MSSC

Montana Safety Services Council

"Let us strengthen your safety culture"

September 2013 www.mssc.org VOLUME XX NO. 9

Table of Contents:

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Wellness Corner

As we experience the highest temperatures of summer, please remember to stay hydrated! Take a minute to think about what you grab to quench that thirst……

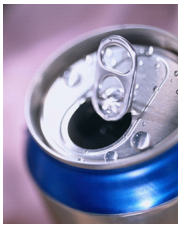
Good ol' water….

1. 75% of Americans are chronically dehydrated.
2. In 37% of Americans, the thirst mechanism is so weak that it is often mistaken for hunger.
3. Even MILD dehydration will slow down one's metabolism as much as 30%.
4. One glass of water will shut down midnight hunger pangs for almost 100% of the dieters studied in a University of Washington study.
5. Lack of water, the #1 trigger of daytime fatigue.

6. Preliminary research indicates that 8-10 glasses of water a day could significantly ease back and joint pain for up to 80% of sufferers.
7. A mere 2% drop in body water can trigger fuzzy short-term memory, trouble with basic math, and difficulty focusing on the computer screen or on a printed page.

And now for the properties of an "unnamed - popular - in a red can" soda

1. You can put a T-bone steak in a bowl of "soda" and it will be gone in two days.
2. To clean a toilet: Pour a can of "soda" into the toilet bowl and let it sit for one hour, then flush clean.
3. To remove rust spots from chrome car bumpers: Rub the bumper with a rumpled-up piece of aluminum foil dipped in "soda".
4. To clean corrosion from car battery terminals: Pour a can of "soda" over the terminals to bubble away the corrosion.
5. To loosen a rusted bolt: Applying a cloth soaked in "soda" to the rusted bolt for several minutes.
6. To remove grease from clothes: Empty a can of "soda" into a load of greasy clothes, add detergent, and run through a regular cycle. The "soda" will help loosen grease stains.
7. The active ingredient in "soda" is phosphoric acid. Its pH is 2.8. It will dissolve a nail in about 4 days. Phosphoric acid also leaches calcium from bones and is a major contributor to the rising increase in osteoporosis.
8. To carry "soda" syrup (the concentrate) the commercial truck must use the hazardous material place cards reserved for highly corrosive materials.



Now the question is, would you like a glass of water or "soda"?

WORKING TOGETHER for Safety in Agriculture
National Farm Safety & Health Week
September 15-21, 2013

Safe Use of Harvesting Equipment

Harvesting equipment is a necessity on farms to gather the crops for a bountiful harvest. Harvest time is primary revenue time on many farms and is also one of the peak periods for farm injuries and deaths. Many of these injuries can be prevented through effective farm safety management.

- Develop a "safety first" attitude. Follow safe work practices all the time and set a good example for others.
- Be physically and mentally fit before operating equipment. Fatigue, stress and worry can distract you from safely operating equipment. Take frequent breaks.
- Pay attention to all safety information. Read operator's manual and warning decals.
- Inspect the equipment and correct any hazards before operating.
- Identify hazardous areas on equipment and make sure you stay away from moving parts. Beware of pinch points, shear points, wrap points, pull-in areas, thrown objects, crush points, stored energy hazards and freewheeling parts.
- Make sure everyone who operates the equipment has the appropriate training and is physically able to operate it safely.
- Shut down equipment, turn off the engine, remove key and wait for moving parts to stop before dismounting equipment.
- Keep bystanders and others away from equipment operation area. Do not allow "extra riders", especially children.

Source: nsc.org

Transportation Safety News

Court upholds most of trucker hours-of-service rule

Washington – A federal appeals court on Aug. 2 upheld all but one provision of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration's 2011 hours-of-service final rule.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit vacated FMCSA's requirement for short-haul drivers to take 30-minute rest breaks following eight hours of driving, but rejected the remainder of two petitions for review.

In one petition, the Arlington, VA-based American Trucking Associations testified that the final rule's provisions are too restrictive on truck drivers' schedules and may endanger roadway safety by causing truckers to drive during congested roadway hours. A second petition from advocacy group Public Citizen, on behalf of a group of safety organizations, claimed that the rule's allowance of an 11th hour of daily driving may fatigue drivers and jeopardize roadway safety.

