61. _____

MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICAL
REPRODUCTIVE HAZARDS IN THE
LABORATORY SETTING, INCLUDING
PREGNANCY AND LACTATION
EVALUATIONS FOR A HISTOLOGY LAB.
K. Capwell, Covance Laboratories, Vienna, VA.

Critical elements of management of repro-
ductive hazards include: identification of repro-
ductive hazards, hazard communication, strin-
gent exposure control measures, creating a cul-
ture that encourages employees to report repro-
ductive health concerns such as pregnancy, and
providing industrial hygiene/occupational
health consultation for individual employees.
Strategies for ensuring hazard identification and
communication in the lab will be presented.
Criteria and tools for performing a reproductive
health hazard evaluation will be discussed,
including use of "occupational reproductive
guidelines" and German MAK categories.
Specific examples of reproductive health haz-
ard evaluations will be presented, including
pregnancy and lactation evaluations for a his-
tology laboratory.

62. _____

SIGNIFIGANT CHARACTERISTICS OF
ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING SAFELY
IN HAZARDOUS ENVIRONMENTS. J.
Cocciardi, Cocciardi and Associates,
Mechanicsburg, PA.

This presentation explains the process, con-
clusions, and recommendations of doctoral
research into significant health and safety char-
acteristics which are reducing fatal occupation-
al injuries and illnesses in hazardous occupa-
tions. Hazardous occupations are first defined
thru BLS data, and organizations operating
safely in hazardous conditions are then statisti-
cally identified. Firefighters, police officers,
hazardous materials workers, and workers at
heights were qualified in this manner. A review
of 90 Concensus National Standards applicable
to these occupations (including 11 sub jobs),
and the application of a statistical tool to the
findings identified 22 significantly occurring
characteristics, intra-occupationally. These are
described and the research concludes occupa-
tions may operate safely in both the defined
hazards and non-hazardous conditions through
a mimicry of these characteristics. The research
and presentation is novel in two manners. First,
it studies positive characteristics (opposed to
faults) in the occupational environment, for the
purpose of accident and illness prevention.
Second, it studies jobs inter- and intra-occupa-
tionally, and identifies that findings may be
applied inter- and intra-occupationally as well,
with an assumed equal success. The presentat-
ion concludes with a description for use by the
learner of the 22 significantly occurring charac-
teristics.

63. _____

UPSTREAM PREDICTIVE
INDICATORS—A CRUCIAL NEED FOR
YOUR BEHAVIOR-BASED SAFETY
PROCESS. D. Groover, Behavioral Science
Technology Inc., Ojai, CA.

The effectiveness of the behavior-based safety
methodology in reducing exposure and injuries
has been researched widely. The real value
behavior-based safety, and for that matter an
improvement system, brings to an organization
is when there are upstream indicators that statis-
tically predict downstream results. The problem
is that groups are showing anecdotal results and
talking about them as though they are meaning-
ful and predictive across a wide range of sites
and industries. When this happens, the method-
ology and approach comes under attack and crit-
icism, rightly so. This talk will focus on two pur-
ported predictors of injury rates, percent safe and
contact rate. One can be shown to be a predictor
of downstream results, the other predictive only
in limited circumstances. On the surface it
would appear that both of these indicators
should be predictive, but put under the micro-
scope of research it becomes quickly evident
why one is a pretender.

64. _____

BUSINESS CRISES ARE NOT FOREST
FIRES. T. Hogan, B. McCracken, Hogan and
Associates, Lemont, IL.

The Incident Command System, originally
developed for fighting forest fires, is not an
effective tool for managing all phases of a cri-
sis. We will describe how disaster management
plans often fail to address many of the issues
that must be managed to minimize the impact
of crises typically affecting businesses today,
such as workplace fires, employee injuries and
illnesses, workplace violence, and product
recalls. Then we will discuss how to develop a
crisis management process that complements
the management style of an organization. We
will explain how to conduct structured inter-
views of key personnel within the organization
and how to use that information to prepare a
short document that someone can pick up and
use in the heat of a crisis. Rather than a pre-
scriptive document, the goal of this approach is
to focus experienced managers on company-
specific principles to make effective decisions
to minimize the impact of the crisis on people,
the environment, and the business. We will
show how to provide guidance that directs the
crisis manager to avoid common pitfalls for the
major decisions that have to be made in four
key areas: overall crisis process management,
employee issues, operational issues, and com-
munications. An outline of this process will be
presented so attendees can apply this method to
develop a crisis management process that fits
their organization.

65. _____

RISK MANAGEMENT: COPING WITH
OFF-DUTY RISK DECISION-MAKING. J.
Formisano, Navy Environmental Health Center,
Portsmouth, VA.

Employers are challenged to determine what
impact off-duty activities may have on an orga-
nization's ability to provide goods or services,
or reach a pre-determined goal. Recently, the
Secretary of Defense instructed the Department
of Defense to reduce the numbers of off-duty
fatalities and serious injuries by 25% from
presently observed levels. In the U.S. Navy
Pacific area of operations, within the past 2
years an increasing number of off-duty injuries
and fatalities had been noted among active duty
service members, including a number of severe
injuries and fatalities involving traffic acci-
dents, including motorcycles. Although the mil-
itary has a more structured system of discipline
(rank and military protocol) and legal regula-
tions (Uniform Code of Military Justice) than
most corporations, similar problems present
themselves when trying to regulate off-duty
behavior. Much of the observable behavior is in
parallel to the most common behaviors seen in
the same age group (17–34) outside the mili-
tary, which may include expressions of inde-
pendence manifested as excessive risk-taking,
feelings of invulnerability, and poor decision-
making affected by alcohol or fatigue.
Coordinated efforts to provide training,
improve mentorship by more senior personnel,
develop new methods of evaluating risk, and
generally increase risk awareness, are all
presently underway in an effort to reduce the
number and severity of off-duty mishaps. It is
proposed here that a combination of innovative
and established risk communication techniques
would be needed to cause an observable
decrease in the number of mishaps in a given
population. Confounding factors may include
privacy concerns, public perception of the
"legal right" of any organization (industry or
government) to influence off-job behavior, and
the effectiveness of media marketing tech-
niques. It is unlikely that any single regulatory
effort will have the same effect as a wide vari-
ety of training and management techniques
used in concert to decrease observed mishaps.

Podium 110. Aerosols Technology
Papers 66–76

66. _____

SIZE-SELECTIVE SAMPLING USING
SEVERAL IMPACTORS IN PARALLEL. S.
Trakumas, P. Hall, SKC Inc., Eighty Four, PA.

Worker exposure to particulate matter is
monitored using size-selective sampling resem-
bling particle penetration through the human
respiratory tract. Respirable, thoracic, or inhal-
able samplers should meet requirements set by
ACGIH and ISO. Cyclones are the most com-
mon devices used to separate respirable and
thoracic dust for collection. Unfortunately,

Promoting OEHS Excellence

AIHce

2004 Abstracts

American Industrial Hygiene
Conference & Expo 2004