



Safety+Health

Newsletter

HEAT
Stress
Awareness

Changes Coming to

OSHA
Regions

LIGHTNING
Safety

Saracini
Enhanced
Aviation
Safety
Act



June 2024

Contents

03

Enhanced Aviation Safety Act

Saracini Enhanced Aviation Safety Act honors the memory of United Flight 195 Captain Victor Saracini. The Act requires installation of secondary cockpit barriers on all commercial passenger aircraft.

05

Heat Stress Awareness

Take precautions against Heat Illnesses as they can affect anyone, regardless of age or physical condition.

09

Lightning Safety

Lightning is one of the most underrated weather hazards. Each year in the United States, lightning kills 20-30 people on average and injures 100s more.

11

Changes Coming to OSHA Regions

OSHA plans to open a new regional office, merge two of its regions, and rename its regional offices.

12

Safety Message

Who do you trust? When removing and replacing a component, don't "trust" that it was properly installed previously.

13

Upcoming Events

National Flag Day – June 14

June National Safety Month – June 1 thru 30

PPE Roadshow

National Flag Day

Flags are a key symbol of nationalism. What's so important about Flag Day is that it recognizes the day, June 14th, that the Stars and Stripes were adopted as the official flag of the United States of America.

Each year, Americans can enjoy four special days set aside specifically to honor our veterans and comrades in arms. Sadly, too many of us often overlook these opportunities to pay our respect and recognize the sacrifice and service of these individuals.

These four days are intended to, in some small way, express the sentiments of a grateful nation. So, what does it say of us when we forget, overlook, or simply brush aside the opportunity to honor the best among us?

Many veteran service organizations use Flag Day as a day to dispose of old or worn American flags properly.

There are a lot of great things to learn about Old Glory and how to fly it and once you do, Flag Day might suddenly become a lot more important than it was before.

So, I ask you, on June 14th, on Flag Day, hoist Old Glory up, salute, and give our good friend the respect and recognition he deserves.

Memorial Day 🇺🇸

Veterans Day 🇺🇸

Armed Forces Day 🇺🇸

Flag Day 🇺🇸

SARACINI

ENHANCED AVIATION SAFETY ACT



Victor J. Saracini, who tragically lost his life in the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

The FAA required that cockpit doors be heavily fortified in the wake of the September 11th terrorist attacks.

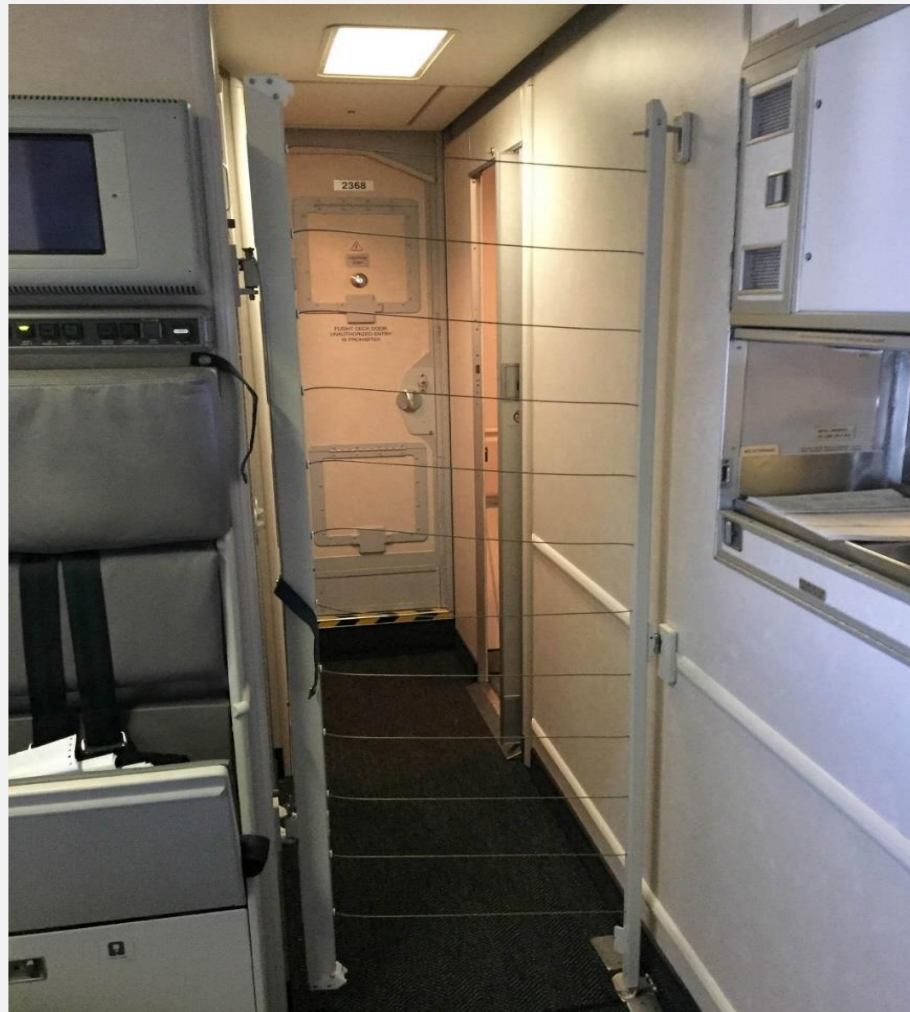
The 9/11 Commission recommended the installation of secondary cockpit barriers on all commercial passenger flights but was never implemented.

