ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CONSTRUCTION SAFETY AND HEALTH OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Washington, DC

Frances Perkins Building Room N-3427 A, B, & C

200 Constitution Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20210

Thursday, December 9, 1999

The meeting was convened, pursuant to notice, at 8:45 a.m., MR. STEWART BURKHAMMER, Acting Chairman, presiding.

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<u>PROCEEDINGS</u>

WELCOME, INTRODUCTIONS and ACCSH BUSINESS

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Good morning. Welcome to the year ending ACCSH meeting for 1999, the last ACCSH meeting of the millennium.

We'll start by going around the room and introducing ourselves. We'll start with the committee.

Owen?

(Whereupon, the attendees introduced themselves.)

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: We'll now go around the audience and introduce ourselves. Why don't we start on the left?

(Whereupon, the members of the audience introduced themselves.)

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Members of the public who would like to speak or make a presentation to the committee, if you would give me, in writing, your name, your association, and what you'd like to talk about, and I'll make sure you get an opportunity.

We'd like to start this morning with a moment of silence for the six fire fighters that died in the fire in

Worcester. There's a memorial service this morning.

President Clinton is going to be there, and I'd like to have a moment of silence in the room for the six fire fighters.

(Whereupon, a moment of silence was observed.)

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: We want to welcome back

Dr. Marie Haring Sweeney from NIOSH. I wrote her off last

meeting, but her replacement at that time, Lynn

DeGodenauer, has accepted another assignment within NIOSH

and we're extremely pleased and happy to have Marie back

with us.

Before the Assistant Secretary comes and shares with us, I thought I would take a moment and talk about some personal feelings I have on some recent criticism that some of the workgroups and ACCSH has come under regarding some of the work processes that the committee does.

For those of you that attend here on a regular basis, you will remember a couple of meetings ago that Jane Williams, who chaired a work group, a committee on guidelines of the ACCSH committee. She presented that report to the ACCSH and it was approved unanimously and

forwarded on to OSHA.

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These are the guidelines with which the committee now does business. I think there were copies made available. I think the V&A and some others had a copy of this. So I think everybody kind of understands what they are, but I want to pick out a couple of things and share with you of how we do our business.

The work groups are open to the public.

Anybody, anywhere, any place, any time can come to the workgroup meetings and participate fully, as has been the case in the past and will continue to be the case in the future.

Some of the workgroups draw more participation than others, and I fully believe that that's because of the topic or the subject that the workgroup is discussing. Some subjects and topics have more interest than others.

So some of the committees have had 30, 40 people at times, other workgroups have had 2 and 3. But the process, no matter how many people come and participate, or some people come and don't participate and just sit there, still continues on and the workgroup continues to do their work.

There seems to be a misunderstanding, or in some
folks a misunderstanding, how the workgroup votes. The
workgroup prepares a document and they try to get
consensus, and most of the time do achieve consensus in a

6 working on.

The co-chairs, and two years ago we went to using co-chairs rather than singular chairs, bring to ACCSH the workgroup product and present it to the full ACCSH committee. The ACCSH committee then votes on the workgroup product if there's a motion put forth by the workgroup chairs.

lot of the workgroups, on the various topics that they're

A lot of times, the workgroup reports will be just that, a report on what the workgroup has achieved since the last meeting, if they've had any meetings since the last meeting, some of the things they're working on since the last meeting, but they may not have a motion because they haven't finished their product or they haven't gotten to the point where they need to make a motion to ACCSH to vote on.

Once ACCSH does vote, if the vote is more ayes than nays--and most of the time the votes are unanimous on

this committee, though lately we've had one or two people that have either abstained or not voted in the unanimous portion of it—and then we forward it on to OSHA for their doing whatever they want to do with what our recommendation was.

This committee, like NACOSH, is powered to make recommendations. We don't set policy. We don't develop standards, although we may develop a skeletal outline of a standard and present it to OSHA. It's up to them then to take whatever the product we deliver to them and do with it as they see fit.

In the past, in the 14 years that I have been attending and participating, in the beginning of those 14 years back in the middle of the late 1980s, there would seem to be a lot of committee members who felt that OSHA didn't do a lot with what they produced.

I think, in the 1990s, that has changed substantially, and that OSHA now fully expects and accepts the products that the workgroup delivers. They have been very diligent in coming back to ACCSH whenever they have a change in the product, or they want us to review their final product before they go out. Multi-employers is a

perfect example of that.

Noah Connell, from OSHA, worked with the Felipe's group on Multi-Employer. They produced a product that came to ACCSH. We made some changes, we voted the product unanimously. It went to OSHA. OSHA worked on the product.

They brought it back to Felipe and ACCSH, we gave it back to Felipe's workgroup for a final review and clean-up. It went back, and now it's ready to hit the street. I think it's at the publishers now, and hopefully will hit the street shortly.

So there's a prime example of something that, in the past, could have taken 12, 13, 14 years, and they did it in a span of a couple of years. I think a big part of that is the workgroups' efforts and the hard work that the workgroup chairs, the people in the audience, and the public that participate in those workgroups to get the products out the door, get them back into OSHA, so we get some meaningful things out on the street to help protect the workers in America today.

So I think some of the criticism that has been weighed against ACCSH and the workgroups is incorrect.

think, as far as the process goes, the process is not flawed. The process is realistic, it works.

What makes the process work even better is when more and more people participate in the process, and more and more people come to the workgroups, and more and more people help provide input--meaningful input--to the products. That way, the product truly is a consensus product.

In February of 2000, as we announced at the last meeting, ACCSH will be meeting in conjunction with the Chicago Land Safety Congress in Rosemont, Illinois in February, I think it is, 15th through 18th. There will be on that Monday of that week workgroups.

We are really looking forward to having safety professionals and union foremen, non-union foremen, stewards, representatives of employees come to share with us the real-world thoughts on some of the stuff we're doing.

I know Felipe wants to have a multi-employer workgroup because we'll have the product out on the street then and we'd like some advice and comments back from the real working people about what they think they can live

with and can't live with.

We've talked about some other workgroups and, at the end of today, in the 3:00 hour today, we're going to be preparing the agenda for the February meeting. So for the ACCSH committee, please make some notes of anything you'd like on that agenda, and then we'll get to it at 3:00.

I hope we can prepare an agenda. We're looking at a one-day agenda, plus a one-day workgroup. The suggestion has been made, and I think it's an excellent one, of maybe while we're out there going over to the Training Institute and getting Manny to give us a little tour and show us what they're doing at the Institute.

It would be a good time for ACCSH to be able to do that, and Manny has come up before us many times and made some presentations. So if that's something the committee would like to include, maybe we could take a half a day, and if everything works out, we could tour the Institute. So, keep that in mind.

Bruce, do you have anything to comment on before we start here?

MR. SWANSON: I do not, Stew.

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1	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Thank you.
2	Sarah?
3	MS. SHORTALL: Only that under our regulations,
4	as well as the Federal Advisory Committee Act, there are
5	no specific requirements, other than making sure that
6	subgroups are open to the public, that govern the
7	workgroups here.
8	The efforts that have been made by ACCSH to
9	regularize with guidelines their workgroup, is actually
10	going beyond what would be required under our regulations
11	as an agency, and under the regulations of the government
12	as a whole.
13	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Thank you.
14	We're waiting for the Assistant Secretary to
15	join us. I've been told he will be here any second. He
16	is now here.
17	MR. SWANSON: Charles is here.
18	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: So I no longer have to get
19	up and dance.
20	MR. JEFFRESS: Oh, no. Go right ahead. Don't
21	let me stop you.
22	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Shine the light and do the

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1	finger puppets on the wall. Welcome back from your
2	retreat.
3	MR. JEFFRESS: Thank you. Back from my retreat
4	We finished with out strategic retreats and we now are
5	ready for advances.
6	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Good. The floor is all
7	yours.
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REMARKS

By Charles N. Jeffress

MR. JEFFRESS: Thank you. I apologize for being a little late. I did have a staff meeting downstairs this morning I just walked in from.

Let me say, I got a call from Harry Payne's office just before I went to the staff meeting. He missed his flight, the first flight. He will be here, but it will be about 10:30 or so before he arrives. It seems like just yesterday we were together.

This morning I wanted to cover several things with you; budget news, in terms of what Congress has done, kind of a little preview of standards activities that Marthe is going to talk more about this afternoon, and then some of the thinking that came out of our staff retreat the past few days about directions for the coming year.

First, on the budget, the Congress passed, and the President has signed. There is still a little bit of tweaking going on because there's a very small cut that

Congress mandated be taken.

The administration isn't clear whether it's going to be across the board yet, or exactly how it's going to be assigned. So, there is some minor tinkering that might still happen with the budget.

But essentially, for OSHA, the President had asked on our behalf that we have a major initiative this coming year on education, outreach, and expanding that part of what we do.

Congress provided for about half of what we asked for in this regard. We expect to add between 30 and 35 new positions that will be full-time trainers, compliance assistance specialists, in our area offices around the country.

We did get funds to increase by about 50 percent the Susan Harwood training grants that provide training to employees through nonprofits and others across the country.

We've gotten more money to expand the Expert

Advisors, our Internet-based application for people who

are looking for help with compliance with safety and

health procedures.

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So we've got a significant part of the investment in expanding our outreach and education. We're pleased with that, and I do expect us to be able to make significant advances next year, but, really, it's only a small down payment.

In terms of where I'd like to see the agency go in the year 2001, it would be to expand further on this.

This is really just a small beginning and it's something I'd like to keep growing. But I'm happy with that part of what was provided in the budget.

Overall, the budget was about an eight percent increase for OSHA in the coming year. That's on top of about a six percent increase the previous year, so that the Congress has done relatively well by OSHA, given its difficult budget times of the past couple of years.

In addition to the investment in the education/training/outreach part of what we're doing, significant investment in our information technology. We got a \$7 million increase in IT. This is not for great leaps forward, this is to replace equipment that is beyond its expected life that the manufacturer has stopped supporting and that we need to replace.

Those of you who are not familiar with the OSHA system, we have many computers in every state consultation program, in every federal area office, and in every state OSHA program.

There are 225 mini-computers around the country that feed into our OSHA data system, and every one of those has to be replaced, along with all the programming software and everything that goes with it.

So the bulk of that money is going to be for a new system which, of course, will be new and improved, but basically it's a replacement for the system that we have now.

There is also a small amount of money for enhancing enforcement, 14 or 15 positions in that area, third of which will probably be dedicated for 11-C, or whistle blower positions, given the workload.

We are unable to complete our work for whistle blower complaints in a timely manner, and we'll put a percentage of these towards expanding our capacity in the whistle blower area.

So that's kind of the highlights of what the budget is that the Commerce passed for the coming year.

Before I go on to anything else, any comments or questions about that that folks have?

(No response)

 $$\operatorname{MR}.\ \operatorname{JEFFRESS}:\ \operatorname{It}$ is really just an excuse for me to pour water. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Well, it sounds like you did well.

MR. JEFFRESS: As I say, I think the Department did relatively well and the Congress treated us relatively well. I thank the President for his advocacy on our behalf.

In the standards area, there was a little news a couple of weeks ago about the ergonomics proposal that we were going forward with in general industry.

There has been a fair amount of correspondence that some of you all have seen about the ergonomics and construction, and your part in that, and our role in continuing to promote it on an educational basis, addressing ergonomics in construction. We have taken your recommendation to us. We are promoting it, we are publishing it. We will continue to address ergonomics in construction.

I know there are folks who like ergonomics in general industry that don't believe in the science. We believe in the science. We do believe that there are things that can be done here to protect workers and to make workplaces more productive, so we will continue to promote ergonomics in construction.

But the rule making, of course, is in general industry and that will continue to attract attention, I'm sure. The comment period ends February 1, hearings in February, March, and April in general industry, where our goal continues to be to complete the general industry proposal by the end of next year.

Other standards activities that, again, Marthe is going to talk about in more detail later, but I want to highlight for you. One of the things that I've been concerned about for some time is our lack of moving forward with noise in construction, and I think we need to move on that. I've asked the standards teams to work on noise in construction this year as a priority, and Marthe will talk more about that.

Steel erection. Hearings, of course, have been held. We've evaluated the comments on that, and I am

going back to consult with the Negotiated Rule Making Committee on steel erection next week. We'll have a meeting with them.

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Following that meeting, we'll have to make some final decisions here in the Department to go forward to OMB for their final review. It seems to take forever sometimes to get these things, but after the Department's review, the OMB's review, I expect that we'll have a final on that by spring, anyway.

Some other areas that we're working. In silica, and many of you are involved or know about the stakeholder meetings we've had in silica, we're trying to go forward with construction and general industry at the same time in this area. Marthe will talk more about where that team is headed.

There has been an interest, even while that team is going forward, in trying to have some kind of equivalency established between the two measuring systems for silica, and while the standards team is moving forward with the standards development in this area, we will also continue to ask researchers and other silica experts, is there some way we could establish some equivalency so we

can end this kind of interregnum we have in terms of construction measurement on silica. We're trying to work on that piece of it.

Chromium is another area that our standards team is working on that has some application in construction that you all will be interested in, and Marthe will be talking about.

Then the process safety management standard.

We'll be doing an advanced notice of proposed rule making in that area, talking about adding reactive chemicals to this, and ask questions about addressing the Mir decision that accepted flammable liquids in atmospheric storage tanks from coverage under the PSM standards.

All of those standards activities, I think, will affect folks in construction and you might be interested in. Marthe will talk about those in more detail this afternoon.

In terms of general plans for next year for OSHA, about 40 senior managers from OSHA met last the last two days to go over our accomplishments for the past year and to talk about where we're headed the next year.

I think, within OSHA, we feel like we're

addressing significant issues, that we've made significant progress this year, basically, an affirmation of the direction we're headed. There was consensus there in the retreat amongst the managers, which I endorsed and led the discussion of.

The enforcement program. We're doing roughly 34,000 inspections a year. With a little increase in compliance officers, we might get to 35,000. But the inspections are basically steady.

The number of significant cases, that is, the cases with penalties of more than \$100,000, increased substantially last year, construction not being a big part of that.

The biggest part of the increase was the result of our focusing on the high injury rate sites in general industry, using the OSHA Data Initiative to identify the workplaces, the employers, with the highest injury rates and has taken us places where there are real problems occurring and we found more significant cases.

I expect that trend to continue, and we will certainly continue to use the enforcement tool to get folks' attention. I continue to be frustrated, as some of

you all are, that we have no way to identify individual contractor rates, and will be seeking support from the administration in the future to do something similar in construction to what we're doing in general industry.

Perhaps by the next meeting we can talk about where we are in that proposal and where we might go with that.

Beyond strong enforcement, obviously, I've already mentioned the money for education outreach. Expansion of that is important for us. One of the things that you may see as you touch different parts of OSHA, is that virtually every part of our organization does something in this area.

We have our standards teams that are telling people about how to comply with standards, what the standard means, and interpretations, and are doing outreach when new standards occur.

Our Public Information Office, of course, is producing documents on compliance with safety and health issues, and general promotion of occupational safety and health issues.

Our compliance people are involved in this, our tech support people who do a lot of technical information

bulletins are involved in this. Our Internet is a huge resource for people; we are averaging 14 million hits a month on that.

So there are a lot of different parts of the agency that are involved in this, and we will spend some time this year establishing some clear lines of responsibility, some clear delineation of who's going to do what as we go forward, because we are going to be expanding this and I want make sure it's done in a coordinated matter and folks aren't tripping over each other, and that we get the most bang out of the buck for the additional increase we have.

So, again, the promotion of outreach and education activities will be a significant part of what we do this coming year.

The partnerships that we promoted this past year have been effective. At the end of the fiscal year, there were 51 active partnerships that were working.

One of my observations about these is that, in several cases, I've signed, at the national level, a statement of principles of cooperation and principles of partnership with organizations, and those are good policy

a national level, set a partnership that actually affects behavior at local levels in terms of things that people follow up on, are committed to, and invest in.

The best partnerships seem to come when people at the local level get together and talk about what they're going to do differently in that area, in that state where our folks are involved, employers are involved, employees are involved, and folks really get together and talk about what's going to change in the way they work.

So I will continue to emphasize partnerships created at the local level, while I certainly want to continue to encourage principles of cooperation at a national level.

The real strength in these things is when the people in the area, in the regional office or in the state, agree to some change in behavior. So I will be promoting those and, once again, encouraging people to solve problems in their area with the people in their area, and have them focus locally.

One of the advantages of that, is I think it

really does change behavior better than the national partnerships do. The disadvantage is, they don't get the attention. If you're doing something in Boise, Idaho, folks in Maine don't hear about it, folks in Washington don't hear about it, folks in Florida don't hear about it. So, I think these partnerships are important. I think they make a significant difference.

All the investment sometimes won't pay off in terms of public relations because people don't understand the cooperation that's going on, but I think it will be a better way to change behavior than trying just to use principles of cooperation at the national level.

Then the fourth area, is the standards. I mentioned to you already, in terms of construction, some of the standards that we're going to be dealing with. We have reinvented, on the nonconstruction side of the agency, the way we do standards into a team-based approach.

We are evaluating that this month and hope to make some permanent changes in the way we do business for most of the standards teams this year. So, we will internalize that.

This year, while the standards teams were refocusing and getting up to speed on this new way of working, a lot of work got done on things that were under way, and there's a big crop of standards that will come out this year.

It's not because this year there was a big emphasis, it's because there was big emphasis last year to pay off and come to fruition this year. I expect the PPE payment issue to be final this year. The record closes this month and it will be final next year. Steel erection will be final. Record keeping will go final.

Tuberculosis will go final.

Ergonomics, as you know, we have published and hope to go final. We'll have proposals for safety and health programs. We'll have a number of these that we're working on.

We have work being done on them, so I expect it to be a very active year in terms of the public seeing the product of the work that was started this past year in the standards area.

Those are the four types of activities you'll see from us this coming year that all the OSHA folks have

agreed to invest in. But these are means of accomplishing our strategic plan, all of these ways of working, if you will; strong enforcement, outreach and education, setting standards and partnerships. They're all means to achieve the goals in our strategic plan.

You all got copies of the draft strategic plan revisions that we worked on this fall. We have a strategic plan that goes through 2002. We've been asked to modify that to reach out to 2004, and we will be, this year, modifying that. But at the moment, we're still working on 2002 goals.

Where we are on reaching those goals. Next week, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will report the 1988 injury and illness numbers, so rather than try to predict what's going to happen, let me just say, next week we'll know more about our success in the five industries where we are trying to work with employers and employees to reduce injuries and illnesses.

We already know, in terms of silica and lead exposures, which are the exposures that we measure as we make inspections, there appears to be progress. Exposures appear to be lower now than what they were in 1995, which

we took as our base year.

An area that I'm very concerned about not being lower is construction fatalities. Now, we have fatality data that comes in sooner than injury and illness data. We already know, in 1998, fatalities in the construction industry went up. Both in numbers and in rate per 10,000 employees, the fatalities increased.

So while overall injuries and illnesses in construction have been on a steady decline in the last five years, the fatalities in the last two years have increased; clearly, the wrong direction for you all.

You all don't want to see that happen. No employer, no union out there wants to see that happen, we don't want to see that happen, but it is happening.

One of the things we've got to do in construction is to rededicate ourselves to looking at the primary causes of fatalities in construction. We've got to work hard to get employers and unions to join us in some partnerships to focus on training employees in construction.

But fatalities continue to increase. That's one glaring place in our strategic plan, probably the most

glaring place, that we're not making progress in terms of addressing one of our strategic goals.

The other two strategic goals in our plan often get overlooked. The first one is measurable in terms of reduction in injuries, illnesses, and fatalities, and that gets talked about a lot.

But the second goal that we've got in terms of changing workplace culture is just as important to us, and I think is really much a means as enforcement is in terms of getting numbers down, ultimately.

So the kinds of partnerships we're working on, safety and health promotion we can do. I would say, for instance, the ergonomics promotion that we're going to do in construction based on what you all recommended to us, all that is geared to changing workplace cultures without necessarily using standards or enforcement as a way to do it, but teaching people new ways of working and getting people to work in different ways. Part of our outreach and education investment is directed towards this second goal to change workplace cultures.

Then the third goal in terms of securing public confidence in what we do. Again, it is important to us.

Under this goal I would lump customer satisfaction kinds of issues, employee satisfaction kinds of issues.