The current HOS rule, which allows a driver to "restart" his or her weekly driving hours – after 34 consecutive hours of rest – only once during a seven-day period, went into full effect on July 1.

Source: NSC Membership News Alert

Hazard Alert Warns of 1-Bromopropane Risks

Washington – A joint OSHA-NIOSH hazard alert issued July 31 highlights the dangers of the solvent 1-bromopropane.

1-BP is used in dry cleaning, furniture manufacturing, degreasing operations and adhesive spray applications. Exposure through inhalation or skin absorption can cause eye, upper-airway and skin irritation, as well as damage to the nervous system, the alert warns. Recommended engineering controls include isolating operations using 1-BP and installing proper ventilation systems.

OSHA and NIOSH said the alert is necessary because 1-BP is increasingly being substituted for other solvents, and was nominated as a chemical of concern during OSHA's 2010 Web Forum on hazardous chemicals.

Link to the full alert from “The Latest” section of www.mssc.org.

Evacuation Drills

In an emergency situation, evacuating employees out of a building poses unique challenges. Appropriate exits, emergency lighting, communication systems, alarms and sprinkler systems are critical for employee safety. Emergency routes need to be developed, posted, and properly maintained to ensure easy accessibly in an emergency situation. Drills are a critical component of all emergency actions plans to ensure that emergency procedures are understood and followed by all occupants.

- Ensure your emergency action plan addresses all emergency situations. Know when to evacuate, and when not to… such as during weather-related emergencies or earthquakes.
- Identify and train Floor Emergency Evacuation Coordinators who will be responsible for sounding the alarms and organizing the evacuation drills.
- Perform regularly scheduled evacuation drills, make needed improvements to the plan, and document these events.
- All employees shall follow evacuation drill procedures professionally and evaluate for improvement.
- Exit workstations in a calm and orderly manner. Use the evacuation map to determine the closest and safest route out of the building. Do not stay behind.
- Determine a primary and secondary means of evacuation from the building so that, in the event of a real evacuation, you will know another way out if the first choice is blocked.
- Identify the locations of workstations and equipment/furniture on the floor to make low visibility escape easier.
- Recognize the sounds and signals of the emergency alarms. Report any malfunctioning alarms or emergency equipment immediately.
- Perform a head count at the designated meeting location and ensure all personnel have safely exited the building.
- Only re-enter when it is reported by the person in command that it is safe to do so.

Source: Risk Management Center

September is:

NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS MONTH

Emergency Planning for Employees: Your employees and co-workers are your business' most valuable assets.

Provide emergency planning information to employees so they know what to do if there is an emergency. Include emergency information in newsletters, on your company intranet, in periodic employee emails, and on bulletin boards. Promote family disaster planning. Tools for developing a family disaster and communications plan can be found at www.ready.gov. Ask employees to provide emergency contact information so you can reach them after a disaster. Designate a telephone number at a location away from your primary facility where employees can call in and leave an "I'm okay" message and receive instructions. If you have employees with disabilities or special needs, ask them what assistance they would need.

Protecting Employees during an Emergency: When an emergency occurs, the safety of everyone within the facility is most important. Depending on the nature of the emergency, you may need to evacuate everyone from the building, shelter them-in-place within the building, or lockdown the building.

Make an Evacuation Plan: Some emergencies will require employees to leave the workplace quickly. The ability to evacuate workers, customers, and visitors quickly can save lives. A fire, chemical spill, bomb threat, or other hazard inside the building would require prompt evacuation. Make sure there is a warning system that everyone can hear and two ways out of every part of the building. Identify a location where everyone can gather outside the building to identify any missing persons. Develop an evacuation plan for all buildings. If your company is in a high-rise building or large multi-tenant building, coordinate planning with the building manager.

Make a Shelter-in-Place Plan: There may be situations when it's best to shelter inside the building when there is a hazard outside. If you're located in areas where tornados are possible, identify protected space within the core of the building to shelter employees. There are other circumstances, such as a transportation accident that releases chemicals into the air, when everyone should shelter-in-place within the building. Sheltering in place requires shutdown of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems and the closure of air intakes. This will minimize the amount of chemicals that could enter the building. Monitor news reports to obtain information and official instructions to evacuate the building after the chemicals pass.

