

April/May 2007

The Beanpot



Newsletter of the American Society of Safety Engineers
Greater Boston Massachusetts Chapter

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Remi Fleurette

Mother Nature, her never ending humor in full "bloom", has sent us all a reminder that we should always be cautious to take things for granted by blanketing us with snow cover yet again. For those of us who have people working in outdoor environments, it presents additional hazards thought to have been avoided over the winter. Slip/trip/fall must once again be brought to the forefront of everyone's minds as we trudge through the snow cover. The current weather conditions only reaffirm the old saying "If you do not like the weather in New England, wait 10 minutes".

As for the ASSE, things have certainly entered the turbulent stage. The nominations slate for 2007-2008 has been finalized and posted to the web site. This year is particularly exciting because there is quite a bit of "new blood" on the slate of nominations, more this year than any in recent memory. I encourage everyone to review the nominations and to come to the joint meeting with the UMASS Lowell student section on May 10, 2007 to cast your vote.

The chapter has been "racing" forward over the past couple of months. Evidence of this could be found at our recent technical meeting at F1 Boston. After an extremely informative session from Trooper Scott McGuire of the Massachusetts State Police, approximately 25 members of the Chapter and visiting chapters took to the racetrack. Congratulations to Time Healey of the Connecticut Valley Chapter who won the inaugural GBC ASSE Grand Prix (yours truly came in second). This was truly a fabulous event, and everyone who participated left smiling. It was definitely an evening to remember.

We have two upcoming technical meetings. On April 19th there will be a breakfast joint meeting with the Ocean State section. The meeting will be a plant tour of the Herff Jones ring plant in Warwick, RI. Herff Jones manufactures rings for the Super Bowl, military institutions, and universities. The tour will include an overview of their efforts to become ISO 14001 certified and their current program. Then, on May 10th it will be our annual joint meeting with the UMASS Lowell student section and elections night. Come support the students as they present their research projects to the membership. Based on last years meeting, you will be amazed at the work that is being done!

The GBC has also been getting the word out at trade shows around the area. Shows where ASSE has had a booth include the Facilities Expo at the World Trade Center; Construction Expo at the Boston Convention and Exposition Center; and NE Building and Facilities Maintenance Show at the Bayside Exposition Center where we also had a ½ day PDC on Fall Protection in Industrial Settings. Jim Rowlings made extraordinary efforts on behalf of the Chapter and I would like to take this opportunity to thank him for his efforts. Once again, Jim, you did a bang up job!

Jim also is coordinating our involvement in the Massachusetts State Science Fair. Once again, ASSE is providing \$500.00 in prize money to the fair. Jim and others will be reviewing projects specifically focused on EHS applications and also rewarding those who list EHS concerns in their project overview. Anyone interested in assisting with the judging should contact Jim Rowlings directly.

In addition to the awards at the MA Science Fair, the GBC ASSE has increased the amount of scholarship money available through our two local

scholarships to \$1500.00 apiece. Anyone interested in more information should contact Mike Sample at Michael.Sample@Libertymutual.com for more information.

As always, I encourage all of you to take advantage of the services provided by ASSE. In return, I would ask that you all consider giving back to the organization by volunteering. Any help you can provide is deeply appreciated.

Yours in Safety,
Remi Fleuette
 Greater Boston Chapter President 2006-2007



March Technical Meeting at F1 Boston Final Race Results

Driver	Time Difference
1. Timothy Healey	00:00
2. Remi Fleuette	00:08.385
3. Gary Roberts	00:10.92
4. Todd Ostrowski	00:14.884
5. Tom Rich	00:41.772
6. Matt Strzepka	00:42.369
7. Howard Lefkin	00:48.378
8. Scott MacGuire	00:51.397
9. Margarita Lobaton	00:53.676
10. Adam Sotirakopoulos	00:59.676
11. Eric Stager	00:50.896
12. Derek Tomka	01:28.702



Racers waiting to take to the track at F1 Boston.



