



# Montana Safety Services Council

**"Let us strengthen your safety culture"**

**December 2013**

**[www.mssc.org](http://www.mssc.org)**

**VOLUME XX NO. 12**

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*Dear Members,*

*I want to take this opportunity to thank all the Montana Safety Services Council members for making this year a very good one. I have been fortunate to work with a lot of great companies and people. We are now serving over 150 member companies!*

*Let me share a big improvement that has been put in place at MSSC. We wanted to give a better value for the cost of membership and we think we did that with the Risk Management Center. Many of you have already taken a look at our Risk Management Center to see what it has to offer, but more of you have not. I can honestly tell you that it will change the way you manage your safety program in a positive way. It will save you time and increase your chances of compliance with regulations. There is some work that goes into the front end; setting up your company correctly and understanding how it works. The tools are very flexible and out of the box solutions are available. It can be used to increase efficiencies for more than just safety. You need a username and password to access the site. If you don't know yours, give us a call.*

*Here's more exiting news! The 2013 Safety Conference has teamed up with the Big Sky Chapter of the American Society of Safety Engineers (ASSE) again. There will be four tracks to select from this year with a new addition being a management track, things like coaching skills, discipline, leadership, communication and developing a personal safety vision. The schedule will be out soon.*

*As always, any input I can get from you would be appreciated. My goal is to make your membership as valuable as possible. To do that, I need your input.*

*I would like to thank all of the businesses that have drawn on Montana Safety Services Council's resources to meet their training needs this year. I look forward to working with you in the coming New Year!*

*Merry Christmas!*

*Aaron Stulc  
Director of Safety Services*

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## OSHA's 2013 TOP TEN Most Frequently Cited Violations



1. Fall Protection (1926.501) - 8,241
2. Hazard Communication (1910.1200) - 6,156
3. Scaffolding (1926.451) - 5,423
4. Respiratory Protection (1910.134) - 3,879
5. Electrical - Wiring Methods (1910.305) - 3,452
6. Powered Industrial Trucks (1910.178) - 3,340
7. Ladders (1926.1053) - 3,311
8. Lockout/Tagout (1910.147) - 3,254
9. Electrical - General Requirements (1910.303) - 2,745
10. Machine Guarding (1910.212) - 2,701



### **Unprotected Sides, Wall Openings, and Floor Holes**

#### **Am I In Danger?**

Almost all sites have unprotected sides and edges, wall openings, or floor holes at some point during construction. If these sides and openings are not protected at your site, injuries from falls or falling objects may result, ranging from sprains and concussions to death.



#### **How Do I Avoid Hazards?**

- Use at least one of the following whenever employees are exposed to a fall of 6 feet or more above a lower level:
  - Guardrail Systems

Where workers on a construction site are exposed to vertical drops of 6 feet or more, OSHA requires that employers provide fall protection in one of three ways before work begins:

- Placing guardrails around the hazard area.
- Deploying safety nets.
- Providing personal fall arrest systems for each employee.

Many times the nature and location of the work will dictate the form that fall protection takes. If the employer chooses to use a guardrail system, he must comply with the following provisions:

- Top edge height of top rails, or equivalent guardrail system members, must be between 39 and 45 inches above the walking/working level, except when conditions warrant otherwise and all other criteria are met (e.g., when employees are using stilts, the top edge height of the top rail must be increased by an amount equal the height of the stilts).
- Midrails, screens, mesh, intermediate vertical members, or equivalent intermediate structures, must be installed between the top edge and the walking/working surface when there is no wall or other structure at least 21 inches high.
  - Midrails must be midway between the top edge of the guardrail system and the walking/working level.
  - Screens and mesh must extend from the top rail to the walking/working level, and along the entire opening between rail supports.
  - Intermediate members (such as balusters) between posts must be no more than 19 inches apart.
  - Other structural members (such as additional midrails or architectural panels) must be installed so as to leave no openings wider than 19 inches.
- Guardrail systems must be capable of withstanding at least 200 pounds of force applied within 2 inches of the top edge, in any direction and at any point along the edge, and without causing the top edge of the guardrail to deflect downward to a height less than 39 inches above the walking/working level.
- Midrails, screens, mesh, and other intermediate members must be capable of withstanding at least 150 pounds of force applied in any direction at any point along the midrail or other member.
- Guardrail systems must not have rough or jagged surfaces that would cause punctures, lacerations, or snagged clothing.
- Top rails and midrails must not cause a projection hazard by overhanging the terminal posts.