Make a Lockdown Plan: In situations where an individual has gained access to a building with intent to harm employees, a lockdown warning should be broadcast and authorities notified. Employees should be instructed to immediately hide and remain silent until help arrives.

Warning System: Identify a system to warn everyone to take protective action. Make sure the fire alarm system works to warn everyone to evacuate. Identify a public address or other system to warn everyone to shelter-in-place or lockdown. Train multiple employees so they know how to use these systems. Be sure the telephone numbers for fire, police, and emergency medical services are posted at every telephone.

Identify ways to receive warnings of severe weather and other emergencies. This may include free text, social media, and email alerts. Determine ways to monitor television or radio news reports for information and to obtain official instructions as they become available.

Emergency Supplies: When preparing for emergencies, identify the supplies that you need to have on hand. Go to Ready.gov/build-kit for a recommended list of emergency supplies. Reach out to local emergency management officials who can assist you and help address your needs along with the rest of your community.

Source: ready.gov

Spray Operations

Spray operations can present both physical and health hazards to those involved. The OSHA ventilation standard for general industry (29 CFR 1910.94) defines a "spray-finishing operation" as the "employment of methods wherein organic or inorganic materials are utilized in dispersed form for deposit on surfaces to be coated, treated, or cleaned." This may include such diverse activities as the application of flammable and combustible liquids, such as paint, in a spray booth or spray area, electrostatic coating operations, and automobile body lining operations.

Many different spraying methods are used to apply paints and coatings. The most common methods are:

- Compressed air - usually requires more solvent than other methods, making a significant fire hazard
- Airless (high pressure) - creates a hazard of injecting paint through the skin.
- Electrostatic applications - create sparking hazards.

There are three locations which provide safe conditions for spraying flammable and combustible paints and coatings. They are spray areas, spray booths and spray rooms. The concern is with fire and explosion, as well as controlling airborne exposure to paint ingredients.

Spray area: Is any area where flammable and combustible materials are sprayed. Usually this refers to a designated area outside of a spray booth or room. Spray painting indoors but outside of a booth or room is generally *not* considered acceptable.

Designated spray areas need to be located where there is no risk of vapors igniting. Only special explosion proof wiring and fixtures approved for hazardous locations are considered safe where flammable and combustible gases are present. Areas must be free of hot surfaces and a ignition sources must be controlled within 20 feet. Sprinklers or other automatic extinguishing equipment are necessary for spray operations, as well as ducting systems.

Spray booth: Is an enclosure with an open face which is mechanically ventilated. A booth may use baffles, dry filters, or a water washing (waterfall) system to remove paint overspray before it enters the exhaust duct. See OSHA 1926.66(b), 1910.64(c) and 1910.107 for design and construction regulations.

Proper ventilation for spray booths with dry filters includes a flow rate across the open face of the booth of 100 feet per minute (fpm), for electrostatic spray operations a minimum of 60 fpm is required. Make-up air to spray rooms or rooms containing booths needs to be adequate to allow sufficient exhaust ventilation. Air exhausted from spraying operations can not be re-circulated. Make-up air needs to be supplied in the same direction as it is being exhausted, and should not be greater than twice the air exhaust velocity. For conventional dry filter type booths or rooms, an audible alarm, visible gauge, or similar device must be installed to ensure filter changes are being conducted as needed. When baffles or a water-wash system is used, air flow velocities at the booth opening must meet the requirements of the OSHA standard

Spray room: Is a fully enclosed room with mechanical exhaust. It is usually used for the spray painting of large objects such as automobiles. In general, the design and construction requirements for spray rooms is the same as for spray booths. Ventilation in spray rooms must be adequate to allow a minimum of 30 air changes per hour.

Health Hazards

Organic solvents: Beside being fire hazards, organic solvents are known to affect the central nervous system, liver and blood forming tissue. Solvents act as depressants and anesthetics on the system.

Isocyanates: Hardeners found in truck bed liners, most two part paints, clear coat, and some lacquers. Inhalation of isocyanates may cause an asthma-like attack characterized by difficulty in breathing and a constricted feeling. Irritation to the skin and eyes can also result from contact with isocyanates.