Nearly 23 years advocates have been pushing for secondary cockpit barriers saying they're key to preventing the hijacking of

Last month the President signed into law the “FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024.” This includes provisions from the Saracini Enhanced Aviation Safety Act that mandates the retrofit of older commercial passenger planes with secondary barriers, a safety measure designed to increase cockpit security and hinder potential hijackers.

This comes after the FAA announced that it would require a secondary barrier on the flight deck of all new commercial aircraft back in 2022.

The Saracini Enhanced Aviation Safety Act is named after United Airlines pilot Captain



The secondary barrier looking into the cockpit door space, which is installed in many United Airlines planes, and the one they used in a study.

airplanes and keeping terrorists out of the cockpit.

This in part has taken decades because airline worker unions, airlines and aircraft manufacturers disagreed on how such a change should be implemented and whether barriers should be required on all passenger aircraft or only newly manufactured planes.

Manufacturers also said they needed time to design, build, and certify the new equipment.

Since 2003, two major airlines have voluntarily installed a lightweight, inexpensive wire mesh, called a flight deck secondary barrier, on hundreds of their aircraft, which is permanently mounted between the flight deck door and the cabin.

Boeing and Airbus offer the secondary barrier as equipment on new aircraft; installation of retrofitted secondary barriers on aircraft already in the fleet represents a minimal cost of approximately \$5,000 per aircraft or less.

The changes won't happen overnight, however. It may take three to five years for the airlines to retrofit roughly 8,000 airplanes with the new barriers because of the slow federal bureaucracy, sources said.

No longer will flight attendants be forced to block the cockpit with their little beverage cart — a method that provided about three seconds of additional protection and put the flight attendants at risk. □





Heat Stress Awareness

Working in hot conditions isn't just difficult—it's dangerous. Every year dozens of workers die and thousands more become ill while working in extreme heat or humid conditions. Heat is the number one cause of weather-related deaths in the U.S. and many countries around the world.

Many people are exposed to heat stress on the job, outdoors, or in hot indoor environments. Operations involving high air temperatures, radiant heat sources, high humidity, direct physical contact with hot objects, or strenuous physical activities have a high potential for causing heat-related illness.

When the human body is unable to maintain a normal temperature, heat-related illnesses can occur and may result in death. Likewise, there are a range of heat illnesses, and they can affect anyone, regardless of age or physical condition.