- Safety Net Systems

Where workers on a construction site are exposed to vertical drops of 6 feet or more, OSHA requires that employers provide fall protection in one of three ways before work begins:

- Placing guardrails around the hazard area,
- Install safety nets, or
- Providing personal fall arrest systems for each employee.

(Continued)

Many times the nature and location of the work will dictate the form that fall protection takes. If the employer chooses to use a safety net system, he must comply with the following provisions:

- Safety nets must be installed as close as practicable under the surface on which employees are working, but in no case more than 30 feet below.
- When nets are used on bridges, the potential fall area must be unobstructed.
- Safety nets must extend outward from the outermost projection of the work surface as shown at right:
- Safety nets must be installed with sufficient clearance to prevent contact with the surface or structures under them when subjected to an impact force equal to the drop test described below.
- Safety nets and their installations must be capable of absorbing an impact force equal to the drop test described below.
- Safety nets and safety net installations must be drop-tested at the jobsite:
  - After initial installation and before being used.
  - Whenever relocated.
  - After major repair.
  - At 6-month intervals if left in one place.
- The drop test consists of a 400 pound bag of sand 28-32 inches in diameter dropped into the net from the highest surface at which employees are exposed to fall hazards, but not from less than 42 inches above that level.
- When the employer can demonstrate that it is unreasonable to perform the drop-test described above, the employer or a designated competent person shall certify that the net and net installation have sufficient clearance and impact absorption by preparing a certification record prior to the net being used as a fall protection system. The certification must include:
  - Identification of the net and net installation.
  - Date that it was determined that the net and net installation were in compliance.
  - Signature of the person making the determination and certification.
- The most recent certification record for each net and net installation must be available at the jobsite for inspection.
- Safety nets must be inspected for wear, damage, and other deterioration at least once a week, and after any occurrence which could affect the integrity of the system.
- Defective nets shall not be used, and defective components must be removed from service.
- Objects which have fallen into the safety net, such as scrap pieces, equipment, and tools, must be removed as soon as possible from the net and at least before the next work shift.
- Maximum mesh size must not exceed 6 inches by 6 inches. All mesh crossings must be secured to prevent enlargement of the mesh opening, which must be no longer than 6 inches, measured center-to-center.
- Each safety net, or section thereof, must have a border rope for webbing with a minimum breaking strength of 5,000 pounds.
- Connections between safety net panels must be as strong as integral net components, and must not be spaced more than 6 inches apart.

Vertical distance from working level to horizontal plane of net	Minimum required horizontal distance of outer edge of net from the edge of the working surface
Up to 5 feet	8 feet
5 to 10 feet	10 feet
More than 10 feet	13 feet

#### ■ Personal Fall Arrest Systems

- Ensure that personal fall arrest systems will, when stopping a fall:
  - Limit maximum arresting force to 1,800 pounds.
  - Be rigged such that an employee can neither free fall more than 6 feet nor contact any lower level.
  - Bring an employee to a complete stop and limit maximum deceleration distance to 3½ feet.
  - Have sufficient strength to withstand twice the potential impact energy of a worker free falling a distance of 6 feet, or the free fall distance permitted by the system, whichever is less
- Remove systems and components from service immediately if they have been subjected to fall impact, until inspected by a competent person and deemed undamaged and suitable for use.
- Promptly rescue employees in the event of a fall, or assure that they are able to rescue themselves.
- Inspect systems before each use for wear, damage, and other deterioration, and remove defective components from service.
- Do not attach fall arrest systems to guardrail systems or hoists.
- Rig fall arrest systems to allow movement of the worker only as far as the edge of the walking/working surface, when used at hoist areas.

