM report cost of quality as part of the management reporting system. Why not, similarly, report safety in financial terms? If the true costs were regularly exposed – particularly for minor accidents which are the precursors to major ones – the effect of unsafe working as the 'bottom line' could be seen. This would be a great spur to avoidance of accidents and it is hoped that more organizations or companies would look into this area if they are concerned with their competitiveness and survival.

E. PROBLEM SOLVING

Solving problems in the drive to eliminate them forever is inherent in quality improvement. For this activity, corrective action teams are used. Each team is composed normally of those who know about the problem or who are affected by it. Their job is to solve the problem once and for all. The activities of these teams are managed in TQM by a quality improvement steering committee. Similarly, a safety improvement steering committee need to be formed with representative teams formed to investigate the non-conformance of accidents or incidents operable. Its target could be to eliminate the root causes and report on the costs of accidents. The team would continue to monitor and have powers to educate and train relevant personnel for improvement. Opportunities for errors in work practices should be examined and eliminated by those who are affected.

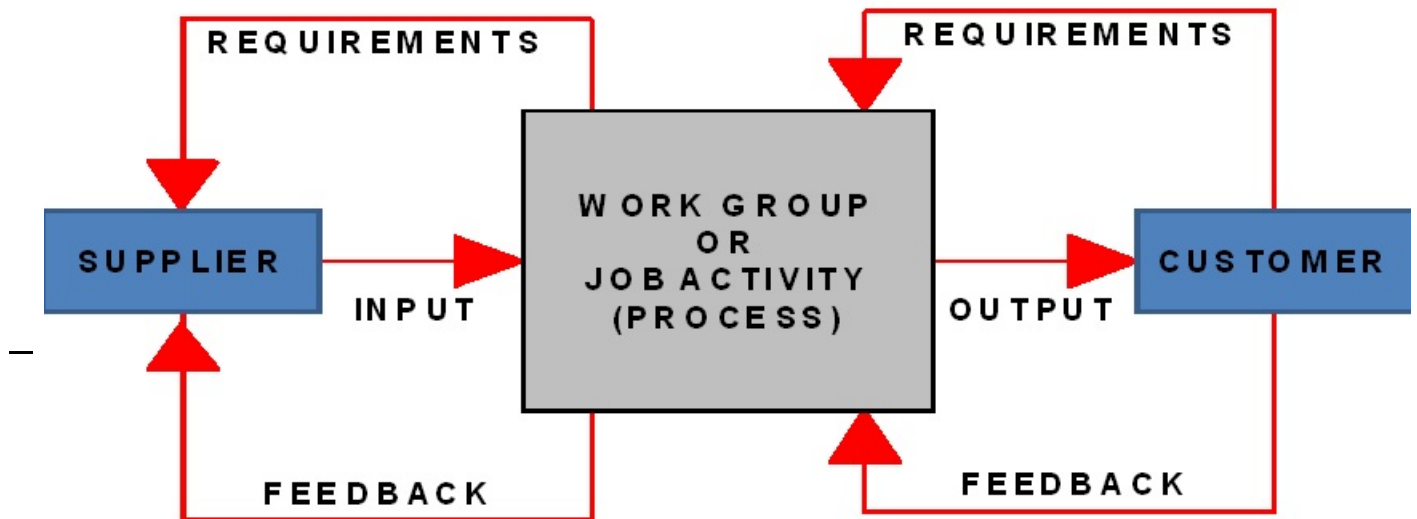
F. CONCLUSION

To achieve any business venture, a change in our safety culture is necessary, just as it is in quality improvement. The culture that is fostered by safety awareness and impregnated with an attitude of "Zero Defects". Such culture should therefore be the prime responsibility of every personnel. He/she must not only put the policy and systems in place but must also lead or show by examples, so that commitment to change from the top down becomes visible. This would not only make commercial sense, but it might be the only way to manage our organizations or companies in the future. Please note that society is increasingly challenging our right to manage, as accident after accident becomes public knowledge. A 'license to operate' becomes reality with good safety management as an integral part of TQM. After all, safety is good business.

I hope I have succeeded in highlighting to you the similarity of approach in managing safety and quality for a successful organization or company.

PRICE OF NON-CONFORMANCE FOR INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

INVESTIGATION COSTS
PUBLIC LIABILITY CLAIMS
INSURANCE PREMIUMS
ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE
EFFECT ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS
CLEANING A DAMAGED SITE
PENALTIES, FINES
ADVERSE PUBLICITY
LOSS OF MARKET
SALARY PAYMENTS TO INJURED PERSON
EFFECT OF SHOCK
HIRING OF EXTRA STAFF
TREATMENT OF INJURIES
HOME VISITS
RE-HABILITATION OF EMPLOYEE
DIVERTED MANAGEMENT TIME



THE INPUT - OUTPUT MODEL

WHAT IS SAFETY CULTURE ?

Attachment III

IS

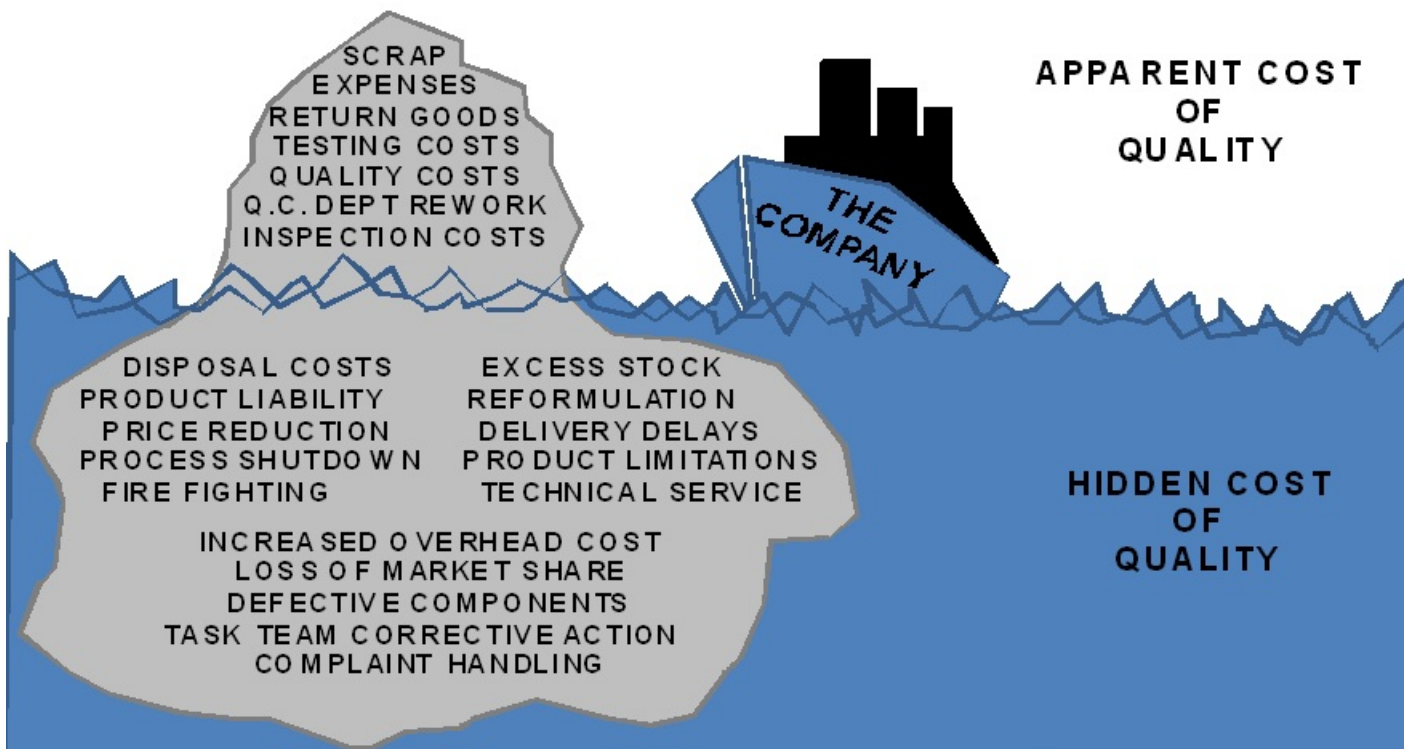
1. Inspecting for unsafe practices within area of responsibility/ accountability.
2. Identifying cost of incidents/accidents and focusing on prevention.
3. Doing the right thing right the first time.
4. Line management responsibility (top down) within the organisation.
5. Continuing Safety Improvement.
6. Demonstrating executive leadership and commitment.