Presentation by Remi Fleuette, GBC Chapter President to Trooper Maguire.



NEAIHA and ASSE GBC Sign Memorandum of Understanding



Corey Briggs, incoming NEAIHA President and Remi Fleuette, ASSE GBC President, after signing a Memorandum of Understanding at the recent technical meeting at F1 Boston



Upcoming GBC Technical Meeting Announcements

When: Thursday, April 19th, 2007
7:30-9:00 AM

Where: Herff Jones Ring Plant
150 Herff Jones Way
Warwick, RI 02888

Topic: Joint Meeting with RI Section

Herff Jones is a leading manufacturer of recognition awards. You will see college and professional rings being manufactured at the Herff Jones Warwick, RI facility.

Herff Jones has recently been awarded the contracts for: Superbowl Rings, West Point (military rings) and University of Miami Rings!

The tour will take approximately one hour. You will see the art department, tooling department, mill room, casting, stone setting, etc.

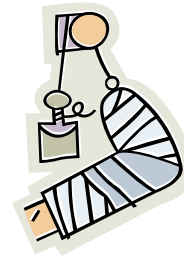
Herff Jones is ISO14001 Certified and ISO9000 Certified

Meeting Cost: \$5.00
Coffee and Donuts / Muffins will be served.

Please RSVP to:

Kathy Wunschel
wunschelk@cooleygroup.com
401-721-6224

Check the GBC ASSE website and your e-mail for more details.



Optimizing Operations and Keeping Employees Injury-Free

Hosted by the University of New Hampshire

When: April 30-May 1, 2007

Where: New England Center, UNH Campus
Durham, NH

Cost: \$650, 1.4 CEUs

What: Track 1 - Lean Strategies and Tools for the Entire Organization

Track 2 - Ergonomics, Risk Factors & Work-Injury Management

For more information and to register please visit www.learn.unh.edu



North American Occupational Safety & Health Week

From ASSE

Help us increase awareness of the importance of occupational safety, health and the environment and the SH&E profession during the May 6-12 North American Occupational Safety and Health (NAOSH) Week and the May 9 Occupational Safety and Health Professional (OSHP) Day.

You can also go to www.asse.org/naosh07 to access information from prior NAOSH events, past award winners, to add your events and to nomi-

nate a NAOSH 07 Champion who will be recognized at the ASSE PDC- Safety 2007. This year's theme is all modes of transportation safety.



NFPA World Safety Conference and Exposition

June 3-7, 2007
Pre-conference Seminars June 1-2
Boston, Massachusetts

The most important event of the year for professionals in fire protection, life safety, electrical, and security is headed to the new Boston Convention & Exhibition Center.

Choose from over 120 pertinent education sessions in 11 tracks including the new Fire Protection Engineering track sponsored by the Society of Fire Protection Engineers (SFPE) and sessions in the expanded necforum™ track

For details please visit:
www.nfpa.org/categoryListWSCE.asp?categoryID=1059



General Session Keynote Presentations

Monday, June 25
"Thinking in the Future Tense"
Jennifer James

Jennifer James is a cultural anthropologist, writer and commentator who is well known for her innovative ideas. In her opening keynote talk she will address the cultural aspects of leadership and offer important insight on how we can meet the challenges of today's workplace. Join us for

this inspiring, thought provoking and energizing session.

Tuesday, June 26
"Leading Quietly"
Joseph Badaracco, Jr.

Safety and Health professionals are faced with spearheading the safety effort in their organizations but often find themselves faced with the challenge of leading the effort indirectly. Harvard Business School professor, Joseph Badaracco, will provide insightful comments to help safety professionals understand and face the challenge of leading quietly.

Wednesday, June 27 (Lunch Program - Additional Cost)
"Anything Is Possible"
Giovanni Livera

For anyone who has ever said, "it can't be done", Giovanni challenges you to think again. Not only can it be done but there is more than one right answer. Thus begins the audience's journey from the limitations of conventional thinking into a world where thinking like a magician makes anything possible.