Factors That Increase Heat Stress Risk to Workers includes:

- High temperature and humidity
- Direct sun exposure (with no shade)
- Indoor exposure to other sources of radiant heat (ovens, furnaces)
- Limited air movement (no breeze)
- Low fluid consumption
- Physical exertion
- Heavy personal protective clothing and equipment
- Poor physical condition or health problems
- Some medications, for example, different kinds of blood pressure pills or antihistamines
- Pregnancy
- Lack of recent exposure to hot working
- Previous heat-related illness
- Advanced age (65+)



OSHA-NIOSH Heat Safety Tool



Take precautions against outdoor heat while at work with the OSHA-NIOSH Heat Safety Tool. Featuring real-time heat index and hourly forecasts specific to your location, as well as occupational safety and health recommendations from OSHA and NIOSH.

Employer Responsibility to Protect Workers

Under OSHA law, employers are responsible for providing workplaces free of known safety hazards. This includes protecting workers from extreme heat. An employer with workers exposed to high temperatures should establish a complete heat illness prevention program.

- Provide workers with water, rest, and shade.
- Allow new or returning workers to gradually increase workloads and take more frequent breaks as they acclimatize or build a tolerance for working in the heat.
- Plan for emergencies and train workers on prevention.
- Monitor workers for signs of illness.

The Heat and Illness Prevention Policy can be found in the Employee Safety and Health Manual (ESHM) under section 08.03. This policy covers the following:

- Responsibilities for management and employees
- Employee Hydration
- Administrative Controls
- Procedures and Training
- Employee Education

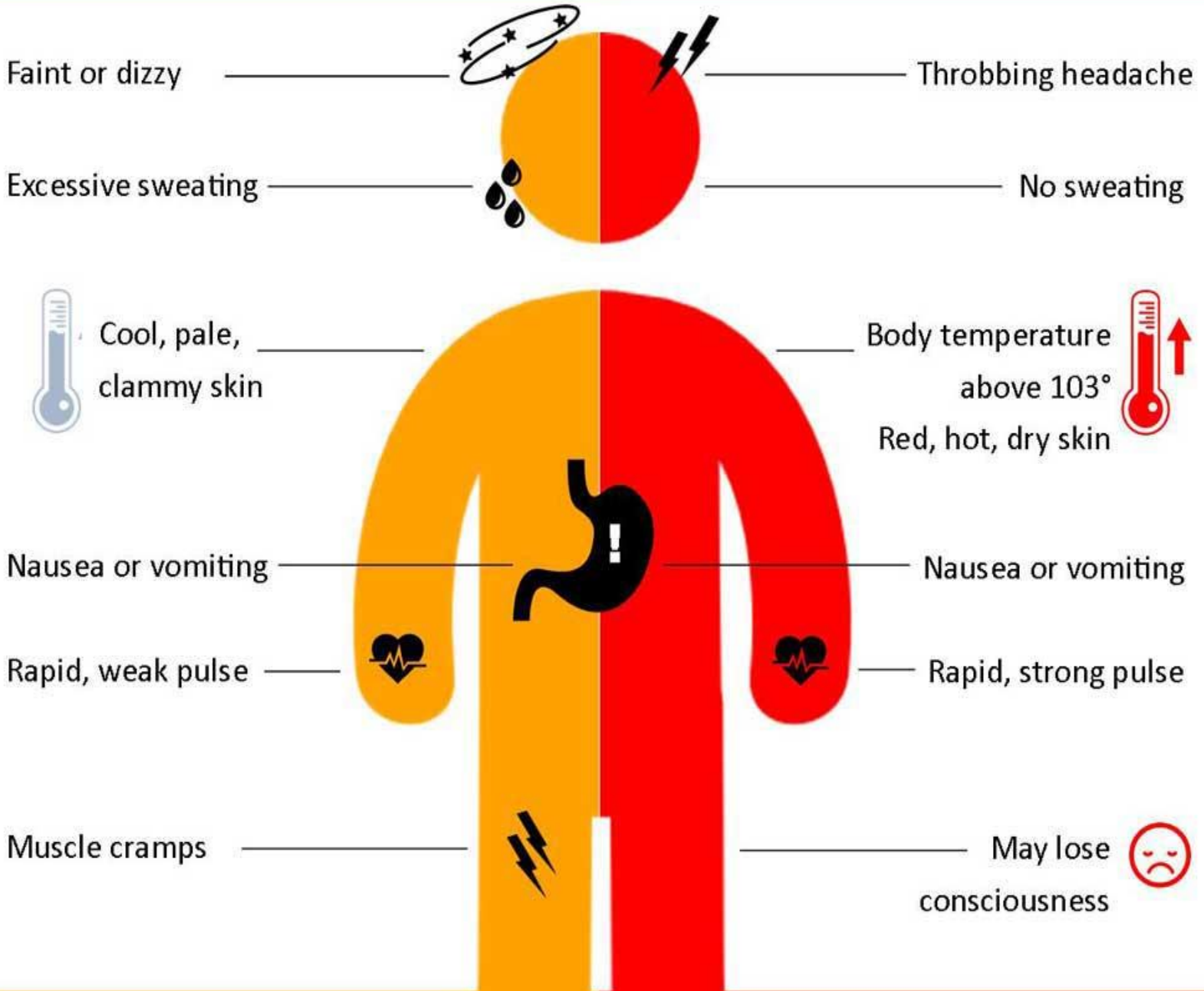
Water. Rest. Shade.