Epoxies: Mild to strong skin irritants and some are allergic skin sensitizers. Some curing agents, particularly certain amines may cause burns and eye damage upon contact.

Lead: Although becoming less common, lead is still found in some paints (other hazardous metal ingredients may exist as well, such as, chromium, copper, etc.). When inhaled, lead is absorbed through the lungs and upper respiratory tract. Chronic overexposure to lead may result in severe damage to the nervous, kidney, reproductive, and blood forming systems of the body.

Chromium (chromates): Exposure to certain chromates used in paint pigments poses a cancer risk. Other toxic metals found in certain paints include antimony, copper, cadmium, strontium, and mercury.

Deflocculants: Sometimes used in water wash booth systems to minimize foaming. They can be corrosive and present an eye and skin hazard.

Compliance with Spray Finishing

Compliance with the OSHA and or NFPA spray finishing rules can be confusing even for inspectors. The simplest way to go is to install a spray booth or room as required by OSHA, if there is any grey area, and be done with it. Unfortunately, for many small businesses this is an expensive proposition. Sometimes you have no choice but to install a booth but other times you may not need to. I will try to break down a complex subject to at least get you started.

First, the rules that apply in general industry: 1910.94(c) Ventilation, 1910.107 Spray Finishing Using Flammable and Combustible Materials and to a lesser direct extent the source of the rules NFPA 33. Let's start with the Ventilation standard. The first thing to know is that if you spray finish 1910.94(c) specifically says you must do it in a spray room or booth. It is also important to look at the scope of 1910.94(c)(8) "…This paragraph does not apply to the spraying of the exteriors of buildings, fixed tanks, or similar structures, nor to small (generally defined as 3'x3' painted area) portable spraying apparatus not used repeatedly in the same location". There is one other caveat to the rule which can be a big one. If you do not have any overexposures to any permissible limits as defined by subpart Z, OSHA violations of the rule will be cited as de minimis, as per the OSHA letter of interpretation to JOHN M. HERMANSON dated 7/14/2009. You have to have proof of this. Employers can be cited even if they are not in excess of the PEL but have not done the determination.

Wait, we aren't done, there is still 1910.107 to comply with. Here is some language from the above mentioned letter from OSHA. "Thus, if no OSHA PEL is exceeded during spray finishing operations, only then does the OSHA standard at 1910.107 apply. That standard does not have an enclosure provision similar to 1910.94(c) requiring that all spray finishing using flammable and combustible materials be confined to spray booths or spray rooms. However, the 1910.107 standard allows spraying operations only in predetermined spraying areas". A spray area is defined by 1910.107(a)(2) as "Any area in which dangerous quantities of flammable vapors or mists, or combustible residues, dusts, or deposits are present due to the operation of spraying processes". OSHA interprets "dangerous quantities of flammable vapors or mists" to be areas with concentrations exceeding 25% of the lower flammable limit (LFL) of any chemical used at any time during the spray finishing operations, without the benefit of ventilation. The standard used for residues or deposits is "…residues or deposits of any sprayed material whose MSDS or other sources indicate combustibility, and which have not been cleaned from the previous day's spraying activities". The dust is a separate topic but a very simplistic estimation is "…immediate cleaning is warranted whenever a dust layer of 1/32-inch thickness accumulates over a surface area of at least 5% of the floor area". This includes all surfaces not just the floor so look up too.

Take note that if you are spraying organic peroxides or duel component coatings you have to be in a sprinklered booth or comply with the specific requirement set forth in NFPA 33 (you still need sprinklers but can use a compliant room rather than booth).

Now electrical, if you have electrical inside of a spray area it must be Class I Division I, most of us know that. But, if you have equipment outside of but within 20 feet of a spraying area and not separated by partitions it must be Class I Division 2. If you are spraying in an area where a spraying operation is performed, but the location does not meet the definition of a spraying area (not 25% LEL), citations for violations of Subpart S shall be issued, as appropriate. This means you will almost always at a minimum be in a Class I division 2 within twenty (20) feet of what you are spraying. Unless specifically approved for locations containing both deposits of readily ignitable residue and explosive vapors, there shall be no electrical equipment in any spraying area, whereon deposits of combustible residues may readily accumulate, except wiring in rigid conduit or in boxes or fittings containing no taps, splices, or terminal connections.