- Cover or guard floor holes as soon as they are created during new construction.
- For existing structures, survey the site before working and continually audit as work continues. Guard or cover any openings or holes immediately.
- Construct all floor hole covers so they will effectively support two times the weight of employees, equipment, and materials that may be imposed on the cover at any one time.
- In general, it is better to use fall prevention systems, such as guardrails, than fall protection systems, such as safety nets or fall arrest devices, because they provide more positive safety means.

Source: osha.gov

## UNANNOUNCED OSHA INSPECTION

**Q:** An OSHA inspector showed up unannounced. What do we do now?

**A:** For some organizations, a knock on the door from an OSHA inspector could feel like they just stepped into a horror movie. But it doesn't need to be that way. By understanding why OSHA is there and putting some simple plans in place, you can take the anxiety and fear away.

As an employer, you have certain requirements under the Occupational Safety and Health Act. This law requires that employers "provide a workplace free from serious recognized hazards and comply with standards, rules and regulations issued under the OSH Act." For additional details outlining employer requirements, go to this link: <https://www.osha.gov/as/opa/worker/employerresponsibility.html>

There are several possible reasons why OSHA might want to inspect your facility. The most common cause for an OSHA inspection is because of an employee complaint. However, there are other triggers as well, which can include if you have had a work-related injury that resulted in a fatality, if you are part of an OSHA targeted industry or if OSHA is concerned that discrimination occurred because of an employee complaint.

OSHA can inspect your facility two ways - by voluntary consent or by search warrant. Here are some best practices to consider implementing so you know how to handle this situation with confidence.

First, proactively, take a good look at your safety program. Do you have best practices in place? Is safety a priority in your workplace? Do you have an active safety committee? How does management respond to safety concerns?

- Become educated on the OSH Act and safety requirements for your type of business.
- Conduct a mock audit of your facility. Develop a safety checklist, interview employees, review your claim experience and see what you find. Put corrective action into place where needed and document this process.
- Decide if your organization will allow the voluntary inspection or if you will insist on the search warrant. Our recommendation is that you allow the voluntary inspection with planning and preparation in place. The reality is that it can take a few days for an inspector to get a search warrant, but OSHA will come back looking for problems, wondering if you have something to hide. And what can you really accomplish or change in a few days? Being prepared is the key.
- Designate a management employee who will accompany the representative in case OSHA knocks. This person needs to be available to assist with the inspection and

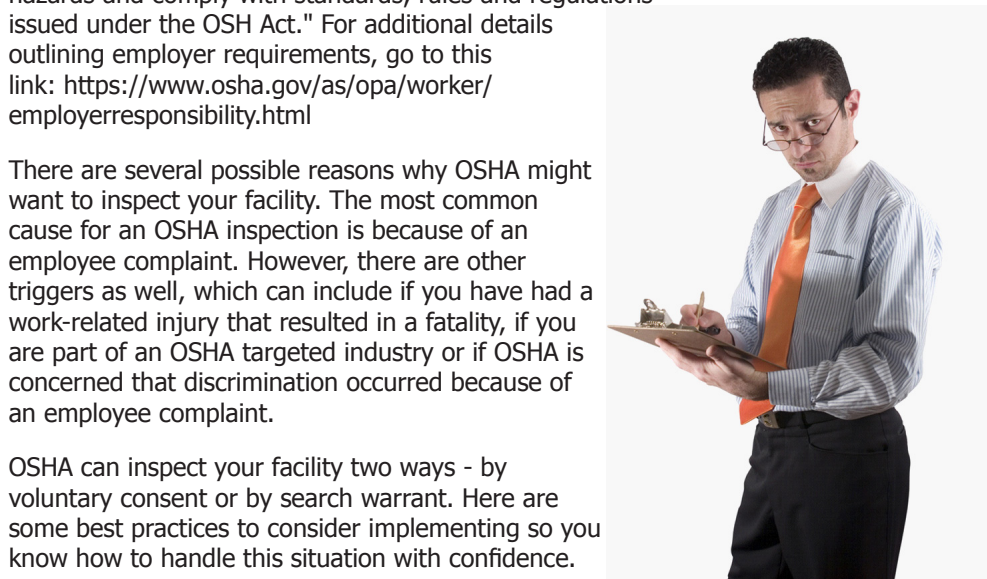
be able to respond quickly when the compliance officer arrives. Train this employee on the safety program that is in place, the location of the OSHA log and workers' compensation files and the details concerning your procedures. If you have a union, you can also invite the safety committee chairperson, steward or other union official to participate in the inspection.

