



The Safety Connection

San Diego



Scott Simerson

The President’s Message — July, 2020

Greetings everyone, and welcome to the 2020-2021 chapter year! I am honored to have been elected to lead our chapter, and am proud to follow a long line of respected Presidents. I pledge to keep our chapter moving forward in meeting the needs of our members, and I invite your input on how to meet those needs.

To let you know a little more about me, I’ll start with my childhood in Sonoma County, about an hour north of San Francisco. I grew up in a rural area, first known for its production of hops, then apples, and now wine grapes, in a small valley community where everyone knew everything about their neighbors. Both my parents were car lovers (Dad also rode motorcycles) and they introduced me to their joy at an early age by sitting me on their lap to steer the car (a 1969 Dodge Charger!) up the gravel road to our house. Thanks to Dad’s hobby of buying wrecked cars (especially Corvettes) to repair and sell, there was an endless parade of fascinating cars in the driveway, and I spent

hours studying their design and inner workings. I learned to ride on a Honda 50cc minibike, and was taught how to drive a manual in my Mom’s tired 1970 Datsun pickup that had a top speed of 55mph! As a young boy, I never thought of vehicles as instruments of destruction until our neighbor’s son (about thirteen years older than me) was killed on his motorcycle by a drunk driver. The fateful intersection was between our house and the town and my elementary school, and I reflected upon this sad event many times before I graduated high school and left town to find my future.

My future started with Navy Boot Camp and Engineman “A” school, and my exposure to our big world began in Norfolk, Virginia. I didn’t have a plan for my life, but over the next twenty years and five months, I learned plenty about diesel engines, small landing craft, ships of the “Gator Navy”, and historic ports of call around the Mediterra-

(see *President’s Message*, Page 2)

Inside this issue:

PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE	1 - 2
LIST OF OFFICERS	2
EXCOM MTG MINUTES	3
GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS	4 - 8
HOUSE OF DELEGATES	8
SUMMARY OF WEBINARS	8
NEW CHAPTER MEMBERS	9
JOB LINE	9
ASSP CAREER CENTER	10
CALENDAR OF EVENTS	10
EARTHQUAKE PREP.	11 - 12
OSHA NEWS RELEASES	13 - 14
NIOSH NEWS	15
HEALTH & SAFETY NEWS	16
PRODUCT RECALLS	17
HELPFUL LINKS	18
COVID CORNER	18

CLICK ON THE TOPIC TO JUMP TO THAT PAGE!

Thank you to all the sponsors of our 2020 Professional Development Conference!





2020 - 2021 Officers

PRESIDENT & DELEGATE:

Scott Simerson
president@sandiego.assp.org

PRESIDENT-ELECT:

Wesley Williams
president-elect@sandiego.assp.org

SECRETARY:

Dusty Walton-Bowen
secretary@sandiego.assp.org

TREASURER:

Chris Malicki
treasurer@sandiego.assp.org

PAST-PRESIDENT & DELEGATE:

Steve Workman
past-president@sandiego.assp.org

MEMBERSHIP CHAIR:

Jo Curcio
membership@sandiego.assp.org

JOB LINE CHAIR:

David Ferguson, CSP, CEA, REPA
jobline@sandiego.assp.org

PROGRAMS CHAIR:

Fernand Kuhr
programs@sandiego.assp.org

PUBLIC AFFAIRS CHAIR:

Isaac Szmilowicz, CSP, COSS
public@sandiego.assp.org

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS CHAIR:

Scott Simerson
government@sandiego.assp.org

SOCIAL MEDIA CHAIR

David Hiipakka
communications@sandiego.assp.org

NEWSLETTER EDITOR:

Lee Donahue, CHST, OHST
newsletter@sandiego.assp.org

PDC COMMITTEE CHAIR:

Wesley Williams
president-elect@sandiego.assp.org

SUCCESSION PLANNING CHAIR

Cait Casey
planning@sandiego.assp.org

SPECIAL PROJECTS CHAIR:

Brooks Carder, PhD
specialprojects@sandiego.assp.org

(President's Message, from Page 1)

nean and North Seas. I learned to be a ticket-writer and gumshoe in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, where I saw my first dead body, a fellow Sailor who went for a moonlight swim off the rugged coast after drinking with friends. I learned to scuba dive on that same rugged coast, and took my first motorcycle safety course after buying a fairly reliable 1982 Yamaha XJ650. It was reliable as long as it wasn't wet, usually not a problem in that parched corner of the island. A few years were spent in beautiful New England, talking the young men and women of New Britain, CT into spending some quality time with their Uncle Sam. Quite a challenge, considering the density of prestigious colleges within easy driving distance of Mom and Dad. I survived that worst type of shore duty ever, with a 1991 Chevrolet Corsica as my trusty steed, averaging 20,000 miles per year. Back to Norfolk, I did time on USS WASP and USS WHIDBEY ISLAND, picked up a fun Yamaha Virago XV1000 and met my future husband. Jamie took a big chance by moving across the country without the safety net bestowed upon military spouses in a recognized marriage. He followed me to my last job as Naval Base Point Loma's Career Counselor, where in my spare time, I rebuilt a wrecked 1990 Honda Goldwing, and began teaching motorcycle safety, on and off base. Teaching lead to a Navy contracting job, which introduced me to the local Occupational Safety offices, where I found a common interest with the men and women working there, as well as a com-

mon theme of my life. I realized I was always looking for ways to make activities safer and I understood the vital role education played in that goal. At 40 something, I finally figured out my life direction; I loved safety and teaching!



I believe that is the common thread I have with all of you; we believe in preventing needless mishaps through engineering and education, and this is why we are part of this organization. We are a resource for all San Diego safety professionals, offering camaraderie, experience, networking, and education to overcome challenges, of which there is no shortage. I encourage you to be vocal, be active, and be part of the solution. There are no stupid ideas and no worthless thoughts, except the ones you don't share. That idea or thought may spark inspiration in someone else, who grows it into a concept improved upon by yet another person. We have the advantage of our collective minds, working together, solving problems. I look forward to hearing from you, working with you, and overcoming adversity with you, let's make it a great year!

Scott Simerson
President
San Diego ASSP Chapter



SAN DIEGO ASSP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES

The Executive Committee met over the phone on Tuesday, June 2nd. Teresa Bonilla, Cait Casey, Lee Donahue, David Ferguson, David Hiipakka, Fernand Kuhr, Chris Malicki, Scott Simerson, Isaac Szmuilowicz, Dusty Walton-Bowen, Wesley Williams, and Steve Workman were present.

OLD BUSINESS

1. **Review/Approve Minutes from May 5th, 2020 ExCom Meeting:**

Steve Workman entertained the motion, Scott Simerson moved, and Teresa Bonilla seconded the motion to approve the minutes from May 5th, 2020. Unanimous approval with no discussion, no abstentions.

2. **Treasurer’s Report:**

- Light month for transactions.
- Credits for paid breakfast memberships that were canceled.
- Society were behind on payments from member dues. \$4-500 in credits.
- Tax return will be submitted.
- Members may view a copy of the Treasurer’s Report upon request to the Chapter President.

3. **Office Slate for elections next term. Ceremony?**

- Zoom meeting call for the elected officers on July 7th, 2020. Will be recorded.
- Must update the COMT.
- Chris stated that meeting attendance can be documented using reports from the media platforms.