CHILDHOOD SAFETY TEST

Here's a test you're welcome to pass on to your employees.

1. What do parents often call medicine to get their children to take it? (Never do this yourself.)
2. What household item can become a dangerous drowning risk (besides the tub, toilet, sink, or swimming pool)?
3. Which type of accident kills more children than any other?
4. What is the most common mistake parents make when installing infant and convertible seats?

5. According to the Bicycle Institute of America, what age should a child be before they begin to use a hand brake on a bike?
6. Which door is often overlooked when parent's toddler proof exits from their home?
7. Which factor most often causes parents to leave their baby alone in a bath tub? (Hint-- it's not the phone ringing.)
8. What edible hazard do parents often leave on the edge of the bathtub?
9. The number one place where accidental poisonings occur is in a child's own home. Where is the next most common place for this tragedy?

Test Answers

1. "Candy"
2. Cleaning/Mop buckets, especially industrial size.
3. Automobile accidents.
4. Seat is installed so that the infant faces the front of the car.
5. Minimum age is 10 years.
6. The small door through which the cat or dog leaves.
7. Not being prepared and leaving to get a towel, soap, powder, etc.
8. Soap slivers
9. At Grandparents' home.

Used with permission from Richard Hawk.
For more info like this surf to
www.makesafetyfun.com



What Are Your Significant Safety Hazards?

Written by Joseph J. Werbicki, MS, CSP, CPC
jdwerbicki@verizon.net

A safety hazard can be thought of simply as any situation that has the *potential* to cause injury and/or property damage.

Do hazards always lead to accidents? Not always, because there are usually risk and other factors involved.

What is risk? It is the net result of a number of factors that determines if a hazard will result in an injury or property damage, i.e.: How many people might be affected? How frequently does the risk present itself? How serious will be the outcome of an incident that may result from the hazard? What is the probability of a negative outcome?

I believe that one of the most dangerous activities that people face every day is driving an automobile. The reason? There are multiple hazards that may be present, among them, road and weather conditions, vehicle conditions, distraction, and the ability and physical/mental condition and mindset of you and every driver that you encounter.

As a result of the large number of auto accidents that occur daily on our highways, is it any wonder that auto accidents account for more job-related deaths than any other cause⁽¹⁾?

The risk of an auto-related incident is high, as each of the hazards that may be present has the potential to involve a large number of people, should something go wrong. Yet, as risky as driving can be, we take our chances every day, we compensate, and we survive, despite the risk.

I prefer to use the term, "incident", rather than accident, because "accident" usually infers an occurrence that happens beyond human control. As we will see later on, there is far more human element involved in incidents than might appear at first glance.

Very often, it appears to be just a matter of luck or good reflexes that incidents don't result in injuries, lost or restricted workdays, or job transfer.

I will summarize what some national statistics tell us, and give you some hard numbers from my own experience, in the hope that you will take the time to look at these data as a guide in identifying where you can concentrate your efforts for maximum impact in making your facility safer.

If you go through the exercise of conducting a risk assessment at your facility, assigning ratings⁽²⁾ to each of the possible hazards that you can anticipate, you can objectively identify your "Significant Safety Hazards", giving you a blueprint with which to direct your safety efforts. This is the basis of a Safety Management System, whether it is a formalized system, like OHSAS 18001, or, simply, a safety management plan to make your facility a safer place in which to work.

Surprisingly, incident rates, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, don't seem to line up with OSHA's most frequently cited general industry standards, even though seven of OSHA Region One's most frequently cited general industry standards appear on the national OSHA "Top 10 List" for the three-year period, ending 12/31/05. It would appear that we need to look at more than OSHA citation data if we want to improve our safety records.