To get started you need to do a few things.

- If you can substitute to a water-based non-flammable coating that helps. It doesn't get you out of everything; you still have potentially combustible deposits and health effects.
- Roll or brush on if it is feasible.
- Apply coatings outside if possible. Remember "The section does not apply to outdoor spray application of buildings, tanks, or other similar structures, nor to small portable spraying apparatus not used repeatedly in the same location."
- Evaluate your employees' health exposures during spray operations. This can be done with actually monitoring, published exposure data (be careful that is applies to you), or mathematically.
- Evaluate your potential for an explosive atmosphere without ventilation. This is done with a direct reading instrument or once again mathematically.
- Clean all overspray or residues daily with non-sparking tools.

Call or email Aaron at aaron@mssc.org or 406-248-4893 with any questions.

By: Aaron Stulc, Director Montana Safety Services Council

Fundamentals of Cargo Securement

What?

Cargo being transported on the highway must remain secured on or within the transporting vehicle.

When?

The cargo must remain secured on or in the transporting vehicle:

- Under all conditions that could reasonably be expected to occur in normal driving.
- When a driver is responding in all emergency situations, EXCEPT when there is a crash.

Why?

An improperly secured load can result in:

- Loss of life
- Loss of load
- Damage to the cargo
- Damage to the vehicle
- A crash
- Issuance of citations/fines to driver/carrier
- The vehicle being placed Out-of-Service.

North American Cargo Securement Standard

What does the Standard cover?

Vehicles

- Commercial vehicles (including a combination of vehicles) that are operated on a highway and have a gross vehicle rating over 4,500 kg (10,000 lb.)

Cargo

- Any cargo and dangerous goods/ hazardous materials, including:
  - All general freight.
  - All equipment carried for vehicle operation.
  - Intermodal containers and their contents.
- Some specific commodities have additional or different securement requirements.
- Additional requirements under separate regulations may also apply for transportation of certain types of dangerous goods or hazardous materials.

Note: It is assumed that heavy loads carried under special permits would be subject to securement standards contained in the special permit, which may differ from the North American Cargo Securement Standard. Check with your Federal, Provincial, or State government for any permit requirements.

What does the Standard require of the driver and carrier?

The following conditions must exist before a driver can operate a commercial motor vehicle and a carrier can require or permit a driver to operate a commercial motor vehicle.

- The commercial motor vehicle's cargo **must** be properly distributed and adequately secured.
- The commercial motor vehicle's structure and equipment **must** be secured:
  - Tailgate
  - Doors
  - Tarpaulins
  - Spare tire
  - Other equipment used in the vehicle's operation
  - Cargo securing equipment.
- The cargo or any other object must not:
  - Obscure the driver's view ahead or to the right or left sides (except for drivers of self-steer dollies).
  - Interfere with the free movement of the driver's arms or legs.
  - Prevent the driver's free and ready access to accessories required for emergencies. OR
  - Prevent the free and ready exit of any person from the commercial motor vehicle's cab or driver's compartment.

What does the Standard require of the cargo?

Securement Options

All cargo must be contained, immobilized, or secured.

How Well Must Cargo be Secured?

So that it does not:

- Leak
- Spill
- Blow off the vehicle
- Fall from the vehicle
- Fall through the vehicle
- Otherwise become dislodged from the vehicle
- Shift upon or within the vehicle to such an extent that the vehicle's stability or maneuverability is adversely affected.

Note:There can be some movement if

it doesn't reduce the effectiveness of the securement system.

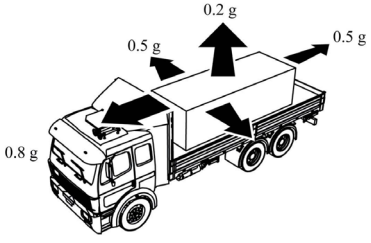
How well must the securement system work?

Each cargo securement system must be able to withstand a minimum amount of force in each direction.