NEW BUSINESS

1. **Scott Simerson will be organizing the EC Meetings starting in July.**

COMMITTEE REPORTS

- Government Affairs — No update.
- Delegate — No new updates. June 10th, 2020 will be the delegate meeting. SDASSP will be making the normal \$1000 Parade of Checks to the ASSP Foundation.

- Job Line — There are 7 current positions listed in the job line.
- Membership — No update. Teresa will reach out. Steve asked if there were any programs available to help keep membership ongoing for anyone who may have lost their job or companies who have cut back on spending/budgets.
- Newsletter — Working to publish the new/next edition.
- Programs — Anti-restart petition. Scott Swaaley submitted a petition to Cal OSHA regarding requirement of anti-restart on small equipment. He will cover this at the next meeting, Mr. Swaaley will host on his own Zoom account, we will publish our chapter business separately. Fernand will ask Scott to Acknowledge the ASSP chapter at the beginning.
- Public Affairs — No update. Still involved in the Red Cross locally.
- Social Media — Chapter Google account is established.
- Succession Planning — No new updates.
- Special Projects — No update.
- PDC — 2021 PDC —
 - Planning—Steve suggests start the planning now and the format will become more evident as we get closer to the date.
 - Whova—Scott suggests using Whova for next year in any capacity, they may be the main event if we are going virtual. Cait suggests using virtual to invite a wider audience at a lower rate.

Last Call: Wesley asked if there is consensus for donating facial coverings masks to local hospitals, his company is looking at this, wants to do the same for the chapter, he will check into the price.

Next EC Meeting: July 7th, 2020 – Conference call.

Next Monthly Meeting: Tentative for June 9th, 2020 by Scott Swaaley of MakeSafe Tools on anti-restart of equipment.



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CHAIR UPDATES

Government Affairs Committee:

by Scott Simerson

U.S. Department of Labor Adopts Revised Enforcement Policies For Coronavirus

May 19, 2020

WASHINGTON, DC—The U.S. Department of Labor’s Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has adopted revised policies for enforcing OSHA’s requirements with respect to coronavirus as economies reopen in states throughout the country.

Throughout the course of the pandemic, understanding about the transmission and prevention of infection has improved. The government and the private sector have taken rapid and evolving measures to slow the virus’s spread, protect employees, and adapt to new ways of doing business.

Now, as states begin reopening their economies, OSHA has issued two revised enforcement policies to ensure employers are taking action to protect their employees.

First, OSHA is increasing in-person inspections at all types of workplaces. The [new enforcement guidance](#) reflects changing circumstances in which many non-critical businesses have begun to reopen in areas of lower community spread. The risk of transmission is lower in specific categories of workplaces, and personal protective equipment potentially needed for inspections is more widely available. OSHA staff will continue to prioritize COVID-19 inspections, and will utilize all enforcement tools as OSHA has historically done.

Second, OSHA is revising its previous enforcement policy for recording cases of coronavirus. Under OSHA’s recordkeeping requirements, coronavirus is a recordable illness, and employers are responsible for recording cases of the coronavirus, if the case:

- Is confirmed as a coronavirus illness;
- Is [work-related](#) as defined by [29 CFR 1904.5](#); and
- Involves one or more of the [general recording criteria](#) in [29 CFR 1904.7](#), such as medical treatment beyond first aid or days away from work.

Under the [new policy](#) issued today, OSHA will enforce the recordkeeping requirements of [29 CFR 1904](#) for employee coronavirus illnesses for all employers. Given the nature of the disease and community spread, however, in many instances it remains difficult to determine whether a coronavirus illness is work-related, especially when an employee has experienced potential exposure both in and out of the workplace. OSHA’s guidance emphasizes that employers

must make reasonable efforts, based on the evidence available to the employer, to ascertain whether a particular case of coronavirus is work-related.

Recording a coronavirus illness does not mean that the employer has violated any OSHA standard. Following [existing regulations](#), employers with 10 or fewer employees and certain employers in low hazard industries have no recording obligations; they need only report work-related coronavirus illnesses that result in a fatality or an employee’s in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye.^[1]

For further information and resources about the coronavirus disease, please visit OSHA’s [coronavirus webpage](#).

U.S. Department of Labor Releases Quotes from Written Testimony from Postponed OSHA Hearing

May 20, 2020

WASHINGTON, DC—Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Loren Sweatt of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) was scheduled and prepared to testify at the House of Representatives Education and Labor Committee hearing this morning. But only yesterday, the committee postponed the hearing. Sweatt remains available and willing to inform the committee of the important work the men and women of OSHA have been doing to keep workers safe and healthy in this critical time. For months, OSHA has been preparing workplaces for the effects of the coronavirus. Had the hearing been held as planned, Sweatt would have informed the committee of the following facts, which are included in her submitted written testimony:

“OSHA operates every hour of every day, as it has for nearly half-a-century following the enactment of the Occupational Safety and Health Act. I am proud of the work this agency has done during the Trump Administration, but I am particularly proud of the work it is performing right now as it responds to the worldwide health crisis. I welcome this opportunity to update you on all of the agency’s efforts.”

“OSHA’s efforts to address COVID-19 have been its top priority since February. Our world changed with the arrival and spread of the coronavirus. Although the pandemic has changed the way OSHA completes its mission, it has never faltered in its commitment to ensure employers provide a workplace free of hazards. OSHA quickly pivoted to focus intensely on giving employers and workers the guidance they need to work safely in this rapidly changing situation; where appropriate, OSHA has also enforced safety and health re-

(see *Government Affairs*, page 5)



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CHAIR UPDATES

(Government Affairs, continued from Page 4)

quirements.”

“While extensive guidance is important as the rapidly changing dynamic of this pandemic continues, it is important to recognize OSHA also has existing standards that serve as the basis for its COVID-19 enforcement. Those standards include rules regarding respiratory protection, personal protective equipment (PPE), eye and face protection, sanitation, and hazard communication.”

“OSHA is also an active participant in ten federal task forces focused on the COVID-19 response and as always, continues its collaborations with its federal partners to share information and develop tools to meet the challenges of fighting this disease and protecting workers.”

“The work of the agency continues uninterrupted even as we respond to this pandemic. Since February 1, 2020, and through May 14, 2020, OSHA has received 5,500 non-COVID-19 complaints and conducted 4,575 investigations based on these complaints. During this time, OSHA has received 2,290 non-COVID-19 whistleblower complaints, which are being evaluated along with the COVID-19 whistleblower complaints.”

“During Fiscal Year (FY) 2019, OSHA conducted 33,401 inspections—more inspections than in each of the previous three fiscal years.”

“OSHA also provided a record 1,392,611 workers with training on safety and health requirements in FY 2019.”

“The Department’s goal each day is to ensure OSHA protects the safety and health of America’s workforce. Before, during, and after the pandemic, my goal is for OSHA’s efforts to prevent workers from ever becoming ill or injured because they are doing their job.”

“Where there are safety issues, OSHA remains, as always, shoulder to shoulder with America’s workers.”

A full, updated testimony transcript will be available when the hearing is rescheduled.

