



New Security Rule from the Department of Transportation

On March 25, 2003 the Research and Special Programs Administration issued Final Rule HM-232, which established new requirements to enhance the security of hazardous materials transported in commerce. Shippers and carriers of certain highly hazardous materials, including any shipment requiring placarding, must develop and implement security plans. Additionally, all shippers and carriers of hazardous materials must ensure their employee training includes a security component.

Shippers and carriers have until September 25, 2003 to comply with the new requirements that are found in 49 CFR 172 Subpart I - Security Plans. Minimum components of the Security Plan include personnel security measures to confirm information provided by job applicants for relevant positions, measures to address the risk of unauthorized access, and measures to address the risk of en-route security. The Plan must be in writing, maintained up-to-date to reflect any change in circumstances, and kept on record for as long as it is in effect.

Currently, the DOT and RSPA have not published penalties for non-compliance with the Security Plan regulations. RSPA has planned for the addition of these penalties to the Federal Regulations in the upcoming months. Penalty information will be posted in future editions of the RCS Register as soon as it becomes available.

If you would like further information concerning these new regulations, or assistance in developing your site's Security Plan, please feel free to contact RCS at (614) 552-8530. *JH / PV*

Summer Weather Raises OSHA Concerns

Workers who are exposed to environmental elements in the workplace are at the greatest risk of heat exposure during the early summer, because the body has not acclimated to the higher temperatures. For this reason, it is important that facility personnel are made aware of the hazards they may face regarding heat exposure.

In 2001, OSHA found that 35 work-related deaths were a result of temperature extremes. 24 of the 35 deaths resulted from exposure to environmental heat, or elevated temperature and humidity. The Centers for Disease Control estimate that 6,000 heat related deaths occurred between 1977 and 1995.

Death is not the only hazard involved in heat stress. Persons suffering from overexposure to heat may encounter heat illness, heat exhaustion, and/or heat stroke, which may result in death. The chart on the next page provides a representation of heat zones and areas of concern for workers and personnel subject to these situations. Workers exposed to elevated temperatures and high humidity levels are at risk of heat illness, and possibly heat

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stroke. Signs and symptoms of heat illness include headaches, dizziness, upset stomach, vomiting, pale skin with no sweating, confusion, and possibly seizures or fits. Supervisors and managers must be aware of these symptoms and should be trained on how to respond in these instances.

Victims of heat illness may not be aware that they are suffering from excessive heat exposure. If signs or symptoms of heat illness are noticed, the following actions should be taken:

<i>Temperature</i>	<i>Relative Humidity</i>	<i>Hazard Level</i>
95°F / 35°C	60%	Danger
85°F / 32.2°C	40%	Caution
80°F / 26.7°C	30%	Less Hazardous

- *Remove the victim from the heat and place into a cool, well-ventilated area.*
- *Remove any heavy clothing that may inhibit the victim from cooling.*
- *Have the victim drink plenty of cool water (approximately one cup every fifteen minutes).*
- *Cool the victim's body by fanning, spraying water mist, or placing a cool cloth on the victim.*
- *Place ice packs under the armpits and/or groin area.*

If victim does not respond to treatment or begins to seizure, call 911 or emergency responders immediately.

To avoid these signs and symptoms of heat exposure, employers should implement a heat stress program in the workplace. This program should include the following elements:

- *Knowledge of signs and symptoms of heat exhaustion.*
- *Avoiding heavy work during the peak temperature times of the day.*
- *Allowing workers to build up a tolerance to heat exposure, normally taking somewhere around two weeks.*
- *If working in hot conditions is unavoidable, employees should work in pairs.*
- *Have plenty of cool water or sports drink available to employees working in hot conditions.*
- *Wear light, breathable clothing, such as cotton.*
- *Avoid eating large, heavy meals prior to working in hot conditions.*
- *Avoid consumption of alcoholic or caffeinated beverages, which allows the body to loose water, aiding in heat exhaustion.*