Develop a procedure for when a compliance officer arrives to include the following steps:

- Contact the designated management official. If that person is not available, ask if the OSHA compliance officer can wait or come back. An employer does not have to allow the inspection until the management representative is available.
- Take time to read and understand any citation. Why OSHA is there? In almost all cases, the OSHA citation has a very limited scope and an employer is only required to show them what is specified in the citation.
- Is the compliance officer an industrial hygienist or a safety inspector? An industrial hygienist will most likely be conducting sampling, for example, of air quality. If you have equipment to do on-site sampling, take your samples in the same location and at the same time as the compliance officer.
- Take a camera on the inspection with you. If the compliance officer takes a picture of an area or piece of equipment, you do the same.
- Once you understand why OSHA is there, decide how you will get the compliance officer to the area that is specified in the citation. You decide the path; if need be, you can even take the officer outside and walk to a different door to avoid certain areas. This is important because a compliance officer can cite any violation he or she sees "in plain view," whether it is part of the citation or not.
- DO NOT offer a plant tour. Again, focus only on the defined areas in the citation.
- Review the OSHA inspection fact sheet so you know exactly what to expect.

Following these guidelines will help take the fear out of an OSHA inspection. Being prepared and knowledgeable about your rights will help you be confident in your approach.

Source: EAF The Forum;  
Management Association of Illinois, 8/13





## Hazard Communication Safety Data Sheets

The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) requires chemical manufacturers, distributors, or importers to provide Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) (formerly known as Material Safety Data Sheets or MSDSs) to communicate the hazards of hazardous chemical products. As of June 1, 2015, the HCS will require new SDSs to be in a uniform format, and include the section numbers, the headings, and associated information under the headings below:

**Section 1, Identification** includes product identifier; manufacturer or distributor name, address, phone number; emergency phone number; recommended use; restrictions on use.

**Section 2, Hazard(s) identification** includes all hazards regarding the chemical; required label elements.

**Section 3, Composition/information** on ingredients includes information on chemical ingredients; trade secret claims.

**Section 4, First-aid measures** includes important symptoms/ effects, acute, delayed; required treatment.

**Section 5, Fire-fighting measures** lists suitable extinguishing techniques, equipment; chemical hazards from fire.

**Section 6, Accidental release measures** lists emergency procedures; protective equipment; proper methods of containment and cleanup.

**Section 7, Handling and storage** lists precautions for safe handling and storage, including incompatibilities.

**Section 8, Exposure controls/personal protection** lists OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs); Threshold Limit Values (TLVs); appropriate engineering controls; personal protective equipment (PPE).

**Section 9, Physical and chemical properties** lists the chemical's characteristics.

**Section 10, Stability and reactivity** lists chemical stability and possibility of hazardous reactions.

**Section 11, Toxicological information** includes routes of exposure; related symptoms, acute and chronic effects; numerical measures of toxicity.

Section 12, Ecological information\*

Section 13, Disposal considerations\*

Section 14, Transport information\*

Section 15, Regulatory information\*

**Section 16, Other information**, includes the date of preparation or last revision.

\*Note: Since other Agencies regulate this information, OSHA will not be enforcing Sections 12 through 15 (29 CFR 1910.1200(g)(2)).

**Employers must ensure that SDSs are readily accessible to employees.**

See Appendix D of 29 CFR 1910.1200 for a detailed description of SDS contents.