**U.S. Department of Labor’s OSHA
Issues Guidance to Help Construction
Workers During the Coronavirus Pandemic**
May 26, 2020

WASHINGTON, DC—The U.S. Department of Labor’s Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has launched a [webpage](#) with coronavirus-related guidance for construction employers and workers. The guidance includes recom-

mended actions to reduce the risk of exposure to the coronavirus.

Employers of workers engaged in construction (such as carpentry, ironworking, plumbing, electrical, heating/air conditioning/ventilation, utility construction work, and earth-moving activities) should remain alert to changing outbreak conditions, including as they relate to community spread of the virus and testing availability. In response to changing conditions, employers should implement coronavirus infection prevention measures accordingly.

The webpage includes information regarding:

- Using physical barriers, such as walls, closed doors, or plastic sheeting, to separate workers from individuals experiencing signs or symptoms consistent with the coronavirus;
- Keeping in-person meetings (including toolbox talks and safety meetings) as short as possible, limiting the number of workers in attendance, and using social distancing practices;
- Screening calls when scheduling indoor construction work to assess potential exposures and circumstances in the work environment before worker entry;
- Requesting that shared spaces in home environments where construction activities are being performed, or other construction areas in occupied buildings, have good air flow; and
- Staggering work schedules, such as alternating workdays or extra shifts, to reduce the total number of employees on a job site at any given time and to ensure physical distancing.

Visit OSHA’s [coronavirus webpage](#) frequently for updates. For further information about the coronavirus, please visit the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#).

**U.S. Department of Labor OSHA Issues Alert
On Social Distancing To Keep Employees Safe
at Work During the Coronavirus Pandemic**
May 28, 2020

WASHINGTON, DC—The U.S. Department of Labor’s Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has issued an alert listing steps employers can follow to implement social distancing in the workplace and to help protect workers from exposure to the coronavirus.

Safety measures employers can implement include:

(see Government Affairs, page 6)



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CHAIR UPDATES

(Government Affairs, continued from Page 5)

- Isolate any worker who begins to exhibit symptoms until they can either go home or leave to seek medical care;
- Establish flexible worksites (e.g., telecommuting) and flexible work hours (e.g., staggered shifts), if feasible;
- Stagger breaks and re-arrange seating in common break areas to maintain physical distance between workers;
- In workplaces where customers are present, mark six-foot distances with floor tape in areas where lines form, use drive-through windows or curbside pickup, and limit the number of customers allowed at one time;
- Move or reposition workstations to create more distance, and install plexiglass partitions; and
- Encourage workers to bring any safety and health concerns to the employer’s attention.

The new alert is available for download in [English](#) and [Spanish](#).

Visit [OSHA’s Publications webpage](#) for other useful workplace safety information.

Email from Stan Geist, ASSP Government Affairs Pandemic

June 1, 2020

The California Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board will hold its monthly meeting on July 16, 2020 at 10:00 AM, Santa Clara City Hall Council Chambers, 1500 Warburton, Santa Clara, CA 92101 <https://www.dir.ca.gov/oshsb/documents/noticeJul2020.pdf>

U.S. Department of Labor Issues Alert to Keep Stockroom And Loading Dock Workers Safe During Coronavirus Pandemic

June 2, 2020

WASHINGTON, DC—The U.S. Department of Labor’s Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has issued an alert listing safety tips employers can follow to protect stockroom and loading dock workers in the retail industry from exposure to the coronavirus.

Safety measures employers can implement include:

- Stock displays (e.g., shelves and freezers) during slow periods or shifts during which stores are closed to minimize contact with the public;
- If stocking occurs while stores are open, use barriers or

markers to physically separate shelf stockers from customers;

- Maintain at least 6 feet between co-workers and customers, where possible;
- Limit customer capacity in stores;
- Coordinate with vendors and delivery companies to minimize the need for stockroom and loading dock worker contact with delivery drivers;
- Allow workers to wear masks over their nose and mouth to prevent spread of the virus; and
- Encourage workers to report any safety and health concerns.

The new alert is available for download in [English](#) and [Spanish](#).

Visit [OSHA’s Publications webpage](#) for other useful workplace safety information.

The alert is the latest effort by OSHA to educate and protect America’s workers and employers during the coronavirus pandemic. OSHA has also published [Guidance on Preparing Workplaces for COVID-19](#), a document aimed at helping workers and employers learn about ways to protect themselves and their workplaces during the ongoing pandemic.

U.S. Department of Labor’s OSHA and CDC Issue Guidance to Help Agriculture Workers during the Coronavirus Pandemic

May 28, 2020

WASHINGTON, DC—The U.S. Department of Labor’s Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) today issued [guidance](#) that includes recommended actions to protect agriculture workers from exposure to the coronavirus.

Prevention and control of coronavirus at agricultural worksites, and in shared worker housing and shared transport vehicles, can present unique challenges. Applying specific disease management and prevention measures can help reduce the risk of transmitting the virus among workers on farms, ranches, and other production worksites.

The guidance recommends that owners and operators:

- Screen agricultural workers for coronavirus symptoms, manage workers who have symptoms upon arrival at work or who become sick during the day, and address return to work after worker exposure;
- Use touch-free clocks and automatic doors, install plastic barriers when distances of six feet between individuals

(see Government Affairs, page 7)



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CHAIR UPDATES

(Government Affairs, continued from Page 6)

are not possible, and rearrange chairs and tables in break areas;

- Implement cleaning, disinfection, and sanitation protocols;
- Train workers in a language they understand on the signs and symptoms of coronavirus, proper infection control and social distancing practices, and what to do if they or a coworker experience symptoms;
- Encourage workers to use cloth face coverings in certain circumstances (e.g., when utilizing shared methods of transportation); and
- Provide and train workers on proper use of personal protective equipment through videos or in-person visual demonstrations.

The guidance also explains what employers should do to prevent transmission of the virus among workers who share housing and transportation to and from the agricultural worksite. Visit OSHA’s [coronavirus webpage](#) frequently for updates. For further information about the coronavirus, please visit the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#).

U.S. Department of Labor Schedules Advisory Committee On Construction Safety and Health Meeting

June 8, 2020

WASHINGTON, DC—The U.S. Department of Labor has scheduled a meeting of the Advisory Committee on Construction Safety and Health (ACCSH) via teleconference and WebEx on Wednesday, July 1, 2020.

The meeting will include an update on key OSHA initiatives from Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health Loren Sweatt. The ACCSH will consider and make recommendations for updating the Powered Industrial Trucks standards and the Hazard Communication Standard.

In conjunction with the meeting, ACCSH Workgroups will meet by teleconference and WebEx on Tuesday, June 30, 2020.

WHAT: ACCSH Workgroups Meeting

WHEN: Tuesday June 30, 2020

12:00 p.m. to 5:30 EDT

Teleconference and WebEx

1-888-658-5408, passcode 2597686

WHAT: ACCSH Advisory Committee Meeting

WHEN: Wednesday, July 1, 2020

12:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. EDT

1-888-324-3487, passcode 9671553

Comments and requests to speak may be submitted electronically at <http://www.regulations.gov>, the Federal eRule-making Portal, by mail, or by facsimile. Read the [Federal Register notice](#) for submission details, and for call-in and WebEx information. Comments and requests to speak must be submitted by Thursday, June 25, 2020. The meeting is open to the public.

