



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SAFETY PROFESSIONALS NORTH FLORIDA CHAPTER

JULY 2018 NEWSLETTER

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ASSE Becomes ASSP: New Name, Website Target All Safety Professionals

The world’s oldest professional safety society has transitioned to a new brand that includes a new name, refreshed logo, redesigned website and rebranded social media channels.

The American Society of Safety Professionals (ASSP), with more than 37,000

members worldwide, represents the many diverse disciplines that make up the dynamic occupational safety and health community.

“We’re evolving with our profession to stay at the forefront of workplace safety advancements,” said ASSP President Jim Smith, M.S., CSP. “Our members are involved in various management systems and technical safety areas such as risk assessment, hazard identification, injury prevention and workers’ compensation. They also work to improve human and organizational safety performance. It’s an exciting time to be part of our organization.”

ASSP’s revised brand better reflects its current membership and positions the Society for growth with young safety professionals. The new name better tells prospective members that they need not

be engineers to join the organization. ASSP members work in every industry around the globe, creating safe and healthy work environments by preventing injuries, illnesses and fatalities. Sound safety practices lead to increased productivity, higher employee satisfaction, improved business outcomes and a better reputation.

Followers of ASSP on social media can check out the Society’s new Twitter feed, revamped Facebook page and updated LinkedIn company page. ASSP’s social channels are an easy and effective way to stay informed of the latest workplace safety news, educational opportunities and global events.

The Society’s website is now www.assp.org, featuring a complete redesign that showcases ASSP’s strategic priorities of education, advocacy, standards and



member communities. Visitors can more readily access the information they need, trusting ASSP as an authoritative, go-to source for expertise. The new website presents useful content that answers questions and solves problems for the occupational safety and health community. It also features single sign-on and real-time purchasing capabilities that enhance the overall customer experience.

The Society was founded as the United Association of Casualty Inspectors in 1911 as a result of the tragic Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire that killed 146 garment workers in lower Manhattan. It was the deadliest industrial disaster in New York City history, leading to reforms that improved workplace safety. The Society's name shifted in 1914 to the American Society of Safety Engineers. Last year in a historic vote, members approved the change to ASSP.

ASSP's new brand was on display at its Safety 2018 Professional Development

Conference & Exhibition in San Antonio.

Safety News Alert

Online Edition

June 1, 2018

[Safety News Alert](#)

For Those of Us who Nod Off After Lunch: A Survey of Who Sleeps at Work, Where, and How Much

A recent survey has revealed which workers are more likely to sleep while on the job. The study included four safety-sensitive industries.

The survey, conducted by Amerisleep, polled 1,001 people about sleeping at work.

Here's the breakdown of what percent of employees sleep at work for four safety-sensitive industries:

- Construction: 68.2%
- Manufacturing: 52.6%
- Transportation and warehousing: 52.6%,
- Medical and health care: 52.1%.

For comparison, the top industry was technology at 70.0%. The survey notes tech

workers are sometimes encouraged to nap on the job, including those who work at Google which has nap pods at its Mountain View, CA, headquarters.

Least likely to sleep at work: arts, entertainment and recreation, 34.6%.

Employees in the medical field say lack of sleep was their No. 1 reason for napping at work. Many nurses work three or more 12-hour shifts per week. And one out of four doctors work between 61 and 80 hours per week.

Where, you may ask, do people nap at work? For those in the medical field, meeting rooms and vehicles were the top spots.

Amerisleep also looked at what percentage of nappers were breaking a no-sleep rule at work. Here is a breakdown:

- Construction, 65.9%
- Transportation and warehousing: 49.0%
- Medical and health care: 48.3%
- Manufacturing: 44.8%.

On the other hand, 25.0% of respondents in information



services said their employers allowed napping.

What were the consequences for these rule-breakers? It breaks down like this:

- Nothing: 49.7%
- Verbal warning: 35.3%
- Written warning: 11.0%, and
- Other: 4.0%

Overall, about half of workers faced consequences for napping on the job.