As with any other work-related program, training should be completed for all affected employees. Training should also include factors that may place employees at an increased risk of heat exhaustion. These factors include:

- *Taking certain medications.*
- *Previous heat related illnesses.*
- *Wearing personal protective equipment that creates a hot atmosphere, such as respirators or protective suits.*

Creating and implementing an effective heat stress program in the workplace will greatly decrease the incidents of heat related illnesses. More information regarding heat stress can be found on the OSHA website at www.osha.gov. JH

Class 6 Labeling / Placarding Change Reminder

As a reminder, labeling and placarding requirements for Class 6 materials will be changing beginning October 1, 2003. The KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD label used for Class 6, PGIII materials will no longer meet the labeling requirements of the Hazardous Materials Regulations. This label, pictured with an "X" through a head of wheat, will be removed from the approved labels and label modifications discussed in 49 CFR Part 172 Subpart E: Labeling. Similarly, the KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD placard will no longer meet the placarding requirements.



*Old Label -
Not approved for
use after 10-1-03*

Evaluating and Reducing Damage / Loss Claims

In the last newsletter we looked at the hidden costs associated with Damage/Loss claims. The first step in reducing these claims is accurately tracking their occurrence. Without consistent and accurate tracking of damages and loss, it is almost impossible to adopt effective measures to limit damages.

To effectively limit damages you must establish a pattern in their occurrence. Do the claims tend to happen with one specific carrier? Perhaps that carrier is not being as attentive to the handling needs of your shipments as you would like.

Does the damage occur primarily with product from a particular

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*New Class 6
label*

For those of you who ship these materials by UPS, this change means that the only acceptable label for UPS shipments of such materials will be the Class 6 label with the text "PGIII" below the skull and crossbones.

If you would like further information concerning these new regulations, please feel free to contact RCS at (614) 552-8530. *PV*

Did You Know?

UPS and DaimlerChrysler join with the EPA to lower Vehicle Emissions

The warmer months of the summer season bring with it what the EPA refers to as the "Ozone Season". You may begin to see and hear more about the "Air Quality Index" in newspapers and on television, which provides a number to indicate the quality of the air in a community. People can use this information to determine an appropriate level of protection. The EPA reports that the air quality in our country is slowly improving due to advancements in emission technology.

United Parcel Service and DaimlerChrysler are doing their part to improve air quality by performing tests on hydrogen-powered fuel cell delivery vehicles. The hydrogen-powered fuel cell vehicles are currently being tested on our nation's streets delivering packages to people and businesses. The utilization of an entire fleet of zero-emission vehicles to perform delivery functions will greatly decrease the amount of harmful fumes typically emitted from a diesel-powered truck.

The hydrogen-powered vehicles have been put to use on established delivery routes and will be tested for over a year to determine effects of weather and evaluate vehicle performance. The EPA is assisting other automotive companies to develop alternate-powered vehicles for personal use and other delivery applications. The implementation of programs such as the UPS/DaimlerChrysler partnership, as well as technology increases in areas relating to emissions, will benefit this nation's people and the environment in which we live.

JH



*Picture from EPA:
www.epa.gov*

(DAMAGE Continued from page 3)

supplier? A careful evaluation of the supplier's packaging would be in order. Keep in mind that the minimum requirement set forth by DOT and other agencies is just that -THE MINIMUM. Individual carriers, as well as practical experience, may dictate that additional steps should be taken when preparing an item for shipment. When the cost of damage/loss is fully taken into account, it may be more cost effective to switch to a supplier with a slightly higher initial cost, but better packaging.