IS NOT

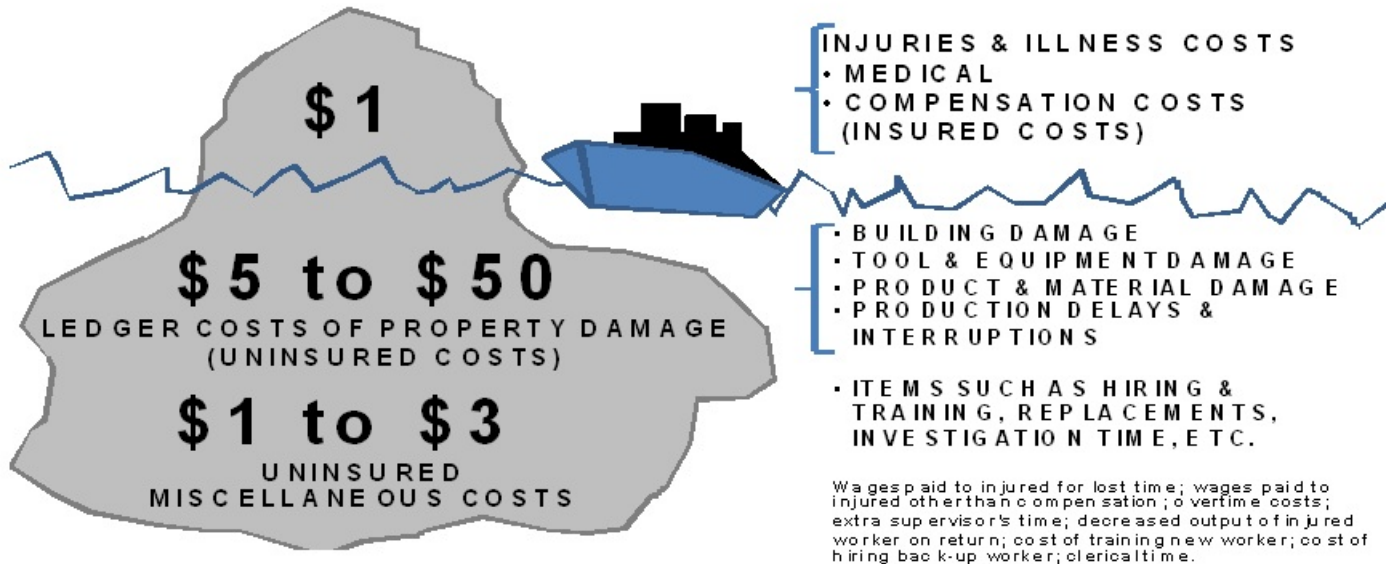
- Assuming no unsafe act and no unsafe conditions.
- Overlooking the hidden costs of accidents.
- Reacting only when an accident has happened.
- Assigning responsibility for safety to one department or one group/section/unit.
- One-time fix and no unsafe conditions.
- Assigning responsibility for safety to others.

THE COSTS OF QUALITY

Attachment IV



THE REAL COSTS OF ACCIDENTS Attachment V CAN BE MEASURED AND CONTROLLED



EMERGENCY RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS (FORMULATING & TESTING IT'S EFFECTIVENESS)

By: Dr. James C. Fernando, (WSO-CSE)-USA,
F.Inst. CM-UK, M.FireE- UK, Principal Consultant (Fire & Safety)

INTRODUCTION

Emergency Response Preparedness (Emergency Response Planning) is a vital element of any safety programs of any establishment.

Generally, operators and management teams in most organizations could be equipped and proficient at handling normal emergencies. However, at times they may not be well prepared to manage a disaster of a reasonable magnitude. Yet the potential for the occurrence of a disaster exists at all facilities. The cost of disasters in terms of casualties, business interruptions, third party liabilities and a string of other related losses can be detrimental to the business operations.

The Emergency Response Plan as far as possible must take into cognizance every possible and anticipated scenario. The primary objective of the whole plan is to exercise such a plan which is simple to understand with well defined tasks for the response teams to follow and to safely manage any disaster of varying magnitude in a well orderly manner. The response groups involved in dealing with the situations execute a relative good coordination between the various groups.

NECESSITY OF THE PLAN

Bright Sparklers fireworks factory in Sungai Bulok, Selangor Darul Ehsam which burnt down on 7th May 1991 incurred death to twenty two (22) people and injured one hundred and ten (110) people in the blast. As mentioned by the Director-General of the Chemistry Department, Mr. Harcharan Singh Tara, during the

hearing of the case, the most likely causes of the fire, based on witness accounts were:

- Testing of fireworks within the compound which resulted in some burning matter falling onto combustible material and other explosives mixtures, setting them on fire, or
- An explosion or fire caused by the pyro-technician's setting of an experimental explosive formulation which could not be contained.

Such catastrophes could have been minimized if all the necessary safety and emergency preparedness considerations had been taken into account.

PLANNING

Before outlining the planning that can be carried out in setting up an Emergency Response Plan, it is essential to define a disaster or catastrophe within the context of the Emergency Response Plan. Generally a disaster can be briefly defined as the most serious form of an emergency with the following characteristics:

- a.) Occurrence of a major fire, explosion or the release of a substantial amount of fumes/gases which can threaten lives and property.
- b.) Occurrence of a number of casualties (deaths and injured personnel).
- c.) Causes severe unfavorable effects on the operations of the facility and involving massive business interruption.

- d.) Violation of the laws, Environmental and Safety and Health rules and regulations.
- e.) Attraction of unfavorable media or public attention or legal action against the Company.
- f.) Involving major damage to the community outside the facility.
- g.) Control of the event/disaster is beyond the capabilities of “in-house” emergency teams alone.
- h.) Climatic conditions such as thunderstorms that may affect the facility are also included.

Emergency response preparedness for disasters can be a very tedious exercise and requires the concerted efforts of personnel with diverse background and expertise. Generally, it includes the key functional groups including the Operational personnel, maintenance, Safety and Security, Medical and Administration etc. It may include:

- General Manager
- Facilities Manager
- Materials Manager
- Production Managers
- Human Resource Manager
- Finance Manager
- Safety and Security Manager
- Medical Assistant (in liaison with Visiting Medical Officer) and local Medical Authorities
- Legal Representative
- Public Relations Manager/Officer

The planning Team outlined above serves a vital role in the formulation of a viable plan. The integration of expertise of the personnel would be essential in ensuring the smooth coordination of the whole process and plan. The general tasks of the planning team can be as follows:

- Identification of disaster and assess its consequences.
- Controlling the disaster.
- Developing fire “suppression” and controlling procedures.
- Developing security procedures.
- Developing medical assistance procedures.
- Dealing with public relations and the mass media.
- General Operations and Facilities/Maintenance functions.

Initiate and outline guidelines to liaise with external organizations including local authorities for assistance.

To be more effective in outlining and streamlining the duties and responsibilities, the planning team given above may be divided into smaller units with the intention of concentrating on a specific area of responsibility. The smaller units are generally headed by the Management employees of Supervisory standing.

OUTLINING THE SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

The scope in any Emergency response Plan is to develop a written plan based on potential major loss scenario at the facility. In establishing the objectives, consideration is generally given to:

- Protection of personnel (employees) and community from injury.
- Provision of medical treatment for the impaired people.
- Care and refuge for affected families.
- Mitigation of damage to property and environment.
- Identification of potential hazards and controlling them and taking precautionary steps.
- Minimizing of effect on business activities.

- Meeting legal requirements including the Environmental Quality Act, 1974 and Factories and Machinery Act, 1967 and regulations.
- Public Relations.

POSTULATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF LIKELY DISASTER SCENARIO

It is extremely important that good Emergency Response Plan advocates the most likely and potentially destructive scenario and then develop the control measures and Organization for the Management of the disaster scenario. The plan developed for the most destructive scenario can be modified to take care of the remaining disaster scenario identified by the planning team. This is necessary as the control measures and response organization developed for the most severe scenario is generally adequate to manage the remaining identified scenarios.

A few of the typical emergencies requiring a good preparedness plan can be as follows:

- Major fires
- Explosions and Major blow-out
- Flammable/toxic or hazardous vapors releases (to a lesser degree).
- Civil disturbances.
- Acts of sabotage or terrorism.