How long do workplace nappers snooze on the job? By percentage of their work day, it breaks down like this:

- Medical and health care: 16.7% (two hours out of a 12-hour shift)
- Manufacturing: 4.9% (about 24 minutes out of an 8-hour shift)
- Transportation and warehousing: 3.9% (about 19 minutes out of an 8-hour shift), and
- Construction: 2.9% (about 14 minutes out of an 8-hour shift).

Safety News Alert

Online Edition

June 7, 2018

[Safety News Alert](#)

Facts about Cryptosporidium (Crypto) and Swimming Pools

Summer is once again upon us and many of us will be in the water to relax and cool off. While this is normally a fun experience, it can also be hazardous. Lurking in the water, unbeknownst to you, can be germs that will stick with you for a while. These germs are known as *Cryptosporidium*.

What is Crypto and how can it affect me?

“Crypto” (*krip-TOE*), short for *Cryptosporidium*, is a germ that causes long-term diarrhea. According to some sources, this parasitic infection is on the rise in the United States. This unfriendly germ is found in the fecal matter of a person who has been infected by Crypto. Because it has a tough outer shell, Crypto is able to survive for a long time out in the environment. It can even survive for days in

properly chlorinated pools. Crypto is one of the most common causes of recreational water illness in the United States and can cause prolonged diarrhea (for 1–2 weeks). It can make anyone sick, but certain groups of people are more likely to become seriously ill when infected with Crypto:

- Young children
- Pregnant women
- Individuals with weakened immune systems

How is Crypto spread in pools?

Crypto is spread by swallowing water that has been contaminated with fecal matter containing Crypto.

You share the water, and the germs in it, with every person who enters the pool. If one person infected with Crypto has diarrhea in the water, the water can be contaminated with tens or hundreds of millions of germs. Swallowing even a small amount of pool water that has been contaminated with the Crypto germ can make you sick for quite a while.



Crypto can also be spread by swallowing contaminated water from many places other than pools to include water parks, interactive fountains, water play areas, hot tubs, lakes, rivers, springs, ponds, streams, and oceans.

How do I protect myself, my family, and other swimmers?

Take action! Because Crypto can stay alive for days even in well-maintained pools, stopping the germ from getting there in the first place is crucial.

- Keep the pee, poop, sweat, and dirt out of the water.
- Stay out of the water if you have diarrhea.
- Shower before you get in the water.
- Don't ever swallow the water.

Every hour—everyone out!

- Take kids on bathroom breaks.
- Check diapers, and change them in a bathroom or diaper changing area, not poolside, to keep germs away from the pool.

Also be sure to:

- Reapply sunscreen regularly.
- Drink plenty of fluids.

SWIMMERS AND PARENTS

For more information about Crypto, visit www.cdc.gov/crypto

For more information on preventing illness and injury at the pool, visit www.cdc.gov/healthyswimming

CDC Fact Sheet

Online Edition
cdc.gov

OSHA NEWS

Should OSHA Regulate the NFL?

As of late, the serious ramifications of NFL players suffering concussions have received more and more attention. Now, a professor of environmental health sciences is suggesting that OSHA “step up” to the challenge of making the sport safer for players.

A recent [article](#) in The Arizona Law Review, *The NFL as a Workplace: The Prospect of Applying Occupational Health and Safety Law to*

Protect NFL Workers, considers what might happen if professional football players were subject to government regulations.

The article declares that OSHA clearly has the authority to regulate the NFL. Of course, there are many reasons why that hasn't happened.

Despite the lack of previous government action, the paper suggests that there are several ways it could happen:

- OSHA could develop a [bulletin](#) identifying risks associated specifically with the NFL workplace. The bulletin could cover a single issue such as concussions.
- NIOSH (The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health) could perform a [Health Hazard Evaluation](#) of an NFL workplace.
- OSHA could advise NFL clubs through its [On-Site Consultation Program](#) and help the teams establish injury and illness prevention programs.