U.S. Department of Labor Issues Frequently Asked Questions and Answers About Face Coverings, Surgical Masks and Respirators in the Workplace

June 10, 2020

WASHINGTON, DC—The U.S. Department of Labor’s Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has published a series of [frequently asked questions and answers](#) regarding the use of masks in the workplace.

“As our economy reopens for business, millions of Americans will be wearing masks in their workplace for the first time,” said Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health Loren Sweatt. “OSHA is ready to help workers and employers understand how to properly use masks so they can stay safe and healthy in the workplace.”

The new guidance outlines the differences between cloth face coverings, surgical masks and respirators. It further reminds employers not to use surgical masks or cloth face coverings when respirators are needed. In addition, the guidance notes the need for social distancing measures, even when workers are wearing cloth face coverings, and recommends following the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s guidance on washing face coverings](#).

These frequently asked questions and answers mark the latest guidance from OSHA addressing protective measures for workplaces during the coronavirus pandemic. Previously, OSHA published numerous guidance documents for workers and employers, available at <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/covid-19/>, including [five guidance documents](#) aimed at expanding the availability of respirators.

For further information and resources about the coronavirus disease, please visit OSHA’s [coronavirus webpage](#).

U.S. Department of Labor Statement on D.C. Circuit Court Ruling

June 11, 2020

(see Government Affairs, page 8)



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CHAIR UPDATES

(Government Affairs, continued from Page 7)

WASHINGTON, DC—Solicitor of Labor Kate O’Scannlain and Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Loren Sweatt issued the following statement regarding today’s D.C. Circuit Court ruling in In re: “American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, No. 20-1158:”

“We are pleased with the decision from the D.C. Circuit, which agreed that OSHA reasonably determined that its existing statutory and regulatory tools are protecting America’s workers and that an emergency temporary standard is not necessary at this time. OSHA will continue to enforce the law and offer guidance to employers and employees to keep America’s workplaces safe.”

[Email from osha.news@subscriptions.dol.gov](mailto:osha.news@subscriptions.dol.gov)

June 12, 2020

Quick Takes – COVID-19 Resources

Guidance for workers in various occupations

<https://www.osha.gov/pls/publications/publication.searchresults?pSearch=COVID-19+Alert>

Annual House of Delegates Meeting:

by Teresa Bonilla

This year the ASSP House of Delegates met Virtually on June 10th. Delegates voted on seven (7) bylaw revisions including:

- Compliance updates, as advised by ASSP legal counsel
- Revisions to the Counsel on Practices and Standards
- A revision to professional membership requirements for elected leaders.

Below are the links to the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and Red-Line Bylaw Changes.

Bylaw Changes: www.assp.org/docs/default-source/house-of-delegates/hod_newbusiness_redlinebylaws_may2020.pdf?



[sfvrsn=9f49bc47_0](#)

FAQs: www.assp.org/about/house-of-delegates/faq-house-of-delegates

Only 2019-2020 elected Delegates can vote so if you have any questions or would like to share your opinion, please contact Teresa Bonilla your Chapter Delegate at: Teresa.bonilla@vsp.com. The voting window will be open until July 6th so please have your questions/comments in before then so any concerns may be heard before the voting window closes. Thank you.

Summary of Webinar Meetings:

by David Hiipakka

A reminder that until our chapter gets clearance to resume in-person breakfast meetings we're actively trying to get monthly webinar topics out there for everyone. Many thanks to programs Chair Mr. Fernand Kuhr AND the folks inviting us to log-on and LEARN from their presentations!

If you haven't had the time to log-in and participate in person when these go live, don't despair! We've got the presentations available for downloading from our website: <https://sandiego.assp.org/>

Check out the right column MONTHLY MEETINGS to get such interesting topics as these latest ones:

1. APRIL 2020: Common Sense Ergonomics While Temporarily Working From Home, offered by Steve Thompson, ARM, COSS, Principal and Senior Safety & Risk Management Consultant.

2. MAY 2020: Two-part webinar presentation on Welding Hazards presented by Michael Strange, CIH - Principal Consultant for Chubb Global Risk Advisor:

a) The Impact of Lowering Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) on Welding Processes

b) Resin Acids – Are Your Workers Protected?

3. JUNE 2020: Mr. Scott Swaaley (founder of MAKESafe Tools, Inc. www.makesafetools.com, explained his petition (File No. 580) to Cal-OSHA for modification of Title 8, Electrical Safety Orders, Section 2530.43 and General Industry Safety Orders, Section 4001. Scott gave a background on what equipment anti-restart is, detailed the significant hazards that this petition to amend & clarified existing anti-restart standards.

For a full listing of all past topics, visit <https://sandiego.assp.org/files/>

Stay tuned here to see future webinar announcement dates as they are finalized.



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CHAIR UPDATES



Do you have an item of interest, safety-related event, sister-organization meeting, special accomplishment, or other newsworthy article that you would like shared with your fellow San Diego ASSP members? Submit it for consideration via e-mail no later than the 15th of the month! Please e-mail all submissions along with your contact information, including name, e-mail address, and phone number, to Newsletter@sandiego.assp.org.

Membership Chair

by Jo Curcio

Welcome to our newest members!

Stacey Devries

Ryan Dunn

Richard Krymski



Job Line

by David Ferguson, CSP, CEA, REPA

Looking for a new job? Local employers are looking for you! Visit our job-line at sandiego.assp.org/current-openings/ to see current opportunities such as:

- Sedgwick—Senior Risk Control Manager, Southern California
- Henkels and McCoy—[Safety Specialist III](#)
- Fate Therapeutics—[Senior EHS Manager and Lab Operations](#)
- SeaWorld San Diego—[Director of EHS and Security](#)
- General Atomics—[Industrial Hygienist](#)
- General Atomics—[Safety Engineer](#)
- Dexcom—[Manager EHS Operations](#)
- Schuff Steel—[Field Safety Manager](#)
- Poseida Therapeutics—[Environmental Health and Safety Manager](#)
- Patricio Enterprises—[Safety and Occupational Health Representative](#)
- Flatiron—[Health and Safety Specialist](#)
- MG Properties Group—[Risk Manager](#)
- UCLA—[Health and Safety Position](#)
- PEO—[Risk and Safety Representative](#)
- Cal/OSHA—[Safety and Health Inspectors](#)
- Keller North America—[HSEQ Manager](#)

The [blue](#) links should take you directly to the posting, when available. Otherwise, see the [San Diego ASSP Job Listing](#) for full details and instructions on how to apply. Check out these and other great jobs today!

Check us out on social media!



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[ASSPSanDiego](#)



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[assp_san_diego](#)



ASSP Career Center

The ASSP Career Center is a free comprehensive resource available to all ASSP Chapter members who are looking for a job or those who are employed and want to advance their safety careers. The Career Center’s Job Seeker Resource Center offers resume writing tips, tools to build your resume online, and a Resume Bank where you can post your resume anonymously for employers to view, except for your name and contact information. But that’s not all! You also get interview preparation and follow-up strategies, such as how to bring up and negotiate a salary.

The Job Board lets you to search for job postings throughout the US and internationally by applying filters that fit your criteria, and save them by keyword, location, industry, or job function. The Job Alert automated search sends new postings that meet your criteria right to you, instead of having to log in to search for new jobs. You also get help with career advancement to move your career forward or change industry sectors, including using social media for networking, how to work effectively with recruiters, how to give notice, and negotiating salary and benefits. And you have access to expert coaching!