## Hazard Communication Standard Pictogram

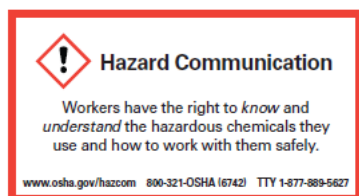
As of June 1, 2015, the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) will require pictograms on labels to alert users of the chemical hazards to which they may be exposed. Each pictogram consists of a symbol on a white background framed within a red border and represents a distinct hazard(s). The pictogram on the label is determined by the chemical hazard classification.

### HCS Pictograms and Hazards

<b>Health Hazard</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carcinogen</li> <li>• Mutagenicity</li> <li>• Reproductive Toxicity</li> <li>• Respiratory Sensitizer</li> <li>• Target Organ Toxicity</li> <li>• Aspiration Toxicity</li> </ul>	<b>Flame</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flammables</li> <li>• Pyrophorics</li> <li>• Self-Heating</li> <li>• Emits Flammable Gas</li> <li>• Self-Reactives</li> <li>• Organic Peroxides</li> </ul>	<b>Exclamation Mark</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irritant (skin and eye)</li> <li>• Skin Sensitizer</li> <li>• Acute Toxicity (harmful)</li> <li>• Narcotic Effects</li> <li>• Respiratory Tract Irritant</li> <li>• Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)</li> </ul>
<b>Gas Cylinder</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gases Under Pressure</li> </ul>	<b>Corrosion</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skin Corrosion/ Burns</li> <li>• Eye Damage</li> <li>• Corrosive to Metals</li> </ul>	<b>Exploding Bomb</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explosives</li> <li>• Self-Reactives</li> <li>• Organic Peroxides</li> </ul>
<b>Flame Over Circle</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oxidizers</li> </ul>	<b>Environment (Non-Mandatory)</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aquatic Toxicity</li> </ul>	<b>Skull and Crossbones</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)</li> </ul>

For more information:  
  
**Occupational Safety and Health Administration**  
 U.S. Department of Labor  
[www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov) (800) 321-OSHA (6742)

OSHA 3491-02 2012



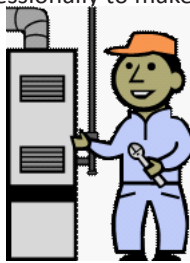
Source: osha.gov

## **Be Prepared to Stay Safe and Healthy in Winter**

Although winter comes as no surprise, many of us are not ready for its arrival. If you are prepared for the hazards of winter, you will be more likely to stay safe and healthy when temperatures start to fall.

Many people prefer to remain indoors in the winter, but staying inside is no guarantee of safety. Take these steps to keep your home safe and warm during the winter months.

- ◆ Winterize your home.
  - ◇ Install weather stripping, insulation, and storm windows.
  - ◇ Insulate water lines that run along exterior walls.
  - ◇ Clean out gutters and repair roof leaks.
- ◆ Check your heating systems.
  - ◇ Have your heating system serviced professionally to make sure that it is clean, working properly and ventilated to the outside.
  - ◇ Inspect and clean fireplaces and chimneys.
  - ◇ Install a smoke detector. Test batteries monthly.
  - ◇ Have a safe alternate heating source and alternate fuels available.
  - ◇ Prevent carbon monoxide (CO) emergencies.
    - Install a CO detector to alert you of the presence of the deadly, odorless, colorless gas. Check batteries regularly.
    - Learn symptoms of CO poisoning: headaches, nausea, and disorientation.
    - Keep grills, camp stoves, and generators out of the house, basement and garage.
    - Locate generators at least 20 feet from the house.
    - Leave your home immediately if the CO detector sounds, and call 911.



Get your car ready for cold weather use before winter arrives.

- ◆ Service the radiator and maintain antifreeze level; check tire tread or, if necessary, replace tires with all-weather or snow tires
- ◆ Keep gas tank full to avoid ice in the tank and fuel lines.
- ◆ Use a wintertime formula in your windshield washer.
- ◆ Prepare a winter emergency kit to keep in your car in case you become stranded. Include
  - ◇ blankets;
  - ◇ food and water;
  - ◇ booster cables, flares, tire pump, and a bag of sand or cat litter (for traction);
  - ◇ compass and maps;
  - ◇ flashlight, battery-powered radio, and extra batteries;
  - ◇ first-aid kit; and
  - ◇ plastic bags (for sanitation).