If our employees are capable and confident, people have more confidence in us. And if people have more confidence in us, I think that will enhance the reputation of the program and will encourage people to listen more to what's going on.

So, I think it's important for us to emphasize customer satisfaction and employee satisfaction. We've talked about ways to be more responsive to our clients and to our customers, and we'll be adopting some new ways of working here and revising some of the ways we proceed that we hope will be more responsive.

We need to work those through in the organization before I make any public announcements of what they are, but I will say the field adopted, in the strategic plan, goals of getting to complaint responses by phone and fax within a day of the time that people ask for an investigation, or if they require an on-site visit getting there within five days, and getting fatalities and catastrophes within a day.

We're up in the 80 percent range on achieving

that for fatalities and catastrophes and for investigations. I expect we'll get in the 90 percent range this year. I think it's very responsive, and I'm very pleased with that.

We need to be able to do the same thing for the kinds of inquiries people make to us, the kind of responsiveness to letters and requests for assistance that we get beyond enforcement, and that's one of the things we've been working on this year.

But I would have to caution you, and this would be my last comment and then I'll take questions, in terms of customer satisfaction, it is important to remember we are a regulatory agency.

These surveys that survey whether or not people are satisfied with the agency include in the population being surveyed people who got bad news and who didn't like the results. I'm careful to posit what we're trying to do as being responsive to people and being protective of safety and health.

Making everybody happy is not within our capacity, and it's not our goal. But it is our goal to be reasonable, to be fair, and to be responsive to folks.

	3 /
1	But, on a customer satisfaction survey, a regulatory
2	agency is going to be somewhat lower than those folks who
3	are selling products, or passing out checks, or delivering
4	services to folks.
5	So I'd just caution you. I acknowledge that, I
6	hope you'll acknowledge that, and we can go forward,
7	recognizing that we can improve what we're doing in terms
8	of customer satisfaction. Our goal is not necessarily
9	making everybody happy.
10	Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
11	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Thank you very much.
12	Committee? Jane?
13	MS. WILLIAMS: Charles, I have two questions, if
14	I can impose. I ask the committee up front to bear with
15	me on these issues.
16	MR. JEFFRESS: I know the first one. What's the
17	second one?
18	(Laughter)
19	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: No fair preempting.
20	MS. WILLIAMS: Charles, it's been repeatedly
21	told to me that this has been an extremely aggressive
22	ACCSH committee, and I think it is so in my own opinion

because everyone at this table has agreed to consensus, we want to protect our employers, and we certainly are here to protect the workers. So we have not always agreed, but we certainly have come to a very good, positive consensus. That's why I think we have been so productive.

2.1

My two questions concern, of course, our issue of sanitation. Regulatory agenda is out, and I guess I should be appreciative that sanitation finally made it onto the agenda. But after all this time, I feel that you and the administrative have continued to fail our construction workers and our industry.

I see a long-term goal for sanitation. I see notice of proposed rule making for December 2000. The Directorate's Office explained to me that the long-term goal was because no date was given, and that's a process that OMB does, in fact, assign.

I found it unacceptable that we cannot look at this issue and project a date when we could get it through. In all my research, I don't think I have to tell you or anybody that that OSHA act is very clear.

On a sanitary workplace, it doesn't say all fall protection, it doesn't say steel, it doesn't say silica,

yet we've failed to provide our workers with sanitary facilities that are accessible, that they can get to, that in Arizona in 112 degree weather you don't even want to walk by it, let alone go into it.

2.1

I guess my first question to you, sir, is what is your priority for sanitation for our construction workers?

MR. JEFFRESS: As I've said before, and I'll say again today, I think sanitation is an appropriate area for OSHA to act in. We've put it on our regulatory agenda. It does have to compete with all of the other standards that need to be adopted to protect construction workers. I don't like to promise things we can't deliver.

In my looking at what the capacity agency is, at the standards that are under way and have been under way many of them, for as long as sanitation, and sanitation has been around a long time as well, we had to make choices. The choice I made was, yes, we will address sanitation. We will not make it the first, second, or third one we do this year. We will put it on a list to achieve.

Since I cannot predict confidently when we will

address that, I chose not to give a date, whereas, I am saying that we will complete steel erection this year, we will move forward with noise in construction, we do have dates for some of the others that have been around for a while as well.

I did not feel like I could promise to deliver something. Since I couldn't deliver something with the staff we had, I didn't give a date for it. It is a priority, it needs to be accomplished. I can agree with your statement, that is something that needs to be done.

MS. WILLIAMS: Charles, that brings me to my second question, to conclude the first part. I can't see any resource in your agency that would not be more appropriate for you to achieve your strategic plan and bring a cultural difference than to provide our workers with sanitary facilities. I truly believe that. I intend to make that known to every political candidate that I can.

I am going to ask the president of the building trades to join me and let me address the building trades to bring this issue, and all the associations who love to write letters, I want them to look at this issue also, and

I wanted you to know that I was going to be doing that, personally, up front before I did it.

2.1

MR. JEFFRESS: I encourage you to do that.

Again, the more attention and more interest there is in safety and health protection in all areas, including sanitation, the better for all of us.

I welcome that, and I would agree with your assertion that this is a very aggressive ACCSH committee, and I'm glad to have an aggressive ACCSH committee. I'd much rather have folks pushing for improvements than sitting there waiting for us to tell folks what to do.

MS. WILLIAMS: Well, my second question, and then I certainly will allow other members to get in here. The process that ACCSH is going through, we worked on sanitation for a year and a half at the request that we do so. We then sat and waited one year for it to even be addressed.

We were done with our work, very aggressively did our work and pulled every stop we possibly could for input, had other people participate. It was done a year ago November. Here, it is now December, we're just making the agenda, and that's two years.

I guess my question is the process of ACCSH. Ware given assignments and we fulfill those assignments. Yes, we have been very aggressive to do it, and not to just get something out, but we have done it thoroughly.

2.1

So I guess my concern is, when we are given these assignments and the Directorate and everyone knows we're working on these items, why are these not automatically in your process for resourcing?

Why do we have to wait two years after the conclusion of our work? It's very discouraging to have so many people flying in and participating and doing all the things that we're doing, and we don't see an end to our resource.

So I think my second question to you is, am I expecting too much of ACCSH and our work products, or the support of yourself and future assistant secretaries to help us achieve these goals?

MR. JEFFRESS: The question you raise is not just an ACCSH question. Other advisory committees have similar concerns. Perhaps OSHA hasn't been doing you a fair service in asking people to try to give fair proposals for what good policies should be in the safety

and health area. Again, my experience with standard setting is mostly limited to the last couple of years. I've learned a lot in a couple of years.

2.1

One of the things I have appreciated much more now is the extent to which writing the right policy for whatever the hazard is is 5 to 10 percent of the work of producing a standard.

Doing the feasibility for standards, the research on what's feasible, is a significant investment. Significant proof is required. Depending on the nature of the standard, it might be more difficult or less difficult, but the economic feasibility and the technological feasibility requires research beyond just, okay, what's the best policy? How can you prove in a court of law that this is technologically feasible and economically it's feasible for the workplaces effected?

To document and research the health effects.

Something like sanitation, it's common sense that we all would agree on, I think, that there should be separate facilities and they should be sanitary. I can't say that to a judge and have the judge say, you're right. We will have to, in fact, show the health effects of not providing

sanitary facilities.

2.1

That takes research beyond deciding what the best policy is. I think, in terms of what we've been asking our advisory councils to do, is to tell us what you think the best policy is without, in fact, asking you to do -- and I'm not sure we should ask you to do the work, but without, in fact, sharing with you the kind of back-up documentation there has to be once you decide what the best policy is.

I know every other standard that I've had to deal with where the policy appears clear what direction we should go, the fact that it takes another two years to do the background research and documentation to make it survive whatever legal challenges might occur is very frustrating to the folks involved in the process, including myself.

But I have a greater respect for both the need for it now, and for the amount of work it takes to do that. So I would not say that the agency is not supporting ACCSH. I would say that we've probably done a disservice by leading people to the expectation that, once you decide on a policy, all the agency has to do is

publish it.

2.1

That's not a fair assessment of what's required to get a standard out. I don't know that I would necessarily encourage you to try to be involved in all the research is ACCSH was interested in it.

I would welcome you all participating in all the kind of background feasibility proofs, technological proofs, legal proofs, health effects proofs, significant risk proofs that we have to produce.

But, given that you're volunteers, I'm not sure that I would commend it to you as particular good use of your time. I found the best use of your time is your telling us what the best policy is. But we probably ought to have an expectation that, once we decide what the best policy is, documenting that so that we can propose it takes a lot of time.

MS. WILLIAMS: Charles, I do thank you. The only thing I'll conclude with is that this standard exists. It's minimal to change it and make it work, and this would be a legacy far better than the ergonomics to the worker. Thank you very much.

Thank you, Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Mr. Rhoten?

2.1

MR. RHOTEN: Yes. Just a comment. I concur with Jane's opinion on the whole thing, Mr. Jeffress. I m not sure how these things become prioritized. I would assume that you get recommendations from staff and they decide which standard we might move forward with.

But I would suggest that, if a lot of the people that have made those recommendations actually had to use those facilities on a construction site, that it would get a little more priority, I think. I think it's a real serious problem, and I would encourage you to try to expedite this to the top of the list.

MR. JEFFRESS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Mr. Masterson?

MR. MASTERSON: I'd have to agree with both Jane and Bill on that. But to balance the equation out, it might be good if you all could help us understand what hoops you jump through, maybe take us actually through the process of setting a standard for yourself and those things that you do have to accomplish and approve, so that we all are looking at the same playing field you are, and maybe that will help our expectation better.

2.1

MR. JEFFRESS: We've been doing that with NACOSH. Maybe it would be helpful to do with ACCSH. We've had a series, or a piece of probably five meetings now, that has been dedicated to the standards setting process.

The first one, just going through what all it takes to adopt a standard, the 116 different steps that are required to adopt a standard, and then we've had sessions with different stakeholders in terms of their view of OSHA's standards setting process, how they participate, how they'd like to participate, and what problems they have, and maybe that would be helpful to do with ACCSH as well, to walk people through the standards setting process.

I, for one, know some of the pieces that you have to jump through, but there are probably a whole host of them that don't even have an inkling that you're going through. It would help me with my expectation of what OSHA is bringing or doing with our recommendations if we did have an understanding of that.

I had no idea there were 116 different steps that you had to go through. I mean, I thought the

bureaucracy in a private company is bad; you're in a lot worse situation, it sounds like.

2.1

MR. JEFFRESS: One of the frustrations, is every time Congress passes a law to "reform" the rule making process in government, they never go back and eliminate any steps, they only add additional steps.

So for the past few years, every time some reform bill is passed, you can count on it making the process longer, more complicated, with more steps to achieve. They never go back and review the whole thing and eliminate any steps in the process.

The same thing happens with court decisions.

When standards get challenged, frequently the end result of a court decision is yet another test that a standard has to meet, therefore, the agency has to produce the documentation to meet whatever test that decision ends up with.

So it is not a fixed process in law. It changes every year by Congressional act, it changes with various court decisions, and it is an evolving process. But I think it would be interesting. I know NACOSH found it fascinating to hear the various steps involved in the

1 process.

2.1

MR. MASTERSON: It would seem you'd have some kind of a template, that you'd know right up front, here are the steps you're going to go through. Is that a simple document, an overview, that we might be able to get our hands on?

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Nothing's simple.

(Laughter)

MR. MASTERSON: We don't need all the details.

MR. JEFFRESS: We don't have a template like that. We did commit ourselves this past year to developing a standard writers manual that would have all the steps in it.

NACOSH has asked for, and we have not yet produced it--when we do, we'll share it with both of you--just a wall chart, a flow chart, that will go around the room as to what happens at different steps, depending on what you find and what actions are taken. We've committed to doing that, and would be happy to share that with you all as well. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Maybe we can get with Bruce and work out something for the May meeting, to have

a presentation on that.

MR. JEFFRESS: Okay.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Marie?

DR. SWEENEY: I'd like to change the subject just a little bit, Mr. Jeffress. I would like to personally thank you for your attention and support of the ACCSH Musculoskeletal Committee. We really appreciate that.

On that same note, we know that construction ergonomics is not on the regulatory agenda, again. Since you are now enhancing your education, training, and outreach programs, would you consider putting construction ergonomics at the top of one of those lists in terms of your education outreach? One might be developing a technical advisor, or a couple of them that deal with construction ergonomics.

The reason I say this, is there is a lot of information already out there that can be easily integrated. I'm sure my co-chair on the committee would be more than willing to get the committee to assist in putting these together, because I think they would be really valuable.

MR. JEFFRESS: One thing I will encourage you to help me do, in ergonomics in general industry, I'm directing our staff that we don't have to invent everything or write everything ourselves; there's a lot of good information out there.

And one of the things I want to do, is to enhance even further what we've already got, which is a pretty extensive bibliography of ergo materials, and actually begin using stuff developed by NIOSH or developed by other organizations that we'll give credit to, instead of having to write ourselves, take what's out there, and use it to give to our compliance assistance specialists to train with in the field. We will do that for construction ergonomics as well. I can't promise to develop something new, but I can promise to do a search on what's the best stuff out there, and then use that like we are in other areas.

DR. SWEENEY: That would be wonderful. Thank you.

MR. JEFFRESS: Okay.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Mr. Devora?

MR. DEVORA: Yes. Mr. Jeffress, I want to

1 change the subject back to piggy-back on a little bit of 2 what Jane said. 3 MR. JEFFRESS: Yes. MR. DEVORA: One of your comments, and we talk 4 5 about this all the time, is cultural change in the 6 industry. I know that seems to be one of your important goals. We struggle with that all the time. 7 As a representative of a construction company, we can effect 9 that change and a lot of times we try to see how we can 10 think outside the box and accomplish that. 11 But as we sit here today, and Jane asked you some of these questions, I hear you saying -- and I 12 13 realize you are a government agency, but even government 14 agencies need some cultural change in their behavior at 15 times. So we're not opposed to --16 MR. JEFFRESS: Point well taken. 17 (Laughter) 18 MR. DEVORA: We're not opposed to you thinking outside the box either and finding a way to get these 19 20 things to the table a little bit guicker. 21 Fair enough.

Mr. Edginton?

MR. JEFFRESS:

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER:

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MR. EDGINTON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Charles, I'd like to get back to where Jane was on the sanitation standard. I must tell you, on behalf of myself and my own organization, we were stunned when we saw the status that the proposed rule had been given.

As we sit here today, there are somewhere between five and six million construction workers who do not enjoy the benefit of basic human decency, which is having a clean, sanitary place to defecate, urinate. They don't have an ability to wash their hands as a matter of regulation. These are benefits that all other categories of workers in this country currently enjoy.

MR. JEFFRESS: I suggest you talk to some agricultural and farm workers.

MR. EDGINTON: It bothers us tremendously. From my own organization, we say, this should be a slam/dunk. This is just plain common sense. We talk about the ability to effectuate change that would benefit a broad cross section of draft workers in a way, unlike many of the other regulations that we're working on, or the agency is working on, do not.

It would seem to me that there ought to be a

way, when you look at something like that, you realize the number of workers that would be affected by it, benefit from it, to give it a higher priority. As many of my colleagues have said here this morning, if there is a way to figure out how to move this along a little faster, we really think it's in order.

I think Jane was also right about expressing concerns about ACCSH and its role with the agency, the role of the workgroups on ACCSH. Perhaps what all of us need to be working on more, I think, is what I would loosely characterize as expectation management, what we expect out of you and what you expect out of us. I think, to the extent that we can continue to work together to refine that, we're all going to be better off because of it.

MR. JEFFRESS: I think that's a good point, and Bruce and I probably ought to talk more openly about how many folks we have dedicated to construction standards development, and given what's required to produce a standard, what's a reasonable level of work to expect from that kind of staff.

I would expect from that you would probably

suggest to me I need to put more resources in construction standards, and that is something we should discuss as well, you know, in a finite world, where do you get those resources? But I agree with you, I think that is a discussion we ought to have more openly with ACCSH.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: One thing to think about, maybe. I noticed when you looked at the regulatory agenda, noise was on there. There is certainly a lot of noise because sanitation isn't higher, so maybe you ought to take a look at that.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Mr. Buchet? Michael?

MR. BUCHET: Having enjoyed the privilege of sitting on a negotiated rule making committee, we refreshed our understanding of the rule setting process once or twice in the cycle of the committee.

I know that some at the Solicitor's Office, at least, do not have a canned speech, but they have notes that are fairly easy and it would probably be very instructive for us to enjoy.

MR. JEFFRESS: Right.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Marie?

DR. SWEENEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

One other thing. You alluded to, or you emphasized the fact that fatalities are going up in construction, and we all are appalled by that. There are two workgroups in ACCSH that are working on helping OSHA reform a form that collects information on fatalities. This is the 170 form for construction.

I would hope that, in your upgrade of all your computer systems, you, in fact, can also think about upgrading this form. We are trying to make sure that you use standardized processes, that, in fact, you have a computerized system that allows the compliance officer an easy way of entering the data, but also that the data is informative when it's brought back to home base for analysis.

Right now, from what we've seen, the data aren't that useful. There are a fair number of errors that can be changed, even in the coding system. So I would hope, and I'm sure the co-chairs of those two groups would agree, that this should, in fact, be a priority, because then you can use this information for developing interventions for reducing fatalities or intervening on

the types of fatalities that occur most often.

MR. JEFFRESS: Okay.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: That brings up an interesting point I'd like to ask you, Charles, or anybody you'd like to have answer. In April, I believe it was April, the workgroup drafted a letter from you to the Secretary of Commerce on certain construction verbiage changes to the 170 form.

MR. JEFFRESS: Right.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: And the workgroup has been working based on that letter since then. Did we send the letter, number one, and did we get a response yet from the Secretary of Commerce?

MR. JEFFRESS: After talking with folks in the Department of Commerce, they decided it was better not to put that in writing because there may be different ways of approaching it than what was put in writing, what was drafted.

So there have been a series of conversations with folks in the Department of Commerce, and they have said, in fact, they want to be responsive and want to work with us.

So the conversations are occurring, but the 1 2 letter was never officially sent. After talking it over 3 with folks at Commerce, we felt like maybe it was better to not start down a path in writing that might not end up being the best path to go. 5 6 But the conversations are ongoing, and I really know about that much of it. I don't know whether Bruce 7 has more information on the nature of those conversations 9 and how they've progressed or not. 10 CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Okay. Mr. Cooper? 11 MR. COOPER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 12 Charles, on this regulatory agenda, and I'm very 13 familiar with the years of work that go into getting one of these passed --14 15 MR. JEFFRESS: Yes, you are. MR. COOPER: And many of these have been 16 17 previous administrations, going way back. MR. JEFFRESS: Yes. 18 MR. COOPER: And I'm also familiar with the 19 massive amount of people you have to go through and delay, 20

most of the people on the committee, but many that are $n\phi t$

that OSHA has to go through on any standards.

2.1

22

in earshot, don't know that the U.S. Department of Labor Solicitor's Office informed OSHA a couple of years ago that the present sanitation form, 1926.51, was not enforceable in its present form. So we have no sanitation standard at this moment that is enforceable.

The problem is, that standard at one time was accepted as a standard, so the difficulty in trying to get it back -- we were just talking about revising the sanitation standard.

Larry Edginton hit it right on the head;
those of us that represent people in the construction
industry in this country were stunned by, first of
all--and you've heard this before--missing the time frame
to even get it on close to the agenda and now having it in
the backside agenda. You've heard it all before this
morning.

Now, I am one of the co-chairmen on OSHA 170, which also, Marie, is a good means for targeting, and it s important also. But I know of no other standard that is more important to the people in the workplace than a place, as Larry Edginton well put it and described it well, to go to the restroom and a place to wash your

hands, even if it is available. To me, that's number one.

As far as ergonomics and construction, which was brought up this morning, I don't know how we can even look at ergonomics when we can't get the damn sanitation problem resolved. Now, that's not your fault, but we're going to blame it on you.

(Laughter)

MR. JEFFRESS: It goes with the territory; I understand.

MR. COOPER: But that has occurred over time.

Seriously, all the rest of the standards that we're

working on, if we can't get that resolved fast, we're just

wasting a lot of time, playing some kind of game that

never happens.

Now, we all know that many of us will not be on this committee forever, and heads of agencies come and go, and administrations come and go. That is what is the result here of these numerous standards. I can recall the trenching standard that was worked on for, what was it, 18 years, Steve?