Employers can post and manage job openings, search and manage job candidates, create a company profile, upload position templates, consult a Resume Bank, and much more. This is a great free resource designed with you in mind—visit the ASSP Career Center and Job Board at jobs.assp.org/.

Click on an event to learn more!

Calendar of Special Events July 2020

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Event</u>
1-31	National Fireworks Safety Month
1-31	Vehicle Theft Prevention Month
1-31	National Cell Phone Courtesy Month
4	Independence Day
5	National Workaholics Day
11	National Cheer Up the Lonely Day
15	National Pet Fire Safety Day
26	National Disability Independence Day
28	World Hepatitis Day
30	National Whistleblower Day
31	National Heatstroke Prevention Day

July 2020 						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Always find the latest San Diego ASSP events at sandiego.assp.org/event!



Why all Businesses SHOULD Do What California Hospitals MUST Do—

New Earthquake Preparedness Guidance for All Organizations

by Glen W. Granholm, Safe-T-Proof

The recent worldwide pandemic and social unrest have made it clear to most business owners that things can change in an instant. Pre-conceived notions and carefully laid plans may become worthless during the right kind of disastrous event. How many times have you heard “Nobody could have predicted or prepared for _____?” It’s almost a “fill in the blank” situation. It’s likely that there are events the nature of which we haven’t imagined that could, in the end, shut down ours and many others’ businesses.

We live in earthquake country. The threat is real, and the shaking is looming. We don’t have to imagine the earthquake or guess at how bad things can get; we see earthquake devastation on television on a regular basis. Here in California, where earthquake construction standards and codes have been in place for nearly one hundred years, you’d think there would be clear direction for everyone on how to get ready for an earthquake. Sadly, there is not. Most businesses are left with the option of choosing their desired level of readiness and can base that option a variety of factors. Within any organization the person in charge of earthquake resilience can vary, from facility management to environmental health and safety,



from security to human resources. The seismic bracing protocol that is established per business, if it exists at all, can also vary from building to building, even within the same organization. See the chart below showing real life examples of how all over the map the process can be:

As you can see, there is a wide variety of directions to go here. No wonder folks get confused. And the California Building Code (CBC) approach to guiding business on what they should do hasn’t in the past been too helpful. According to the California Office of Statewide Healthcare Planning and Development (OSHPD— basically the building department for hospitals in the state) the method taken by the CBC’s is to give out exceptions to what must be secured, and then provide exemptions to the exceptions. Are you confused yet? Some companies have secured things one way, others another way, and still others not at all. Is it everything that weighs more than 400 lbs. must be secured, or items with a center of gravity four feet off the floor, or both? Or, do companies even care? Rarely does anyone inspect this. Maybe a fire Marshall from time to time will say something.

Well, according to FEMA forty percent of the small businesses that close in an earthquake NEVER reopen (quakesmartcommunity.org). The California Supreme Court has ruled that building owners are liable for death and injuries that occur in earthquakes in buildings they own REGARDLESS of codes or regulations. Renowned earthquake engineer and best-selling author Peter Yanev has studied business interruption, or downtime following earthquakes, and its impact on businesses, and he claims that it accounts for far more cost that does

(see *Earthquake Preparedness*, page 12)

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>ENGINEERING STANDARD</u>	<u>WHAT MUST BE SECURED</u>
University—Site 1	Whatever the vendor says	Every item with a value of more than \$10,000
Same University—Site 2	Whatever the vendor says	Any item essential to operation
Same University—Site 3	S.E. stamped details—1.0 lp	Any item essential to operation
University 2	S.E. stamped details—fire marshal approved—1.5 lp	Any item that weighs more than 100 lbs.
Company—Site 1	S.E. stamped-peer reviewed—1.5 lp	Any item on egress
Same Company—Site 2	S.E. stamped—1.5 lp	Any item essential to operation
Same Company—Site 3	S.E. stamped submitted to the city—1.5 lp	All code required items
Same Company—Site 4	Whatever the vendor says	Whatever the vendor says



(Earthquake Preparedness, continued from Page 11)

the actual damage to the business by the earthquake (chart below).

Site	PROPERTY LOSSES						BUSINESS INTERRUPTION			Total Loss (\$M)
	BUILDING		EQUIPMENT		INVENTORY		Annual Exposure (\$M)	Down-time (mos.)	Loss Estimate (\$M)	
	Value (\$M)	PML (\$M)	Value (\$M)	PML (\$M)	Value (\$M)	PML (\$M)				
1	143	18	464	30	170	31	2,776	1.5	347	428
2	18	2	33	3	28	2	151	1.5	19	25
3	115	17	56	6	83	13	630	1.5	79	113
4	44	9	57	6	26	4	503	2	84	103

When added to the potential savings via lowered insurance premiums or increase in property value, earthquake readiness for all businesses just makes good sense. Happily, 2019 guidance from OSHPD has clarified directions to hospitals when it comes to earthquake readiness.

HOW OSHPD IS INTERPRETING THE CBC

OSHPD has pointed out that the CBC can be difficult and confusing to interpret. And since hospitals are required by several laws, including the landmark Senate Bill 1953, to be earthquake resilient, the organization recently issued clarification and clear direction on how to interpret the code. This official directive was in the form of a Policy Intent Notice, or PIN. Some of the features of PIN 68 are below.

- Equipment and furniture fall into specific “classifications.” There are now seven specific definitions of equipment and furniture type. If a piece of equipment or furniture does not fall into one of these classifications or does but does not meet the minimum threshold for anchorage for that classification, it may not need to be anchored (see below).
- Where an item is located can determine whether it should be secured or not.
- Four additional overriding criteria are applied to all equipment and furniture. If an item fits into one of these criteria categories, it must be secured regardless of whether it meets the minimum threshold for anchorage for its classification or not (see above).

Why does what hospitals in California do to prepare for an earthquake matter to you? You probably don’t own a hospital. You may not even be in California. It matters because the process for developing a protocol for earthquake bracing in hospitals in California is intended to keep those facilities open. According to OSHPD, an average ten story, two hundred bed hospital has approximately ten

thousand pieces of rolling equipment. You can imagine that if equipment in hospitals isn’t secured somehow, the earthquake may shut down the hospital, and that can be devastating. It happened to nearly two dozen hospitals in the Northridge earthquake. You want your business to remain open after an earthquake. You have a much better chance of staying open if you address non-structural vulnerabilities. (Step one of the Seven Steps to Earthquake Safety—SECURE YOUR SPACE).

THE SEVEN CLASSIFICATION CATEGORIES AND FOUR OVERRIDING CRITERIA

The OSHPD Policy Intent Notice requires hospitals to divide all equipment into one of seven classifications. These are: Movable, Mobile, Temporary, Countertop, Fixed, Interim and Other. The definitions of each of these may not be what you think, and some of these classifications sound like others, but they are not. And remember, WHERE an item is located can change whether it should be secured. The good news is that the average business only has items in two of these classifications: Countertop and Other.