- Forward Force = 80% of cargo weight when braking while driving straight ahead.
- Rearward Force = 50% of cargo weight when accelerating, shifting gears while climbing a hill, or braking in reverse.
- Sideways Force = 50% of cargo weight when turning, changing lanes, or braking while turning.
- Upward Force = 20% of cargo weight when traveling over bumps in the road or cresting a hill.

This requirement is satisfied when the cargo is "Fully Contained."

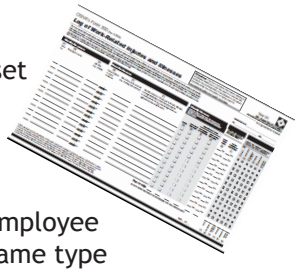
Source: www.fmsca.dot.gov



OSHA Recordkeeping - Determining New Cases

Basic criteria for recording injuries and illnesses according to OSHA are:

- It is work related.
- It is a new case.
- It meets one or more of the general recording criteria as set forth by OSHA standards.



A common question asked is "What makes an injury or illness a new case?"

Employers must consider an illness or injury a new case if the employee has not previously experienced a recorded injury or illness of the same type that affects the same part of the body. Employers must also consider an illness or injury a new case where previous injuries or illnesses have occurred and although the employee has recovered completely, a new event or exposure causes the signs or symptoms of the previous injury or illness to reappear.

If the injury or illness does not meet OSHA's recordkeeping criteria for a "new case," any subsequent days away from work should be added to the original illness or injury on the OSHA 300 as long as the days away from work do not exceed 180 days. You are not required by OSHA to keep track of the number of days away from work and/or days of job transfer or restriction in excess of 180 days.

For additional information regarding OSHA recordkeeping requirements, go to http://j.mp/rr-o.

Source: CAI Management Newsletter

Being Present and Engaged Behind the Wheel Means You Are Driving Actively.

Drive Safely Work Week
October 2-6, 2013

WHAT IS ACTIVE DRIVING?

Minimizing distractions. Resisting activities unrelated to driving that take your eyes or mind off of the road and your hands off the wheel.

Being alert and clear-headed. Unimpaired by alcohol, over-the-counter or prescription medication and well-rested prior to getting behind the wheel.

Frequently scanning your mirrors. Many fleet safety programs recommend a "full mirror sweep" every 5-6 seconds. If a vehicle suddenly appears in one of your mirrors without you noticing its approach, you'll know you are not shifting your eyes frequently enough.

Maintaining a proper following distance. On clear, dry roads, your following distance should be 3-4 seconds — double or triple if roads are wet or slippery, keeping in mind that in some cases it's best to stay off the roads until conditions improve.

Scanning ahead. Looking down the road ahead of you for a distance of 10 seconds. In the city, that's about one block and, on the highway, it's about 1/3 of a mile or 4 city blocks.

Watching your speed. The faster you are driving, the less time you have to react to sudden moves by other drivers and the less time other drivers have to react to you. Always observe the speed limit and slow down to accommodate traffic, road, and other conditions.

Taking time to recharge. If driving a long distance, it is recommended you take a break every two hours or 100 miles, even if you don't feel you need one. If after two hours of steady driving you don't feel you need a break, this may be a strong sign that you are not actively engaged in your driving.

Source: www.trafficsafety.org

"SAFETY IS A STATE OF MIND — ACCIDENTS ARE AN ABSENCE OF MIND"
~Author Unknown

Montana Safety Services Council

The Montana Safety Services Council is a non-profit educational association established in 1993 to provide safety and health related services. These services include safety training, consulting, technical assistance, seminars and program development to our membership and the public at large. We currently serve over 140 business in all areas of service, manufacturing, construction, mining, medical, retail, wholesale, transportation, and refining throughout Montana, Idaho, Washington and the Dakotas.

Our Mission Statement
The Council is dedicated to the enhancement of safety through education and training programs.

Our goal is to serve and assist owners, contractors, labor, as well as the general public to advance and improve safety awareness throughout the region.

The Council recognizes that if improvement in safety performance and awareness is to be achieved, a unified effort involving business owners, contractors and our labor force must be realized.

Our commitment is to focus on developing this unified effort in order to enhance the safety and welfare of workers throughout our region.