MR. CLOUTIER: A lifetime.

MR. COOPER: I don't even know where it's at,

1 The person that worked on it for 15 years here died. now. 2 (Laughter) 3 MR. COOPER: That's true. MR. JEFFRESS: Was it caused by the trenching 4 standard or lack of sanitation? 5 6 MR. COOPER: We will be long gone and this 7 issue, unless it's addressed in top priority, will fall by the wayside. And you know what's going to happen 10 year's 8 9 from now? And you and I will not be here, and we'll 10 probably be glad we're not. 11 Someone will bring it up again, and some assistant secretary will bring it before this committee 12 13 again, and assign a workgroup again to look at how we cath 14 get sanitation facilities on a job site. 15 MR. JEFFRESS: I acknowledge, for the second or 16 third time, I am getting a very clear message from ACCSH, a consensus on this area. 17 18 (Laughter) MR. JEFFRESS: 19 I appreciate it. I hear it. I'm 20 not going to make any public commitments that I can't 21 keep, so I'll have to talk back to you again about this, 22 okay?

MR. COOPER: Well, I just will say this to you in closing. Everyone in construction, not unlike other humans, use the restroom every day and wash their hands every day. When that occurs with you today, would you think about this?

(Laughter)

MR. JEFFRESS: I will, indeed.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Ms. Williams?

MS. WILLIAMS: There are other interests that I had. Form 170. This is another extremely aggressive workgroup. We have pulled out the stops to deal with this. We've got joint meetings. We've had internal meetings.

We will have a recommendation later when that subject comes up from the workgroup, combined workgroups, that that also be a priority because we feel that it's going to not only assist in targeting, but certainly show you where the emphasis needs, or the fatalities that are on the rise, so I feel that that support will certainly be hand in hand with our goal.

MR. JEFFRESS: I'd like ask a question, if I

could borrow just five more minutes of your time, to help me understand this issue a little bit. The case and demographic data that the Bureau of Labor Statistics produces has historically been the information that OSHA and other researchers have used to identify the cause of accidents and fatalities.

That data has been viewed as more representative and broader than what OSHA collects, so OSHA data has not previously been viewed as the best source of information or precisely what causes fatalities.

But, obviously, there is some concern in the workgroups that, in fact, Form 170s could give better data than BLS. I'd like to hear a little bit more about that

MS. WILLIAMS: I could sum it up by giving you a very quick, if I may, paragraph. This is the University of Tennessee Construction Research and Analysts Report that was given to our workgroup, which Mr. Zettler has been extremely helpful in getting us to where we were.

MR. JEFFRESS: Yes.

MS. WILLIAMS: And this is an example of what Form 170 isn't doing. "Of the 604 fatal events in 1997, 121 were coded by OSHA as having been associated with

steel erection and construction operations.

2.1

To verify the coding, CRA randomly selected and reviewed 25 fatal events so coded by reading the narrative description of the event and determining whether or not it was related to steel erection. Nineteen, or 76 percent, were found not to be related to steel erection, while only 6, 24 percent, were found to be related.

Further analysis of these 25 events indicated the errors seemed to be randomly distributed by region, federal/state programs."

So, again, it's been confirmed that the data is being entered wrong. You're getting false messages from the review. Plus, the form itself isn't conducive to help you get the appropriate data anyway.

So the Form 170 workgroup, chaired by Mr. Cooper and I'm the co-chair, have started to very aggressively look at what we can change. Data collection had the same concern, because they want the output data for looking at where your fatalities are occurring, as well as for the targeting process.

We combined several meetings so we would all be on the same path and get a document much sooner, much more

	0.5
1	aggressively. That's where we are now with that issue.
2	So, that's what we're trying to provide and we're working
3	with the Directorate very closely. That's why we would
4	sort of like to have that support.
5	MR. JEFFRESS: I'm happy to give the support.
6	The reason I mentioned the BLS data as being superior, is
7	that the Form 170 reflects only the deaths that OSHA
8	investigates. A high percentage of deaths, independent
9	contractors, self-employed people, we don't investigate.
10	So, I have felt, traditionally, that the BLS is a better
11	source of causes of fatalities than the OSHA 170, I think.
12	MS. WILLIAMS: BLS has joined our workgroup, and
13	they are working with us to interface their coding system
14	
15	MR. JEFFRESS: Good.
16	MS. WILLIAMS: that it could be mirrored with
17	the Form 170 in the transition.
18	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Mr. Cloutier?
19	MR. CLOUTIER: Charles, I want to have to re-
20	echo, I think we're under siege on the sanitation issue.
21	(Laughter)
22	MR. CLOUTIER: But I think we're under siege

right now in this country on fatalities, and the agency needs to raise the bar up again on some level of awareness. I think we have a good opportunity, if you've gotten additional funds for the enforcement program, and the outreach program, and your information technology systems, that every fat-cat report that goes out, and every investigation that's generated -- we used to have a tool that came out on a regular basis, the Fatal Facts, and it's kind of gone by the wayside.

I would think, during the process of the investigation, that there should be a template that a Fatal Facts could be generated every time we go and do a fat-cat report, and it can go on the web site immediately. The numbers I have in the first five months of this year, there were 654 construction workers killed.

I know last week in North Carolina, on Friday, there were three killed in a tower incident; there were six fire fighters killed over the weekend; there were 13 migrant workers killed in an automobile accident.

Fatalities. We're under siege. We're under siege on the Port-o-Johns, but we're under siege with these fatalities. I think every time that we do an

investigation, part of the investigation should generate that Fatal Facts, it should go on the web site, and you guys can generate one every day, five a day, on a regular basis.

It should be part of the investigation, because you're going to fill in the blank, put the information down, and get it out to folks, because it's a good training tool that will reach employers, employees, the industry, broad-based. And we share in this horrible loss in Worcester, Massachusetts over the weekend. It's just unreal.

MR. JEFFRESS: Right.

MR. CLOUTIER: I'm deeply concerned about it. I know my company's had an incident this year, and we're refocused. We've covered all the bases, and we still had one and don't like it.

MR. JEFFRESS: I appreciate your comment on that. I have heard from others that, in fact, that kind of short summary, this is what killed somebody, is a good reminder and a good educational tool.

MR. CLOUTIER: This one that happened in North Carolina last Friday was a family. It was a father, a

stepson, a friend of the stepson.

MR. JEFFRESS: Right.

MR. CLOUTIER: The wife was there. It's a small painting contractor.

MR. JEFFRESS: They were riding a line.

MR. CLOUTIER: They were riding a line.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: I, along with Steve, am absolutely appalled at the fatalities. For employers to place employees in a position where they can get killed, is also appalling to me.

We had a couple of subcontractors this year who had fatalities, and our chief operating officer sent an absolutely blistering letter to the various presidents of the 132 Bechtel entities.

They got the message real quick, that he is absolutely adamant that we will not tolerate any employees being placed in positions where they could potentially injure themselves or injure someone else. When the CEO of the company blisters his presidents, it trickles down.

If more employers like Steve and myself, and I know Steve's CEO does the same thing, they get the message pretty soon of what the company believes in, and if they

get that message, they start believing in the same thing

I think we need more of that in America today.

MR. JEFFRESS: Yes. I would encourage you all to encourage your companies to make those kinds of messages public so some other construction companies could see what you all are doing.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Marie?

DR. SWEENEY: I meant to talk about something else, but let me just reiterate the issue of the tower fatalities. OSHA and the National Association of Tower Erectors have, I guess, just issued some guidelines, or are on their way to issuing guidelines.

MR. JEFFRESS: Yes.

DR. SWEENEY: I would encourage the agency to get those guidelines out as fast as possible and to make sure, through your education, training, and outreach program that you, in fact, get to the small mom-and-pop tower erector groups, because the fatalities just keep on occurring. Three a month is too many.

MR. JEFFRESS: Okay. Actually, those guidelines were put out last year and we agreed to review them after a year's use. The time is coming up to do that very

1 shortly.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Only to point out that, as tragic as the situation was in North Carolina, it does appear that it was maintenance, and what we're doing right now --

MR. JEFFRESS: And not a recommendation. That's a good point.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: -- would not penetrate or have alleviated that situation. I agree that maintenance people ought to be using the same guidelines.

DR. SWEENEY: Absolutely. Absolutely.

MR. JEFFRESS: And that's a good point. The guidelines for erection are out, but we've not done that for maintenance. Maybe that's your point.

DR. SWEENEY: Right.

MR. JEFFRESS: Maybe we should do this for everybody.

DR. SWEENEY: Right. Really. Exactly.

MR. JEFFRESS: Right. Good point.

DR. SWEENEY: The other issue, not to belabor the point on the 170, is that the OSHA information that is put into the 170 augments that which is put in by BLS,

	, -
1	because there is a narrative. There is more information
2	about the fatality.
3	You can say, well, BLS does have a good
4	recording system, but I think what OSHA has is added
5	value. It also helps in the prevention and intervention
6	area a lot better than what BLS is, which is more just
7	counting.
8	MR. JEFFRESS: Okay. Thank you.
9	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Well, we've certainly
10	taken more of your time than you've allowed us.
11	MR. JEFFRESS: My time is your time.
12	(Laughter)
13	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Again, I guess this is the
14	first meeting you've really had to just sit here and
15	listen to the beautiful noise on sanitary and heat.
16	(Laughter)
17	MR. JEFFRESS: No. Actually, I heard it once
18	before, but I heard it much louder and clearer this time
19	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: That's good. That's good.
20	Yes?
21	MR. McCLEES: Mr. Chairman, you very graciously
22	allowed members of the public to comment at various times.
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1	I represent a national group and I would like the
2	opportunity, before Mr. Jeffress leaves, to speak words of
3	encouragement to him, if appropriate, if you so deem.
4	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Mr. Jeffress, would you
5	like to hear some beautiful noise other than sanitation?
6	(Laughter)
7	MR. JEFFRESS: Oh, no. This is sanitation. I
8	know Joe well.
9	(Laughter)
10	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Joe, please come up and
11	identify yourself.
12	MR. McCLEES: Mr. Jeffress and I come from the
13	same state. My name is Joseph McClees. I represent the
14	Portable Sanitation International Group. We have been at
15	all the meetings in which the Sanitation Subcommittee
16	held.
17	Our role is to assist in technical questions.
18	We represent 630 businesses in the United States, which is
19	more than 70 percent of the industry, which is a
20	tremendous amount. We have tried to provide the technical
21	stance for all the committee members.
22	We're proud of where we've gone. We would just

like to encourage my friend from North Carolina to reconsider his position and to elevate the status of sanitation in which Jane so notably did.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Thank you, Joe. We appreciate that.

MR. JEFFRESS: I stand with my friends; what can I say?

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Well, thank you very much for coming. We appreciate it.

Prior to the break, I'd like to do two things.

One, is review the agenda. So if you'd get out the agenda, we have some changes. The next thing we'll do, will be approval of the September minutes. So if you'll add that to the agenda.

Then after the break, we'll start with a liaison report from Jane Williams. Jane is our liaison to NACOSH, and she'll give a report on the NACOSH meeting. Also, we've added an agenda item, ACCSH Guidelines. Jane has a motion to make on the ACCSH guidelines.

This afternoon, we're going to switch the public comment period and the ACCSH planning session, so we're

going to start the ACCSH planning session at probably 3:00, and then the public comment period will be after the ACCSH planning session.

For tomorrow, the Safety and Health Program

Standard Report is 9:30 to 9:45, not 10:45. Steve can't talk that long. Then we'll have the public comment period prior to adjourning tomorrow. So, if you'll make those corrections.

One more thing, Mr. Cooper, then we'll break.

If you'll get out the minutes of the September 2-3

meeting, it's in your green packet. Quickly take a look

at those. If you have any changes or revisions, please

note.

(Pause)

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Mr. Edginton?

MR. EDGINTON: Mr. Chairman, only because it's a matter that this is the formal record, it has come to my attention that my last name continues to be misspelled throughout these minutes.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: You hadn't recognized that before?

MR. EDGINTON: Well, I had.

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1	(Pause)
2	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: We will so make that
3	correction, and apologize for the misspelling of your name
4	in the minutes.
5	MR. EDGINTON: Personally, I've sort of given up
6	on it long ago.
7	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: But it's worth a try, huh?
8	MR. EDGINTON: I've lived through it my whole
9	life.
10	(Pause)
11	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Any other comments or
12	changes?
13	(No response)
14	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Hearing none, do I hear a
15	motion to approve the minutes?
16	VOICE: So moved.
17	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Second?
18	VOICE: Second.
19	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Moved and seconded. Any
20	discussion?
21	(No response)
22	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Hearing none, all in favor

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1	of approval of the minutes, signify by saying aye.
2	(Chorus of ayes)
3	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Opposed?
4	VOICE: No.
5	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Minutes approved.
6	We'll now take a break and return at 10:20.
7	(Whereupon, at 10:05 a.m., the meeting was
8	recessed.
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9	AFTER RECESS
10	(10:15 a.m.)
11	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: The first item on the
12	agenda now is Jane and her liaison report to the NACOSH
13	meeting.
14	Jane?
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11 LIAISON REPORT FROM NACOSH MEETING

12 By Jane Williams

MS. WILLIAMS: Mr. Chairman, I have provided a copy of my report to you in each of the members' packets.

Just in summary, I won't go into the detail,

Joann is no longer here. Joann Gudel had some

conversations with me as a public representative, and it

was voiced that for quite some time the NACOSH, which is

the other sister committee to ACCSH, would like to have

20 some liaison work in between the two committees.

It just happened that this committee meeting had

several issues that ACCSH had, in fact, either addressed

or was addressing, so I was asked if I could attend that meeting, and you graciously allowed me to do so.

So I did attend. I really was very amazed at the issues that we are both facing. They had been asked to review issues very specifically that ACCSH had, in fact, reviewed, one being the certification elimination of documents.

I was very delighted that NACOSH totally supported -- they did not realize that it was our recommendation, but theirs ended up being exactly the same as ACCSH, that these documents have a very specific meaning, and it really was very desirable to remain in place to provide training for our workers.

They had behavioral safety issues, worker injury discipline issues, worker involvement, consistency, strategic plans, and so forth, many, many ACCSH issues.

The new term with Mr. Orton. And Mr. Orton really welcomed the relationship between ACCSH and NACOSH, acknowledged several comments that we had had. Actually it was a very good structural meeting. I really did enjoy it. They have invited me to attend their next meeting, which is in January.

The only thing that I would bring to you, which
I thought was quite interesting, was Mr. Jeffress started
the meeting with Linda Rosenstock, just as he does with
ACCSH, and gave his agency update.

But at the conclusion of their meeting, which was a day-and-a-half, two-day meeting, he came back to the committee and they summarized all of their discussions, or if any issues came up, and told him of additional issues that were not able to be discussed with him prior. I thought that was very effective.

I know in our own cases, we've had issues that we've had to rely on the Directorate to bring back to his attention, and sometimes we don't get a feeling if it's done or not.

So, I would like to recommend that maybe the Chair consider his feelings on that issue, and see if that would be something that Mr. Jeffress would consider doing with ACCSH, just as he is doing with NACOSH.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: So noted. Thank you.

Any comments or questions for Jane on the NACOSH meeting?

DR. SWEENEY: Mr. Chairman?

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1	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Marie?
2	DR. SWEENEY: I've been instructed by my
3	division director that I will be attending NACOSH
4	meetings. If, in fact, Jane can't attend, I would happily
5	take her place, if need be. Be a replacement.
6	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Oh. Thank you very much.
7	Now that you're back with us again, participating fully,
8	which we're all excited about.
9	Thank you, Jane.
10	ACCSH WORKGROUP REPORTS
11	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Now, our first workgroup
12	report, Musculoskeletal Disorders, Michael and Marie.
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14	
15	
16	MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDERS
17	By Dr. Sweeney
18	DR. SWEENEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
19	Our meeting was held on Tuesday, December 7th.
20	We actually had an extremely good turnout, between 25 and
21	30 people at the meeting. We had extremely good
22	participation.
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In the first part of the meeting, we decided to go over all the activities and charge of the workgroup, and some of the activities that we plan on doing in the future.

We also polled the various participants and attendees of the meeting and asked them what kind of activities they or their organization are engaging in to prevent musculoskeletal disorders on their site, or what are they doing to enhance performance through good ergonomics. We had some very good feedback. You will find that information in the report in your packets.

In addition, we want to thank Mr. Berrien

Zettler for sitting in at the meeting, and explaining the agency's position on what will happen with the draft document that was submitted to OSHA from ACCSH last meeting. That's the brochure that was developed. He really discussed at length that this was not intended to be an enforcement document, it is entirely for educational purposes.

As Mr. Jeffress said this morning, that is specifically holding to the party line. As a note from the co-chair, I hope more will be done in terms of

education, in terms of construction ergonomics.

Finally, we had a presentation by Dr. Laura
Welch, who is currently with the Washington Hospital
Center. She is formerly with the George Washington
University and was funded through the Center to Protect
Workers' Rights by NIOSH to do research on construction
ergonomics. And one of the studies that she has done over
the last 10 years is to look at musculoskeletal disorders
in sheet metal workers.

She explained some of the results of that research, and then also talked at length with the group on issues of intervention and solutions that had been discussed with folks who were doing sheet metal work, the HVAC community. I think, in general, those people who attended enjoyed and were informed by this lecture and by the discussion that ensued afterwards.

Michael Buchet, my co-chair, and I have agreed that what we would like to do is bring more people in to describe the research and the activities, the solutions and interventions that have been identified to reduce musculoskeletal disorders in construction work. We're beginning to accrue a list of people we would like to

bring in.

We know a lot of the researchers in academics, but we would also like to have contractors and folks from the industry come in and explain to us their needs, and also some of the things that they have been doing.

One invitation that was put forward, was that there be a meeting or a round table at the Chicago Land Construction Conference in February. We had spoken to a couple of individuals who thought they might be able to bring in some contractors to discuss in a round table forum some of the issues related to construction ergonomics.

Michael, would you like to add anything to this?
MR. BUCHET: I have nothing.

DR. SWEENEY: That concludes my presentation.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Thank you.

We're basically targeting four workgroups for Chicago: MSDs, Multi-Employer, Fall Protection, and Safety and Health Program Standards. The concept I have, and you need to think about this between now and this evening when we go through the agenda, but each of you would get two

hours on Monday. Each workgroup would get two hours on

Monday, so all the attendees who wished to participate

could attend all four of the workgroup sessions.

I know there is not a lot of time in two hours

to accomplish a whole lot, but I think if we structure it

right and spend the majority of the two hours soliciting input from the participants that come to the sessions, we

8 would benefit greatly from that. So think about that, and

9 we'll discuss it later today.

Any questions or comments on MSD on Marie's report?

12 (No response)

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Hearing none, thank you.

Data Collection. Mr. Buchet?

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DATA COLLECTION

By Michael Buchet

MR. BUCHET: Mr. Chairman, thank you.

Data Collection met yesterday. We had planned a fairly aggressive agenda and managed to accomplish one item.

A gentleman by the name of Don Peterson, who has retired from the Bureau of Labor Statistics in their San Francisco office, kindly came and gave us a presentation that generated so many questions, that we used up the whole of our time discussing them. I'll give you a brief outline of what he had to say.

He has some interesting ideas on how to assist
OSHA in this quandary over targeting, how to maximize the
use of resources on work sites where we will find things
that need to be corrected to make the site safer, as
opposed to going out on work sites where they basically
get a check and OSHA has to walk away and say, well,
here's another site that's in compliance.

His ideas revolved greatly around the use of

experience modification rating systems and Worker's

Compensation. We had an instructive review of the

Worker's Comp mod system and some of the organizations

that captured that data, the availability of the data, and

how the data does or does not compare with incident rates,

how we might be able to compare state-based data, which

the EMRs are, across state borders.

We found that we have many, many more questions for Mr. Peters and many more questions for the workgroup a number of them surrounding BLS's telling us a great deal about how they do their construction sample in the annual survey, and them some about how OSHA does its data initiative, although it's not covering construction, if it might cover construction, and then also looking some more at the use of Work Comp data and how to find the Work Comp data.

I will end my report with that. We had more questions than answers out of this session, though it was a very productive session.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

8 DATA COLLECTION (Continued)

By Marie Haring Sweeney, Ph.D.