Additionally, there are four categories to consider when determining if an item should be secured. Think of these as test questions. These four additional criteria have to do with the function and location of an item. They are:

- Is this item essential to the operation of the hospital?
- Is this item located on an exit path? If it fell could it block egress?
- Does it use, store or contain hazardous materials?
- Could this item, if it fell, fall on a patient? (This is called Patient Fall Zone).

For your business you will want to translate this hospital terminology to your facility. For bullet point one, replace the word “hospital” with “my business.” For bullet point four replace the word “patient” with “employee, vendor or customer.”

So, in review, it makes good business sense to secure the contents of your facility and it makes good sense to do this in a manner that could be considered the “best practice.” For starters, you’ll be looking specifically at two classifications of equipment type and at four query-related considerations to determine which items need bracing.

In our next article we will define the two equipment types: “other” and “countertop” and review how and when the four criteria questions apply to determining what should be secured. We will also look at what OSHPD has determined to be sufficient when determining how to secure these items.



OSHA Trade News Release

U.S. Department of Labor
OSHA, Office of Communications



U.S. DOL Issues OSHA Guidance As Non-Essential Businesses Reopen and Employees Return to Work

June 18, 2020

WASHINGTON, DC – The U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has issued [guidance](#) to assist employers reopening non-essential businesses and their employees returning to work during the evolving coronavirus pandemic.

The guidance supplements the U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' previously developed [Guidance on Preparing Workplaces for COVID-19](#) and the White House's [Guidelines for Opening Up](#)

[America Again](#). The guidelines provide general principles for updating restrictions originally put in place to slow the spread of the coronavirus. During each phase of the reopening process, employers should continue to focus on strategies for basic hygiene, social distancing, identification and isolation of sick employees, workplace controls and flexibilities, and employee training.

Non-essential businesses should reopen as state and local governments lift stay-at-home or shelter-in-place orders and follow public health recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other federal requirements or guidelines. Employers should continue to consider ways to use

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, employers are responsible for providing safe and healthful workplaces for their employees. OSHA's role is to help ensure these conditions for America's working men and women by setting and enforcing standards, and providing training, education and assistance. For more information, visit www.osha.gov.

workplace flexibilities, such as remote work and alternative business operations, to provide goods and services to customers.

OSHA recommends that employers continually monitor federal, state, and local government guidelines for updated information about ongoing community transmission and mitigation measures, as well as for evolving guidance on disinfection and other best practices for worker protection. ■

U.S. DOL Reminds Employers of Important Protections for Working Safely in Summer Heat

June 30, 2020

WASHINGTON, DC —Throughout much of the U.S., high temperatures and humidity in the summer season can create hot and hazardous working conditions, both outdoors and indoors. The U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) reminds employers of their duty to protect employees from the risks and dangers of heat exposure.

OSHA reminds employers of the following ways to mitigate heat hazards:

- Water. Rest. Shade. Employers

The mission of the Department of Labor is to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners, job seekers, and retirees of the United States; improve working conditions; advance opportunities for profitable employment; and assure work-related benefits and rights.

should encourage workers to drink water every 15 minutes, and take frequent rest breaks in shaded or air conditioned areas;

- New and temporary workers are most at risk to the hazards of excessive heat. Monitor new employees and offer them extra protections from elevated heat conditions until they are fully acclimatized. Create a [plan to protect new workers from heat illness](#);
- Strenuous physical exertion increases body heat and workers' risk of heat-related illness. Evaluate the combination of body heat and environmental heat to determine if heat stress is a potential hazard. OSHA recommends [assessment tools that are based on levels of physical activity and wet bulb globe temperature](#) readings;
- Recognize that serious heat-related illnesses can occur on normal summer days, when temperatures are not extreme. A good rule of thumb is that [workers need additional pro-](#)

[tective measures whenever the Heat Index is 80 degrees Fahrenheit or above](#);

- Indoor industries, such as kitchens, laundries, and warehouses, can also become dangerously hot. OSHA offers a [list of those industries at high risk](#);
- Increase ventilation, use cooling fans, and whenever possible schedule work at a cooler time of the day. OSHA's heat page includes a [list of best practices](#);
- Ensure adequate [planning and supervision](#) to keep workers safe in the heat; and
- Train workers on the hazards of heat exposure and how to prevent illness.

OSHA's [Occupational Heat Exposure page](#) explains the symptoms of heat illness, first aid measures to provide while waiting for help, proactive engineering controls and work practices to reduce workers' exposure to heat, and training. ■



U.S. Department of Labor Issues Guidance to Ensure Uniform Enforcement of Silica Standards

June 15, 2020

WASHINGTON, DC – The U.S. Department of Labor’s Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recently issued a [compliance directive](#) designed to ensure uniformity in inspection and enforcement procedures when addressing respirable crystalline silica exposures in general industry, maritime, and construction.

The new directive provides OSHA compliance safety and health officers with guidance on how to enforce the silica standards’ requirements, including:

- Methods of compliance

As More Businesses Reopen, Worker Safety and Health Remains U.S. DOL Priority

June 15, 2020

WASHINGTON, DC —As more workplaces begin to reopen, the U.S. Department of Labor’s Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is reminding employers that worker safety remains a priority amid both coronavirus and common workplace hazards.

In all phases of reopening, employers need to plan for potential hazards related to the coronavirus, as well as those stemming from routine workplace processes. Employers should be aware that the pandemic might increase employee stress, fatigue and distractions and should consider these factors in planning their employees’ return to work to ensure operations resume in a safe and healthful manner. Employers should also carefully plan before attempting to increase production or tasks to make up for downtime to avoid exposing employees to additional safety and health hazards.

As part of their reopening plans, OSHA recommends employers provide workers with “refreshers” on safety and

- Table 1 tasks and specified exposure control methods;
- Exposure assessments;
- Housekeeping;
- Respiratory protection;
- Regulated areas;
- Recordkeeping;
- Employee information and training;
- Medical surveillance; and
- Communication of hazards.

The directive also provides clarity on

U.S. Department of Labor news materials are accessible at www.dol.gov. The Department’s [Reasonable Accommodation Resource Center](#) converts departmental information and documents into alternative formats, which include Braille and large print. For alternative format requests, please contact the Department at (202) 693-7828 (voice) or (800) 877-8339 (federal relay).

health training and address maintenance issues they may have deferred during a shutdown. Employers should also revisit and update standard operating procedures and remember that exposures to hazards may increase during shutdown and start-up periods. It is important for employers to review and address process safety issues – including stagnant or expired chemicals – as part of their reopening effort. Employers also should remember that Section 11(c) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, 29 U.S.C. 660(c), prohibits employers from retaliating against workers for raising concerns about safety and health conditions.

OSHA is providing coronavirus-related guidance to help employers develop policies and procedures that address the following issues:

- [Workplace flexibilities](#);
- [Engineering and administrative controls, safe work practices, and personal protective equipment](#);
- [Training workers on the signs, symptoms and risk factors associat-](#)

major topics, such as alternative exposure control methods when a construction employer does not fully and properly implement Table 1, variability in sampling, multi-employer situations, and temporary workers.