EVALUATION OF CONSEQUENCES

Possible disasters that may occur are to be projected and in respect of the possible disasters, the following considerations in determining the consequences should be made:

- Types of chemicals, materials, elements etc that can cause disaster. Magnitude of the disaster i.e. quantification of the possible destructive potential, fire area, the volume of toxic releases (if any) etc.
- Impact of the disaster occurrence in potential casualties, the expected level of damage to plant and the surrounding community, the speed, effects and the possible duration.

TASKS IDENTIFICATION

All the possible tasks required to control the disaster must be pre-planned. The whole exercise can be rather complex and it is necessary to define areas that may require response. For effective and simplicity purposes, the areas to be considered and controlled, procedures to be developed to accomplish the tasks of managing the disaster can be broken down as follows:

• Pre-impact preparations

Preparations include identification of the availability of human and material resources for the response; organize the call-up of personnel; and activate equipment and other outside resources. It is also necessary to plan for the evacuation of potential disaster area to limit the impact and consequences of the disaster.

• Warning

Most disasters do not occur without some prior warning of imminent danger. A well established warning system for plant personnel and the appropriate community or neighboring industries should be set-up but is unlikely to be over-emphasized.

• Evacuation

In a disaster situation, most likely it is necessary to evacuate personnel from the affected areas, as a precautionary measure. Also, it is necessary to remove non-essential people from the exposure.

The decision to evacuate a unit or an entire facility is largely dependent on circumstances and judgment. It is difficult to clearly define at what point the evacuation order should be given. Each incident is unique, and the decision to evacuate can only be made by individuals on-site managing the disaster. For a Company, the Security and Safety Manager shall be the key authority in ensuring the above.

The plan must, however, contain a well understood system to transmit the evacuation decision to all concerned. Good evacuation routes must be selected to maintain exposure. Consideration must also be given for the evacuation of neighbors or community within the affected area. The main advantage for preparing for evacuation is to allow the decision to be implemented quickly and effectively to reduce exposure. In most instances, evacuation of 'off-site' community requires assistance from the Security personnel, local heads of residents, police and fire brigade etc.

- **Mobilization and utilization of Human and Material Resources**

Plans must be developed to quickly transport resources to the scene of the disaster.

- **Fire Fighting**

A highly trained and fully organized 'in-house' fire brigade is essential. It is recognized that plant personnel with intimate knowledge of the facility are very effective in responding to fire emergencies. The disaster plan should integrate all fire fighting resources such as mutual aids, community/civil fire service into a unified plan to systematic approach and address the problems with fire fighting activities.

- **Search/Rescue and Care for Casualties**

This is an important function; the basic tasks are the location of victims, transportation of rescued persons to safety or for medical assistance. In a disaster, multiple casualties can be expected. The injured must be transferred from impact area to medical aid.

- **Communications**

This acquisition and delivery of critical information could mean the success or failure in managing a disaster situation. Careful thought must be given to the means of communicating all information accurately. At least two (2) means of communications should be available to take care of system failure. A reliable radio communication system with at least one (1) dedicated frequency for emergency operations is highly recommended. Communications should be organized to take care of (a) in-plant – among all response groups, (b) external – among external agencies such as the fire brigade service, police, other local authorities, etc.

- **Co-ordination**

During disasters, co-ordination and co-operation among all the necessary groups is very essential. It includes:

a.) Internal (amongst response groups in the facility), logistic staging and transportation of resources, fire fighting activities, operations/maintenance, employee welfare including medical services, public relations, etc.

b.) External – between the facility and external organizations such as the fire brigade/services, police, Department of Factories and Machinery, Department of Environment, mass-media, etc

- **Control**

A system of overall control must be established to co-ordinate

the working of the response groups. One of the way is to establish a 'Command and Control' Organization to fully control the situation.

- **Security**

Security maximizing the 'in-house' personnel in the facility must be maintained throughout the disaster.

- **Continuity of Operations**

The disaster will disrupt normal operations; if possible, areas not affected by the incident should be resumed to normal operations quickly to maintain business activities.

- **Protection against continuing threat**

Secondary hazards can be created by the initial disaster incident. These hazards must be anticipated and control measures developed to address such problems.

- **Restoration of essential resources and services**

A high degree of recovery can be achieved through a rapid restoration of essential services such as utilities and communication equipment. Expanded emergency equipment such as fire fighting chemicals and other dispensed supplies must be restored to their full capacity

- **Welfare**

Basic needs such as food, shelter, medical etc., for survivors and their families whether they are employees or the neighboring displaced community. In addition, prompt settlement of legitimate claims will also help to maintain good relations with neighboring communities and enhancement of Corporate Image.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMAND CENTRE AND CONTROL SYSTEM

Most facilities normally have established organizations such as Fire Brigade Services, Security and the operating Staff/Employees line organization. A more comprehensive emergency preparedness organization should include all personnel in the facility used to their best potential with support from outside Organization.

The roles and responsibility of facilities personnel and outside Organization should be clarified during the initiation and establishment of the said plan.

In establishing an Emergency Command and Control System, certain criteria need to be considered. This includes:-

- **Central Command Centre**

This Centre must be located in a safe area. It serves as a focal point for all disaster control and communications. The Centre can house a group of decision makers under the direction of the disaster Commander who has the overall tasks of managing and controlling the disaster situation.

The Emergency Preparedness plan should include an alternate site for the Central Command Centre in event the original site is threatened by the incident. The above mentioned sites should be equipped with communication and office equipment and essential emergency references and information for ready access during the disaster (e.g. maps, site plans, telephone number etc.).

- **Forward Command Post**

The Forward Command Post serves as a focal point near the scene for the Field Commander to deal with the disaster. This Command post must be in direct communication with the Central Command Post and other emergency response groups.

- **Disaster Response Organization**

Names of the personnel assigned to the position and alternates should be listed. The responsibility of each position including

the anticipated tasks should be clearly described. Incumbents should review their functions and assume all the planning actions required.

- **Medical Unit and First Aid Posts**

A medical Unit equipped to treat casualties should be set up in a safe area. The Centre serves the injured and prepares them for further treatment if necessary in Clinic in the locality or hospitals. A First Aid Post should be set at the field near the scene of disaster manned by 'First Aiders'. The 'First Aiders' would serve to gather and transport the injured to the medical Unit.

TRAINING, DRILLS ETC

Often, Emergency Preparedness Plans are written and are not rehearsed with sufficient frequency to prepare all key personnel to act with confidence and effectiveness in event of an actual disaster.

Training exercises are necessary for informing the training personnel, evaluating and improving their performance in evaluating the plant. Drills and exercises should be designed to prepare key personnel to an acceptable level of competency. It must include simple low stress training such as orientation, discussion seminars and exercises to more advanced emergency coordinationsimulations and other full-scale simulation exercises with outside local authorities, Organization and government agencies.

The whole plan must be reviewed at a suitable frequency to ensure its effectiveness.

CONCLUSION

For any establishment with good Safety System, it must anticipate the establishment of a well-planned Emergency Preparedness or Response Plan. The continuous improvement of the Emergency Response Plan is necessary to minimize the possible occurrence of a disaster and the control of it.

5

THE REPORT AT A GLANCE

- Bright Sparkles must be held responsible for the fire and explosions as they knew it was a dangerous operation.
- The cause of the fire on May 7, 1991, started as a result of an unsuccessful testing of a new fireworks product outside the canteen.
- The company did not take adequate safety measures in their operations.
- The company was advised repeatedly to set up a safety committee but it never did so.
- The sitting of Bright Sparklers Sdn Bhd factory at Sungai Buloh was illegal. The factory buildings were constructed on agricultural land and therefore breached provision on the National Land Code.
- The company did not have any of the other licenses and approvals required under the various legislation in connection with the manufacturing of fireworks except for the manufacturing license under Industrial Co-ordination Act 1975.
- Bright Sparklers never submitted any building plan for any

of their 43 buildings to the Petaling District Council.

- Most of the violations by the company, from as early as 1977, were against the Explosive Act 1957 and the Explosive Rules.

Although the company was given approval to manufacture "sparklers" only, they had been manufacturing "fountains" and "rockets".

It Could Happen To You

By: John Barton

It has been one year to the day since I fell on the ice while at work. A minute walk from the driver side door to the rear bumper would take me nine months to recover from. It was one of those falls that left you sick to your stomach and knowing you have hurt yourself pretty bad. I fell directly on my left shoulder from a hidden ice filled depression in a remote parking lot covered with two inches of snow. I notified my Team Leader who took me to Occupational Medicine.