One set of data that brings this home is the list of companies whose names appear on OSHA's list of organizations that have reported excessively high incident rates. These companies need to look for the root causes of their incidents, not just at OSHA citation data.

What is a *root cause*? It is something that, had conditions or actions been different, an incident might not have happened. Old analogies about the weakest link in a chain are no longer in vogue, because there may be a number of inter-related factors that contribute to any single incident.

While there may be more than one root cause of an incident, very often one root cause is identified as something an individual did or did not do. The root cause may be as simple as inattention, distraction, rushing, or not following established procedures on the part of one person, who, more often than not is singled out for blame, thereby closing the book on an accident investigation.

However, an effective accident investigation must distinguish between human error and system error. Its goal must not be to place blame, but to identify and act upon the root cause(s) in order to prevent recurrences. Placing blame may cause those who can shed light on an incident to be fearful about coming forward with details that are needed to insure a thorough investigation.

System error is present when unsafe practices and conditions (no matter how minor) are allowed to continue, usually as long as quality and productivity are at acceptable levels. People then come to believe that safety rules are only advisory, and can be ignored.

In the eyes of some safety professionals, the ratio of cases of human error may be very high (even as high as 100%), with the balance being unsafe conditions. Before you buy into this theory, you really need to consider factors further up the line from the individual who may have experienced the incident. It starts with the original concept of a process or piece of equipment. There is the design stage, followed by the procurement stage, followed by installation, training, and, finally, the actual operation and maintenance. At each stage there are opportunities to take shortcuts or ignore safety features that can eventually lead to some failure of the safety process. If not addressed at the appropriate level, the stage may be set for risks further down the line, leaving the operator as the fall guy.

Liberty Mutual publishes an annual index of disabling workplace injuries and costs. Their latest report⁽³⁾ shows that overexertion, falls, and struck by/struck against injuries account for approximately 62% of the cost of all incidents nationwide.

Back in 2004 I conducted a survey of incidents across a large division of a large multi-national company, covering the entire year of 2003. The survey revealed that Sprains/Strains and Slips/Trips/Falls accounted for 42% of all recordable incidents. At that time, Struck By/Struck Against did not even appear as a significant hazard. However, 2006 data from the same division showed Slips/Trips/Falls and Struck By/Struck Against incidents accounting for nearly 54% of all incidents.

Sprains/Strains, which, for a number of years had been the most common injury, dropped to 10%, reflecting a major effort on the part of the company to provide Safe Lifting Training in those areas where material handling is a widely required function. This is an example of using a leading indicator (training) to positively impact a trailing indicator (number of incidents). Current emphasis within the company has now shifted to raising awareness to the risks posed by Slips/Trips/Falls and Struck By/Struck Against incidents.

Still another source of statistical data is the annual Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) tabulation of on-the-job injuries. The latest year for which data are available is 2005. One report⁽⁴⁾ shows Struck By/Struck Against, Falls (to same or lower level), and Overexertion in Lifting injuries accounting for 53% of all injuries. The report lists just twelve categories of exposure that account for just under 98% of the injuries reported in 2005.

These studies seem to point to a limited number of hazards as the source of a high percentage of incidents. While each facility is different, grouping incidents into a limited number of related hazard categories can give direction to safety improvement efforts, whether they involve training, awareness improvement, greater supervisory and peer mentoring, or, whatever is found to work. In other words, put your effort where it is needed.

In order to have the best possible chance at success, it is important to have as much data as possible. Go back as far as records allow, in order to have enough data with which to make an educated decision. Keep in mind that the low-probability events don't happen that often.

The latest survey of safety professionals, appearing in the October 2006 issue of *Occupational Hazards*, shows that their most targeted hazards are now Sprains/Strains, Back Injuries, Arm/Hand Injuries, and Falls.

Does your incident breakdown mirror the national data? Look at your data in a proactive manner. The more incidents (including near misses) that you capture, the more data points you will have with which to set your priorities. Your goal should involve asking what can be done to address your specific root causes before incidents occur.