Probably the most unfortunate situation is when you find that the damage/loss claims are happening primarily with a specific customer. It's hard to imagine that someone you may have done business with for years may be deliberately filing false claims. If you suspect this may be the case, it is best to seek legal counsel to assist in handling the situation. The wording of your sales contract may need to be changed to better protect your company.
JS

EPA Info

The United States Environmental Protection Agency has fined an Ohio distribution facility \$20,000 for failure to report a chemical release exceeding the EPA Reportable Quantity for Anhydrous Ammonia. The distribution facility operated a rooftop refrigeration system utilized for storage of temperature sensitive materials. A pressure relief valve failed on the system resulting in the release of approximately 800 pounds of Anhydrous Ammonia from the facility. Anhydrous Ammonia is listed under CERCLA Regulations (40 CFR 302.4 – Appendix A) as a hazardous substance with a reportable quantity of 100 pounds. CERCLA Regulations require releases exceeding reportable quantities to be reported to the National Response Center within 24-hours of the release. If a facility handles hazardous substances listed under CERCLA regulations, they are responsible for reporting releases exceeding the reportable quantities. Additional State and local reporting requirements may apply dependant upon where a facility is located or where a release occurs. Additional reporting information may be obtained from State Environmental Agencies or Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC). JH

OSHA Postings

Does your facility post required OSHA information?

OSHA requires that employers post important information regarding the rights of workers under OSHA regulations 29 CFR 1903.2. These postings include the following documents:

- Job Safety and Health Protection
- Polygraph Protection Act
- Equal Employment Opportunities
- Fair Labor Standards Act / Minimum Wage
- Family and Medical Leave Act

In addition to the above OSHA required postings, states may require specific information to be available to employees, including the following:

- Workers Compensations / Unemployment
- Insurance / Disability Insurance
- Unlawful Discrimination
- Sexual Harassment Issues
- Minor Labor Laws
- Job Safety and Health Protection
- Minimum Wage

The postings listed above are available through OSHA and your state OSHA departments. There are also companies that produce posters that include all required information. Call your state OSHA department for specific posting requirements.

JH

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compliance programs can meet
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OSHA News

- ❖ A forging company in Houston, TX was fined \$138,000 for safety and health violations by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The company was cited for 44 alleged serious violations. A serious violation is one in which there is a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm can result from a hazard. The alleged violations included: lack of a personal protective equipment program, lockout/tagout procedures, training for operations of energized equipment, and periodic inspections of operational equipment

Employers must be aware of the equipment utilized at their facility, and must ensure that operators are fully trained before allowing them to use the equipment. The use of heavy or energized equipment poses a hazard each time it is utilized, and training makes the operator aware of the hazards, safeguards, and preventative measures that should be in place.

The completion of regular inspections on all equipment is one of the most important preventative maintenance procedures that should be implemented. To determine how to effectively implement an inspection program, contact the manufacturer of the piece of equipment. The manufacturer can provide specific inspection points for operators to check to ensure proper working order of the equipment. Inspections should be performed before and after use by the operator. Inspections must be documented and remain on file in an organized manner.

- ❖ In June 2003 the Occupational Safety and Health Administration announced a site-specific targeting (SST) plan. This plan targets approximately 3,000 high hazard sites nationwide for unannounced OSHA inspections. The criteria for designating a high hazard workplace, under this plan, is based on injury / illness rates. The primary facilities targeted under this inspection plan are facilities which recorded 14 or more injuries or illnesses resulting in lost workdays or restricted duty for every 100 full-time workers. In addition, "days away from work" will be criteria for targeting certain facilities. Those facilities that recorded 9 or more cases per 100 full-time workers that involved days away from work will be primary targets for site inspection.

OSHA has also developed secondary criteria for random inspection. Facilities which recorded between 8 and 14 lost time injuries/illnesses, and between 4 and 9 days away from work, will be subject to unannounced inspection. OSHA's goal through this inspection plan is to further reduce the number of work-related injuries/illnesses recorded by all facilities. In 2001, for every 100 full-time workers, the average number of recorded lost time injuries/illnesses was 2.8, and the average days away from work was 1.7.