Upcoming Training

First Aid / CPR
Tuesday, October 1

Forklift Train-the-Trainer
Wednesday October 2

Globally Harmonized System
For Employees
September 18, 2013

For details, visit our website
www.mssc.org

Thank You to the companies who renewed their MSSC membership:

Advanced Pump & Equipment, Inc
Cenex Pipelines & Terminals
Colorado Energy Management, LLC
Downtown Billings BID Inc
Food Services of America
Gardner Distributing Company
GK Construction Inc.
Guardsmark, LLC
Hardy Construction
Motor Power Equipment
PSC Industrial Outsourcing, LP
SRS Crisafulli, Inc.
Victory Insurance Company
Weldtech Services, Inc.
Western Builders Supply Inc

Welcome New Members:

Apex Manufacturing Services LTD
Crow Tribal Water Resource Department
Ed Boland Construction, Inc.
Fisher Sand & Gravel Co
Immanuel Lutheran Communities
NCSG / Mullen Crane & Transport
TrueNorth Steel

19th Annual
LEPC/ASSE/ MSSC
Safety Conference

Save the Dates
March 12 & 13, 2014
at the Crowne Plaza

You're Invited

2013 Annual Member Meeting

MSSC Training Rooms
2727 Central Avenue, Ste. 2
Billings MT 59102

Agenda

FREE Catered Luncheon from **"Famous Dave's"**

Welcome & Introductions

Council Update

Risk Management Center
presented by Lance Gardner of Succeed Management Solutions, LLC

Lance Gardner
Vice President

Lance Gardner joined Succeed as Vice President having held key sales leadership and management roles for greater than 12 years within the employment services industry. Lance brings to Succeed a determined focus on service excellence and continuous improvement, and experience that includes the development and direction of strategic sales, account management, service delivery, operations, safety and risk mitigation/management programs across a broad spectrum of client industries. Lance holds a Bachelor's of Science in Marketing from the University of Oregon Lundquist College Of Business.

Wednesday, October 16th, 2013

11:30 a.m.—1:30 p.m.

Learn how to maneuver within the Risk Management Center, a **FREE** tool included with your MSSC membership. (A $2,500 value)

- Full Training Library: Instant access to over 2,000 risk management and safety resources in both English & Spanish.
  - Policies and Procedures
  - Stand-Alone Training Programs
  - Training Shorts
  - Posters
  - Quizzes
  - Checklists
- Training Track: Schedule and record training sessions for your employees effortlessly. You can also take advantage of Online Training.
- Incident Track: Maintain your OSHA 300 logs quickly and easily.
- And much more…….

Come see a demonstration of how easy it is to get started.

Registration Information – MSSC Annual Member Meeting – October 16, 2013

Name: _____ Email: _____

Name: _____ Email: _____

Company:_____ Phone: _____

First Attendee: N/C
Second Attendee - $15.00

Payment Enclosed ___ Bill Us___

Please RSVP by Friday, October 11, 2013

Tel: (406)248-4893 **Fax:** (406)248-6228 **Email:** reg@mssc.org **Online:** www.mssc.org

Safety Conference

March 12 & 13, 2014

19th Annual

LEPC
ASSE
MSSC

Sponsors Needed

Vendor Space Still Available

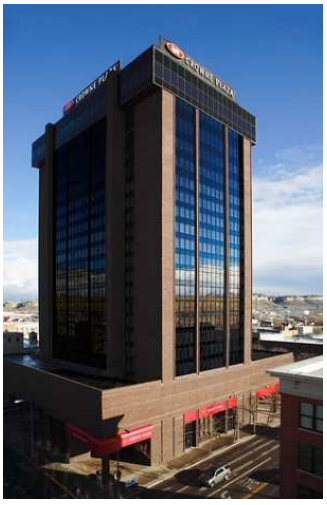
Pre-Conference Training

Being held at the MSSC Training Rooms

March 10	Hazwoper 8 Hour Refresher *(Prerequisite: Hazwoper Initial)*
March 11	First Aid / CPR

Being held at the Crowne Plaza

March 10 & 11	OSHA 10 Hour/CStop Combination



Crowne Plaza, Billings Montana

Four Breakout Session Paths

- Safety Leadership;
- Employee/Frontline Supervisor;
- Professional Management; and
- Emergency Management.

For more information go to

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