DR. SWEENEY: I have one thing to add, Mr.

Chairman. We also discussed the need to bring in somebody from BLS to talk about the annual survey and what they do with construction, because a lot of questions were brought up as to the sampling methods, the representativeness of

the various companies that come in the sample.

So maybe not at the Chicago meeting, but in May, we'll bring in somebody from BLS to talk to us about the annual survey. I imagine there will be a lot of people who will be interested.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Thank you.

21 Felipe?

MR. DEVORA: Michael, let me ask you about the

1	modifier information that you're talking about. Are you
2	representing that they're going to be able to draw some
3	statistical information from Worker Comp mods, is that it?
4	MR. BUCHET: The presentation suggested that,
5	with some kind of manipulation, that that could be done.
6	But the workgroup had some reservations on how well that
7	would serve OSHA's targeting purposes.
8	MR. DEVORA: Yes. I have the same questions
9	about mods. You're right, manipulation comes
10	MR. BUCHET: Yes. We had all sorts of questions
11	about what would be done once you got the mod. It's a
12	three-year average and it's old information. The mod goes
13	to the employer's main address, not necessarily to a
14	specific work site. OSHA is looking at a work site, not
15	necessarily the employer.
16	There's no way of guaranteeing, once you got
17	that, that the employer is still in business. I mean,
18	there were a whole series of things that we needed to
19	resolve before we can make a recommendation on this topic.
20	MR. SMITH: Mr. Chairman?
21	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Owen.
22	MR. SMITH: I wasn't there; I wish I had been.

But I think the information coming from those comp carriers is pretty good because they capture every accident. They ask how the accident happened, whether there's a death or not. Those guys have very good information.

Even though they may re-rate you every year, they drop off one year. So the mod determines how much you're paying, but they know every accident. The employers all report it, because if you don't report it, you end up paying for it out of your pocket.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Michael?

MR. BUCHET: We've recognized that. But we also recognize that, within a state, that may be a fairly useful tool. But if you go across the state line, one, there is no guarantee that the information -- the data sources that Mr. Peterson was discussing captures the same information about the same group of employers across state lines.

So for OSHA's purposes, nationally, there would be no way of comparing your experience in California, though California is a bad example. There would be no way at the moment of comparing two federal/state employers in

different states where OSHA has jurisdiction.

The other thing is, there is no guarantee that all the employers are in this data. Self-employeds are not in the data.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: OCCPs are not in the data.

MR. BUCHET: OCCPs. Yes. There are several groups of people who are not in the data. One of the questions that we had for this gentleman was, do you know what part of the construction industry you can't capture any data on? Don't know. There are problems with the classification systems. I'm using the word problems. There would be issues with the classification system.

Work Comp data is not necessarily based precisely on the sick codes that BLS and OSHA are using, they're based on the insurer's some kind of occupational classification system. So there are a lot of little things that would have to be tweaked to make this even an approachable system. At least, that's what we're dealing with at this point.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Bob?

MR. MASTERSON: Not only that, a lot of the data that the insurance company is going to have is going to be

very subjective data, based on what the employer has reported or what the employee reported. I found that a lot of the data that I get back from the insurance company doesn't even resemble what went into the system.

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MR. BUCHET: We also discussed the fact that the EMR is a number developed with, we're not sure, 20, 25 plus discrete bits of data that go into the compilation. Only one or two of those may actually reflect the number of injuries for a particular employer during a particular time frame.

So you can have an EMR that is sky high, and because of many other factors you may actually be average in that population, but because you have a sky-high incident rate, you might be somebody that OSHA really would want to look at, in which case that EMR wouldn't drive OSHA to look at those people because they all struck an average, which was an extremely high rate.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Harry?

MR. PAYNE: Since 1993, we have tried to use the EMR as a system of targeting in addition to the other methods. We have found that half the people who go to work in North Carolina do not do so in an environment with

a published EMR.

We have found also that it is skewed against the smaller business in terms of, if a 12-person business has a third party accident, and pending the resolution of the accident they've got a strangely high claim and we end up showing up in places we don't need to be, we also have experienced coding problems with the Worker's Comp system, that they code things back, neck, you know. It doesn't tell us much.

So we're moving more to a claims made basis, looking at frequency in the population as a better predictor. It's not perfect, but it's more current.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: One thing, Michael, you and Marie might share if you want to, is some of the percentages that he showed yesterday of incident rates of ex-contractors whose lost work day case rate is 16 and up, and what percentage of them. I mean, I thought that was unbelievable. Do you have that? Did you bring it?

MR. BUCHET: I didn't bring it.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Marie, did you bring it?

DR. SWEENEY: No, but that was with the OSHA

22 initiative data.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Right. Right.

DR. SWEENEY: Okay. It's not with the NCCI data. Let me just try to recall. But, in general, the OSHA initiative data takes like 80,000 employers, and those 80,000 employers do not include construction. If you look at what they represent over all industries in the United States, it only represents 1.6 percent of all employers in private industry.

So it really is probably under representing. It more than likely is under representing the "high hazard" industries because it doesn't include construction. I'm not sure if it includes mining. It probably doesn't include agriculture. But this is what a third party was saying about the OSHA initiative data and, in fact, we probably, at the next meeting, should, in fact, have somebody come and explain that data set to us.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: One of the things I commented on, BLS samples -- at the end of the year, when you get your BLS form, they send out 220,000 of those, 50,000 of them are construction-related forms, that go to construction-related employers. So that's 50,000 out of 340,000 active construction employers in the United States

that are sampled.

So, on the basis of that, even using the coefficient factors that they say they factor in -- and Michael brought up an excellent comment yesterday about a small employer in Florida using the same co-efficient as an employer in Alaska and not even taking into account the frigid weather conditions, the slippery conditions that you would find with an Alaskan contractor that you certainly wouldn't fine with a Florida contractor, but they use the same co-efficient to determine the sampling level.

So a 50,000 sample is even times the coefficient, it's my opinion, and has been for years, that they're not getting the true numbers. So when you see the published incident rates for SIC Code 16, 15, or 17, depending on which of the three you're in, I think those are skewed terribly.

In my personal opinion, they're skewed low. I think a lost work day case rate in America for SIC Code 16 is somewhere in the neighborhood of 12, not somewhere in the neighborhood of 5. But, again, that's my personal opinion.

DR. SWEENEY: So what we're talking about here, is that construction is probably unrepresented, or not represented well, by either BLS and not represented by the OSHA initiative data. I think we really need to see how we can better work with BLS and work with OSHA to better get representation of construction companies.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: That might be a consideration for the May agenda.

Bruce, would you like to comment?

MR. SWANSON: Yes. Just a couple of quick comments. The targeting system that OSHA is using in general industry, obviously intentionally, excludes construction. The mobile work site issue is a problem.

What we want to do, is do site-specific inspections and inspect those employers at those sites where the employer is four times above the national average for its SIC code, and we take these 80,000. We went through the general industry SICs and picked those SICs which our experience indicates are the most hazardous for the American worker.

Then we took 80,000 employers off that list and mailed to them inquiring as to their OSHA 200s, and that

indicates that you're dealing with a certain size class employer. But it is not fatal in the general industry, as it would be in the construction industry, where 80 percent of the employers are not required to keep OSHA 200 logs.

Marie is absolutely right. It obviously excludes the mining rates. That's an MSHA issue. It excludes agriculture for other reasons, but largely because of the way employment works in the agricultural industry, although there are some exceptions, particularly when you get into processing, the step beyond agriculture.

But OSHA feels that the targeting system that it is using for general industry is quite successful. We believe it is doing a better job putting us where we should be and providing us the data that we need to obtain search warrants on those occasions where an employer has indicated that he's not going to open the door for our inspection, we have a basis.

In the construction industry, you're all familiar with the long-ago Barlow case, and we have to target from a neutral source document. We use the Dodge report, which tells us where activities are under way in construction.

But it tells us absolutely nothing about the experience of the employer by name who is on that job site. Then large employers will have different experiences, as several at this table can attest, from site to site across the country for various reasons.

So don't shoot Mr. Peterson yet. Anything that we can obtain that is a better indicia than reaching into the bean jar and scheduling our inspections on a random basis, like the Dodge report now does, would be an improvement.

Of course, we do, as everyone at the table again knows, a lot of local emphasis programs, special emphasis programs, where we attempt to enhance our presence in those industries where we know that we are having problems with fatalities and injury rates.

Again, there are people at the table, such as Mr. Masterson, who could indicate that there are areas in the country where we have a local emphasis program going on in a particular industry because we know that's a problem. That is still not a finite tool, however.

To go to a job site because they fall within a particular SIC still does not indicate that OSHA is making

the best use of its very limited resources because employers within a given SIC run a whole range of cultures as well as to how much attention they pay to safety and health of their employees. So, in closing, let me say once more, don't shoot Mr. Peterson just yet. Thanks.

MR. BUCHET: We didn't shoot Mr. Peterson. In fact, we invited him to continue the discussion and asked him some questions that he said he would provide us further answers on. He's interested in continuing the discussion.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Marie?

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DR. SWEENEY: One more comment on just another topic related to data collection. We were handed, I don't know if it was a Federal Register notice, but from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, that the Office of Management and Budget now has changed the standard occupational classifications starting in January of 2000, and that construction and mining occupations are going to be in the same classification. So, it's construction and extraction.

Please be aware that, if you're looking at that whole classification, you are dealing with people who are

roof bolters in addition to folks who are pipe fitters.

So I don't know what that effect is going to be in the data. I don't know if Bruce has any information. We might have to, again, talk to Bureau of Labor Statistics because that fact may change how you look at the data, the fatality and injury data.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Including mining will certainly drive the number up.

DR. SWEENEY: Up.

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CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Mr. Cloutier. I knew you'd have a comment on record keeping.

MR. CLOUTIER: I think there's another area that OSHA could tap into, and we've talked about it on and off for a number of years. That's looking at building permits, whether they're issued locally, geographically, by the state, by the local folks.

It's another potential resource to identify structural projects. Of course, I've always said, when all else fails, get out of the office and drive around town, you can find a whole lot of work going on.

But I think that's an area, when you guys are talking with BLS and you're talking about EMRs, that maybe

1 we ought to look at that avenue as well, and that's the 2 permitting of construction projects as a potential 3 database to reach out as a source. We know the Dodge reports only capture 60, 65 percent of the work in the country, or less. 5 MR. SWANSON: And let me be brief. 6 But several 7 area offices are using the local licensing facilities, building permits, et cetera, to target. It's a patchwork 9 system because sometimes you have a cooperative municipality and sometimes you don't. 10 I know you were being facetious when you 11 suggested, drive around and look for where the work is 12 13 being done, because that would violate what the Supreme 14 Court has told us we can do. We never do that, Steve. 15 MR. CLOUTIER: I understand that, Mr. Swanson. 16 But that seems to be how we generate a lot of referrals. 17 MR. SWANSON: That's an entirely different 18 matter, sir. CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Moving right along. 19 other comments on data collection? Mr. Buchet. 20 21 Maybe it would be instructive to MR. BUCHET:

have another presentation on how the Dodge report system

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1 works.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: How the Dodge report system doesn't work would be the better way to say it.

MR. BUCHET: Well, whichever way, half full or half empty. It is a system that is working that a lot of us lose our comprehension of routinely, and then we start the discussion all over again.

My understand was, part of the Dodge report process was to scour the country for building permits and that they have whatever number thousand of operatives it is all over the country doing precisely that so it's being collected in some form.

I also think they claim to represent a whole lot more coverage of the construction industry than some of us think it has. I don't know what the number is any more, but I've heard from 50 to 90.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: There's a dollar value amount.

MR. BUCHET: Well, we've heard that discussion before. Depending on what you pay them to give you, they will go down to -- I believe they captured down to 50,000 bucks, but again, that's my remembrance of a particular

presentation. So we could do it in data collection again and see if we could get a firmer understanding of where the process exists now and work from that.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Let's seriously take a look, at the May meeting of next year, at having a lot of this general discussion on what we talked with Charles about this morning, about the flow process of standards from the time we pass on a recommendation and where it goes to the end.

Let's take a look at the record keeping and the data collection and bringing in some of those people so the whole committee can hear. I thought the presentation from Peterson yesterday was fantastic. He could tone it down a little bit, but I mean other than that it would be a good thought.

And Marie, maybe someone from NIOSH that is involved in data, let's put maybe a half a day on that. So think about that, and we'll move on. Okay.

Cranes. Mr. Edginton?

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SUBPART N - CRANES

By Mr. Edginton

MR. EDGINTON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Subpart N workgroup met yesterday afternoon. We continue to have good representation from all parties of interest. We had representatives there from crane users, crane manufacturers, crane operators, crane certifiers, crane operator/certifiers. We have a real good cross section of participation and I'm glad to see that continue.

We are moving forward, as we've said before, in

taking a look at the subpart. One area we've been working on is attempting to develop scope language. We think that's important.

The current subpart is somewhat deficient in that regard, and we think that is an important first step. We're sort of attempting to define what equipment we're talking about, what's really in, what's clearly out, those types of things.

To assist us in that, we have, of course, been looking at the NCP 30 and their thoughts on that. We have also begun to look at Canadian Z150. What they've been doing up there, we find to be somewhat instructive.

One thing we've been struggling with, and we'll continue to work on, is what to do about helicopters as lifting devices. They're currently included in the subpart.

I, myself, have had a brief conversation with a representative of one of their trade associations and I was somewhat surprised to learn that he didn't understand that there were OSHA regulations applicable to helicopters when they were used as lifting devices.

I mean, their whole organizational focus had

been on Department of Transportation, FAA regulatory activities, and really had never looked at the safety aspects of lifting.

So we can't quite decide yet what to do with those beasts. I think we're going to be reaching out to them somewhat more to get their thoughts on that, because we recognize that we don't have that expertise in the circle yet on a regular basis.

One of the things that clearly has come forward to the subgroup, is that people believe that this is important. That it's important that OSHA have a state-of-the-art, if you will, standard with respect to the operation and maintenance of cranes.

There is some level of frustration in the workgroup regarding the pace, if you will, of our work.

People would like to move faster than we have been. We're going to attempt to do a better job of rescheduling meetings, or scheduling meetings more frequently. We will be so advising the Chair that we may be meeting at times other than in conjunction with the ACCSH meetings, because we want to get moving on that.

But one of the things that came out in the

latter part of yesterday's meeting, again, in the interest of trying to provide the agency with a state-of-the-art recommendation, is how best that could be accomplished.

There was a very strong feeling from workgroup participants that they recommended to both Jane and myself yesterday, is that ACCSH give consideration to recommending through the Directorate to OSHA that this be a subject area for negotiated rule making.

What I would like to do is distribute sort of the thoughts of the group yesterday, and talk about them a little bit. I might add, I know we have a couple of our workgroup members in the audience this morning, representing both users and manufacturers.

Their thinking yesterday seemed to be along these lines, Mr. Chairman. And that is that the subpart in its current form, is about 30 years old. As such, those of us who work in the industry recognize that there has been considerable change in work processes and considerable technological change in craning.

As a matter of fact, there are now cranes out there on the road that are used predominantly within the industry that simply didn't exist when this subpart was

adopted.

There is a strong feeling amongst all the parties of interest that this deficiency neither enhances or promotes worker safety or helps employers in understanding what their operation and maintenance obligations are under the Act, nor does it provide sufficient guidance to OSHA compliance staff.

Again, these are points that are being made by the parties of interest, to say, look, this is really important. Cranes are the consequences of accidents or improper maintenance of cranes contributing to accidents plays an important role in the safety of the construction workplace.

Moreover, there was a concern expressed with respect to the ACCSH work process. We think we have the right people at the table. We might want to cast our net somewhat more broadly, as I said, but we think we can produce a quality work product.

However, given, again, this stated deficiency, there is some question as to whether or not the ACCSH work group process is the most effective process to bring about the timely change which the parties believed.

1	So what they had requested Jane and myself to do
2	this morning, was to introduce this motion with the clear
3	understanding that it's the intention of the workgroup to
4	continue to meet and work while the agency considers this
5	request.
6	Jane, do you have any additional comments or
7	thoughts?
8	MS. WILLIAMS: No. I think, Larry, you covered
9	it quite well.
10	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: We have a motion presented
11	by the Subpart N workgroup. Is there a second, for
12	discussion?
13	MS. WILLIAMS: Yes, there is.
14	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Motion and second. Open
15	to discussion. Mr. Buchet?
16	MR. BUCHET: I would like to congratulate Mr.
17	Edginton for, once again, bringing up field sanitation.
18	believe he said they spent a lengthy amount of time
19	discussing soap recommendations. This is a joke. I
20	realize it was SOP.
21	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Anything to get sanitation
22	back on the table.

110 Felipe? 1 MR. DEVORA: With that thought in mind, what 2 3 were your expectations of the near future? 4 MR. EDGINTON: We were very tempted to say, look, we want an answer back by the next ACCSH meeting. 5 6 MR. DEVORA: Yes. That's what I'm saying. 7 MR. EDGINTON: But at the same time, we recognize that their agenda may not necessarily be our 8 9 agenda at the moment. There's got to be some give and take, though. Clearly, the sense was sooner than later. 10 MR. DEVORA: Years or months? 11 12 MR. EDGINTON: Months. 13 MR. DEVORA: Months. Okay. 14 In helping to better CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: 15 understand this, steel erection was an ongoing revision for about five or six years back and forth to ACCSH, to 16 17 OSHA, back and forth, back and forth. 18 Then when they reached, I guess, a point of no 19 return, may be a term to use, they recommended negotiated 20 rule making. The Assistant Secretary formed SENRAC

because they had reached a point in the workgroup, and

within OSHA, I would think, where it was unresolvable.

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I think that's what negotiated rule making is more intended for, is when it gets to the point where industry, labor, and OSHA come to an unresolvable dispute or get to a point where they need something like negotiated rule making. I'm not sure your workgroup has had enough time to get to that point.

MR. EDGINTON: Well, we have begun to bump upon that, when we talked about scope, for example, in terms of what equipment should or should not be considered to be a lifting device, or a hoisting device.

For example, one of the things we were talking about yesterday has to do with the use of excavators as lifting devices, and when they're used as lifting devices, whether or not their operation and maintenance should be covered by this subpart.

It's a practice that is found throughout the industry, but there was a wide disparity of opinion in the group, particularly from underground contractors saying, no way. But these are the kinds of things that we think could be worked through through the negotiated rule making process.

Again, the issue of helicopters, should they be

in or out. The concern was that, as we work through this as a work group, Mr. Chairman, one recommendation was, look, maybe what we do is identify areas of concern which we are unable to reach a consensus on. But the concern of many of the workgroup members was, well, if we have done that, what have we gained?

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Jane?

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MS. WILLIAMS: Just to add a little comment on that, and maybe Sarah or Bruce could inform me because I don't have all this, but I'm under the impression that the negotiated rule making brings together very specific participants and that they can arrange schedules, meet more often, and truly address very specific issues that would include OSHA participation as well as everybody else who needs to come to that table in a very timely and effective method with the ACCSH process.

We can't garner that many participants, and those who do spend a tremendous amount of time and financial output to participate. We felt this would be an extremely good way of bringing to the table those persons that certainly would know the issue, and having OSHA participate with us at the level of persons that could

make a difference in the process.

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Am I misunderstanding the negotiated rule making, or can you provide some additional information, Sarah, Bruce, or whomever?

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Bruce?

MR. SWANSON: I'd be happy to provide you additional information. Some general comments, again, on management of expectation levels. The SENRAC negotiations, which were started some four years ago, or thereabouts, in 18 months, the committee was able to produce a reg text.

The reason they were able to do that, is because of the advantages that committee process has over a committee such as this which meets several times a year, or even there was more expertise available than OSHA itself was able to provide through a standards office.

But, as I've heard the Assistant Secretary share with this group before, the reg text gets you about 10 percent of the way home. And once you have the reg texts, there is then the economic analysis of its impact on the regulated community to do, and there's the writing of the preamble, and there's the various levels of review, and

there's the issue of further hearings in other settings such as SBREFA hearings that other federal legislation might require us to go through.

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Everything after the 10 percent of getting the reg text done, everything else then competes for more limited resources in house, where we can't draw upon the expertise of the community at-large, such as doing an economics assessment, and how is this going to impact on the regulated community.