Be prepared for weather-related emergencies, including power outages.

- ◆ Keep an up-to-date emergency kit, including:
- ◆ Battery-operated devices, such as a flashlight, a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio, and lamps;
  - ◇ extra batteries;
  - ◇ first-aid kit and extra medicine;
  - ◇ baby items; and
  - ◇ cat litter or sand for icy walkways.



No one can stop the onset of winter. However, if you follow these suggestions, you will be ready for it when it comes.

Source: cdc.gov

## **Workers' Drug Use Down, But Prescription Drug Abuse Up: Report**

Madison, NJ - Drug use among U.S. workers has declined substantially since the Drug-Free Workplace Act was signed into law 25 years ago, but use of certain drugs is on the rise, according to Quest Diagnostics, a provider of drug-testing services.

Overall positive results from workplace drug testing have fallen 74 percent since 1988, said Barry Sample, director of science and technology at Quest Diagnostics Employer Solutions. However, a Quest analysis indicates amphetamines use has nearly tripled and prescription opiate use also is on the rise.

"Opiates are being increasingly prescribed and misused," Sample said during a Nov. 18 webinar. Specifically, oxycodone has increased 71 percent in the past decade, and according to a Quest report released in April, a majority of patients misuse their prescription medications.

In response to questions during the webinar about what employers should do in states in which recreational marijuana use is legal, Sample said employers still have the right to maintain a safe and productive workplace, and that includes drug testing in those states and taking action based on the results of those tests.

The Drug-Free Workplace Act requires employers to agree to provide a drug-free workplace before receiving a federal contract or grant money.



Source: Safety + Health Magazine

## **OSHA Announces Proposed New Rule to Improve Tracking of Workplace Injuries and Illnesses**

WASHINGTON – On November 7th, 2013, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration issued a proposed rule to improve workplace safety and health through improved tracking of workplace injuries and illnesses. The announcement follows the Bureau of Labor Statistics' release of its annual Occupational Injuries and Illnesses report, which estimates that three million workers were injured on the job in 2012.

"Three million injuries are three million too many," said Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health Dr. David Michaels. "With the changes being proposed in this rule, employers, employees, the government and researchers will have better access to data that will encourage earlier abatement of hazards and result in improved programs to reduce workplace hazards and prevent injuries, illnesses and fatalities. The proposal does not add any new requirement to keep records; it only modifies an employer's obligation to transmit these records to OSHA."

OSHA is proposing to amend its current recordkeeping regulations to add requirements for the electronic submission of injury and illness information. Employers are already required to keep under existing standards, Part 1904. The first proposed new requirement is for establishments with more than 250 employees (and who are already required to keep records) to electronically submit the records on a quarterly basis to OSHA.

OSHA is also proposing that establishments with 20 or more employees, in certain industries with high injury and illness rates, be required to submit electronically only their summary of work-related injuries and illnesses to OSHA once a year. Currently, many such firms report this information to OSHA under OSHA's Data Initiative.



Source: osha.gov

## **What Are the Costs of Substance Abuse at Work?**

It's been estimated that substance abuse costs U.S. businesses more than \$50 billion every year, and that figure could really be even higher. How much do you and your employees know about the true costs of substance abuse in the workplace? Here are some of the ways substance abuse costs add up at work:



- Studies show that alcohol and drug abusers are generally far less productive, make more mistakes, and take three times as many sick days as other employees. One major automaker, for example, reports that substance-abusing employees average 40 days of sick leave annually versus 5 days for other employees.
- Abusers are also three to four times more likely to have an accident on the job than other workers, and they are five times more likely to file workers' compensation claims.
- Substance abuse in the workplace also costs lives. Forty percent of industrial fatalities are linked to drug or alcohol abuse on the job. Ten to 20 percent of workers who die on the job every year test positive for drugs and alcohol. Some of the ones who don't were probably the innocent victims of a co-worker's abuse problem.
- Forty-seven percent of all occupational accidents – nearly half – can be attributed to substance abuse. That's a truly shocking and frightening statistic.
- Furthermore, substance abuse is responsible for a large amount of the crime and theft that occurs in U.S. workplaces. According to a survey of callers to the National Cocaine Hotline, 44 percent say they have sold drugs to fellow employees. Eighteen percent admitted to stealing from co-workers to support their habit. Substance abuse is also responsible for assaults and other serious crimes in the workplace.