- ❖ OSHA reports that the amputation of a workers arm at a New Hampshire lumber mill resulted in approximately \$50,000 in fines for failure to provide proper guarding of a material handling conveyor system. The employee's arm became severed when his shirt was caught on an unguarded drive train and was pulled into the conveyor. OSHA stated that the New Hampshire company knew the conveyor was left unguarded, however did nothing to resolve the issue. The results were a severely injured employee and multiple fines for willful violations of OSHA regulations. OSHA has detailed machine guarding regulations, found in 29 CFR 1910, Subpart O – Machinery and Machine Guarding, that require all equipment and machinery to be guarded against physical hazards. The goal of machine guarding regulations is to reduce machine hazards created by point of operation, in-going nip points, rotating parts, flying chips, and sparks. Equipment and machines should never be altered by anyone other than the equipment manufacturer. If a facility is unsure whether or not their equipment meets the machine guarding standards, a hazard assessment should be completed utilizing the expertise of the equipment manufacturer. Deficiencies noted during an assessment must be resolved to reduce the likelihood of an injury. *JH*



A Note From the President

(Continued from January 2003)

Prophets, mystics, poets, scientific discoverers are men whose lives are dominated by a vision; they are essentially solitary men . . . whose thoughts and emotions are not subject to the dominion of the herd.

-- Bertrand Russell

The re-invention of a quality for profit philosophy

W. Edwards Deming (Post War though the 1960's)

Dr. Deming is one the most influential Quality advocates connected with manufacturing. Born in 1900, Dr. Deming died in 1993.

W. Edwards Deming was awarded his doctorate in mathematical physics in 1928. He worked in the US Government Services for many years in statistical sampling techniques. Immersed in the theories of measuring quality statically, he utilized the work of statistician Walter Shewhart. He believed that Shewhart's principles could be equally applied to non-manufacturing processes. He applied Shewhart's concepts to his work at the National Bureau of the Census. Routine clerical operations were brought into statistical process control in preparation for the 1940 population Census. This led to six-fold productivity improvements in some processes. Consequently, Deming started to run statistical courses to explain his and Shewhart's methods to engineers, designers, etc., in the US and Canada. In 1943, he authored "Statistical Adjustment of Data".

Deming's programs were seen as an effective method of reducing scrap and rework in a manufacturing process. In the US, these proven methodologies did not have much of an effect after WWII. The resulting prosperity allowed anything that was produced to be sold, with or without statistical or quality control. A second factor had a strong bearing on Deming's later success. To quote him: *"The courses were well received by engineers, but management paid no attention to them. Management did not understand that they had to get behind improvement of quality and carry out their obligations from the top down. Any instability can help to point out specific times or locations of local problems. Once these local problems are removed, a process will continue until someone changes it. Changing the process is management's responsibility. And we failed to teach them that."*

Deming was sent to Japan after the war as a Census adviser to the Japanese. The Union of Japanese Scientists and Engineers (JUSE) embraced him as one of their own after its formation in 1946. A leading factor of the acceptance of his methodologies came when a delegation from Bell Telephone Laboratories visited Japan and demonstrated Deming's quality control techniques. Deming's teachings became a high standard and JUSE invited him to lecture to the Japanese on statistical methods. In the early '50s he lectured to engineers and senior managers, including in his lectures principles now regarded as part of TQM (Total Quality Management), or Company-wide Quality. In 1956, Deming was awarded the Shewhart medal by the American Society for Quality Control. Four years later, Deming's teachings were widely known in Japan and the Emperor awarded him the Second Order of the Sacred Treasure.

(Next submission: Deming, 1970's to the present)

PERSONAL PAGE

Music encourages a positive work atmosphere. It allows people to feel like they have some control over their environment. They can bring something they do at home to work and it gives them a sense of comfort and makes work more enjoyable. Fast-paced music, such as Rock 'N' Roll, Alternative, and R&B, is good because it encourages people to work around the beat. Mellow music, such as Classical, Country, and Easy Listening, is also good because it allows workers to focus on the task at hand. I prefer to listen to Easy Listening in the mornings. After lunch, I like to switch to Rock 'N' Roll. The important thing to remember about listening to music at work is to respect your co-worker's interests as well as your own. TD