My journey to recover began with X-rays and an MRI. I was assigned a workman comp case number and sent to an orthopedic surgeon. My surgery took place one month after my fall. It took 3 hours to reattach the muscles to the front and back of my left rotator cuff. During the initial diagnosis, I was told the two tears in my shoulder were so massive that the surgery might not be successful. My shoulder was immobilized in a cushioned sling for 9 weeks. It was too painful to sleep in a bed so I rested in a recliner. I never really slept more than 2 hours at a time. After 2 hours, I had to move and stand up and then sit down again until that pain went away.

Initial physical therapy consisted entirely of passive resistance. After surgery, the shoulder muscles had to be individually coaxed out of their safety cocoon and exercised. My initial exercises began with 5 different motions and stretching. After two months, my therapist gradually added wider ranges of motion exercises. After 14 weeks I worked up to minor weight training (10 pounds) and stretching. I was finally able to sleep in my bed without a sling. What progress I had made. Work restrictions were gradually reduced until I got my government driving privileges back after 24 weeks.

Nine months and 27 days later, I reached the maximum improvement point. I was off all restrictions and had full range of normal movements. I was rated at 98 percent with a 2 percent disability.

I am extremely fortunate to have a skilled surgeon and a wonderful physical therapist. Without these two professionals my successful recovery wouldn't be possible. I am also grateful for a caring and understanding employer who allowed me to recover and pay those enormous medical bills.

I wanted to share my story in the hope of preventing that next accident from occurring to someone else. It can happen to you!

WSO's 24th International Environmental & Occupational Safety & Health Professional Development Conference

July 18th – 20th, 2011

At Sam's Town Tunica, 1477 Casino Strip Blvd, Robinsonville, Mississippi USA

For hotel reservations call (800) 456-0711

Who is invited and who should attend:

If you are a WSO member, community leader, or a professional involved in the field of environmental safety and health, occupational safety and health, transportation safety, loss control consulting, hazardous materials management, hazardous waste management, fire service, construction safety, insurance, workers' compensation and all other related fields; at the corporate, managerial and operational level; with the community, state or federal agencies; with private industry, educational institutions, etc., the *WSO's 24th International Environmental & Occupational Safety & Health Professional Development Conference* is for you! You are also invited to participate in the WSO Global Round Table discussion to coordinate development of Resolutions for the United Nations' Economic and Social Council. WSO Chapters; divisions and committees are also invited to this meeting.

Conference Theme: *Safety is as easy as ABC...Always Be Careful*

The protection of people, property, resources and the environment is more important than ever in the ever changing world which has lost many of its cultural boundaries. Basic safety concepts, expanded to the state of art methods and applied to the professions of occupational and environmental safety and health, transportation safety, construction safety, off-the-job safety, handling of hazardous materials, healthcare safety, and all other equally important areas of safety and accident prevention including education, research, networking communications, etc., combined with multifaceted experience and expertise of the practitioners in the respective fields, are essential to the protection of people, property, resources and the environment, on national and international levels.

Being a Presenter:

If you would be interested in presenting a paper at this conference, please send us your abstract to the WSO Office. You can reach us at info@worldsafety.org (660) 747-3132 or fax (660) 747-2647. It should be noted that we do not compensate our speakers, nor do pay for food; travel; hotel or any other expenses that a speaker might incur.

Certification Renewal Requirements: For your information, attending conferences is a way of meeting your certification renewal requirements for your certification(s). As you know almost all of the certification programs require that you keep current and up to date. One of these requirements is attending conferences.

Conference Structure:

Monday morning July 18th, will be the WSO Conference opening by the WSO's President Director General, the keynote speakers and WSO Global Safety Roundtable XIII. The afternoon will be divided into breakout sessions. Tuesday and Wednesday will be breakout sessions all day.

International Guests:

As with all of the WSO Conferences, there will be speakers and WSO members present from countries such as Australia, Taiwan, Lebanon, Canada, Philippines, Nigeria and others.

WSO Certification Examinations:

Individuals, wishing to sit for WSO Certification Examinations may do so during the conference. However, approval of the applicant's certification application package, from the WSO Certification Board, will be needed before the applicant is eligible to sit for the WSO exam. Contact the WSO World Management Center for further information at (660) 747-3132.

Registration:

The Conference Registration desk will be open Sunday July 17th 1:00 p.m. through 4:00 p.m. and will open Monday July 18th, at 7:00 a.m. through the rest of the day. Tuesday July 19th and Wednesday July 20th the registration desk will open at 7:30 a.m. and will remain open through the day. All conference materials, including your name tag and conference program will be ready for you at that time.

Awards Banquet:

The 2011 awards presentation is scheduled for Monday evening, July 18th. The awards to individuals, corporations and organizations will be made during the Annual Awards Banquet. The fee for the Banquet is \$45.⁰⁰ per person. Spouses and guests are welcome! We are currently accepting nominations for the WSO Awards. If you are interested in one of our nomination brochures, please contact the WSO's office at (660) 747-3132, or info@worldsafety.org.

Certificate of Attendance, Certificate of Completion, Continuing Education Units (CEUs):

All participants of the conference will receive a Certificate of Attendance; Certificate of Completion, and a transcript of courses and workshops. ***Please make sure that you go to the registration desk and pick up your Certificate of Attendance and Completion before you leave the conference.*** Continuing Educational Unit's are available upon request for \$20.⁰⁰.

Conference Registration Check List



Complete the Registration Form (photocopies of the form are acceptable). Calculate amount due. Payment must be enclosed with the Registration Form.



Mail or fax the Registration Form and fees, to the WSO, PO Box 518, 106 W Young Avenue Suite F, Warrensburg, Missouri 64093 USA, (660) 747-3132, fax (660) 747-2647. Or go to the WSO website www.worldsafety.org and fill out the conference registration form there.



Make your travel arrangement with your favorite airlines or go to www.wsotravel.com to make all your travel arrangements.



Make your Hotel reservation at (702) 893-8933, toll free (877) 887-2261 or www.samstowntunica.com and make sure you request the WSO Conference room block in order to get our special rate. WSO Group rate code: **WORG11A**



Need a ride from the airport to Sam's Town Tunica? Contact Unique Travel LLC-Shuttle Service at (901) 848-0486 to make reservations. Don't forget to mention you are attending the WSO Conference.

Accommodations:

The Sam's Town Tunica, 1477 Casino Strip Blvd, Robinsonville, Mississippi USA has set aside a block of rooms for the conference attendees, for Sunday through Thursday rate is \$49.⁰⁰ + tax per night, and for Friday and Saturday night the rate is \$109.⁰⁰ + tax per night, for single or double occupancy. For reservations contact the Sam's Town Tunica at (800) 456-0711 or visit their www.samstowntunica.com When making your reservation make sure you let them know that you are attending the World Safety Conference to get these special rates.

Robinsonville Mississippi - Robinsonville is located approximately 10 miles north of downtown Tunica between US 61 and the Mississippi River. It is home to Tunica County's 9 casino resorts.

More of the Conference Presentation Abstracts

The March/April News Tech Letter highlighted some of the conference presentations that are scheduled for WSO's 24th International Environmental and Occupational Safety and Health Professional Development Conference, below are a few more presenters with their abstracts.

Railways In North Africa: Current Status And New Rail Links Envisaged

by: Prof. Dr. Elias M. Choueiri, General Director in the Ministry of Public Works & Transportation, Lebanon; Prof. Dr. Georges M. Choueiri, Professor, Faculty of Agronomy, Lebanese University, Lebanon; Dr. Bernard M. Choueiri, Head Judge, Ministry of Justice, Nabatiyeh Province, Lebanon.

Governments of the Arabic-speaking countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of designing and building sustainable railway networks in the region. Nowadays, railways in the MENA region are found in: Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Sudan, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. The overall length of the railway lines in these countries amounts to about 25,000 km.

The Arab Union of Railways (AUR) has played an important role in highlighting the importance of the railway mode of transport in the society and economy of the Middle East and North Africa. In this light, AUR has, in study, proposed rail links between various countries in the region, which the Council of Arab Transportation Ministers has adopted, thus giving impetus to new railway projects in the Middle East and North Africa [1].