By so doing, your trailing indicators (Lost Workday Incident⁽⁵⁾ and Severity⁽⁶⁾ rates) should improve.

REFERENCES

- (1) US Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2005
- (2) A typical risk assessment matrix might assign numerical ratings of, say, 1 (low), 3 (me-

dium) or 5 (high), to each of three categories (Severity of occurrence; Probability of occurrence; Employee exposure) for each hazard. Adding the ratings for each hazard results in a hierarchy of hazards, from which you can set abatement priorities. Since the rating process is subjective, a cross-section of employees should be asked to complete the hazard rating and the results combined.

- (3) 2005 Annual Report of Scientific Activities, Liberty Mutual Institute For Safety
- (4) Table R27, Number of Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work by Source of Injury or Illness and Selected Events or Exposures Leading to Injuries or Illness, 2005
- (5) Lost Workday Incident Rate (LWDI) is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Lost workday incidents} \times 200,000}{\text{Actual number of hours worked}}$$

- (6) Severity Rate is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Lost/Restrict/Trnsfer workdays} \times 200,000}{\text{Actual number of hours worked}}$$



EDITOR'S SOAPBOX

Submitted By David Paine

News and Notes



BCSP Re-certification Quiz Program

If you are a CSP, did you know that you can participate in [BCSP's online quiz program](#) to earn CoC points? These quizzes are based on the technical contents of well-circulated membership organization journals, including [Professional Safety](#). All quizzes are open book.



AIHA Asks OSHA to Lower Noise Exposure Limit

*From - Occupational Safety & Health Reporter
Volume 37 Number 13*

The American Industrial Hygiene Association asked the head of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration March 26 to lower the agency's permissible exposure limit for occupational noise.

Hearing loss in the workplace is "[o]ne of the greatest challenges and concerns we now face in the United States," AIHA President Frank M. Renshaw wrote to OSHA Administrator Edwin G. Foulke Jr.

"Over 30 million workers are exposed to hazardous levels of noise, and noise-induced hearing loss is one of the most common occupational diseases," Renshaw said. "Such hearing loss significantly affects the ability to communicate and negatively impacts a worker's quality of life." OSHA's current PEL of 90 decibels time-weighted average over an eight hour day requires employers to have a hearing conservation program in workplaces where the noise level equals or exceeds an eight-hour time-weighted average of 85 dBA.

Renshaw urged OSHA to take immediate action to reduce the PEL to 85 dBA and reduce the exchange rate--the time/intensity relationship--to 3 dBA. The exchange rate currently is 5 dBA.

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS UPDATE



AROUND NEW ENGLAND

By Dave Crowley, VP Govt Affairs

OSHA's New England Region launched two new Local Emphasis Programs (LEP's) in Rhode Island to address specific work-related hazards. The first LEP focuses on reducing workplace hazards associated with crane operation in construction and the second targets the residential construction industry.

LEPs are enforcement strategies designed and implemented at the Regional Office and/or Area Office levels. These programs are intended to address hazards or industries that pose a particular risk to workers in the Office's jurisdiction. The emphasis programs may be implemented by a single Area Office, or at the Regional level (Regional Emphasis Programs or REP) and applied to all of the Area Offices within the Region.

Often times, these LEPs will be accompanied by outreach intended to make employers in the area aware of the program as well as the hazards that the programs are designed to reduce or eliminate. This outreach may be in the form of informational mailings, training at local tradeshow, or speeches at meetings of industry groups or labor organizations. Let's not forget about the national scale Special Emphasis Programs (SEP's) that impact the entire US.

The following is a list of Local (Area Office) and Regional Emphasis Programs. This list is current as of January 8, 2007, but as the OSHA web site clearly indicates, this list may change without notice.