- OSHA could issue a [guidance document](#) spelling out what it believes constitutes an NFL club's general duty to maintain a safe and healthy workplace.
- The NFL, or its players' union, and OSHA could form an [Alliance](#), a program that works with employers and employees to promote worker safety and health.
- The NFL clubs could enroll in OSHA's [Voluntary Protection Program](#). Management, labor and OSHA could then work cooperatively to prevent injuries through a system focused on hazard prevention and control, worksite analysis, training, management commitment and worker involvement.
- The NFL or its players' union could invite OSHA and/or NIOSH to review their collective bargaining agreement.
- OSHA could enter into an enforceable [partnership](#) with the NFL and its players' union. This would be similar to what several industry groups proposed to OSHA in the late 1990s and would include binding promises concerning worker health.
- OSHA could issue citations under the [General Duty Clause](#), since few if any specific safety or health standards apply to hazards routinely affecting NFL players.
- OSHA could establish a [special emphasis program](#) under which it could inspect some or all NFL workplaces for General Duty Clause violations as well as violations of specific standards.
- OSHA could [issue regulations](#) for the NFL in one of six ways:
 1. Negotiated rulemaking
 2. Via a petition from an interested party
 3. As the result of a lawsuit
 4. At the state OSHA level
 5. By Congressional requirement
- 6. Create a standard specific to either a particular injury (ex. head trauma) or one affecting various hazards found only in the NFL.

The article states that it is most likely that player health issues will continue to be addressed via collective bargaining agreement negotiations between the teams and players, with or without OSHA's involvement.

At the same time, the authors point out the wide variety of ways for OSHA to intervene without formally regulating the NFL.

In the end, as the article points out, the athletes who participate in professional football are referred to as football "players," not football "workers," reflecting the reality that as exhausting and high-pressure as their efforts are, they are ultimately playing a sport. On the other hand, we should not forget that these athletes indeed are workers. They go through extensive training periods to be able to perform their roles. They do



intense physical labor as part of their jobs. They are salaried employees of National Football League clubs, and they are represented by a labor union, the National Football League Players Association.

So, should they be expected to live up to the same standards of a safe workplace as the rest of us? And should they be entitled to the same benefits that come from close to fifty years of OSHA oversight and protection? You be the judge.

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June 8, 2018

[Safety News Alert](#)

Job Market Links

The Jacksonville OSHA Area Office has an opening for: Industrial Hygienist, GS-0690. This job will be posted from 07/011/2018 – 07/25/2018.

Use either of these two links to gain additional information or apply for this position:

[Pathways](#)

[Merit Staffing](#)

Additional Job Resources:

[ASSP Job Links](#)

[BCSP General Safety Jobs](#)

[BCSP Construction Safety Jobs](#)

[BCSP Industrial Hygiene Jobs](#)

[EHS Careers](#)

ASSP Chapter Links

Find us on the web at:

[ASSP NFL](#)

Find us on Facebook at:

[ASSP NFL](#)

Local Chapter Officers and Chairs

Elected Officers

- President - Steve Brown
- President Elect - Bob Dooley
- Secretary - Steve Wilson
- Treasurer - Yaniv Zagagi
- Delegate - Anne Rogers
- Delegate - Dave Bedsole

Appointed Chairs

- Membership Chair - Eric Gray
- Program Chair - Tom Drygas
- Newsletter Chair – Bob Dooley
- Social Chair – Ben Yancy
- SPY Awards Chair – Ben Yancy

- Social Media Chair - Vernon Adams
- Past President - Dan Hempsall

Local Chapter Information

The North Florida Chapter of the American Society of Safety Professionals, formerly the American Society of Safety Engineers, was chartered in 1952 and currently has more than 165 members.

Professional meetings are held nine times per year in the Jacksonville area.

Meeting notices are distributed and RSVP's are returned by email. If you are a member of ASSP and are not receiving notices by email, please email the [secretary](#).

Local Chapter Meeting Schedule

The local chapter is currently on summer break. Please attend our next meeting when we resume in September, meeting details to be shared in upcoming issues.