So I am neither encouraging nor discouraging any conversation about having neg reg on cranes. But if you do have neg reg on cranes, and two years or three years from now you have a reg text, then you are going to run into the bottlenecks that were alluded to this morning by the Assistant Secretary, and then that year's sanitation standard will be put on a side track so that we can do the economic analysis. So it helps, but it only helps part way. It's not a total solution.

MS. WILLIAMS: But all those additional processes, they would have to occur regardless, would they not?

MR. SWANSON: Correct.

MS. WILLIAMS: So we would be gaining the ability of getting the process with a much more controlled method and a timely effect.

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MR. SWANSON: Yes. But all I'm trying to do is manage expectations here. It will speed up a part of what gets done. I believe that the 18 months in writing a reg text by the SENRAC committee, although Mr. Cooper is not here, although others will tell you it's not the fastest thing they've ever seen done, it was a real benefit over relying on us to do it ourselves. But it only got us part way home, and then people got anxiety ridden over the intervening three years when the other steps were gone through.

MS. WILLIAMS: Understood.

MS. SHORTALL: I would add one thing. It may, but not for sure, eliminate one step. That is, the SBREFA process. That's the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act. Where you have a significant impact on small employers, we're required to go through this process in the proposed rule making.

However, where there are assurances made to the Small Business Administration that, in fact, we have achieved good input and participation among small businesses, sometimes they release us from that process. In fact, they did release us from that process in steel erection. But it is not a guarantee.

MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you.

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MR. EDGINTON: Mr. Chairman, I think there was a clear understanding amongst workgroup participants, and certainly in myself and Jane yesterday as we were kicking around this idea, it certainly was not viewed as a silver bullet, that in six months we'll have some language and in a year we'll have the change. We never envisioned that. It was clearly never anyone's understanding. However, clearly, people felt that it was better to be 10 percent down the road in a year or 18 months than something far less than that through the ACCSH workgroup process.

That was a concern that was being expressed, is we will develop an ACCSH workgroup recommendation, that then will get put into the mill along with everybody else, and we're fighting for time then.

We thought that perhaps it was better to have the conversation with the agency about the priorities with respect to this other 90 percent of the work than it is

even trying to get it in the loop for the first 10 percent.

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CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Michael?

MR. BUCHET: I have the privilege of still sitting on a negotiated rule making committee, and it does work very well, but it is certainly not the panacea that we might be expecting it to be. Nobody is paid to go to it. You sometimes have to depend on the kindness of the people who volunteered to attend to show up.

In the shippard one that I'm on, we manage to meet maybe four times a year, and try to move it around the country to get to the small businesses. That becomes a real problem, to make sure that you do the outreach necessary.

One of the things that became apparent, is if we had done more homework before we got there, we would have been able to do more of the reg text creation up front than we did.

So I encourage the workgroup to continue negotiating as hard as you can in the workgroup and then come forward with as much of everybody's position marked out as possible.

I don't know if all neg regs are done the same way, but there is usually a third party facilitator who cracks the whip and tries to get everybody to come to It's an interesting process.

> CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Bruce?

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consensus.

MR. SWANSON: A generic comment on neg reg. Department of Labor, at its highest level, is on record as endorsing the process. The big advantage is seen by its advocates as one of quality rather than speed, and if there is a time saving, it is a time saving over the experiences of the 1970s, where it was, every standard was followed by 10, 15, or 20 years of litigation, and let's get that out of the picture.

Bear in mind, also, on a CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: negotiated rule making group or body, as Michael can attest, and Steve, you have a very broad-based representation, where in the ACCSH workgroup you have a, for lack of another word, narrow-focused workgroup.

If the narrow-focused workgroup feels they cannot come to a uniform consensus of developing something, just imagine what a wider-ranged focused group, some of whom may not have the expertise that your

workgroup might have. If SENRAC took four years, take a quess.

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MR. EDGINTON: Mr. Chairman, we talked about that yesterday. Again, I think it was the sense of the group that, yes, they understand that, for lack of a better way of putting it, there's this inherent danger that you talk about when you cast the net a little more broadly and bring in parties of interest, for lack of a more charitable way of putting it, real or imagined, that there is some inherent danger to that.

But at the same time, people said, look, that's going to happen through the rule making process nonetheless, and we would rather attempt to address the concerns that everyone has, try to pick from the best ideas, again, with the goal of trying to create something state of the art for the agency. Yes, we may take a few lumps along the way in doing that, but I think that was clearly understood.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Michael?

MR. BUCHET: A point of clarification. How does ACCSH continue studying a subject and make recommendations to the agency while the agency has a negotiated rule

making that it is undergoing, and faced with creating the real text?

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How would ACCSH, in this particular case, if we continue discussing cranes and we come up with a recommendation, after a negotiated rule making committee is founded, how does the agency put the two recommendations together, or does the agency have the ability to put them together to everybody's benefit?

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: When SENRAC came to be,

Steve Cooper was chair of the Steel Erection workgroup.

We suspended -- and Steve, correct me if I'm wrong, but I think we suspended workgroup activities and deferred to SENRAC, because at the end of SENRAC, their finished product comes back to ACCSH anyway.

So it's a moot point of having a workgroup at the same time. It's not accomplishing anything. So I assume, if we approve this motion, we would suspend the Crane Subgroup pending --

MR. BUCHET: That's my question, Mr. Chairman.

Because I understood the presentation, that we were going to continue the workgroup, as well as suggest the negotiated rule making.

MR. EDGINTON: Mr. Chairman, so we're clear on this, what the workgroup discussed yesterday -- again, I cannot emphasize enough, that the participants feel that it is extremely important to continue the work on this, because they didn't want the message communicated to either ACCSH or to the Directorate that it was the intention of the workgroup to stop work until such time as there's an up or down given to the notion of whether or not it's suitable for negotiated rule making.

Now, having said that, it certainly was not the intention of the workgroup to have a dual track on this, is that we're going to keep a workgroup going at the same time we have negotiated rule making going. That's certainly not the intention. But until such time that that decision was made one way or the other, the workgroup wishes to continue to meet.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Okay.

Steve?

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MR. CLOUTIER: Mr. Chairman, what would happen, the workgroup would move forward and continue forward.

And once ACCSH got the word yea or nay, and let's say it s yea that there would be reg neg on Subpart N - Cranes,

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1	then the workgroup would forward their product to the
2	negotiated rule making procedures.
3	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Like we did before.
4	MR. CLOUTIER: Just like we did before. ACCSH
5	would be represented on the committee, plus anything that
6	the reg neg came back through would come back to ACCSH one
7	or two times, at least.
8	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Michael?
9	MR. BUCHET: Could I, for the purposes of
10	discussion, suggest a slight modification to the motion?
11	That, instead of the period after the end, we say take the
12	period out and put, "based on up-to-date workgroup
13	output," so that there is no doubt that we're feeding the
14	workgroup's output into the neg reg process?
15	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Is that change suitable
16	with the second and the maker of the motion?
17	MR. EDGINTON: That's fine.
18	MS. WILLIAMS: Fine.
19	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: You want to say that
20	again, Michael?
21	MR. BUCHET: Remove the period after the capital
22	N, and insert the words "based on up-to-date workgroup

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1	output."
2	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: ACCSH workgroup.
3	MR. EDGINTON: Up-to-date or current?
4	MR. CLOUTIER: Current.
5	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: ACCSH current workgroup
6	output.
7	MR. BUCHET: Yes.
8	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Further discussion?
9	(No response)
10	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: We have a motion and a
11	second. The motion now reads, after the addendum, "The
12	ACCSH Subpart N workgroup requests that ACCSH recommend,
13	through the Construction Directorate, that OSHA take
14	appropriate action(s) in the near future to initiated a
15	negotiated rule making process to revise/update Subpart N
16	based on up-to-date ACCSH current workgroup output."
17	All in favor of the motion, signify by saying
18	aye.
19	(Chorus of ayes)
20	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Opposed?
21	(No response)
22	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: The motion carries. The

1 motion will be forwarded to OSHA. Thank you, Larry. Jane, would you like to give your ACCSH 2 quidelines? 3 4 5 6 ACCSH GUIDELINES 8 9 By Jane Williams MS. WILLIAMS: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 10 I was approached by the Directorate of 11 Construction's Office regarding the advisory committee 12 13 posting documents on the ACCSH web page. 14 They presented me with some language that would 15 give ACCSH members the ability, one, to provide the data 16 that could go on our web site, and more importantly, the manner in which it should, in fact, come, PDF versus HTML, 17 18 and all kinds of interesting other things here. can't do certain things with Power Point. There are other 19 20 ways that it has to be accomplished.

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So the recommendation that I have from Mr.

Zettler and Camille, who is our -- I call her the computer

guru; I'm sure she has a much more appropriate title. Is that we incorporate this language into our advisory committee guidelines so that all our members would have the knowledge and provide documents in accordance with these guidelines.

Therefore, I would move that we revise the ACCSH guidelines to include procedures for posting documents on the ACCSH web site, as presented to me.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Is there a second to the motion, for discussion?

MR. BUCHET: Second.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Motion seconded.

Discussion? Marie?

DR. SWEENEY: Can you be a little more specific as to what the quidelines are?

MS. WILLIAMS: My intent would be to draft these up and issue a formal document for the committee to review, and draft revision. But it's basically stating that, if the documents to be posted have been created in any other major word processing applications, they will not remain in their original format. They need to be translated, or we can provide them in the PDF typical

format and they will end up on our ACCSH screen.

It's more or less the form of the documents and the software they need to be in so they can, in fact, be placed on the web site. If Camille is here, and I don't know that she is, she certainly could address this.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: So you're referring to the guidelines document that we all are bringing with us to every meeting?

MS. WILLIAMS: Yes. Which I do have.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Where here, Jane, in this are you looking at revising?

MS. WILLIAMS: Well, the document currently does not contain any process for us to provide information for a web site because the web site issue was in creation at the point of time of the guideline adoption.

So what they're asking us, is to get this information in the document so that all of our members would know the standard formats that they need our information to be submitted electronically, so they can achieve the posting on our web site.

There's a one-page suggestion, which I'm sure I could have Mr. Boom or whoever make copies, but primary

this just says they need it in PDF file, and how we are to submit it on a disc, and what's going to happen to it if we do anything differently. It's very simplistic in the manner in which we give them the data to go on the disc.

DR. SWEENEY: Jane, I don't understand. There's a lot of work that has to go into putting even a Word Perfect or a Word document into HTML or PDF. I would like to see the motion in writing before I vote on it.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Can I make a comment,

Jane? On page 2 of the guidelines, if you'd all open your

guidelines to page 2, "Presentation of Workgroup Reports."

I assume, and maybe I'm assuming incorrectly and that is

quite possible, to include procedures for posting

documents.

"The only documents that would be postable would be once ACCSH votes on a motion from a workgroup, and that motion is approved and we forward a document to OSHA.

Then that document becomes postable.

Prior to that, a workgroup report is a draft report at the time of its presentation to the ACCSH committee and is not distributed to the public, therefore, would not be posted." Correct?

MS. WILLIAMS: That is correct in the product. 1 2 However, there are working documents that we have had in 3 multiple workgroups that we allow people to edit as part of the participants, and they have been made available t ϕ each of the workgroup members, our minutes of our meeting, 5 6 our action summaries of the workgroups, and these are the types of items they wish to be placed, as an interim product, on the ACCSH web site, as I understand it, and 9 has been requested of the Directorate to do, so that 10 people have more access to the process and to the 11 workgroup preliminary process. Once we adopt a final 12 draft product, that's the one that is, in fact, frozen and 13 goes through the normal process, as I understand it. 14 I think, even with that CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: 15 answer, we're contradicting ourselves. If a workgroup has internal documents that they're working on as a workgroup, 16 17 and those internal documents are passed around to the workgroup participants, that's up to the workgroup chair. 18 19 MS. WILLIAMS: Right.

entitled to those products are the workgroup members.

Posting a workgroup in-progress document on the ACCSH web

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER:

The people that are

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page is a direct disagreement with what we've agreed to in posting or handing out material.

I think if you put something on the ACCSH web page, it's pretty much public knowledge to anybody that wants to go in there and get it, and that's not the intent of workgroup documentation.

Again, I may be incorrect, but I'm reading from our document that we approved. It said the only things distributed to the public are final documents approved by the full ACCSH committee and turned over to OSHA. That would be what would be posted, not internal working documents of a workgroup.

MS. WILLIAMS: This report that was handed to me by Mr. Zettler, and Bruce, maybe you can help me out here, it says, "During the past few months, several documents have been received for posting at the Advisory Committee on Construction Safety and Health Internet site.

The OSHA personnel and contractors that maintain the OSHA Internet site have recommended the following protocols be followed for efficient processing of these documents."

I'm not sure, other than the meeting minutes, or

attendance notices, or things of this issue, our workgroup meeting dates and stuff, of any postings other than those.

But I don't know that. Truthfully, I really do not.

Bruce, or Berrien, or anyone who's here maybe can give me some insight, but this was what was presented to me.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Michael?

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MR. BUCHET: Some of the things that we've tried to get to members of the workgroup are very hard to email. So in the case of like the 170 form flow chart, I wondered if that could be put at a place where it could be downloaded, and that may have generated some of this conversation.

In that particular case, getting comments from the workgroup is, to me, the most important thing, and how we get it there is secondary. But there certainly are places where the concern of what goes completely public and what goes to the workgroup is worthy of consideration.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: My problem is, if you post information that is ongoing, or work-in-progress, or material that is a draft of any type of nature and you post it on a web page, sometimes it is construed as, boy, this is it, baby, let's take it and run, or this is what

they're going to do.

We've recently incurred that with the musculoskeletal disorders document. Once burned, twice shy. So I think, from that perspective, I would not look kindly on posting draft workgroup documents on the web page.

MS. WILLIAMS: Could we work with the Directorate to provide that document to them for mailing or providing to the committee, or would you want the cochairs to do that function?

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: I think the co-chairs need to get with Jim or their liaison member and work out the appropriate way to do this. I don't think it's the full ACCSH's job or charge to tell the workgroup chairmen how to distribute their material.

Felipe?

MR. DEVORA: Certainly in what we already have now, what I've seen on the web page, are the listings of the workgroups, who those participants are, and how to get hold of us. So by my way of thinking, if there was someone that had a particular interest in an issue of where we were at, they could contact someone on those

workgroups.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: And if there's documentation that is ongoing in the workgroup, and revisions are being made, and all that kind of stuff, it's up to the workgroup chairs and the liaison to make the determination of how to get that material out to the members of the workgroup prior to the next meeting.

Michael?

MR. BUCHET: Part of the discussion at some point was how to control access to the information that we put up on the web page, because it would be a lot easier to upload a 50-page document that you want people to comment on and have them download it than it is to e-mail it or Xerox it and mail it.

I don't know that there's any ability to give passwords to all the ACCSH members so we could use part of the site that way, but --

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: I appreciate your comment about easiness, but sometimes easiness is not the right way to do business.

MR. BUCHET: Sure.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Marie?

DR. SWEENEY: Mr. Chairman, there are two issues here. One, is what goes on the ACCSH web site, and the second one, in Jane's motion, is what the format is, whether it's an HTML, or PDF, or whatever the other folks need. I don't think, and not having read the motion, it deals with what goes on in the web site. Not that this is not an important thing to be discussed, because it should be, but I don't think Jane's motion deals with that, does it?

MS. WILLIAMS: The motion, as was requested of me by the Directorate, was that, evidently, this is, in fact, occurring. So from what I'm reading here, this was something that has happened and that they need it in very specific format to accomplish their end result.

If we're taking a different position, then we just need to respond back to the Directorate, no, ACCSH will not be doing this for these reasons, and we'll continue to do business as we stated. And I would respond to Mr. Zettler, being Mr. Swanson here, and tell them that we cannot pursue this in this manner at this time, or we need to talk about it more.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: All right. What I'm going

1	to ask you to do is take it back to the Directorate for
2	discussion.
3	MS. WILLIAMS: Okay.
4	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Get a clarification of
5	what the motion means. I agree with Marie, I think it
6	means something different than what you've said here.
7	Please take it back to the Directorate, get a
8	clarification, and if, indeed, you want to re-present this
9	tomorrow, I'll consider it then.
10	MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. Thank you.
11	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Michael?
12	MR. BUCHET: A practical concern. If we're
13	talking about the format for submitting documents, there
14	is the ability of not necessarily the ability of any
15	one of us to do the conversion.
16	What we're talking about is attempting to save a
17	couple of steps. If somebody who creates a document can t
18	turn it in in PDF or HTML, and it has to be posted, then
19	that conversion will have to take place somewhere.
20	MR. BUCHET: And that can take place at the
21	agency.
22	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Wait a minute. We're

1	talking about two different things here. The motion is
2	for development of procedures for posting documents. It
3	not for text format.
4	MR. CLOUTIER: No, Mr. Chairman, I think you're
5	wrong.
6	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Yes. Please re-read the
7	motion.
8	MS. WILLIAMS: The motion was to revise the
9	ACCSH guidelines to include procedures for posting
10	documents on the ACCSH web site. The procedures
11	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Ah. Ah. No. No.
12	MS. WILLIAMS: Wait a minute. The procedure,
13	though, as I read
14	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: No. Stop a minute. Site,
15	with a period after the motion. That's the motion,
16	period. There's no addition to it.
17	MS. WILLIAMS: But the procedure to develop
18	would be in the formats which I read, of HTML, PDF, or
19	whatever. I mean, it's not the procedure that I hand it
20	to Bruce and say, do it, it's that I've got to give him a
21	disc that's properly designed
22	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Then that's why I'm asking

you to take it back to the Directorate for clarification MS. WILLIAMS: I think we've agreed CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: If you wish to represent a motion tomorrow, please let me know and we'll do it. MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you. CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Marie? DR. SWEENEY: Nothing, Mr. Chairman. CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Very good. Okay. It's 11:36. Why don't we adjourn now for lunch. Be back here at 12:45, and we'll be starting 15 minutes early. We're adjourned for lunch. (Whereupon, at 11:36 a.m., the meeting was recessed for lunch.) We're adjourned for lunch.		130
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15 16 17 18 19 20 21	13	recessed for lunch.)
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11 By Robert Masterson

MR. MASTERSON: Actually, the Fall Protection

workgroup met yesterday and had presentations by pre-cast

as well as the drilling people, the Drill Shaft

Association. Particularly with the pre-cast, there was

some fairly lively conversation.

FALL PROTECTION

We're going to continue to meet. We are tentatively scheduling another meeting on January 26th that Danny Evans has been more than gracious in offering to host.

With that, it's ongoing. We've got some information, but hopefully at the next ACCSH meeting we'll

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1	be able to give you a much more in-depth update.
2	Felipe?
3	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Thank you, Bob.
4	Felipe?
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14	FALL PROTECTION (Continued)
15	By Felipe Devora
16	MR. DEVORA: What we tried to do at the meeting
17	yesterday, we were very successful in doing. The 10
18	issues that OSHA has put in the <u>Federal Register</u> , we've
19	tried to address them, and in our presentation to the
20	entire ACCSH we'll have those comments from these
21	associations.

One of the questions, obviously, yesterday dealt

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with pre-cast, one of the issues. The other one dealt with revisiting the need for fall protection for operations around drilling shafts. Then the third one talked about some manufacturers' equipment, body belts being incorporated into full-body harnesses.

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The manufacturers' association of safety and fall protection equipment was there and they are going to present us with written comments on these three issues.

So we feel like yesterday we got a good database on 3 of the 10 issues. The largest issue, or actually two of them, have to do with residential, and I think Bob is going to address those.

Our hope is that, in the next -- we really don't know. Hopefully, maybe even Chicago or the May meeting, we'll have these comments and we'll have a position paper and analysis of each one of these issues for ACCSH to vote on and present to the agency.

Also, now, the official comment period to the docket on these 10 issues, it was extended three months ago. It is my understanding that the cut-off date for comments to the docket are January the 24th, I believe, of 2000. We won't have our presentation finished by that

time.

That was going to be one of my questions to the chair, was that, are we necessarily bound by that, to have our presentation done by the time the comment period in the docket is over? And maybe we need to ask Bruce about this.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: No, we don't need to have it done prior to the ending of the comment period, however, we need to have it done shortly thereafter.

MR. DEVORA: Okay. You think the May meeting would be too far after that?

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: No, I think that would be acceptable.

MR. DEVORA: Okay. Because our hope is to get it out a month or two to the other members before we meet in May to vote on it.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Appreciating that, in February, we hope to have a lot of input, right?