Source: hr.blr.com

## **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.

## 2014 Safety Conference Sponsors

Platinum



Gold



Silver



Montana Department of  
LABOR & INDUSTRY

Bronze



***Thank You to the companies  
who renewed their MSSC  
membership:***

2M Company  
A & I Distributors  
Envision Builders, Inc  
HydroSolutions Inc.  
Mac Arthur Co.  
Rocky Mountain Oilfield Service

***Welcome New Members:***

Blackfoot Telephone Cooperative  
Mountain West Holding Company  
Sanderson Stewart

19th Annual  
LEPC/ASSE/ MSSC  
Safety Conference



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

Due to the constantly changing nature of government regulations, it is impossible to guarantee absolute accuracy of the material contained herein. MSSC, therefore, cannot assume any responsibility for omissions, errors, misprinting, or ambiguity contained within this publication and shall not be held liable in any degree for any loss or injury caused by such omission, error, misprinting, or ambiguity presented in this newsletter. The newsletter is designed to provide reasonable accurate and authoritative information in regard to subject matter covered. For additional information call 406.248.4893.



<b>Participant's Registration Form - Please use one form per participant</b>	
Company:	Name:
Address:	Work Phone:
City, State, Postal Code:	Email:

Register online @  
[www.mssc.org/safety-conference](http://www.mssc.org/safety-conference)

PRE-CONFERENCE TRAINING - MSSC Training Room 2727 Central Avenue, Ste. 2, Billings MT - March 10 & 11, 2014		
Check the trainings and/or conference options you will be attending:	Cost per person	Total
<input type="checkbox"/> Hazwoper 8 Hour Refresher March 10, 2014 8:00 am - 5:30 pm Limited to 50 participants Lunch on your own.	\$150	\$
<input type="checkbox"/> American Red Cross First Aid, CPR, AED March 11, 2014 8:00 am - 12:00 pm Limited to 12 participants	\$75	\$

PRE-CONFERENCE TRAINING - Crowne Plaza 27 N 27th Street, Billings MT - March 10 & 11, 2014		
<input type="checkbox"/> OSHA 10/CSTOP Initial Combo March 10 & 11, 2014 8:00 am - 1:00 pm	\$125	\$

SAFETY CONFERENCE - Crowne Plaza 27 N 27th Street, Billings MT - March 12 & 13, 2014		
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Conference March 12 & 13, 2014 Includes Luncheons.	\$275	\$
<input type="checkbox"/> Conference DAY ONE ONLY March 12, 2014 Includes Luncheon	\$150	\$
<input type="checkbox"/> Conference DAY TWO ONLY March 13, 2014 Includes Luncheon	\$150	\$
<input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable Suspicion Training March 13, 2013 2:30 pm - 4:30 pm Pre-Registration Required	n/c with conference registration	
TOTAL		



March 12 & 13, 2014

**Crowne Plaza**  
 27 N 27th Street  
 Billings MT

Mail your registration & payment to:

Montana Safety Services Council  
 Safety Conference 2014  
 2727 Central Avenue, Ste. 2  
 Billings MT 59102

Telephone: 406-248-4893

Fax: 406-248-6228

Email: [reg@mssc.org](mailto:reg@mssc.org)

Cancelation Policy: Cancelations received prior to February 7, 2014, will receive a full refund of any fees paid. Cancelations received after February 8th and prior to March 6, 2014 will receive a full refund minus a \$50 administration fee on any fees paid. Cancelations made after March 8, 2014 and No Shows to the conference will not receive any refund of fees paid.