OSHA began enforcing most provisions of the construction standard in September 2017, with enforcement of the requirements for sample analysis starting in June 2018. Enforcement of most of the general industry and maritime standards began in June 2018, with enforcement of some medical surveillance requirements commencing on June 23, 2020. On June 23, 2021, OSHA will begin enforcing requirements for engineering controls for hydraulic fracturing operations in the oil and gas industry. ▀

ed with the coronavirus;

- [Basic hygiene and housekeeping practices](#);
- [Social distancing practices](#);
- [Identifying & isolating sick workers](#);
- [Return to work after worker illness or exposure](#); and
- [Anti-retaliation practices](#).

OSHA’s guidance for employers also includes frequently asked questions related to coronavirus in the workplace such as worksite testing, temperature checks and health screenings, and the need for personal protective equipment.

This guidance is intended to accompany the U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ previously developed [Guidance on Preparing Workplaces for COVID-19](#) and the White House [Guidelines for Opening up America Again](#). Existing OSHA standards that apply to protecting workers from infection remain in place as employers and workers return to work. ▀

Check OSHA’s [COVID-19 webpage](#) at www.osha.gov/coronavirus frequently for updates. For further information about coronavirus, please visit the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#).



Update on Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Response

Upcoming Webinars

Moving Forward in A Pandemic: Forecasting and The Role of Testing and Other Considerations for Sustainable Fitness Center Operations

On July 8, 3-4 p.m. (EDT) an expert panel will present guidance for sustaining safe medical fitness and other health fitness facility operations beyond the reopening phase.

[Register here.](#)

COVID-19 Webinar Series: Contact Tracing—How it's done, and how you can help

On July 16, 2–3 pm (EDT) an expert panel will present on ways to prevent the spread of COVID disease on job sites. Join us for updates on resources available and to learn about contact tracing.

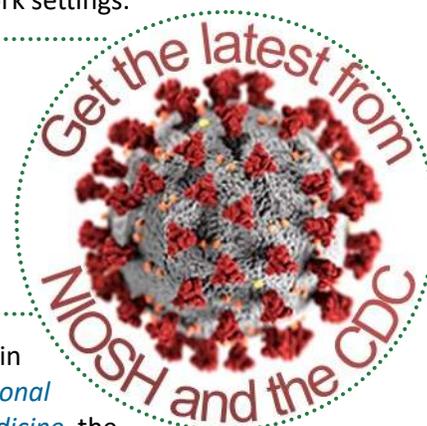
[Register here.](#)

New Web Resource

CDC has developed a [toolkit](#) for reviewing and recognizing both workplace and workforce characteristics that are recommended for consideration during investigations and public health actions in work settings. This toolkit can help state and local health departments, as well as occupational safety and health professionals, more effectively investigate and respond to COVID-19 cases in non-healthcare work settings.

New Study: Health Risk Behaviors Among Construction Workers

New research from NIOSH suggests that several behaviors that contribute to higher health risks are more prevalent among construction workers than workers in other industries. Construction workers are in physically demanding jobs and are exposed to many chemical and physical workplace hazards. Falls remain the leading cause of work-related deaths in construction, accounting for about one-third of the total number of fatalities in this industry. Learn more in a recent [NIOSH Update](#).



Outside NIOSH:

Number of Work-related Asthma Cases Persists

Work-related asthma is triggered by exposure to substances on the job that cause or worsen the respiratory disease. More than 300 known or suspected substances are associated with work-related asthma, and some studies link asthma to the use of cleaning agents or substances.

To understand whether work-related asthma involving cleaning products is increasing or decreasing over time, NIOSH-funded investigators used information from healthcare providers, and workers' compensation and hospital records, to compare cases across five states. Investigators focused on cases related to cleaners and disinfectants in California, Massachusetts, and Michigan (1998–2012); New Jersey (1998–2011); and New York (2009–2012). They then compared the data to previous trends in most of these states for 1993–1997. Researchers from NIOSH-funded state surveillance programs in these areas collaborated on this effort. These programs aim to expand states' ability to monitor and prevent work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths.

According to the study in the *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, the percentage of work-related asthma cases associated with cleaning products remained unchanged between both time periods. During 1993–1997, 1,915 cases of work-related asthma cases were reported, with 236 (12.3%) linked to cleaning products. This is compared to 1,199 of 9,667 (12.4%) work-related asthma cases involving cleaning products between 1998–2012. The highest numbers were in healthcare among building cleaners and registered nurses. Products that topped the list during both periods included cleaning materials or household general purpose cleaners and bleach. These findings show the need for continued and more prevention efforts to decrease the unnecessary use of cleaners and makes the case for finding safer products and using safer work processes. More information is available:

[NIOSH: Work-related Asthma](#)

[NIOSH Extramural Research and Training Programs: State Surveillance Program](#)



HEALTH AND SAFETY NEWS

COVID-19 Pandemic: DOT to Provide More than 15 Mil. Cloth Facial Coverings to Essential Workers

June 11, 2020

Washington — The Department of Transportation has announced it will distribute about 15.5 million cloth facial coverings to transportation workers during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

Previous guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has identified transportation workers as essential and among those in “critical infrastructure” occupations.

“Transportation workers are on the front lines of keeping our transportation systems operational during this public

health emergency and their well-being and safety is paramount,” Secretary of Transportation Elaine Chao said in a May 28 press release.

Distribution of facial coverings by industry is as follows:

- Mass transit and passenger rail: 4.8 million
- Aviation: 3.8 million
- Maritime: 2.4 million



- Freight rail: 2.2 million
- Highway and motor carrier: 2.1 million
- Pipeline systems: 258,000

FEMA secured the facial coverings, which are expected to be distributed via the U.S. Postal Service “over the coming weeks.” ▀

This article originally appeared in [Safety+Health](#) on June 11.

chandani said in an April 28 press release. “We must not hesitate from educating or questioning family members, colleagues and the general public on behaviors that pose danger.”

The fact sheets cover:

- [Airline customer service representatives and gate agents](#)
- [Airline catering kitchen staff](#)
- [Airline catering truck drivers and helpers](#)
- [Aircraft maintenance workers](#)
- [Airport baggage and cargo handlers](#)
- [Airport custodial staff](#)
- [Airport passenger assistance workers](#)
- [Airport retail or food service workers](#)
- [Bus transit operators](#)
- [Rail transit operators](#)
- [Transit maintenance workers](#)
- [Transit station workers](#)

The fact sheets explain how COVID-19 can spread, describe who is at higher risk for more serious complications and list the disease’s common symptoms. ▀

This article originally appeared in [Safety+Health](#) on June 22.

COVID-19 Pandemic: CDC Develops Guidance for Airline, Airport and Transit Workers

June 22, 2020

Atlanta — The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has published a series of fact sheets for airport, airline and transit employers to help protect their workers from exposure to COVID-19.

Each of the 12 fact sheets contains steps employers should take, tips for workers based on specific job tasks, instructions on which surfaces should be cleaned and disinfected, a link to



the [Environmental Protection Agency’s list](#) of approved disinfectants for use against the coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) that causes COVID-19, and links to other COVID-19-related online resources.

“During and after the pandemic crisis, we need greater awareness, collective action and common civic behaviors driven by scientific evidence on transmission of emerging infectious disease agents such as coronaviruses,” Khub-



[Safety+Health](#) is the official magazine of the National Safety Council. You can sign up for free monthly newsletters [here](#).