MR. DEVORA: Correct. Exactly.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Okay.

MR. BUCHET: Mr. Chairman, I think if we remember the earlier presentation on this by, I believe it

1	was Mr. Swanson, he recommended that anybody who wanted to
2	comment also comment directly to the docket as well as to
3	the whole group.
4	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Correct. We're not a
5	substitute for that comment.
6	MR. DEVORA: But we would appreciate your you
7	know, if you don't make the docket by that cut-off date
8	and there's some concern, certainly send it on to ACCSH
9	and we'll get your comments in our presentation to OSHA,
10	or conversely, even if you have sent comments to the
11	docket, we would appreciate them for our workgroup product
12	also.
13	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Thank you. Further
14	discussion?
15	(No response)
16	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Okay.
17	No Marthe yet, huh?
18	(No response)
19	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Jane, do you want to do
20	the OSHA 170 report or do you want to hold that until
21	after?
22	MS. WILLIAMS: The Diversified Workforce one

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1	would be very quick. You want me to do that one?
2	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: All right. Diversified
3	Workgroup is fine. Go ahead.
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DIVERSIFIED CONSTRUCTION WORKFORCE INITIATIVES

By Jane Williams

MS. WILLIAMS: The Diversified Construction

Workforce Initiatives workgroup met Monday afternoon, and what we decided the best way was to approach this subject is to list the topics that we had and then prioritize them, so we didn't go to workgroup meeting after workgroup meeting and do a splattering of everything, but focus on particular issues.

So, in summary of that meeting, I can tell you that the ranking that we have will be, 1) we will concentrate on communications, language, and training issues in signage; 2) personal protective equipment; 3) age, the diversities of youth, displaced (inaudible) workers entering the workplace; 4) complacency issues; 5) health, sanitation, and accessibility; 6) interphase with Musculoskeletal workgroup; 7) data collection and recommendations on existing data available or request to facilitate new data; and then when we get work done with all that process, we will look at the intervention

strategies that we feel are necessary for recommendation to target employers, labor, and associations to deliver the product of the workgroup, recommendations to OSHA for more effective enforcement of existing standards, and participate in awareness activities that may not be captured in specific regulatory language.

So this is definitely an ongoing workgroup meeting which we'll be intermixing with various other active workgroups, and we will just keep you posted. No recommendations at this time.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Okay. Discussion on the report, comments?

(No response)

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Jane, do you see this workgroup progressing or do you see it kind of just circling the wagons?

MS. WILLIAMS: You know, I think now that we have a priority, we weren't sure what to address first.

And after our discussions, I see it progressing. The only thing that I see, I definitely see the need and the interest, the participation is definitely needed in the communications area.

The only concern, Stew, that I do have is that, with our other workgroup assignments, is attracting participants to be in this when we're competing against other issues. Like, Phil is helping me on this one, and we've got other things happening. So it's going to be a

time issue, is where we see the problem.

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CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: One of the things that I want to do before we leave tomorrow is go through the workgroups. You all have in your packet a copy of the workgroups, so peruse those and if you see some in there that -- I mean, we haven't had reports from some of the workgroups in a while, some are kind of on hold waiting for OSHA to respond to us, some may be outdated.

So if you would take a look at those prior to tomorrow, we'll discuss either closing some of those out or one of the discussions I want to have, and I've had with Michael and Marie, is the combination of 170 and Data Collection.

I see some paramount reasons why to do that, but I also understand there are some differences in the workgroups. So, think about all that as you look through the list, and let's discuss it tomorrow.

Any other comments on Jane's report?

2 (No response)

3 CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Thank you, Jane.

4 MS. WILLIAMS: You're welcome.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Felipe, Multi-Employer.

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10 MULTI-EMPLOYER

11 By Felipe Devora

MR. DEVORA: The Multi-Employer workgroup. Dan and I were given the final copy of the policy that is going to be -- well, I have it, Danny. I haven't given it to you yet. I think Stew has your copy. But it's the final version, and it's my understanding that it has already been through the Solicitor's Office, and it is at publication now. That should be hitting the streets.

MR. ZETTLER: The document is in the hands of the people who are to publish it. They have told us that they will publish it as soon as they can. I am very hopeful that we will have it up on the net before this

meeting is over, and we can supply a copy to everybody.

MR. DEVORA: Great. That's the reason why in Chicago, at the next ACCSH meeting, we wanted to have a form that hopefully, between now and then when you see it posted, or however you can get your hands on a copy of it, that you can study it, take a look at it.

I was very pleased to see in this copy that the format that we outlined in the ACCSH work product, that a lot of the issues were addressed. As a matter of fact, a lot of the issues were expanded on and went beyond the scope of really my expectations, and I thought that was great.

But one thing in reading through it, it really is written in a teaching format for compliance officers.

So one of the comments I made to Mr. Jeffress this morning about culture, I think it's a good step towards that direction. It gives the compliance officer a step, a thinking process to go through, before we actually cite on multi-employer.

So, having said that, that's the reason for wanting to convene a multi-employer session. I think it won't be a session where we can probably change any of the

verbiage or anything, but it will be a good session, based on the review beforehand, to discuss some of the issues and what our expectations are of how this is put into the firm, and how compliance officers are going to proceed with this.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: One of the things I would

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: One of the things I would hope you get in Chicago, is a lot of attendance by people that are actually going to have to implement this thing and work with it on a job site so we can get some feel from them.

MR. DEVORA: Yes. Absolutely.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Michael?

MR. BUCHET: At the end of our MSD workgroup, we had a discussion with a number of association representatives about pulling together some forum in Chicago to which they would commit to bring a number of field representatives, working contractors. Maybe we need to talk about that when we talk about the Chicago agenda.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Yes. Yes. Please hold that until 3:00. Yes.

Further discussion on Multi-Employer?

(No response)

1	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Okay. Thank you.
2	While we're waiting for Marthe
3	MS. WILLIAMS: I can begin 170, if it will help.
4	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: I don't want to start it
5	and then stop. I think there are some discussion items in
6	170 that will take us a while, and we don't want to hold
7	Marthe up either, because she is busy.
8	(Pause)
9	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: As we speak, she enters.
10	Welcome, Marthe.
11	MS. KENT: Thank you.
12	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Bruce gave you a big build
13	up. He told us you're going to talk about every single
14	standard, and you know everything about every one. So,
15	please proceed.
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staff that is responsible for helping put those out with

me. Let me tell you what they are.

PROCESS SAFETY MANAGEMENT STANDARD -

ADVANCED NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

MS. KENT: The first one is an ANPR on PSM, on the process safety management standard. That document, think you have been given a copy of it, am I correct?

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: It should be by your

places when you came back from lunch.

MS. KENT: Okay. And that's undergone sort of a metamorphosis because originally -- yes, you've got it.

We'd be very interested in hearing your comments about that. It does affect construction. That is, the whole regulation is incorporated into 1926, just as it appears in general industry, so this would ultimately, if it goes proposal final, be of interest to you.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Do you have a date when you would like to hear back from the committee?

MS. KENT: I'd like to hear back from you as soon as I can about the ANPR. Now, I don't know. What does that mean? You tell me what that means.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: As soon as you can would be at the end of the February meeting.

1 MS. KENT: End of the February meeting. Okay.
2 All right.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Which is the 10th through the 18th in Chicago.

MS. KENT: Okay. Then if that's as soon as you can, that's fine. That will be fine.

This is an ANPR, meaning it is an advanced notice of proposed rule making. It is asking a lot of questions about what direction we should go in. It is not, as we originally envisioned, just making OSHA's PSM standard agree with the EPA standard.

That was how we originally thought of this project, and it has grown little legs and gone in a couple of directions. You'll see in here that it has gone in two directions that are particularly important.

One, is as a result of the Lodi tragedy several years ago which killed five workers and involved reactive chemicals that were actually low-grade reactives, NFPA 1s and 2s rather than the 3s and 4s that are on the PSM Hazardous Materials Appendix.

We went back and considered whether there were other reactives that we should add to the PSM standards.

Should we include in the list of chemicals that are covered NFPA 1 and 2 chemicals? You will see that that is raised, and that's the big thrust here.

We've done a little analysis of accident data drawn from five or six sources, including EPA source and several others, and found, to our surprise, that in the last 10 years or so, lots and lots of accidents have been caused by those reactives, which we had thought of when we did the original rule making as not being particularly hazardous.

So this is asking the public, and we are now asking you, to tell us whether you think we ought to do that, and if so, why; if not, why?

I'll be blunt with you, it would change fairly substantially the nature of the standard. It certainly would increase by about 100 substances those covered by the PSM standard. So, that's one thing we're asking for comment on.

The other one, is whether or not we should -- let's see. I'm trying to think if I have anything more to tell you on that. I don't think so. Okay.

There has been an issue in the field about

whether the exemption of flammable liquid storage tanks that the rule allows should be altered to cover flammable liquids in atmospheric storage tanks.

The field is telling us that, as a result of a court case that we lost—the judge said, on the plain language of it, the standard doesn't cover those tanks—we have lost our ability to enforce in 40 to 50 percent of all PSM cases, and there have been several bad accidents involving those tanks.

So this is a question, again, that the AMPR raises, and I submit to you, are we losing valuable protection as a result of that court case, and should we try to do something about it through rule making? Those are the issues in PSM.

I should tell you that I do have a very nice draft of the ANPR. That's what you have. I hope you will agree it's very nice. It is the work of one of the regulatory teams, and I think they've done a really nice job and I hope you agree with that. I'm looking forward to your comments.

After we get and analyze the comments from the ANPR, we would then go forward with a proposed rule. I

1	don't know what the shape will be. Depending on the
2	comments, it may or may not have those reactives in it, it
3	may or may not address the atmospheric storage tank issue.
4	It almost certainly will make our rule
5	compatible with EPA's rule. I mean, that, we really have
6	to do. But whether it will have these other aspects, I
7	don't know. It depends on what the comments are.
8	Stew, would you like people to ask me questions
9	now or wait till the end until I've gone through all four,
10	or what?
11	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: It might be easier if we
12	take them one at a time, if it's all right with you.
13	MS. KENT: Okay. So that's the PSM situation.
14	Anybody got comments about that?
15	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Bill, do you have any?
16	Steve?
17	MR. CLOUTIER: It's premature to make comments
18	until I have a chance to read the document.
19	MS. KENT: Right.
20	MR. CLOUTIER: I appreciate your providing this
21	to us.
22	MS. KENT: You're very welcome.

1 You should know that there has been some congressional interest in the Lodi tragedy. I think you 2 3 are all aware of that, probably. It's taken us longer than I would have liked to respond to that, but this is &n issue where it looks as though worker protection is not 5 6 really what it ought to be. So, I would be interested in 7 your views on that. CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: I think, unlike previous 9 occasions, you've made the alternatives very simple to read and understand. 10 11 I hope so. I hope so. As I said, MS. KENT: the teams are doing incredibly good work, so it's a 12 13 pleasure. This has lovely maps and things in it. 14 CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: I looked at that, yes.

MS. KENT: Which I found really exciting. Yes.

HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM

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MS. KENT: The second thing I want to talk about, is hexavalent chromium, which is scheduled -- this is a long way off yet, but I want to talk a little bit about this rule making.

We're scheduling it for proposal in June of 2001. That's a long way off. Partly it's a long way off

because it is a very big rule making. It would cover construction, maritime, and general industry.

We think it's going to be a difficult rule

making because there is, at least our preliminary risk

estimates suggest, significant risk at vanishingly low

levels, which will make feasibility even more important

than it usually is. It looks as though we have

significant as well about 100 times lower than our current

level.

OSHA has been trying to regulate hexavalent chromium since I was here 20-some years ago, so it's about time we got around to this one. We've been petitioned by OCAW, which has now changed its name. Who knows what it's name is now? PACE. PACE. Okay. Thank you.

And by Public Citizen Health Research Group in 1993 to do something on this standard. And we've been doing that, but we've had several other changes in both the rule making, the structure of the rule making teams, and in priorities, and we haven't gotten this one done yet, but we'd like to.

It's a substance that EPA, IARK, and NIOSH all consider the chrome-6 version of this to be a human

1 carcinogen. We think there are lots of workers exposed, 2 over one million. Okay. 3 Health effects. We're talking about lung cancer, skin problems, allergies, and nasal septum 4 5 perforation at high exposures, sustained exposures. We think there are 100,000 workers in 6 7 construction exposed to this, mostly through spray painting and welding. Those are the big uses, I think, in 8 9 construction, although I have a note here that says "Unknown numbers in woodworking, carpentry, and 10 11 concrete/masonry." So, we don't have that nailed yet. The wood handling. It's treated wood that we're talking 12 13 about. 14 CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: I think some of that 15 pertains to the plywood bonding, too, probably. 16 MS. KENT: Okay. Okay. 17 CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: We have a workgroup, a 18 long-established workgroup, for this. Bill Rhoten and Owen Smith are the co-chairs. 19 20 MS. KENT: Good. 21 CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: They've never had an 22 opportunity to do anything, but now they do.

MS. KENT: Now you do. And we'd be very happy to meet with you. We do not have a regulatory text yet, but we would be very happy to meet with you, with the working group, to talk about our thoughts about it and how to go about it, especially for construction.

I'm trying to be very careful, very sure that what we do for construction in these health standards is appropriate for construction, which it can be a problem, as you know. So we would love to meet with you if any of you would like to meet with us.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: One thing, Marthe, you might want to consider. Each one of the workgroups that we have has a Construction Directorate liaison. In this particular case, one of yours might be better than Doug Ray, so we could have a health liaison to the workgroup. So if you could think about that and --

MS. KENT: That would be lovely. Okay.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: -- consider appointing somebody to work with Bill and Owen's workgroup, that would be great.

MS. KENT: Okay. We'd love to do that.

22 CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Larry?

Ι

1	MR. EDGINTON: That was sort of along the lines
2	of the question I had, Mr. Chairman. My recollection was
3	we had formed the workgroup in response to the
4	directorate, saying that they were working on a standard
5	for construction. Sort of a parallel track with general
6	industry, my recollection was.
7	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: No, I think they've been
8	waiting for Marthe.
9	MR. EDGINTON: Then I heard this, and it looks
10	like we're talking about one standard for everything.
11	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: I think they've been
12	waiting.
13	MS. KENT: My understanding, at least at the
14	present time, is that the Health Standards Directorate is
15	doing the health standards, but with construction
16	representatives on the regulatory group and with as much
17	outreach and information as we can get and review as we
18	can get for the construction portions. So that is, I
19	think, how we're doing it.
20	I do not believe the Directorate is Berrien,
21	you would know. They're not developing their own rule.

mean, for heaven's sakes, Berrien, tell me if they are.

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1	(Laughter)
2	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: I don't think so.
3	MR. RHOTEN: I've had some communication with
4	the Center to Protect Workers' Rights, and they've got a
5	great interest in this.
6	MS. KENT: Great.
7	MR. RHOTEN: They've got some people there that
8	have a lot of expertise in it, so I expect that they'll be
9	participating fully.
10	MS. KENT: That would be wonderful. We'd love
11	that.
12	MR. RHOTEN: Owen and I do, too, because they
13	know more about it than we do.
14	MS. KENT: Of course. Of course. We attend
15	their meetings regularly, and I'd love to do that. So,
16	we'd be happy to do that.
17	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Maybe the two of you could
18	meet with Marthe and some of her people prior to the
19	February meeting so you can
20	MS. KENT: Sure.
21	MR. RHOTEN: Yes. We can work that out.
22	MS. KENT: That's great.

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1	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: And report to us.
2	MS. KENT: That would be very nice.
3	DR. SWEENEY: Mr. Chairman?
4	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Marie.
5	DR. SWEENEY: Marthe, I understand that folks
6	from NIOSH are working with you.
7	MS. KENT: Oh, they're being wonderful. I was
8	just going to read that.
9	DR. SWEENEY: Okay. But one of my questions is,
10	are they doing work in construction?
11	MS. KENT: Yes.
12	DR. SWEENEY: My discussion with Margie was that
13	it was minimal, but there was something there.
14	MS. KENT: Yes. They are doing some work in
15	construction. Okay. NIOSH is helping us by doing some
16	sort of extensive exposure and feasibility not really
17	regulatory feasibility, but what are people doing, what
18	are the levels, what additional controls could be used.
19	And Margie Wallace at NIOSH is doing that work
20	for us. Most of it is centered, as Marie says, in general
21	industry, but some of it is in construction. But I have a
22	note from her. It says she "very much needs exposure data

1	in residential construction for the four activities listed
2	above," which would be welding, spray painting, and
3	carpentry. Anybody know of a scrap of data in any of
4	those activities for residential construction?
5	MR. SMITH: There's not much rolling in
6	residential.
7	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Do you know of any, maybe
8	through the Painters Association?
9	MR. SMITH: No. I'll tell you, we use a lot of
10	respirators with that stuff anytime we're spraying, so
11	I'll have to find out.
12	MS. KENT: Okay.
13	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Bob, do you?
14	MR. MASTERSON: I don't know of any available
15	data.
16	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Michael?
17	MR. BUCHET: Would it be possible for the agency
18	to give us a hint what construction materials we will find
19	the chemicals in? Is it in the adhesives and plywoods, or
20	is it primarily treated lumber, or
21	MS. KENT: Okay. It's CCA treated lumber, which
22	is chromium arsenate. What is that? It's lumber that you

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1	treat to resist bugs, and so on, and so forth.
2	MR. BUCHET: We can certainly try and ask, but I
3	think we need to pin down what we're asking for.
4	MS. KENT: Okay. We can get some more
5	information to you, what we have. We do have a little
6	bit. We spent a little time on this.
7	DR. SWEENEY: And you're interested only in
8	chrome-6, not chrome-3?
9	MS. KENT: Only in chrome-6.
10	DR. SWEENEY: Okay. Although there is some data
11	that suggests that chrome-3 may actually
12	MS. KENT: It turns itself into chrome-6 just
13	like that.
14	DR. SWEENEY: Right.
15	MS. KENT: It does that. Yes. I'm not exactly
16	sure. I mean, heavens, I don't ever turn down data. If
17	you have chrom-3 data, by all means, share.
18	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Felipe?
19	MR. DEVORA: Not having a chemistry background
20	like Marie, and only being a contractor, heaven help me,
21	but I don't know what the question is to ask. If I were
22	to tell a supplier, what information do you have on

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1	hexavalent chromium, after he looked at me like I was
2	nuts, I wouldn't know where to go from there. So how cam
3	I
4	MS. KENT: How about if we give you a crib
5	sheet?
6	MR. DEVORA: That would work. That would work.
7	MS. KENT: Okay.
8	MR. DEVORA: But what are we looking at? Is
9	this a chemical, is it a process, is it a
10	MS. KENT: The chemical gets released when you
11	work on wood that has been treated with it, for example.
12	So if you saw the wood and it's been treated with it, you
13	get the chromium off the wood. It is a bad thing to get -
14	
15	MR. DEVORA: Is this something that shows up on
16	the MSDS for treated lumber?
17	MS. KENT: For treated lumber, yes.
18	MR. DEVORA: That would get me started.
19	MS. KENT: Right. Okay. Okay. But we can
20	help. We can do more than we've done so far to help.
21	And for spray painting, I mean, chromium is an
22	ingredient in some paints that are used. So when you use

those paints, it would be an issue.

MR. SMITH: Yellow.

MS. KENT: That's right, yellow. Chrome yellow, traffic paints. It's not around. Someone told me that they're still using chrome yellow to paint school buses. I don't know. Just thinking about that didn't do a lot for me.

MR. SMITH: Those are being painted in factories, and then you have --

MS. KENT: Right. Right. The kids don't actually get -- it's just somehow juxtaposing the two that doesn't feel good. Okay.

So maybe when I get you some more information on how it's used in construction activities, you could help me and NIOSH by suggesting other operations and activities that NIOSH should be paying attention to when it's doing this extent of exposure study. Okay. That would help.

That would help us a lot. Okay.

We are hoping to have stakeholder meetings, to which you will all be invited, sometime in the year 2000. I don't know whether it will be the middle of the year. can't tell; we haven't scheduled it yet.

But sometime in that year we will come out to stakeholders to tell you about our preliminary thinking, and it will be very preliminary, but we hope to have interactions with stakeholders in 2000 on this one.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Felipe?

2.1

MR. DEVORA: Do we have any exposure limit information on this?