This article looks at the current status of Railways in North Africa and the proposed rail links in the AUR study. It should be noted that "Railways in the Middle East" Current Status and New Rail Links Envisaged" have already been presented at last year's (2010) WSO conference and published in Rail Engineering International [2].

A Safety Professional In The M/N Surface Mines

by: Harry W. Conerly, Safety Director-Trainer for Aquamatrix, Inc, Houston, Texas

A Safety Professional in the M/N Surface Mines is different than one in the construction field. You have two different government agencies, OSHA and MSHA. MSHA is required by law to inspect every surface mines twice a year and underground mines four times a year. A contractor follows the same rules and regulations as the owner of the mine. There are over 85 inspection items that MSHA considers during an inspection. This presentation will go over some of these items and explain the difference using pictures, films and drawings. Also the new rules to live by which are the most sited violation will be discussed.

Injury and Incident Free

by: Edward E. Hogue, Security Specialist-Building Manager, BP North America, Wamsutter, Wyoming

This presentation is based on true behavior science and intended for Leadership, Safety Engineers, Instructors and others who truly want to develop a positive behavior change in safety and reduce injury and common workplace incidents and unsafe acts that account for 85% of your current events that include hands, fingers, knees, eyes, backs, etc.

The primary mission in IIF is to change behavior both in management and employees, with understanding that the employee is the owner and management the support arm. All must engage in a new behavior or expect the same results of the past. Injury, death and excuses happen because safety departments and managers are still in the dinosaur age and reluctant to change or see a loss of power or control. Change is hard! But death is forever. (It's your choice).

Leading Your Organization's Culture To Reduce Workplace Exposures

by: Jim Spigener, Senior Vice President, BST, Ojai, California

When we consider all of the components that influence safety risk in the workplace, the big picture may seem overwhelming or too complex to influence. In taking a rigorous look at what goes into exposure to injury, we find intuitive factors such as employee training, facility conditions or proper PPE use. What we also find are broad, difficult-to-define systems such as informal cultural expectations or leadership and supervisory models with varying degree of effectiveness. Given this, how would an organization set out to improve safety in a thorough way that would also ensure company-wide engagement? The first steps involve a systematic analysis of the working interface - the place where procedures, facilities and equipment, and the worker interact to get the job done, and then to understand the upstream causes of exposure in this interface. When this happens in a comprehensive way, upstream activities can then be developed and managed with greater confidence, predictability and success.

This session will outline a tested method of exposure analysis, will offer an enlightening tool for understanding employee behavior, and will discuss upstream activities for each organization level - how they relate to each other and their effect on safety outcomes. In addition, attendees will assess their own leadership strengths and identify activities for improvement.

Engineering Out The Hazards Of A Machine Shop

by: Sean Wirth, Director of Manufacturing-Navigation, Baker Hughes, Houston, Texas

A machine shop environment presents a high potential for occupational injuries and fatalities. A combination of rotating spindle, coolant splatter, cutting tool activity and sharp airborne chips, occurring during the metal cutting process, creates a significant hazard for equipment operators. The danger of working in this environment is reflective in industry TRIRs (Total Recordable Incident Rate) which fall between 2.7 (Oil and Gas Manufacturing) and 5.5 (Metal Manufacturing) based on 2009 industry SIC/NAICS Codes. This case study highlights how Baker Hughes Inc-Navigation Manufacturing Facility (500 employees, 100 CNC machines)- identified numerous safety issues in its machine shop environment and processes and undertook a three-step program for "engineering out" those hazards. The first step involved modifying machinery guarding and improving the internal visibility of parts during machine operation. The second step took traditional secondary process tasks- de-burring, marking, cleaning and incorporated these tasks into the machining process to reduce interaction with the operator, thereby reducing the risk of hand injuries. Lastly, the handling of production parts was improved with the use of parts catchers, modified forklifts and new safer material lifting devices, further reducing the likelihood of other bodily injury. Implementation of "hands-free" machine and equipment improvements and enhance process practices has allowed the Navigation facility to achieve over two million hours without a Recordable Injury (TRIR), over 8 million hours without a Days Away from Work Case (DAFWC), and a TRIR of less than 0.4 for the last 5 years.

Here is a list of presenters from the March/April News-Tech Letter

Growing Safety Professionals - Steve S. Austin, QS-GMS, Site Safety Lead, YA-03, Huntsville, Alabama.

What Makes People Tick: The Marriage Between Psychology and Safety- Michelle Brown, Senior Psychologist for Sentis, Denver, Colorado

Employee Safety Orientation-First Step In Reducing Worker's Compensation Claims- Herb "Safety Herb" Everett, Safety and Training Director, Holland of America, Anchorage, Alaska.

Roof Safety-Protecting Your Worker's and Contractor's From Falls From Heights- Debra Hilmerson, President-CEO, Hilmerson Safety Services Inc., Savage, Minnesota.

Attributes of Leadership- James "Perry" Huckabay, The Republic Group, The Woodlands, Texas.

Illusions- Reality of Managing Your Risk- James "Perry" Huckabay, The Republic Group, The Woodlands, Texas.

Sick Building Syndrome In Public Buildings and Workplaces- Dr. Janis Jansz, Senior Lecturer Occupational Health & Safety Environmental Health, Curtin University, Perth, Western Australia.

How to Sell Yourself- Lon McDaniel, WSO Chief Executive Officer, Madison, Alabama.

Fixing Back Pain- Rick Olderman, Physical Therapist, Denver, Colorado.

Fixing Neck Pain -Rick Olderman, Physical Therapist, Denver, Colorado.

Fixing Hip & Knee Pain -Rick Olderman, Physical Therapist, Denver, Colorado.

Chemical Spills- James Reese, Port Charlotte, Florida.

Behavioral Workshop- Dr. Donald Rhodes, Behavior Safety Associates, LLC, Lakewood, California.

Operation Lifesaver- Robert Sullivan, Safety Specialist, Dallas Area Rapid Transit, Dallas, Texas.

Auditing For Excellence- The Value of Safety Program Audits- Mr. William G. Thompson IV, Program Safety Manager, PB Americas, Inc, Los Angeles, California.

Drugs-Madness-Murder- Brenda Williams, Owner/Operator, Williams-White Columns Funeral Home, Gordon, Georgia.

New Director For Australian WSO Collaborating Center

Associate Professor Richard Franklin, PhD, has recently joined the WSO and has assumed the role of Director of the WSO Collaborating Center for Injury Prevention and Occupational Health based at James Cook University in Australia. Richard takes over from Professor Peter Leggat, the Foundation Director, who assumes the role of Co-Director.

Richard has worked in the area of Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion for over 16 years. He has worked on projects in the areas of general injury prevention, farm safety, rural safety and aquatic safety. He has a PhD from the University of Sydney which explored injuries sustained due to farming and possible prevention strategies, a Master of Social Science (Health) and Bachelor of Science from the University of Queensland.

He has worked for the Queensland Ambulance Service, the Australian Centre for Agricultural Health and Safety (a centre of the School of Public Health, University of Sydney) and the Royal Life Saving Society. He has worked on a range of community projects translating evidence into practice aimed at preventing rural, farm, road, aquatic, and child related injuries. Richard has recently taken up the Queensland Injury Prevention Council funded academic position at James Cook University, based in Townsville, but with a brief covering rural, remote and tropical Queensland.

His research interests in the area are wide ranging and have included epidemiological, translational, program evaluation, product evaluation and pure research. He has been author on 25 peer reviewed articles, 59 reports and 111 presentations.

He is the current convener of the Injury Prevention Special Interest Group of the Public Health Association, a member of the International Life Saving Federation Research Committee, a former President of the Australian Injury Prevention Network and is involved in a range of Australian and international organizations. He has been the convener of the last four Australian Water Safety Conferences.

He was the first National Manager for Research and Health Promotion with the Royal Life Saving Society Australia and through his role with Royal Life Saving has appeared numerous times on television and radio talking about the dangers of drowning. Also during this time he developed for the society a new course aimed at older Australians called the Grey Medallion, a course to train home pool instructors and programs targeting parents to ensure the safety of their children around aquatic locations.