Region I - New England

- Bridge and Tunnel Construction (SIC 1622, NAICS 234120) - Providence
- Concrete and Concrete Products - Region wide
- EISA Pilot - Augusta, Bangor
- Expedited Informal Settlement Agreement - Region wide
- Fall Hazards - Region wide
- Methylene Diphenyl Isocyanate (MDI) - Region wide
- Mobile Crane Operations in Construction - Braintree & Methuen
- Powered Industrial Trucks - Region wide

- Residential Construction - Hartford, Bridgeport, Braintree, Concord
- Stone Slabs and Stone Products - Region wide

CT 4278 2006 (Adopted 2/27/07)

Amends regulations concerning PFC spillage control. Requires gas cans to meet stringent design requirements to control emissions from evaporation, spillage and permeation. Provides volatile organic compound (VOC) emission reductions necessary for the State's ozone attainment State Implementation Plan. Increases the effectiveness of existing rules by clarifying definitions, simplifying design requirements and minimizing the potential for product misuse. Amends existing requirements for flow-rate and spout design to address spillage concerns. Incorporates the California Air Resources Board's anticipated certification program for PFCs.

CT 4294 2006 (Adopted 2/20/07)

Incorporates by reference revisions to the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Standards. Enables the Department to protect the safety and health of Connecticut public sector workers to the extent required by federally-funded programs.

NH 6457 2006 (Adopted 2/09/07)

Establishes safety requirements for workplace safety practices, procedures and inspections. Provides detailed requirements for the safety and health of employees in the workplace.

NH 6466 2006 (Adopted 2/09/07)

Consolidates all of the requirements from Env-Wm 1600 and Env-Wm 1403 for reporting discharges of contaminants including oil, and for the investigation, remediation, and management of sites where discharges of contaminants including oil have occurred. Incorporates the groundwater management permit program previously in Env-Wm 1403, and will consolidate the provisions previously in both Env-Wm 1403 and Env-Wm 1600 relative to the issuance of Certificates of Completion or Certifications of No Further Action.

NH 6467 2006 (Adopted 2/09/07)

Proposes new rules to supplement the procedures for implementation of the Brownfields Program that are specified in the statute, including eligibility criteria, application procedures, fee structure, and program participation requirements. Supplements the procedures for the application of the remedial process for the voluntary cleanup of contaminated properties.

NH 6488 2006 (Adopted 2/09/07)

Relates to requirements for the control of radiation and use of radioactive material. Updates rules to comply with updated federal regulations and clarifies rule language.

NH 6530 2006 (Adopted 2/09/07)

Relates to requirements for the control of radiation and use of radioactive material.



ACTIVITIES ON BEACON HILL

Submitted by Dave Crowley

MA

In RI House bill 5735, an act related to health and safety- Radon Control was submitted for approval. The bill states that all persons must be licensed. This applies to screening, sampling/testing of air for radon/radon progeny; Diagnostic sampling/testing of air for radon/ radon progeny; Mitigation planning services for radon/radon progeny; and training courses offered for the purpose of meeting any of the licensing and/or certification requirements that are mandated. Currently the bill has been recommended that it be held for further study.

MA

House Bill 3797 - Resulting from the scaffolding fatality in Boston in April of last year.

An Act to provide a safe workplace for employees of the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1: Chapter 149 of the General Laws, as appearing in the 2004 Official Edition, is hereby amended by inserting, after section 40, a new section 40A as follows:

(a) Notwithstanding any general or special law to the contrary, the division of occupational safety shall apply federal occupational and health standards applicable to private sector employees to employees of the commonwealth and its political subdivisions. Such standards shall include all statutory and regulatory requirements enforced by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration with respect to private sector employees, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the general duty clause.

Nothing herein shall affect any state standard that exceeds the standards applied by the Occupational Health and Safety Administration.

(b) The division shall have authority to conduct investigations. The commissioner shall have authority to issue subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents.

(c) The commissioner of the division may promulgate regulations and may issue corrective orders when a violation of this section or regulations promulgated hereunder is found. Proceedings concerning the issuance of regulations or corrective orders to public officials shall be adjudicatory proceedings pursuant to chapter 30A and shall be subject to judicial review accordingly.