MS. KENT: No. We don't have an exposure limit yet because we haven't done the feasibility analyses and we don't have the risk data yet. But, as I said, the preliminary risks look as though the limit we have is very much too high in terms of protecting workers from cancer.

MR. DEVORA: So are we reacting to future research, or are we -- I guess my question is, are we getting into the regulation process based on some assumptions, is that what we're doing?

MS. KENT: We think there's no question that the limit will drop. I mean, I can tell you right now, the limit is going to drop. I don't know how far it's going to drop and I won't know that until we have the exposure data that lets us do the feasibility analysis that will decide where that limit should be set.

MR. DEVORA: I guess my fear is that we're reacting as an industry to something that we think is bad, or we are reasonably sure is bad, but we don't know how we're going to react to it.

2.1

MR. PERRY: I think maybe I can address that.

I'm Bill Perry out of Health Standards. The evidence for hexavalent chromium being a human carcinogen is very strong. The International Agency for Research on Cancer has classified it as a Group I carcinogen.

And there are only a few dozen substances that have that classification. There are epidemiology, there are human studies, in a wide variety of industries that show excesses of lung cancers, lung cancer mortality among workers that are exposed to hexavalent chromium.

I couldn't say offhand that those are construction trades. Mostly those are electroplating and other types of industrial processes, chromate production, et cetera. But the evidence is very, very strong.

In addition, we have been working with a group in NIOSH/Morgantown for the last 18 months, supporting some of their research into the mechanisms by which hexavalent chromium is causing these effects in people,

and some of their findings are going to have a direct impact on how we evaluate the risks to come up with an exposure limit. That work is going to continue into at least the next year.

MR. DEVORA: My follow-up is just that, before we rush to regulation with this issue, let's get a little education, because obviously to say that something is a carcinogen, that's fine, we understand what that means. But how it affects us as an industry, there needs to be a little more process in there.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Well, you mentioned the magic word: epidemiologist. And our resident epidemiologist, Dr. Sweeney, would like to speak.

DR. SWEENEY: Felipe, I can sit down with you and talk about it.

MR. DEVORA: I'm sure we will.

DR. SWEENEY: You know what might be really good? If somebody sat down with the whole group and gave them a synopsis of those studies. From my understanding, the data from chrome-6 is that it's a very strong carcinogen, but we haven't seen anything in construction because we haven't looked. So chrome factories, which

	1/1
1	don't exist anymore in the United States, and in
2	electroplating. So we really need to do some work in
3	construction.
4	My question to Bill is, do we have the data from
5	Morgantown out yet, and is it published?
6	MR. PERRY: No, it's not. At least, the
7	Morgantown group, Dr. Seeds, Ed Svinscaster, Enovis Group
8	out there, they have published a tremendous amount already
9	on chromium. The work that they've been doing for us is
10	not in published form yet, and we are not in receipt of
11	any detailed data that they've generated.
12	We've gotten some information from them, but
13	it's still sort of at an informal stage. They have to do
14	some more experimentation over the next few months before
15	we can nail down certain aspects of what they're finding
16	DR. SWEENEY: Okay. I'd like to have that.
17	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Marie, could you talk to
18	them, NIOSH to NIOSH?
19	DR. SWEENEY: I have it down here. I will.
20	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Okay.
21	MR. PERRY: Again, Marie, I just want to be sure
22	that we're comparing apples to apples here and that we're

not going to look at a scenario of how we did things in the past and back when use of this product was very, very prevalent.

But nowadays, perhaps, we don't use as much or use it in that form any more, but we're not using that data from the past to compare it to the situation today.

MS. KENT: That's one reason why NIOSH is helping us with current exposure data, and we're coming to you. In addition to that, we have other contractors who are looking. So, we're trying to get current data.

MR. SMITH: Marie, as long as you guys are looking at it, and I would suspect that with respect to the spray paint, that it's probably on buses, because that's about the only place you see that yellow any more.

I think that that stuff is all done in factories. They have water curtains, and respirators, and an air recovery system that cleans the air before they can emit it, and all those kinds of things. So I would suspect that, when you do it, that you would also consider the way that they supply. You don't see it much in paint any more, architecturally.

DR. SWEENEY: Right. I have been in an

automotive or motor vehicle manufacturing process plant about 10 years ago, and they were using water curtains and electrostatic precipitation, where actually people didn't get exposed. But that's in a manufacturing setting. I don't know about construction, and we really need to do some more work on that. If there's anything we can do to help, Marthe, let's try.

But if you could get us a sheet, a kind of a crib sheet that people can look for scenarios in their own industries, in their own sites --

MS. KENT: Right. That would be great. I'd really welcome working with you on that.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Yes. If you can get the crib sheet to Berrien, Bruce, or Jim, and they can get it out to the committee.

MS. KENT: Right. Okay. That's great.

HEARING CONSERVATION IN CONSTRUCTION

MS. KENT: Another thing that we're going to be doing, is putting out an advanced notice of proposed rule making on noise in construction. Have you heard that rumor? Okay. I thought the answer was going to be yes.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: You missed this morning's

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1	session with Charles.
2	MS. KENT: Oh. You didn't give him a hard time,
3	did you?
4	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Sort of.
5	MS. KENT: You wouldn't do that to Charles. So
6	he talked about this?
7	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: And we talked to him about
8	that.
9	MS. KENT: Aha. You are going to share, aren't
10	you? Because sometimes it's hard for us to coordinate.
11	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: I think it would be better
12	if he shared.
13	MS. KENT: Oh. Okay.
14	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: That way we'd know if he
15	got it.
16	MS. KENT: Okay.
17	Well, do I continue, or what?
18	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Basically, the committee
19	told him that we feel that sanitation is a more important
20	issue to be addressed than noise in construction.
21	Now, NIOSH certainly disagrees with that, and
22	I'm sure there are a lot of reasons why. Because when you

look at the facts, we have more and more people suffering hearing loss in construction every day and we do not have a lot of people suffering whatever else they would get from sanitation problems.

2.1

We're not getting a lot of people reporting to construction first aid facilities or nurses on our job sites complaining of that, we're getting more complaints of hearing loss.

But, that aside, I think Jane brought up a very passionate point this morning, and if you wouldn't mind repeating that for Marthe, I think she'd like to hear it also. The comments you made about workers in America and the sanitation problems and stuff. I'll defer to you.

MS. WILLIAMS: The primary question that we continually do, is in relation to the overall department strategic plan that called for changes they were trying to -- we find it very difficult for us to make some of these additional level changes that you're requiring by standard making when we cannot even facilitate the workers in our industry with sanitation needs that they have to have.

It's becoming more and more complicated with women entering the market. We already know that there are

increases. And we don't have substantive data, but we know that there are definitely occurrences of bladder infections.

MS. KENT: Sure.

MS. WILLIAMS: We don't want to be in a position of waiting for some epidemic to run through the construction, dwindling forces that we have, and then have to be reactive to try to come up with something.

What they need now is accessible toilet facilities, hand washing facilities, and allow our work force to function in the guidelines of normal industries Every other industry has it.

I invited Charles, and I'll extend the invitation to you to come to Arizona in 116 degree weather in August, and I'd love to show you some of these facilities.

MS. KENT: I can't imagine.

MS. WILLIAMS: We don't have enough. They're not accessible. It is a number one problem and concern for our work force, and we definitely have to have that address.

We feel very strongly, this committee, and I

1	think every worker will tell you, it means a lot more for
2	them to be able to go relieve themselves than to worry
3	about hexavalent chromium, or silica, or anything that's
4	affecting them. Certain workers, certainly, and we all
5	agree that, but it's certainly not affecting each and
6	every worker on a construction work site.
7	MS. KENT: I'm at a disadvantage here, so you're
8	going to help me, I know. How does it get linked to the
9	noise?
10	(Laughter)
11	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Well, we're very happy you
12	asked that.
13	MR. SMITH: You make noise when you can't find a
14	clean facility.
15	MS. KENT: I'm not trying to be funny.
16	(Laughter)
17	MS. KENT: What I mean is
18	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: It kind of got linked to
19	noise, Marthe, because I made a comment, when Charles was
20	listening to, I think, every single member comment about
21	the seriousness of sanitation.
22	My comment was, you're hearing a lot of

beautiful noise on the sanitation problem. So I think
maybe there was a conclusion drawn there that I was
against noise, which is not true at all. I think Charles
may ask the committee--may ask the committee--if we want
sanitation moved up as an agenda item, what we propose he
take off in order to allow us to move that one up.

Now, the committee hasn't discussed that. The hearing was just something I threw out. It's not a committee, it's a personal thing.

MR. RHOTEN: I think the way the committee feels, you could take anything off as long as you've got that on the top of the list.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Well, that's an excellent point. I think, when the question does come back to us, we will, as a group, make a decision on it.

MS. KENT: Why don't you point to a maritime- or general industry-exclusive standard?

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Well, I'd love to pick the maritime one on there, but a very good friend of mine is the safety director for NESCO in San Diego and he would violently disagree with me that I should remove that from the list.

1	MS. KENT: Whatever priorities you work out with
2	Charles, we will absolutely I also think that
3	sanitation is very important and am very happy to work
4	with the Directorate of Construction and put it anyplace
5	on the agenda that you all agree on. So, I hear that.
6	But I do want to emphasize that noise is an awful problem
7	in construction, and construction workers have been
8	waiting for 20 years for
9	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: How long?
10	(Laughter)
11	MS. KENT: protection. I'm uncomfortable
12	trying to weigh the two.
13	DR. SWEENEY: You're not speaking loud enough,
14	Marthe.
15	(Laughter)
16	MS. KENT: Anyway, if Charles does work with
17	you, Berrien and I will work together to put it wherever
18	it needs to be.
19	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Great.
20	DR. SWEENEY: Maybe I'm the lone person on the
21	committee to say that noise should not be removed.
22	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: No. I said NIOSH would

disagree.

DR. SWEENEY: And NIOSH will disagree.

Sanitation notwithstanding, it is an important issue. But when you look at the data relative to hearing loss and construction workers, again, you would be appalled.

Because when you look at the data, even construction workers who have been in the industry for five years, they have substantial hearing loss compared to non-construction workers.

When you get to age 50, more than 50 percent of them have hearing loss. Somewhere between 25 and 30 percent have significant hearing loss, which means that you drive your spouse nuts when you watch TV. I mean, we can go on, and on, and on, but there's a lot of data out there that shows that construction workers need to be protected from it.

In fact, last week I was on the stadium construction site in Cincinnati, and there were painters who were no more than 10 feet away from a huge generator that was putting out, I swear, 95 to 100 DB, and these guys had no hearing protection. And they were on that site at least for eight hours, if not more.

So I want to voice my opinion as somebody who does health and safety in construction, but also voice NIOSH's opinion, that we think this is an important standard to go forward with.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Felipe?

MR. DEVORA: Again, I just want to point out, our rush to these issues and priorities, certainly, are very important. But I don't want us to lose track, and I'll keep reiterating this, and certainly there are specific examples and you can go to any construction site and see them, like the one you just saw, but certainly when we're measuring and using our data as a criteria of how we did things in the past, it's not a true picture of how the industry as a whole is moving towards doing things differently.

I think there's probably more ear protection or noise protection safeguards being used today than there were when the 50-year-old folks that you're using their data were doing that kind of work when they were 25 years old.

I guess what I'm saying is, we still need to understand that the processes are changing, the

technologies are changing. The motors are quieter now.

DR. SWEENEY: Not this one.

2.1

MR. DEVORA: Well, maybe, maybe not. But I just don't want us to be reactive by using statistics of how things were done 25 or 30 years ago. I think you can point out the differences from five years ago of how we're doing things differently.

So I don't want this group to jump or react to hexavalent chromium and then change our priorities with, like, sanitation, and sanitation is one of those things there's really no debate on sanitation, as far as I'm concerned.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Larry?

MR. EDGINTON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Clearly, we're not being asked at this moment what our priorities are. I think it's fair to say that, at some point in time, we might. This morning you heard me speak very passionately about sanitation, but I must tell you, I'm equally prepared to speak with such fervor about hearing loss.

I can tell you that, yes, much of today's equipment is quieter than it's ever been that's operated

by my members, but I can also tell you that we've got members who are 25 to 30 years old who are suffering hearing loss now, even when operating some of the newer equipment. PPE is available. We try to educate our people as best we can.

We have yet, I think, to develop some effective means for intervention, really causing people to use it.

We're continuing to struggle with it. But I think we should not diminish the seriousness of the problem, and it makes good sense for everybody to figure out how we get a handle on this. So let's not beat a quick retreat on it. I guess, is my point. Let's figure out how we balance these interests, because I think it is fair.

We can't just say to the agency, do it all and do it all now. But at the same time, these are worthy things and I think they are important. These are some of the issues that are important to construction workers.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Jane?

MS. WILLIAMS: Marthe, the final comment that I would make, to show you the seriousness that I believe of the issues, is we know we're losing 250,000 workers a year out of the construction industry, minimal.

We know that the sanitation conditions are a primary focus in talking with new entrants coming in. Why do I want to subject myself to this? I agree, hearing loss is a critical issue.

If I heard Mr. Jeffress this morning correctly, he stated that, "Maybe I should be looking at additional resources to the Directorate so that we could accomplish some other priorities." Something to that effect, is what I believe was on the record, and I'll get that transcript.

However, my point is, if we need additional resources to hit those type of issues, we need to do that and not replace one issue with the other. But certainly we have to look at getting the workers in or we're not going to have to worry about your exposures, we're not going to have the industry maintained to do what we need to do.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Marthe?

MS. KENT: Okay. I just want to make something clear about the competition between the two, and bear with me here for a second. The sanitation proposal is coming out of the Directorate of Construction. The ANPR for

noise in construction is coming out of Health Standards.

It is close.

This is an ANPR, so this is essentially a request for information document. It does not have an economic analysis, it doesn't have tech fees, it doesn't have any regulatory text.

When you get to do an ANPR, it's a piece of cake just because you don't have to go through all of those things. If people could hear me say it's a piece of cake they'd probably kill me, but compared to what we usually have to live through.

The ANPR simply says, here's the data we have.

By the way, the data we have shows that hearing protector use in U.S. construction industry is about 15 percent of workers who are way exposed above our current PEL.

So the combination of high noise levels and very low levels of use of hearing protectors is scary in construction. I'm speaking as a health professional now. It's scary.

The ANPR is not competing. I'm sorry I wasn't here to hear what Charles said, even though it's like this. It is not competing for resources. Those are

totally different resources. Those are Berrien's resources developing the proposal for sanitation, those are my health standards people who have already largely developed the safety standards, the ANPR for noise. There are no economics with it, there are no tech fees.

Eventually, sanitation will come to me for tech and EC fees. That's a different story. But it isn't competing for resources. So you can have an ANPR for noise in construction and not jeopardize sanitation, because it's totally different groups that are doing it. So if that wasn't made clear this morning, let me make it clear now.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Great. Thank you.

Any other discussion on noise?

MS. KENT: You want any more information on noise? I actually have a couple of pages here, if you're interested.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: No. Go ahead, please.

MS. KENT: Okay. Five million construction workers. We think about 15 percent of them, almost 1 million, are exposed to noise levels above 85 DBA.

Exposure varies by the type of construction work and the

trade. Again, unlike general industry, it's not usually exposure to a steady level all day, it's peaks and valleys.

An operator of a light-duty dozer is exposed to between 93 and 101 DBA of noise. That is a very high level, indeed. A tower crane operator, on the other hand, who has got a cab that's closed, is much lower.

Construction workers experience more hearing loss than the rest of the population. Some studies have found permanent threshold shifts in more than one-quarter of workers in certain occupations. I already mentioned that the use of hearing protectors was really poor.

The issues that we're raising in the ANPR. How closely should a construction noise standard parallel the general industry noise standard? We think there are significant differences, but that's an issue, what should those differences be? We'll be coming back to you with an issue like that, obviously.

Then we have all the usual special problems in construction: how do you craft a standard that will accommodate those? The role of engineering and administrative controls versus hearing protection in

construction is a bigger issue even than it was. It was a pretty big issue in general industry, it's an even bigger one in construction.

A huge issue that is very important in construction is, how can you protect the hearing of workers while at the same time allowing them to hear warning signals and instructions? There's a big safety component here which we did not deal with in the general industry standard.

There is an issue, in general, about whether OSHA should be considering lowering the existing PEL for noise. Most of us think that 90 is too high. Those issues will get raised in the ANPR.

Please, there's a long time between the ANPR and a proposal, but those issues are going to be raised, as will issues about the exchange rate, whether you need to correct audiograms for aging, all sorts of important issues, like how best to measure noise, are going to be raised in the ANPR simply because it's the first time we've been out there in 20 years on noise, and those are the issues that are hot now.

So that is the schedule. We are hoping to hold

stakeholder meetings after we've done the ANPR and gotten responses in and shared the information we've gotten with people in the construction industry. I don't want to commit to a month for that, but we're looking at 2000 for that as well.

After that, we have a long road. We have to develop a proposal, we'll have to have a SBREFA panel, probably, put out the NPRM, live through OMB review, a variety of things like that, and publish.

MS. WILLIAMS: Do you have a date when the ANPR is coming out?

MS. KENT: The ANPR is actually fairly close. think you should look for it in the next month, two months. No economic data, just questions.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Marie?

DR. SWEENEY: This may seem a little silly, but can you give us a little more time than you did for ergonomics in terms of response? Because there's a lot of data in here and -- just don't make it February in terms of wanting responses back.

MS. KENT: Okay. No, that's fine. That isn't going to be a problem.

DR. SWEENEY: Okay.

MS. KENT: I mean, we'll have a fairly decent comment period on that ANPR.

DR. SWEENEY: Because I think ergonomics seems to be a really short comment period for the amount of data we need.

MS. KENT: More than twice the statutory limit, but never mind.

DR. SWEENEY: Well, it's over before --

MS. KENT: I know. I know. Okay.

SILICA

MS. KENT: The last thing I wanted to talk to you about is silica, which is on track and moving quickly. Can you join us, Loretta? Is Dr. Silica in this agency? I'm sure you know that silica is one of the top priority items in the agency's strategic plan. It's a big hitter under Goal 1.

We are committed to reducing exposures here by

15 percent over the next couple of years, so we are

pulling out all the stops and going after silica through

enforcement, through training, through consultation, and

through rule making.

The rule making team has done a great deal of work on this standard. It will apply to construction, maritime, and general industry. Obviously, in construction, abrasive blasting is a big issue, but there are lots of other tuck pointing. I mean, there's a whole bunch of other operations where exposure is a problem.

Again, NIOSH is helping us with an extent of exposure study and an engineering control study and is doing site visits in construction workplaces to get exposure data.

We have been active. We've been out there doing stakeholder meetings and the construction industry has been very active in those stakeholder meetings. We've done quite a few. We're going to do another one in March, and I'm very much looking forward to your participation in those meetings.

So we're going to share with you our stakeholder meetings. Before the March meeting we'll share with you the materials that we're sending out there so you can be better prepared to participate.

We think you'll have lots of information about where we're going with the standard. We do not think

you'll have the PEL at that time. The reason is because we are still working on the risk assessment, so I don't know exactly where the PEL will be.

2.1

Again, this is an area--and I know I'm going to hear from you, Felipe--where preliminary risk estimates show that the PEL is way out of line with the risk estimates.

Again, feasibility concerns are going to be major, for your industry and for other industries as well. So we need good feasibility data so that we can put the risk data and the feasibility data together and set a PEL that people can meet with some energy.

We think, undoubtedly, this will have a SBREFA panel, so we're going to panel this this year. When the panel happens this year, that means the draft that we're working from will be out and be made public. The SBREFA panel drafts are not the proposed rule, they are a draft that is put out there for comment from small businesses, and construction will play a big part in that and you'll have a crack at it then.

Then we retreat and we adjust the proposal to respond to those comments. Then we go to OMB. So we're

talking about a proposal the end of, or sometime late, in 2000, probably.

It's a full 6B5 standard, so this is your regular OSHA health standard that you all know and love.

Exposure monitoring, medical surveillance, the whole ball of wax. Industrial hygiene facilities.

However, we are looking at different provisions for construction that might be, for example, operation-based that might limit the kind of exposure monitoring you have to do because there's a problem in construction of getting samples back and having them do meaningful --because the operation is over by the time you're done.