**19<sup>th</sup> Annual Safety Conference: A Partnership of:**  
**Yellowstone Local Emergency Planning Committee/American Society**  
**of Safety Engineers/Montana Safety Services Council**



**March 10 & 11, 2014– AE/MSSC Conference Center, Billings, MT**  
**March 12 & 13, 2014 - Crowne Plaza, Billings MT**

**PRE-CONFERENCE TRAINING – to be held at the MSSC Training Rooms, 2727 Central Avenue, Ste. 2, Billings MT or the Crowne Plaza**

<b>~ March 10, 2014 ~</b>				<b>~ March 11, 2014 ~</b>
8 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.	<b>Hazwoper 8 Hour Refresher</b> Tony Olson, Instructor Limited to 50 participants Lunch on your own (8 hours)	<b>OSHA 10 / C-STOP 8 Combo</b> Aaron Stulc, Instructor Limited to 20 participants (5 hours only) Must attend both days <i>**This class will be held at the Crowne Plaza**</i>		American Red Cross First Aid CPR and AED Dawn Marie Kaufman, Instructor Limited to 12 participants
1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.				<b>Vendors / Exhibitors set up at the Crowne Plaza</b> <b>27 N 27<sup>th</sup> Street, Billings MT</b>

**SAFETY CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS - Crowne Plaza, 27 N 27<sup>th</sup> Street, Billings MT**

<b>Professional &amp; Management Path</b>	<b>Employee/Frontline Supervisor Path</b>	<b>Safety Leadership Path</b>	<b>Emergency Responder Path</b>
Safety Forensics, A Real World Intro <b>Ernie Harper</b>	Hearing Loss Program <b>Tim Doerr</b>	Coaching Skills for Safety Supervisors <b>Dan Faulkner</b>	State & Local Regional Hazmat Capabilities – BC <b>David Gilbert</b>
Organizational Complexity and Human Error <b>Ivan Pupulidy</b>	Safety. It's All About Culture <b>John Horsley</b>	It's Time to Discipline, But How? <b>Paul Hutter</b>	<b>Billings Fire Department;</b> Montana National Guard Emergency Response Team
OSHA Current Activities: An Update <b>Jeff Funk</b>	PPE <b>Jeff Ashworth</b>	Transformational Leadership <b>Bryan Peterson</b>	How to Conduct a Disaster Exercise <b>Jeff Ashworth</b>
I Am a New Safety Mgr.-Now What? <b>Bob Kruckenberg</b>	Selling Safety to Senior Management <b>Jeff Reese</b>	Personal Leadership: Improving Your Emotional Intelligence <b>Paul Hutter</b>	Extreme Weather Events – How Best Can We Be Ready? <b>Tom Frieders</b>
Basics of IH <b>Scott Rogers</b>	Carpal Tunnel Syndrome <b>Dr. Jeffrey Mitchel</b>	Union Partnerships for more Effective Engagement <b>Len Stanton</b>	Emergency Response: The Media's Perspective <b>Jon Stepanek / Jeanelle Slade KVTQ</b>
Risk Perception <b>Blu Santee</b>	Aerial/Scissor Lifts <b>George Flynn</b>	Your Personal Safety Vision: Developing It, Communicating It, Living It <b>Ken Dagei</b>	
Effective Return To Work Programs <b>Bob Winston</b>	Making Safety Meetings Fun <b>Marilyn Cameron</b>	Generations: it's An Understanding, Not a Stereotype <b>Bryan Peterson</b>	<b>MDU – Doug Hansen</b>
	Reducing Injuries Among New Employees <b>Mike Wacker</b>	Setting Expectations & Creating Accountability <b>Paul Hutter</b>	Emergency & Disaster Communication <b>Duane Winslow</b>
	Understanding Hazwoper <b>Michael Hampton</b>	Communication: The Act and Art of Listening <b>Paul Hutter</b>	Active Shooter <b>Patrick Hoy</b>
	Effective Controls for Combustible Dust <b>Josh Pulst</b>	Reasonable Suspicion Training for Supervisors <b>Bryan Peterson</b>	Basic Incident Action Planning <b>Charlie Hanson &amp; Brett Lloyd</b>

\*\*More details coming in January\*\*