(d) With respect to the exercise of its responsibilities under this section, the division shall be within the department of labor but not subject to its direction and control.

(e) The effective date of this section with respect to cities and towns shall be subject to the provisions of section 27C of chapter 29 of the General Laws.

An Act Relative to the Safety of the General Public

Senator Jarrett T. Barrios (Sponsor)
Representative Martin J. Walsh (Sponsor)

Submitted by Dave Crawley

"Not a gift of a cow, nor a gift of land, nor yet a gift of food, is so important as the gift of safety, which is declared to be the great gift among all gifts in this world."

~5th Century Buddhist Saying

Introduction

Recent construction site accidents imperiled not only construction workers but also members of the general public. Numerous reports of worker accidents and fatalities show intentionally negligent behavior by employers which created unsafe worksites. Additionally, no safety regulations exist for the Commonwealth's over 300,000 employees. This comprehensive legislation intro-



duces a series of measures that address each of these issues. It seeks to provide greater worker safety provisions and accountability for worksite safety issues.

▪ **New Building Regulations:**

Due to the devastation scaffolding accidents can cause when they are on or near a public way, the State needs to create new building code regulations to address this lack of regulation. New regulations would include the inspection and licensing of scaffolding on or near a public way for buildings above certain heights. This will create a greater protection for the general public and will guard them against unsafe working conditions.



▪ **Creation of New Negligent Homicide Statute:**

In order to protect the safety of the public, this legislation creates a new statute which addresses deaths that occur in, on, or near a

worksite due to negligence on the part of the employer. This statute would require that legal action be taken against the employer for unsafe worksite conditions that result in a homicide.



PRODUCT RECALLS

From - CPSC

[Zoeller Pump Co. Recalls Septic Pumps Due to Shock Hazard](#)

The recalled Zoeller brand septic pumps have a 20-foot black cord with a plug. The pumps have date codes 0906 and 1006. On models 53, 57, 151, 152 and 153 the date code is printed on the nameplate on the top of the pump. On Model WM48 the date code is printed on the tag near the plug. "Philippines" is stamped on the plug. A list of specific part numbers, model numbers, date codes and UPC codes can be found at www.zoeller.com. Pumps that have already been hard wired during installation (where the plug has been removed) are not included in the recall.

[Tankless Water Heaters Recalled for Repair Due to Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Hazard](#)

The recall involves indoor models of the Power Vent 199,900 BTUH tankless water heaters. The brands and model numbers included in this recall are listed below and are located on the front of the unit and the rating plate. The water heaters have a cream jacket or gray jacket enclosure with the piping on the top and bottom of the unit. The rating plate is a silver label located the front of the unit, in the lower right hand corner.

[Lenovo Recalls ThinkPad Notebook PC Extended-Life Batteries Due to Fire Hazard](#)

Lenovo sold these extended-life batteries with new ThinkPad notebook PCs or as optional or replacement batteries for the following ThinkPad notebook models: R Series (R60 and R60e), T Series (T60 and T60p) and Z Series (Z60m, Z61e, Z61m, and Z61p). The recalled 9-cell batteries

have the following part number, which can be found on the battery label: FRU P/N 92P1131.

[One World Technologies Recalls Throat Plates Sold with Ryobi Router Tables Due to Laceration Hazard](#)

The recall involves Ryobi-brand router tables, with model number RT101, which is written on the table's data plate, located on its front leg. These tables were sold as part of the Ryobi combo kits with model numbers R161RTA and R162RTA. The combo kit model number is written on the packaging. A router table holds the router underneath the table.

Instead of moving the router over the wood, the table allows the user to guide the wood for cutting. The throat plates are components of the table that consist of five yellow plastic rings. They serve as a guide for the router bit and provide a stable surface around the bit.