HEAT EXHAUSTION

OR

HEAT STROKE



- Get to a cooler, air conditioned place
- Drink water if fully conscious
- Take a cool shower or use cold compresses

CALL 9-1-1

- Take immediate action to cool the person until help arrives

PROTECT YOUR WORKERS FROM HEAT STRESS

Develop an acclimatization plan

Acclimatization is the result of beneficial physiological adaptations (e.g., increased sweating efficiency and stabilization of the circulation) that occur after gradual increased exposure to a hot environment.

TIP 1

Gradually increase the time spent in hot environmental conditions over a 7–14 day period.

TIP 2

For new workers, the schedule should be no more than 20% exposure to heat on day 1 and an increase of no more than 20% exposure on each additional day.

TIP 3

For workers who have had previous experience with the job, the acclimatization schedule should be no more than:

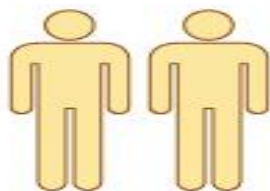
DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4
50% EXPOSURE	60% EXPOSURE	80% EXPOSURE	100% EXPOSURE



Set up a buddy system

Check your workers routinely to make sure...

- ☑ they make use of readily available water and shade.
- ☑ they don't have heat-related symptoms.



Schedule and encourage frequent rest breaks...

...with water breaks in shaded or air-conditioned recovery areas.



Emphasize the need for appropriate clothing

Encourage workers to wear clothing that is...



Cotton clothing can be soaked in water to aid cooling.



Encourage workers to drink plenty of fluids...

...such as drinking small amounts of water before becoming thirsty.

During moderate activity in moderately hot conditions, workers should drink about...



1 cup every
15 to 20 minutes.

Learn more about heat stress at: www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/heatstress

Lightning Safety

At any given time on our planet Earth, there are 1,800 thunderstorms in progress—and with them comes lightning. Each lightning strike discharges millions of volts and generates an enormous amount of heat, making it very dangerous.



Lightning is one of the most underrated weather hazards. It makes every single thunderstorm a potential killer, whether the storm produces a single bolt or one thousand bolts.

Each year in the United States, lightning kills 20-30 people on average and injures 100s more.

Tornadoes, hail, and wind gusts get the most attention, but only lightning can strike outside the storm itself. It is the first thunderstorm hazard to arrive and the last to leave.

Although the odds of being struck by lightning each year are less than 1 in a million, some factors can put you

at greater risk. Lightning most often strikes people who work outside or engage in outdoor recreational activities. Regional and seasonal differences can also affect your risk of being injured by lightning.

Studies have shown that most people struck by lightning are struck not at the height of a thunderstorm but before and after the storm has peaked. Most are unaware lightning can strike more than 10 miles away from the location of rainfall.

Therefore, if you can hear thunder, that is your warning that you are within striking distance. Seek safe shelter immediately.



“

Thunderstorms always include lightning and any thunder you hear is caused by lightning!

When thunder roars, go indoors! If you hear thunder, even a distant rumble, get to a safe place immediately.