Professor Franklin can be contacted at Richard.Franklin@jcu.edu.au

Information on WSO Collaborating Centers can be found at: <http://www.worldsafety.org/pages/coll-centers.html>

WORLD SAFETY ORGANIZATION **JOB OPENINGS and JOB WEBSITES Updated 5/17/2011**

For those reentering the job market after being employed for a decade or more, the rules may have changed considerably since you were last looking for work. Now thousands of online job sites post millions of jobs annually, and they're the most widely used and practical job-hunting tool available. There is a list of online job sites after the job listings. This list is by no means all inclusive, nor an endorsement of these sites. Probably the best advice is to get on the computer and spend time searching the sites. See which ones work for you. Please send other sites and input to drdrhodes@yahoo.com.

If online job searching is new to you, here are a few hints for navigating the process:

Most large employers and many smaller companies as well, post job opportunities on their own websites. Typically you either submit your resume or fill out an online application and the company will reach out if you meet their qualifications.

- **Some sites allow you to cut and paste a resume, others have a browse button to attach and still others have you input**

the information.

- Take time to personalize your resume including exact terms used in the job description. Many companies use a computerized parsing process to reject resumes not matching their job description.

Find resume and job-search tips in the article archive at www.AlphaAdvantage.com

EHS.com – check listings daily

--We have job openings for safety, health and environmental professionals. All applications and inquiries are confidential. Please call me: Amy Day, Safework, Inc. Amy.day@safeworkinc.com Phone: 916-361-7900.

--Let Professional Outlook help you identify and reach the goals that will not only help you change your career, but help you to change your life. For more information about available EHS jobs use our services and see how our team can help you make a change, please contact Bethany Brevard at 616.796.2280 - Bethany@professionaloutlook.com Bethany Brevard, Principal EHS Recruiting Specialist, Professional Outlook, Inc., 616.796.2280. Please visit www.professionaloutlook.com for additional positions currently available.

--Should you know of anyone that might be interested in learning more about available job openings in the Environmental, Health and Safety area, please have them contact me, Paul Shrenker, directly 413-267-4271; paul@psassociatesinc.com and fax 413-267-4287. All searches and candidate conversations are held in strictest confidence and no resume will be mass distributed.

SAFETY PROFESSIONAL - SAFETY DYNAMICS GROUP, INC. – Long Beach, CA -- Safety Consulting – Minimum 4-5 years experience in oil and gas, construction, or manufacturing. Qualified candidates will be experienced in all aspects of SH&E program management / implementation, have varied SH&E responsibilities, and excellent communication skills. You must be experienced working tactfully with both management and line employees. You also need to be computer literate in Word, Excel, and PowerPoint. Send resumes to: JOANN BLAYNEY jblayney@safetymdynamicsgroup.com

SH&E INSTRUCTORS - bilingual a plus. SAFETY DYNAMICS GROUP, INC. – Long Beach, CA -- Safety Consulting – Minimum 4-5 years experience, including training. Qualified candidates must be experienced and certified to train HAZWOPER, forklift, manlift, CPR/FA, fall protection, and respiratory protection. You will be computer literate in Word, Excel and PowerPoint. Please send resumes to JOANN BLAYNEY jblayney@safetymdynamicsgroup.com

SAFETY MANAGER – N. California. Commercial General Contractor. Develop, implement, and monitor strategic safety plans. Develop strong relationships at the executive, project management and craft employee levels. Provide training and education programs to company personnel. Inspect jobsites to ensure Company Safety Program and OSHA compliance. Ensure site specific safety plans and emergency response plans are prepared for all projects. Investigate and analyze bodily injury and property damage accidents. Conduct root cause analysis of job related accidents or near miss events. Compile and issue regular accident report summaries. Identify and handle project management personnel needing assistance, training, or discipline in meeting Corporate Safety guidelines and goals. Communicate safety progress to management as necessary. Five years directly related experience and possess thorough knowledge of California and Federal OSHA Construction Regulations and general construction. Knowledge of Hospital Environment, ILSM, ICRA, Immunization & Drug Testing Programs is also desired. This position requires an individual with excellent communication and presentation skills and experience developing and providing safety training programs. B.S. in Safety and safety certification as CSP, ASP, OSHT, or CIH is highly desired. Equivalent professional experience may be substituted for education. *All applications and inquiries will be received in confidence.* Amy Day, Safework, Inc. Amy.day@safeworkinc.com Phone: 916-361-7900.

SAFETY AND HEALTH ENGINEER III -- Industrial Hygiene & Hazardous Materials. JPL, a division of California Institute of Technology and a lead Research & Development center for NASA. Bachelor's degree in Environmental Health and Safety, Industrial Hygiene, Chemistry or Chemical engineering with a minimum of 6 years of related experience; Masters degree in similar disciplines with a minimum of 4 years of related experience; or PhD in similar disciplines with a minimum of 2 years related experience. Advanced knowledge in one or more of the following areas: Hazardous Materials, Hazard Communication, Chemical Hygiene, Hazard Analysis, Chemical Monitoring, Indoor Air Quality, Explosives Safety programs, Hydrogen Safety, Cryogenics and Toxic Substance Control Act. Extensive understanding and wide application of advanced principles, theories, concepts and techniques in Safety, Industrial Hygiene, Biological Sciences, Chemistry, Exposure Monitoring, Explosives and Toxicology. Advanced knowledge of applicable industry and/or academic practices and standards in OSHA and DOT, NIOSH Air Sampling Methods, NASA Standards, Hazardous Materials Business Plan, Threshold Limit Values and Carcinogens. Advanced regulatory interpretation, guidance and leadership in Chemical Hygiene, and Hazardous Materials Management. Advanced knowledge in independent and group problem solving skills to establish ways to eliminate hazards. Background in toxicology and explosives. Excellent Training & Presentation Skills. Professional Certification in Industrial Hygiene (CIH), Safety Professional (CSP) or working toward a certification. Proficient in Microsoft Office, Excel, Word and PowerPoint. Strong background in chemistry, and hazardous materials. Strong oral and written communication skills. Strong background in working in chemical R&D laboratory environments. Manage the Acutely Hazardous Materials Program. Conduct incident investigations and recommend appropriate actions. Conduct laboratory assessments to determine regulatory compliance. Ensure all applicable Environmental Health and Safety registrations. Chemical sampling for airborne exposure. Responsible for the Hydrogen and Cryogenics safety programs. Serve as the Laboratory Explosive Safety Officer. Serve as the Laboratory Chemical Hygiene Officer. Performs other safety related duties as required and directed.

Enjoy a competitive salary and impressive benefits with the renowned leader in space exploration. If you'd like to discover new worlds with our innovative team, please apply online*at: <http://Careerlaunch.jpl.nasa.gov/>*(Job ID#10153). David Lomeli, Occupational Safety Program Office Industrial Hygiene Group Supervisor, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, phone: 818-354-0280, fax: 818-354-3973, cell: 818-254-6148

SR. SAFETY & HEALTH REPRESENTATIVE (Full-time) -- Orange County Sanitation District, Plant 1 - 10844 Ellis Ave, Fountain Valley, CA 92708, CA. Salary: \$73,299.20 - \$89,107.20 annually. Under general direction the Senior Safety & Health Representative performs a wide variety of activities to support the safety, health, industrial hygiene, and disaster preparedness needs of the District; develops, implements, and administers assigned programs, policies, and procedures; provides information and training; conducts and assists other staff with regulatory interpretation; and performs a variety of routine administrative and technical tasks as assigned. The successful candidate will possess the equivalent of a Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university with major course work in Safety, Industrial Hygiene, Environmental Engineering or a related field, Three years of increasingly responsible, professional-level safety experience in an industrial setting is required. Depending on area of assignment, possession of a valid specialized certification, such as First Responder Operational, and/or Incident Commander/Scene Manager for HAZ-MAT, and/or Occupational Health & Safety Technologist (OHST), and/or Construction Health & Safety Technologist (CHST) is required. To apply: <http://agency.governmentjobs.com/ocsd/>

SAFETY MANAGER - IES Engineering - Must have the ability to direct, implement and monitor safety programs that are compliant with OSHA and industry specific standards. Electrical Construction and Oil Field experience a plus. Effective written and verbal communication needed. 10+ years in a safety related field preferred. Please email resume and position desired to recruiting@ies-engr.com

SAFETY & COMPLIANCE DIRECTOR-Gazelle Transportation – Bakersfield - Some travel required. Minimum 5 yrs extensive experience and record of achievement in DOT, OSHA and hazardous materials compliance with strong skills in policy design and implementation for a multi location company. Experience in the tanker/hazmat industry preferred. riallo@gazelletrans.com

SAFETY MANAGER – Wilson - Bakersfield – Career Fair – Tuesday, May 24, 2011 2:00 PM – 8:00 PM – SpringHill Suites, 3801 Marriot Drive, Bakersfield, CA 93308. Resumes to wilsonjobs@iwilson.com – please reference Bakersfield in the subject field.