[Weber-Stephen Products Recalls Gas Grills Due to Fire Hazard](#)

This recall involves the Weber(r) Genesis(r) 320(tm) Series gas grills which are designed to be used with either natural gas or with liquid propane gas tanks, and are equipped with a flush-mounted side burner accessory. The gas hose is made of stainless steel. The grills are sold in stainless steel and in black, blue or green porcelain enamel. All serial numbers begin with the prefix "DI". The model and serial number are located on the tank blocker/drip pan holder located inside the storage cart.

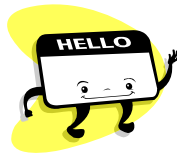
[Amprobe Recalls Clamp Meters Due to Shock Hazard](#)

Only Amprobe brand digital clamp meter models ACD-10PRO, ACD-10 TRMS-PRO, ACD-14 and ACD-14TRMS, except those model numbers followed by "FX" or "PLUS," are included in the recall. "Amprobe" and the model numbers are printed on the front of the units. These clamp meters measure 0 to 600 volts alternating current (VAC), and 0 to 600 volts direct current (VDC). In addition, they measure 0 to 400 amps alternating current. The tester body is red and grey and measures 7-1/2 inches in length by 2-1/2 inches in width by 1-1/4 inches thick.

[Digital Security Controls Recalls Smoke Detectors that Could Fail to Warn of a Fire](#)

The recall involves Digital Security Controls FSA and FSB series photo-electric smoke detectors. They are wired directly into the building circuitry, and do not use a battery. The dome shaped units have a metal mesh covering around the smoke sensor.

For additional information about these and other consumer product recalls visit www.cpsc.gov.



UPDATE YOUR CONTACT INFORMATION WITH ASSE

The most efficient method of communication with chapter members continues to be through electronic mailings and the continually updated GBC website - www.asseboston.com.

Please assist us in continuing to make contact with you electronically by keeping your contact information up-to-date with ASSE National, as we rely on National's roster to connect with you!

To update your contact information, call ASSE Customer Service, 847-699-2929 (8:30-5:00 CST), or log on to the "Members Only" area of www.asse.org and use the following steps:

1. Log onto www.asse.org. Click on the tab "Members Only" located at the top of the home page.
2. Once the "Members Only" page loads, you'll be prompted to login using your User ID (your member number) and Password (your last name).
3. Once you login, go to the top left of the screen and click on "ASSE Member Directory".
4. Click on the "Update Your Address" and once again enter your User ID and Password.






5. Proceed to fill out the change of address form and then click submit!



JOB SEARCH ASSISTANCE

ASSE has replaced the former Job line service with a new, more powerful employment tool. The new service is called Nexsteps - for job seekers and for companies looking to fill EHS positions. Browse through current positions or post a job listing for your company. The Next-steps website offers greater access to new job opportunities, so visit today at: www.nexsteps.org. In addition, the Greater Boston Chapter posts positions that may be of interest to members on the Chapter's website. To see current postings, go to: www.asseboston.com/jobposting.htm. To place a posting, please contact Steve Maffettone at Steve_Maff@members.asse.org.

Featured job opportunities posted on the GBC website include:

-  [HSE Trainer](#)
-  [Safety & Occupational Health Specialist](#)
-  [Risk Manager](#)
-  [Regional Manager, Env., Health & Safety](#)
-  [Health & Safety Manager](#)

To view the full job descriptions and company contact information of these opportunities and others please visit the GBC job posting website at the following web link:

<http://www.asseboston.com/jobposting.htm>



NEWSLETTER ARTICLES AND SUBMISSIONS

The Greater Boston Chapter welcomes members to submit technical articles, committee updates and information about upcoming events for inclusion in our newsletter, "*The Beanpot*". Submissions for the June/July edition of the newsletter are welcome through May 15th! Articles should be submitted to David Paine at dpaine@amgen.com. Please make sure to include "ASSE GBC" in the subject box!



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