Do not wait for the rain to start before seeking shelter, and do not leave the shelter just because the rain has ended.

During a thunderstorm, the safest location is inside a large, enclosed structure with plumbing and electrical wiring. If no buildings are available, then a fully enclosed metal vehicle such as a truck or van makes a decent alternative.

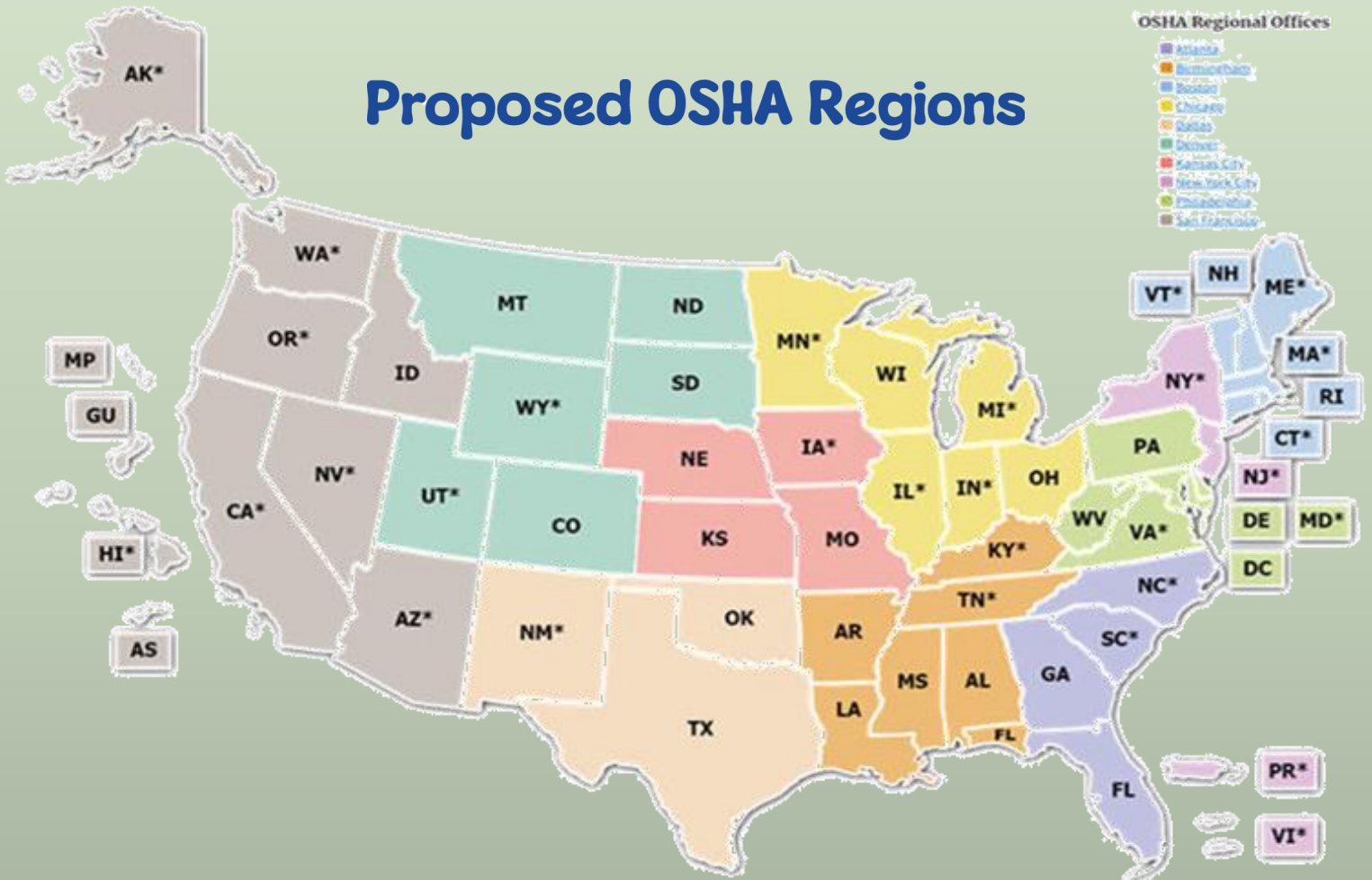
Once inside a sturdy building, stay away from electrical appliances and plumbing fixtures. If you are inside a vehicle, roll the windows up and avoid contact with any conducting paths leading to the outside of the vehicle.