DRUG & ALCOHOL TECHNICIAN - American Safety Services, Inc. – Bakersfield – Collect specimens from patients, verifies records, and prepares specimens for laboratory analysis. Full Time M-F 8am - 5:00pm. Main Duties: Maintains a clean and neat work area; Replaces used supplies as necessary from stock; Maintains accurate files of lab reports, records, and logs. Requirements: High school diploma, 1+ years of related experience. Must have clean background report and pass drug testing. meghann@americansafetyservices.com

EHS MANAGER – Minot, North Dakota/EHS Specialist – Houston – Hess – www.hess.com/careers

SAFETY COORDINATOR - Bronco Wine Company - Bakersfield – Responsible for maintaining and ensuring compliance will all company, state and OSHA regulations and related labor laws for farm worker safety. Must be able to assist the safety supervisor in the implementation of programs and assist in the management of documentation for identifying and eliminating hazardous conditions affecting employee and community safety. Additional responsibilities include the coordination of employee training programs to increase employee awareness of potential hazards. Assist in the preparation and statistical reports and analysis of site conditions and recommend remedial actions. Must have knowledge of OSHA regulations along with cognitive behavior and communication skills. The ability to effectively read, write translate and communicate in both English and Spanish is preferred. Please send resume to jobs@broncowine.com

SAFETY REPRESENTATIVE – Construction - Kaiser Permanente –3 to 5 yrs min exp - BA/BS Preferred but not required – Excellent communication skills are essential. Multi-Lingual ability a plus. We offer a pleasant and challenging work environment that consists of top-notch team members. EEO/AA/ M/F/D/V Employer Duties and Expectations: 1) Reviews IIIPP, Code of Safe Practices, emergency plans and project specific safety plans as well as Task hazard Analysis; 2) Attendance at meetings to collect and share information including: Contractor pre-bid meetings, project job start meetings, weekly project progress meeting, local facility EH&S meetings, project and area safety meetings including toolbox, subcontractor, monthly, quarterly and other safety meetings. 3) Inspections and Audits of project field conditions and recordkeeping. 4) Recordkeeping and reporting including regulatory and Worker Comp requirements. 5) Recordkeeping and reporting of subcontractor injuries and man-hours by project. 6) Incident Investigations including accidents, injuries and near misses.

7) Contractor Safety Administration and oversight. 8) Training, coaching and mentoring techniques for Kaiser Employees. Other duties as needed or required such as orientations, Worker Comp administration. We offer a pleasant and challenging work environment that consists of top-notch team members. EEO/AA/ M/F/D/V Employer Contact: Vaughan Hargrave at Vaughan.x.hargrave@kp.org

SAFETY COORDINATOR/INVESTIGATOR - County of Monterey Contact: Vaughan Hargrave at Vaughan.x.hargrave@kp.org Thorough knowledge of: Federal and State occupational safety laws and regulations including California's Title 8 requirements; principles, practices and methods of occupational safety programs and wellness training; principles and techniques of employee occupational safety training; hazardous materials training; principles and techniques of investigation and the Omnibus Transportation Employee Test Act of 1991 (DOT Program). Skill and Ability to: Plan and coordinate effective occupational safety programs and wellness training; analyze and interpret federal, state and county laws, codes and regulations; conduct investigations in areas of civil liability, workers' compensation and code enforcement cases; gather, analyze and evaluate facts and evidence accurately draw logical conclusions and make sound recommendations. Write clear, concise and comprehensive reports, correspondence and memoranda. Input, access and analyze data using a computer. Establish and maintain cooperative working relationships with those contacted in the course of work.

Education: College course work equivalent to a Bachelor's Degree from an accredited college or university with a major study in Occupational Health, Safety, Industrial Hygiene, or a related field; education may include completed courses or certification in environmental, health, safety, or loss control topics; and three years of professional experience in the administration of occupational health and safety programs including employee training, conducting workplace and accident investigations and at least one year experience administering an employee drug and alcohol testing program. Experience in program administration within a public entity is highly desirable. "Arista, Margarita" <AristaM@co.monterey.ca.us>

SAFETY - New jobs posted from <http://jobs.gecareers.com> From: Bechtel Recruiting

CORPORATE DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY - Charlotte, NC Large multi-facility Healthcare Organization This Position is responsible for planning, organizing and directing the activities of the Organizations' EH&S programs. Responsibility for the coordination of Administrative Policies and Procedures. The Director manages the development, implementation, and monitoring of the organization wide Environmental of Care (Safety Management, Hazardous Materials, Emergency Management, and Fire Safety) programs to minimize loss and to protect the assets of patients, visitors and employees. The Director is responsible for the synthesis and organization of EH&S operations and aggregate reporting and operational improvement initiatives.

The Director will manage assigned personnel based on projects and specific duties. The Director implements comprehensive EHS programs based on parameters accepted by senior management and is accountable for delivering high quality information and recommendations in a timely fashion to assist all management levels in decision making situations to minimize risk and exposure to the organization at large. The Director acts as a consultant/resource to the Facility Safety Officers, management and staff. The position manages ongoing organization-wide process to identify program deficiencies and opportunities for improvement.

Bachelors Degree, Masters Degree required in management, education, engineering or a related scientific health and safety field. Ten years environmental, health and safety management experience. Corporate level functional area staff experience preferred, including exposure to executive level processes. Progressive experience in the management of comprehensive environmental, health, and safety programs at a comparable organization. Minimum of 4 years of healthcare management in a medical center of similar size and complexity preferred. For more information call John Callahan at 973-758-9200. Millennium Search Associates, LLC Fax: 973-486-9401 Cell: 973-960-331

APPLY AT: <http://www.maxhire.net/cp/?E55E6D361D43515B7C5012653A541C2604>

REGIONAL REGULATORY COMPLIANCE MANAGER – Consolidated Asset Management Services www.camstex.com – Bakersfield - Resumes to kholzknicht@camstex.com

LIST OF JOB WEBSITES

www.ehs.com (Very focused: strictly HSE job positions.)

ckraft@PTSstaffing.com (Engineering and professional staffing)

www.edd.ca.gov (List of "One-Stop Career Centers" with info about unemployment insurance, disability insurance, and paid family-leave insurance benefits, as well as referrals to other community services.)

www.linkedin.com (A professional networking site that also includes a search engine.)

www.indeed.com (Posts jobs from thousands of company career sites and job boards.)

craigslist.org (Primarily local listings.)

SAFETY@list.uvm.edu list
Archives of list discussions can be found at
<http://list.uvm.edu/archives/safety.html>

www.jobfox.com

www.brilliantpeople.com

www.hound.com (Shows jobs from employer websites only.)

www.usajobs.com (Government's official job site.)

bayt.com (Jobs in the Middle East.)

www.hireme.net

www.tweetmyjobs.com (A site for Twitter members. There is a lot of hype these days about Twitter and how it can be used effectively in your job search. One of the ways to do that is to follow a number of different Twitter accounts and then search and filter through their job postings.)

www.publicsafetyjobs.com (PublicSafetyJobs.com, a Public Safety Media Group LLC company, is a leading career website for public safety, fire, ems, law enforcement, private security, intelligence and military professionals in the United States.)