Consumer Product
Safety Commission
4330 East West Hwy
Bethesda, MD 20814
www.cpsc.gov



US Health & Human Services
Food & Drug Administration
10903 New Hampshire Ave.
Silver Spring, MD 20993
www.fda.gov



NHTSA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC
SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

U.S. Department of Transportation
Nat'l Highway Traffic Safety Admin.
1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20590
www.nhtsa.gov

FEATURED SAFETY RECALLS

Important: CPSC Recall Remedy Notice Due to COVID-19

Due to the extraordinary circumstances surrounding COVID-19, some of the remedies identified in recall press releases may not be available at this time. Consumers should check with recalling firms for further details.

It is important to remember that CPSC and recalling firms urge consumers not to use recalled products.

- 5/18: Mitsubishi Lancer and Outlander: Lower Control Arm May Detach Due to Corrosion: is.gd/FEftN0
- 6/1: Vee Tyre and Rubber Taiga Tires: Sidewall Separation: is.gd/Xin9Rj
- 6/4: Tim Trading Recalls Emori and Capstone Holdings Recalls Simply Earth Wintergreen Essential Oil Due to Failure to Meet Child Resistant Packaging Requirement; Risk of Poisoning: is.gd/sOkSgd and is.gd/bwah0t
- 6/8: Ford C-Max, Escape, Fiesta, Focus, Fusion, Mustang, Transit Connect, and Lincoln MKC and MKZ: Doors May Open While Driving: is.gd/xmRbMb
- 6/10: DICK'S Sporting Goods Recalls Safety Ropes Due to Fall and Injury Hazards: is.gd/K2K9uo
- 6/10: Island Wear Recalls Strollers Due to Violation of Federal Safety Standard; Fall and Choking Hazards: is.gd/CJoS0k
- 6/10: Ushio America Recalls Indiglow LED T8 Lamps Due to Injury Hazard: is.gd/WzFUMN
- 6/10: American Pacific Gladiator Tires: Sidewall Separation: is.gd/PM1hwr
- 6/11: Bonnsu Recalls Miniware Teething Spoons Due to Choking Hazard: is.gd/vRI2Lr
- 6/11: Davina Wellness Recalls Wintergreen Essential Oil and Essential Oil Blend with Wintergreen Due to Failure to Meet Child Resistant Packaging Requirement; Risk of Poisoning: is.gd/G8oDGI
- 6/12: NOW Health Group Inc. Recalls NOW Real Food® Raw Macadamia Nuts; Potential Salmonella: is.gd/ACMtP2
- 6/17: HON Recalls Office Chairs Due to Fall Hazard: is.gd/xnmX3O
- 6/17: Rexair Recalls to Repair Rainbow SRX Vacuums Due to Fire and Burn Hazards: is.gd/fuVJPH
- 6/17: Republic Wireless Recalls Relay Charging Cables Due to Overheating and Burn Hazards: is.gd/UcnqpW
- 6/17: Edwards Recalls Mechanical Heat Detectors Due to Failure to Alert to Fire: is.gd/bYwBNF
- 6/18: Lochinvar Recalls Condensing Residential Boilers Due to Risk of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning: is.gd/xOettw
- 6/18: Modus Furniture Recalls Dressers Due to Tip-Over and Entrapment Hazards: In-Home Remedy May be Delayed Due to COVID-19 Restrictions; Keep Product Away from Children: is.gd/nmGDck
- 6/18: Recreational Off-Highway Vehicles Recalled by American Honda Due to Crash and Injury Hazards: is.gd/AccNQ1
- 6/19: Fresh Express Announces Precautionary Recall of a Limited Quantity of Southwest Chopped Kit Due to the Presence of Undeclared Allergens (Wheat, Soy, Cashews, Coconut): is.gd/4OzCyO
- 6/23: Mount Franklin Foods, LLC dba Azar Nut Company Issues Allergy Alert on Undeclared Peanuts in “7-Select Yogurt Pretzels”: is.gd/10kYqG
- 6/24: The Furniture Connexion Recalls Modavari Forrest Live Edge Benches Due to Fall and Injury Hazards: is.gd/rAhePG
- 6/24: Chengdu Ai Qin E-Commerce Co., Ltd Issues Nationwide Recall of TTDEYE Brand Colored Contact Lenses; Distributed without FDC Clearance: is.gd/Yc5pZi
- 6/25: Costway Recalls Baby Strollers Due to Violation of Federal Stroller and Carriage Safety Standard; Fall, Entrapment and Strangulation Hazards: is.gd/MuqAeT
- 6/29: UVT, INC. Issues Voluntary Nationwide Recall of SANIDERM ADVANCED HAND SANITIZER Due to the Potential Presence of Undeclared Methanol (Wood Alcohol): is.gd/Q6jCL9

**PRODUCT
RECALL**

Note: Agency logos are used here solely for identification and familiarity purposes, and do not constitute an endorsement by those agencies.



HELPFUL LINKS AND OTHER INFORMATION

American Industrial Hygiene Association

www.aiha.org

American Red Cross

www.redcross.org

American Society of Safety Professionals Main Website

www.assp.org

ASSP Center for Safety and Health Sustainability

www.centershhs.org

ASSP Learning Library

www.safetybok.org

ASSP Risk Assessment Institute

www.assp.org/advocacy/risk-assessment-institute

Cal/OSHA

California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH)

www.dir.ca.gov/dosh

Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

www.cdc.gov

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

www.cpsc.gov

Electronic Library of Construction Occupational Safety & Health

www.elcosh.org/index.php

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

www.epa.gov

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

www.fema.gov

FEMA “Be Ready” Website

www.ready.gov

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

www.fmcsa.dot.gov

Food and Drug Administration

www.fda.gov

Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA)

www.msha.gov

National Institute of Health Sciences (NIH)

www.niehs.nih.gov

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

www.cdc.gov/niosh

National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA)

www.cdc.gov/nora

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

www.osha.gov

OSHA Silica Fact Sheets

www.osha.gov/pls/publications/publication.searchresults?pSearch=Controlling+Silica+Dust+in+Construction+&pSearch=

OSHA Silica Frequently Asked Questions

www.osha.gov/dsg/topics/silicacrystalline/generalindustry_info_silica.html

San Diego ASSP Website

sandiego.assp.org

US Chemical Safety Board (CSB)

www.csb.gov

The COVID Corner



City of San Diego

www.sandiego.gov/coronavirus

Status of City Services: www.sandiego.gov/status

County of San Diego

www.sandiegocounty.gov/coronavirus

211 San Diego: 211sandiego.org

Sheriff's Department: www.sdsheriff.net

Office of Education: covid-19.sdcoe.net

State of California

covid19.ca.gov

Employment Development Department: www.edd.ca.gov/about_edd/coronavirus-2019.htm

Cal/OSHA: www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/coronavirus/Health-Care-General-Industry.html

Department of Public Health: cdph.ca.gov/covid19

Federal Government

www.coronavirus.gov

The White House: www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/coronavirus-guidelines-america

OSHA: www.osha.gov/coronavirus

CDC: www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV

Global/Nongovernmental Resources

ASSP: www.assp.org/covid-19

Johns Hopkins: coronavirus.jhu.edu

United Nations: www.un.org/en/coronavirus

World Health Organization (WHO):

www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019

AIHA Back to Work Safely: www.backtoworksafely.org