Because lightning is one of the most capricious and unpredictable characteristics of a thunderstorm, no one can guarantee an individual or group absolute protection from it.

Remember, YOU are ultimately responsible for your personal safety and should take appropriate action when threatened by lightning. With common sense, you can greatly increase your safety and the safety of those around you.

For more information, review the Severe Weather Plan Policy which can be found in the Safety Policies and Procedures Manual (SPPM) under section 12.09.□

Changes Coming to OSHA Regions



OSHA plans to open a new regional office, merge two of its regions, and rename its regional offices.

The new regional office located in Birmingham, AL, will oversee agency efforts in Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, the Florida Panhandle, and its home state.

“The Birmingham Region will address the area’s growing worker population and the hazardous work done by people employed in food processing, construction, heavy manufacturing, and chemical processing,” OSHA says in a press release announcing the changes.

The numbered designations for regions are going away. Instead, OSHA will refer to each region by its home-office location.

For example, Region 6 will be known as the Dallas Region. It will oversee agency efforts in Texas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. Also, with the addition of the Birmingham office, the Atlanta Region will oversee OSHA activities in Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, as well as the rest of Florida not under the new office’s oversight.

Regions 9 and 10 will merge into what will be known as the San Francisco Region “to improve operations and reduce operating costs.”

Seven of the eight states in those two regions are State Plan states. “The changes reflect the nation’s demographic and industrial changes since the passage of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and will allow our professionals to better respond to the needs of all workers, including those historically underserved,” OSHA administrator Doug Parker said.

“With a stronger enforcement presence in the South and more consolidated state oversight and whistleblower presence in the West – an area dominated by states that operate their OSHA programs – we can direct our resources where they’re needed most.”

These changes are expected to be finalized before Oct. 1. Once the changes are finalized, OSHA will update its website to show the new regional maps and contact information. □



Who Do You Trust?

When it comes to maintenance and inspections, a question you should ask yourself is, "Do I trust or have confidence that the previous maintenance or inspection was properly done?" Sadly, too many problems and accidents prove otherwise.

When removing and replacing a component, don't "trust" that it was properly installed previously. This is especially true if a component requires bench tests, clearance or tolerance checks prior to installation.

READ, UNDERSTAND, and FOLLOW the manufacturer's instructions (AMM) and other Instructions (IPC) rather than installing as previously installed. We are human and as hard as we try, we all make mistakes.

When it comes to inspections, carefully and thoroughly inspect every item required by the manufacturer's inspection checklist rather than being pressured to take shortcuts or cut corners. Do you have the firm belief or confidence that all the covers and panels were opened and/or removed and areas behind insulation properly inspected during previous inspections? The truth is you don't know for sure!

*The "firm" belief or confidence in reliability comes only after YOU have performed maintenance and inspections per manufacturer's instructions and data. Back in the '80s, Ronald Reagan had a phrase he used when dealing with the old Soviet Union: "Trust but Verify." **Good advice for all of us!***



Upcoming Events



National Flag Day

People across the United States celebrate Flag Day on June 14 each year to honor the United States flag and to commemorate the flag's adoption. On the same day, the United States Army celebrates its birthday.

JUNE is National Safety Month

National Safety Month is celebrated in June when people focus on how they can keep their environment safe and free from any danger. It's a time to reflect on the working conditions around the country and how we can create a safer environment for those who work hard for honest pay. By learning about safety methods, we can increase pressure on employers to offer a safer working environment to their employees.



PPE ROADSHOW

- EWR – June 18th
- Class II Stations – TBD



**LOCAL
591**

**Safety+Health
Matters!**

Got Feedback?

Suggestions on Safety topics in upcoming Newsletters?

Email: Safety@local591.com