WTS Energy Ltd is seeking to recruit a QHSE Manager, Middle East. Have a detailed look at this job:

<http://www.worldwideworker.com/WorldWW/jobs/viewMailJob.do?job=129456&user=1984451>

www.monster.com

www.careerbuilder.com

www.jobcomm.seekers

www.bountyhunters.com

www.resumereach.com

www.hotjobs.yahoo.com

www.astd.org (Workplace learning, training and development specialists.)

kw@remedyjobs.net

www.resumerabbit.com

www.careerbuilders.com

www.jobhuntersbible.com/jobs/listsites.shtml

www.caljobs.ca.gov (Access to thousands of job listings. Post resume, search for jobs and access employment and training links.)

www.jobs@ocsd.com

www.worktree.com

www.dice.com

(Targets technology jobs.)

www.100kplusjobs.net

www.headhunter.net

www.hotjobs.com

www.jobsonline.com

www.postresumerabbit.com (click on log-in link)

www.xpostit.com

www.skillsvillage.com

www.professionaloutlook.com

www.thinkjobs.com

www.nationaljobbank.com

www.jobwarehouse.com

www.jobseeker.com

www.jobgalleries.com

www.spb.ca.gov

www.careersite.com

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www.careerconsulting@aol.com

www.topjobs.com

www.employmentexpert.com

www.tempsearch.com

www.egonzehnder.com

www.inc500/search.html (INC 500 companies surveyed)

www.resumestowork.com

www.city/statejobsites.com

www.superjobsearch.com

www.superstaff.com

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www.careermosaic.com

www.insurancerecruiters.com

www.hotjobs.com

www.flipdog.com

www.patallen.com

www.careerladder.com

SOUND PRACTICES - THE WAY TO A HEALTHY LIFE

By Dr. James C. Fernando (WSO - CSE) - USA

F.Inst.CM - UK, M.IFireE - UK),Principal Consultant (Fire & Safety)

Introduction

Industrial Hygiene practices are those practices which are directed towards the protection of workers' health by preventing or reducing risk due to workplace chemical, physical or biological agents. The methodology in which this objective is achieved is through the process of reorganizing, evaluating and controlling health hazards.

The application of Industrial Hygiene principles in everyday life should lead to a cleaner work environment, safe work behavior and more comfortable and conducive working condition which in turn would contribute towards a healthy life.

Anticipate The Hazards

At the design or planning stage of equipment, machinery, work-station or workplace considerations on safety of the workers must be taken into account. The designer or planner should anticipate the possible hazards and to as far as is practicable to eliminate or to reduce the risks of potential hazards. This anticipative approach has gained much importance nowadays since the most effective way to control hazards is to eliminate the hazards. The current trend is towards "built-in safety" rather than "after-thought safety". This approach is steps ahead of the traditional recognize, evaluate and control approach.

Know The Hazards

Potential hazards in the work place should be recognized and identified so that a hazard evaluation can be performed to determine if controls are necessary. Workplace health hazards are in the form of chemicals used and handled, physical energies generated and biological substances. These hazards can injure the health of workers by causing damage to the body parts directly in contact to other parts of the body.

These points of contact could be the respiratory system, the skin and eyes, the digestive system and the ear. Some of the hazards can give rise to immediate health effects such as headache, dizziness, unconsciousness and probably death. While others may show their effects after a number of years of exposure. Example of the latter case includes lung disease, cancers, noise-induced hearing loss, etc.

Evaluate The Hazards

Just to know what hazards there are is not enough if no effective measures to control it are taken. There is a need to assess the hazard and the risk involved and to have a quantitative measure of the degree of hazard or risk involved. This is usually done by comparing the measured levels with exposure standards. By comparing with the “acceptable levels” or the “threshold level”, where it is believed that most people will not suffer any ill-effects even if exposed daily, decisive judgements can be made on the degree of exposure to the hazards, the degree of risks and also whether there is a need to take any action to prevent or reduce exposures. It is important to understand that these exposure standards are not fine lines between safe and unsafe condition but merely guidelines which represent good industrial hygiene practice.

Controlling The Hazards

The next logical step will be to implement control measures if the risk is unacceptable to us. The hierarchy, in terms of effectiveness, for control measures will be to:

- Eliminate the hazard
- Remove oneself from exposure
- Isolate the hazard
- Protect oneself from exposure

Eliminating the hazard is the most radical and also the most effective solution. This could start at the design stage of any work process or equipment. It is plain common sense - “no hazard - no risk”. An example of this approach is to prohibit the use of silica sand in abrasive blasting or to prohibit the use of the highly toxic blue asbestos (crocidolite). This method is often the most difficult to apply. Nevertheless, even when a hazard cannot be eliminated, it may still be possible to reduce its extent and severity.

If it is not possible to eliminate the hazard or lower its severity to an acceptable level, than the hazardous area should be barred from entry to workers and public. This approach is preferred if work in the hazardous area can be avoided. Example of application is in the manufacturer of explosive or for radioactive sources as used in industrial radiography.

The next approach will be to isolate the hazard so that workers will not be exposing themselves to the hazard. This can be done by putting up physical barriers or enclosures or by distance or through mechanization or automation of process. Example is the enclosing the processing of toxic substances.

When none of the above approaches is feasible then we have to resort to protecting workers by the use of personal protective equipment. This is the last line of defense. The reliance on personal protective equipment could be “dangerous” as the hazard is still in the work environment and it entails the active cooperation and compliance by workers. Short-term removals of this equipment in hazardous environment could affect the health of the workers and therefore this kind of protection can give a false sense of security.

For protection against chemicals, another approach which should be considered before resorting to personal protection is the removal of hazard from the individual through the use of local exhaust ventilation system.

Surveillance

Health problems are often related to prolonged exposure to hazards over a number of years. As such there is a need to have a consultant monitoring and surveillance on the exposure and on the signs and symptoms of any diseases. The aim is to prevent over exposure and to take corrective action when hazardous levels or early signs are detected.

Regular monitoring of airborne contaminants and physical stress need to be carried out as well as routine health screening such as audiometric and lung function test. Health screening can give indication of adverse exposure, which may be useful in determining effectiveness of the control measures implemented. Apart from monitoring exposure and health status, the control equipment installed need to be maintained and regularly inspected to ensure that these equipments are operating effectively.

Safe Behavior

Even if the technical controls are in place, unsafe behavior could lead to over exposure to hazard. Workers must therefore have awareness on industrial hygiene practices. Industrial hygiene practices must be reflected in the behavior of workers. Inculcation of safe behavior will take time but it is a worthwhile effort as the human factor is very important in any safety and health issues. Workers should be able to identify hazards or breakdown in control equipment and to inform their supervisors of those hazards and hazardous situation so that appropriate actions could be taken to rectify the problem. Education, training and information serve not only to provide health consciousness and awareness among workers but also to mold workers' behavior to conform to good industrial hygiene practices so that exposure to hazards can be prevented or maintained, hence preventing the occurrence of industrial diseases or illness.

Control

A healthy life can only be achieved if the work environment is free from hazards, the condition of work favorable and workers following a healthy lifestyle which will not overburden the capabilities of the various systems in the human body. A ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

Individual Conference Registration Form

24rd Annual WSO International Environmental & Occupational Safety & Health Professional Development Conference July 18 - 20, 2011 - Robinsonville, Mississippi USA

- Registration fees include attendance of all Technical Presentations.
- Upon request, registrants who are not members of the WSO may receive their first year of WSO membership at a reduced rate.
- For your convenience, this Registration Form may be copied as needed.
- To qualify for the discounted fee as listed below, the completed registration form and the applicable fees must be received by the WSO World Management Center, prior to the date indicated on the registration form. Applications, not accompanied by the registration fee will not be accepted.

Please note that registration fees do not include lunches or dinners

	<u>Payment received before April 30, 2011</u>	<u>Payment received before June 15 2011</u>	<u>After June 15, 2011</u>	<u>Registration at the Conference</u>
<u>WSO Member</u>	<u>\$450.⁰⁰</u>	<u>\$450.⁰⁰</u>	<u>\$600.⁰⁰</u>	<u>\$700.⁰⁰</u>
<u>Non-WSO Member</u>	<u>\$525.⁰⁰</u>	<u>\$625.⁰⁰</u>	<u>\$675.⁰⁰</u>	<u>\$775.⁰⁰</u>
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WSO Awards Banquet (July 18th, 2011) \$45.⁰⁰ per person

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Note Cancellation Policy: Should you need to cancel your registration after payment of the fees, you will be entitled to a refund less a \$50.⁰⁰ administration fee until May 1st, 2011. A 50% refund will be provided until June 1st, 2011. No refunds will be provided after June 1st, 2011. A Substitute attendee may be designated at any time, with out any additional charge.

Purpose:...to internationalize all safety fields including occupational and environmental safety and health, accident prevention movement, etc.: and to disseminate throughout the world the practices, skills, arts and technologies of safety and accident prevention.

Objective:...to protect people, property, resources and the environment on local, regional, national and international levels.

Membership:...open to all individuals and entities involved in the safety and accident prevention field, regardless of race, color, creed, ideology, religion, social status, sex or political beliefs.

NGO Status:...has a Consultative Status Category II (Non-Governmental Organization-NGO) to Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

The WSO is a Not-For-Profit Corporation (Missouri), non-sectarian, non-political movement to "Making Safety A Way Of Life...Worldwide".

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