So we have a couple of other standards, like lead in construction and asbestos that have taken a different approach, a work practices approach, and that looks promising to us.

We do think it will have a big impact in construction. That is, all kinds of dusty jobs are associated with high levels of exposure to silica. We think that wet methods or other things are likely to be part of this standard. That's just very preliminary, you understand. You may come in and tell us that that's not a

good approach.

So that is essentially the approach that we're thinking of taking in construction. We'll talk more about it at the stakeholder meetings in March. Dry-cutting of masonry, block, brick, and stone is an issue, dry-cutting of concrete is an issue, grinding, drilling, polishing, chipping, and other operations in your industry are a problem.

We know those are problems and we're trying to get data that are specific to the task and the job and figure out a way to protect workers while being reasonable, and so on.

Let's see. We're thinking of putting on the medical surveillance requirements something that says, if you're above the PEL or an action level, then you'd have to provide things like X-rays and other kinds of medical provisions. So, keep your eye on the web around March. Actually, we'll get it out to you.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Then we'll have eye strain to deal with.

Steve?

MR. CLOUTIER: Who do you think is going to pay

	195
1	for all this?
2	MS. KENT: Who do we think? Well, we hoped that
3	you were.
4	MR. RHOTEN: This meeting is 12 years away, so
5	you don't have to worry now.
6	MS. KENT: I do want to suggest to you that the
7	rule making process, in my corner, has speeded up a lot.
8	You do understand that we got that proposal out for
9	ergonomics in very short order and that we're going final
10	next year.
11	So just so that you all understand, rule making
12	is on a whole other track now. So I wouldn't say it's
13	going to be a couple of years. Silica? No.
14	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Jane?
15	MS. WILLIAMS: Marthe, we sat through several
16	sessions on the aftermath of the respiratory standard.
17	You have said the stakeholder meetings will be in March.
18	MS. KENT: Right.
19	MS. WILLIAMS: Will they be in D.C.?
20	MS. KENT: Yes. Now, we've had stakeholder
21	meetings in Chicago, San Francisco, and Washington

22 already. So we've had how many? Sixteen stakeholder

meetings. We're going to have four more in March in Washington.

2.1

Then there will be a SBREFA panel. The SBREFA panel will actually see draft reg text, see the economic information, figure out who's going to pay for it, figure out how much it's going to cost, and you'll get a chance to come in and tell me that my cost estimates are nuts.

Okay?

MS. WILLIAMS: What I was getting to was, when we had the meeting with the respiratory people after the fact, there were so many wrong assumptions that had been made, and we tried to impress upon them the impact that it was having on us, tremendous impact. This is another one that will be a very tremendous impact.

I don't know how to propose this, but if there is any way you can be communicating with this committee, because we have got to work with you on its development beforehand or this will be a major impact to the industry.

MS. KENT: Okay. Let me say, there isn't anything I'd like better on any of these rules that impact construction, to work with you, to bring my economists.

I mean, whatever I can do to get information to

understand how it works for your industry, all you have to do is ask. I mean, we're here, we're really eager to do it, I will help any way I possibly can. I mean, this matters a lot to me.

The stakeholder process is supposed to be doing that. Somehow, if it's not reaching the right people or something, if anybody wants to come to those stakeholder meetings, all I need is a name and you're on the list, and you're probably on the list for the rest of your natural life. You will probably hear about every stakeholder meeting we have on any topic. But we're very careful about that.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: We have a Silica workgroup also that's been around forever. Marie and Larry co-chair the Silica workgroup.

MS. KENT: Okay.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: I'm sure they'd be more than happy to work with you.

On the respirator issue, Jane, I think respirator is a minor part of the cost. The major part of the cost is the physicals.

MS. WILLIAMS: That's what I was getting to,

Stew.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: The X-rays, the bloods, the time of the guy going to get the physical.

MS. WILLIAMS: Right.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Or the lady going to get the physical. If they find a problem in the sampling data, then you have to send your sampling to a certified lab to make sure we get the right reads, and that's not cheap. You have the problem of employees spiking the sample if they're not a happy camper.

Then the job is done by the time we get all the stuff back, and the employees, most of them now, are travelers because everybody is off the books and everybody is working, so you've got to go find them.

And their address is P.O. Box 6, Trailer City, in a lot of cases for the travelers that come to the job sites, because that's how they move around, is they bring a trailer and they live there, they work there, and they move on to the next job. It's very difficult for a single employer to go find the guy because you have no idea where he is.

MS. KENT: Right.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: So there's a lot of those things that add up the cost that you may not have considered, other than just purchasing a respirator or sending them to your local doctor for a 15 and 95 physical.

MS. KENT: Well, I'm not going to talk about the respirator standard because that was done under a different system. I mean, we proposed that, I guess, in '88 or something. But I'm real willing to work with you, and cost is absolutely fair game.

I mean, I will tell you what the assumptions are we're using, I'll show you, we say it's going to take two people this many hours to do X, and you tell me, no, that assumption isn't right, it would take six hours, or whatever. I mean, I would love to do that.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Steve?

MR. CLOUTIER: Part of the problem with the assumption basis is the agency assumes that every contractor has these bodies to do all this. Everybody that I know is doing one, two, three, and four jobs now, but we don't have these extra bodies. So that's a wrong assumption from the agency.

1	The second thing, is your stakeholder meetings
2	need to get down to Atlanta, they need to go to Florida,
3	they need to go to Texas. We always go to Chicago,
4	Boston, and San Francisco. Let's get down to where the
5	rest of the working folks are in the world, go to the
6	MS. KENT: Okay. What's the best city for
7	construction? Tell me, seriously.
8	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Atlanta, right now, is
9	booming.
10	MR. CLOUTIER: Atlanta is booming and has been
11	for 10 or 15 years now.
12	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Las Vegas is another one.
13	MR. CLOUTIER: Las Vegas is wide open.
14	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Phoenix is another one.
15	MS. KENT: Okay. Who's taking notes for me?
16	Phoenix, Las Vegas, Atlanta.
17	MR. CLOUTIER: Atlanta.
18	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Houston.
19	MS. KENT: Houston. Okay.
20	MR. CLOUTIER: Orlando. Orlando's wide open,
21	has been for a number of years.
22	MS. KENT: Now, you can't have five. You just

can't. You can't have five.

(Laughter)

MS. KENT: But I'm glad to know that. Let me tell you, that's the kind of information -- I didn't know that. So we've been scheduling these stakeholder meetings sort of, well, let's hit three places in the country. If that's not good for construction, we need to know that, and that's great.

MR. CLOUTIER: And can you send your economists out to a construction site other than what's here in the District? Can we get outside the Beltway to a real construction site?

MS. KENT: Yes, I can. I can send my contractors, too, but I don't do it very often. I need an invitation. He needs to know he's coming back whole.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Just ask, we'll be happy to --

(Laughter)

MS. KENT: But, seriously, the economists work for me as well. I'm very happy to have the assumptions, and so on, to work with you on those because it matters to me that they be right, and it certainly matters to OMB

that they be right.

Now, will it look exactly the way you want it?

No. But will it be much better? Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Felipe?

MR. DEVORA: I want to follow up on something that Larry was talking about a while ago. As a contractor viewpoint, you know, I look at these studies, and I look at the data, and I look at these regulations and what I call real life that is going to actually touch the worker that they will know about, and I've certainly put sanitation and hearing into those. Those are very real, tangible things that they can touch and feel and we can explain for.

The technical standards, regulations, or studies, like for hexavalent chromium and silica that is only in certain processes in construction, those are harder for a company-type situation like Steve was talking about, and myself, for me to get the resources to do these explanations and explain PELs to the people out in the field and implement these kinds of things.

But, by and large, we're not as large as Steve's company, but, by and large, it's companies like ourselves

that will take the time to even recognize that there's a difference in these kind of standards.

MS. KENT: Right.

2.0

MR. DEVORA: But the hole in the net gets bigger the smaller the contractor gets.

MS. KENT: I agree.

MR. DEVORA: Unfortunately, I think we miss so much of that data because I can tell you, there are painting contractors right now. There are good painting contractors that have been around for a long, long time, but they're not the biggest in town and they probably will never have a conception of what hexavalent chromium actually is unless there's more outreach and more education.

I've always been a proponent of education instead of regulation, so these issues, I kind of put them in two different categories, the technical data collection and the real-life, I-can-go-out-and-touch-the-worker type. I put sanitation and hearing in those two, and silica and hexavalent chromium in the other.

MS. KENT: Okay. I hear you.

MR. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, may I?

1 CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Owen, please.

MR. SMITH: Yes. I'm a painter, and certainly this silica thing would affect us. But I'm wondering, did you guys ever consider that, at least with abrasive blasting, that there are materials other than sand being used and you don't --

MS. KENT: Yes.

2.1

MR. SMITH: It didn't seem to make much with those respirators and the costs that they came up with with that. I'm with this guy with the sanitation thing, you know. This chromium, as a painter, I can't remember when I last saw some. But everybody has a sanitation problem every day.

MS. KENT: Okay. Again, they're not competing for the same agency --

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: But we want you to listen anyway.

(Laughter)

MS. KENT: I want to listen. Okay. I understand. I know it's important. I agree with you that it's important. I bet you that Charles has Berrien and me in there in no time at all. That's what I would predict.

We'll work together the way we always do to move it out. But I hear what you're saying about these others, where you don't see the direct effects quite as much. They're harder to see.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Jane?

MS. WILLIAMS: One of my concerns, too, with silica, is take a demolition process. The small employer, to reach, it's going to be extremely difficult to bring them into compliance with this.

If you go get a one- or two-person company to come in and do some of these demo processes and you tell them they have to have this, they get on the job site and they don't have a clue, there's a general contractor sitting there holding the bag, and what do you do? So, an awful lot of outreach is going to have to be involved in this type of process.

MR. SMITH: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Owen.

MR. SMITH: You know, a small guy would probably comply if you say you've got to have this kind of mask or this kind of respirator because you've got this exposure. What you're not going to get, is this monitoring.

It ain't gonna happen, because why should he, that's going to be on a job for a few days, call some engineer to come out or have somebody else monitor and send something someplace? He's just not going to do it. He's going to do his job and go on or he's not going to do the job, period.

I'm telling you, the costs that you guys crank into these things, like that respirator thing you talk about, and it's only for a year -- every year you've got to go through the same thing again. It's a killer.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: I think, Marthe, you see there's some passion on this from --

MS. KENT: I'm picking that up.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: -- the workgroup. We would certainly, I think, want to take you up on working with you and your team and providing you with some real-world input. The problem with having stakeholder meetings in Washington, is you get a certain viewpoint that may or may not be related to actual people working.

(Laughter)

MS. KENT: Okay. If you could only have one
-- I'll commit here to one stakeholder meeting in one of

	20,
1	those cities. I've already committed, and have limited
2	resources, to do more than another one. Where should it
3	be?
4	MR. CLOUTIER: Atlanta.
5	MS. KENT: Atlanta.
6	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: If you get one choice, I'd
7	vote for Atlanta.
8	MS. KENT: Okay. We'll have stakeholder
9	meetings on silica in Atlanta.
10	DR. SWEENEY: Mr. Chairman, I have one other
11	suggestion.
12	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Marie.
13	DR. SWEENEY: Marthe, we appreciate your
14	flexibility on this. If, in the future, you have an issue
15	and you have been with the hexavalent chromium and with
16	some of the other issues, and noise, if you're going to
17	have stakeholder meetings that affect construction, maybe
18	we could know about that ahead of time and then we could
19	help you decide where. If you need to have them all over
20	the country, maybe we can help you with that ahead of
21	time.
22	MS. KENT: Okay. That's great. That's a

1	commitment and I'm really grateful for the help because we
2	don't know. So we'll definitely do that. I'll give you
3	my schedule of stakeholder meetings and you can help me
4	pick the place.
5	DR. SWEENEY: Put it on our web site.
6	MS. KENT: Okay. Yes. But I'm real serious
7	about workgroups and having an economist there, and you
8	can give them a rough time, and all those things.
9	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Great. Any other comments
10	for Marthe or her group?
11	(No response)
12	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Thank you very much.
13	MS. KENT: You're very welcome. Good seeing
14	you.
15	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: We'll take a break and
16	return.
17	(Whereupon, at 2:00 p.m., the meeting was
18	recessed.)
19	
20	
21	
22	

1 AFTER RECESS

2 (2:15 p.m.)

ACCSH PLANNING SESSION FOR THE CHICAGO MEETING IN FEBRUARY 2000

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Okay. We're now at the part of the agenda where we're going to develop the ACCSH meeting agenda for February in Chicago.

Michael?

MR. BUCHET: Are you doing 170 tomorrow?

10 CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Yes.

MR. BUCHET: I talked to Tom Broderick and his office is going to fax us information on the schedule of their show and registration, so we should have that within the next 10, 15 minutes.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Okay. The information I have, and Michael, correct me if I've got the wrong information, Monday the 14th we're going to have workgroup all day. As I indicated earlier, I was looking at two-hour time slots for MSDs, Multi-Employer, Fall Protection, and Cranes.

But now we've got some additional information today, that PSM is one I don't think is worth having a

1 session on, but hearing or sanitation might be. I think we could get a lot of input that backs up our sentiments 2 3 on sanitation, but maybe we don't need it either. Go ahead, Bill. 4 MR. RHOTEN: I think we should just keep pushing 5 6 this, and pushing this, and pushing it until we get it 7 done. I mean, it's just a matter of decency. If people in this building -- if they shut all this plumbing down and put those outhouses out in the front here for a couple 9 of weeks, and they had to go down there and use them, 10 you'd find out that they'd shut this building down. 11 CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: It would get changed real 12 13 quick. 14 MR. RHOTEN: I mean, it's just a matter of 15 decency to keep pushing this until we get it done. CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Jane? 16 17 MS. WILLIAMS: Stew, I totally agree. I will be there and I would love to do this. I'll talk to Mr. 18 Cooper. 19 20 CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Michael? I'm just curious, after what we 21 MR. BUCHET: 22 heard this afternoon, if we can get a commitment that

sanitation will be moved along by the Directorate, and whether we need to do anything in Chicago or not. If not, then we certainly have to push as hard as we can.

MR. RHOTEN: Well, even if he's going to push it, let's do this, is my point. I mean, I don't think we should be meek about this at all. I think we gave them the message that it's a top priority for everybody here. I think we should continue on. We shouldn't be embarrassed to take a position on something this serious. I mean, not that we're embarrassed, but we can go ahead and push it.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Larry?

MR. EDGINTON: With respect to the Cranes workgroup, we had decided at our meeting yesterday that many of the participants said that the Chicago date was not a particularly good date for them. We have selected a couple of alternate dates for members to choose from. A notice will be going out in the next, probably, week. Each of those dates is actually before the Chicago date that we're talking about.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: So you're offering to give up your time slot to some --

1 MR. EDGINTON: Yes. We anticipate having a 2 meeting here in Washington, perhaps even an all-day 3 meeting, was the sense of the workgroup yesterday, and we'll be surveying members in the next couple of weeks. 4 MR. BUCHET: Mr. Chairman, I will -- to Brother 5 6 Edginton. One of the things that Tom Broderick and I had 7 talked about is whether or not you guys were going to discuss cranes out there, and I didn't have a chance to 9 chat with you and tell you that he thought there might be some interest in having some of those contractors come in 10 and talk to the workgroup, maybe to find out what the 11 12 workgroup is doing. 13 MR. EDGINTON: That would be fine. Whether it 14 takes two hours, I don't know, but we certainly could 15 accommodate that. I'm just saying, as we said this 16 morning, this group is sort of anxious to get moving and

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Marie, what have you and Michael decided? Are we going to do MSDs as a panel or are we going to do it as a workgroup?

they've said we want to meet sooner and we want to meet

longer, so we're going to try to accommodate that.

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MR. BUCHET: We have the option of doing both.

We have a commitment from the Construction Safety Council for at least two time slots during their program, one of which was going to be -- one of the presentations was going to be what ACCSH is and what it was doing, and another one that we offered them, and they have accepted though I'm sure we can change it, was going to be MSD.

The other part of that, is we want to do an MSD workgroup because we want to keep the process alive and keep the ACCSH process alive, and doing something inside the conference is not open to the public.

We have tentatively gotten agreement from Dr.

Steve Brennan to come out and do a presentation on his

Stretch and Flex programs, and we're looking for somebody else to do a short presentation, either giving some evaluation of Stretch and Flex programs or bringing more to bear on that sort of issue.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Okay. So MSDs. Are we all in agreement that we're going to do a workgroup and a panel? Okay.

Multi-Employer. Felipe, what do you want to do?

MR. DEVORA: I was thinking, maybe with the

Directorate's help, we could get -- I don't know who's

going to be there, maybe Noah, to basically just do an explanation and give a history of where we're at and how we got there, and then we could discuss the process of why we're there and why we think it's a good thing, and just go from there.

At that point, I don't think any of the discussion is going to change anything in the firm or in the way that it's going to be. So it's really an informational-type setting, I think, more than anything. Question and answer, I guess.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: We would like, I think, the agency, and I think some of us would like some feedback, on how the people perceive they're going to implement this thing. How are they going to do that and get a feel for that?

MR. DEVORA: Yes. I don't want to just show up and say, here it is, folks, ask me some questions.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Yes.

MR. DEVORA: Certainly I don't want to do it alone.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: All right. So we're all in agreement that Multi-Employer should be one of the

	215
1	workgroup sessions.
2	Fall Protection. Bob?
3	MR. MASTERSON: Yes. I had thought that it
4	would be a good idea to bring some of the people out of
5	the field, and that might be a good location to get some
6	of the multi-union carpenters involved to comment on some
7	of the questions you're dealing with.
8	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Okay. Everyone agree that
9	Fall Protection should be a workgroup?
10	MR. DEVORA: And we'll define fall protection as
11	those 10 specific issues.
12	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Yes. Right. No. The
13	ones that Bob had on the question things from the group.
14	MR. SMITH: Yes, that's a good place for it
15	because those are the guys that were working with local
16	OSHA, weren't they, that came up with some alternative
17	methods for the groups, and so forth, in Chicago.
18	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Is it Chicago that has the
19	partnership program?
20	MR. SMITH: Yes. Those are the guys.
21	MR. BUCHET: Yes. The Roofing Partnership is
22	Chicago.

1	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Could we contact them in
2	advance and maybe get somebody to come from that and talk
3	a little bit about the partnership? Oh. Are you going to
4	come to Chicago?
5	VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Actually I'm someone
6	else from the program will be there.
7	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Oh, good. All right.
8	Yes, you would be happy to participate, right?
9	VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Do you want the
10	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Yes. Monday the 14th of
11	February at the Holiday Inn, Rosemont.
12	Michael?
13	MR. BUCHET: I'm sorry.
14	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: You had your hand up.
15	MR. BUCHET: Yes. One of the things is, have we
16	decided how to coordinate getting people to attend the
17	ACCSH workgroups and the conference? We have a number of
18	association representatives here who have expressed
19	interest in the Construction Safety Council conference and
20	the ACCSH meetings. Has the agency gone out anywhere and
21	said, here, this is where we're going to be and we're just
22	waiting for the normal announcement process?

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1	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Jim, do you want to take
2	that one?
3	MR. BOOM: We are coordinating our efforts with
4	the folks up in Chicago, Mr. Broderick, in particular. We
5	have decided to have the full meeting on the 17th and
6	possibly half a day on the 18th in the Holiday Inn.
7	The workgroups will be on the 14th also in the
8	Holiday Inn, and the Rosemont Convention Center is
9	directly across the street from the Chicago O'Hare Holiday
10	Inn. Preliminary organizational efforts on our part, we
11	felt that four workgroups on Monday may be appropriate.
12	We were talking about MSD, Fall Protection, Multi-Employer
13	
14	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: And sanitation.
15	MR. BOOM: and Sanitation
16	(Laughter)
17	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: So we've got MSDs, Multi-
18	Employer, Fall Protection, and Sanitation, are the four so
19	far that we have agreed to. If we get any more than that,
20	we're going to have to vote and see which ones we take.
21	Steve, did you want to have anything to say on
22	Safety and Health Program standards? Do you want a

1 workgroup?

MR. CLOUTIER: I think we're waiting on Mr.

Zettler to provide us with a copy of the draft document that he's promised the first part of January -- to workgroup members. Is the agency prepared to pay for travel from Sunday through Friday?

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: We haven't got that far yet.

MR. CLOUTIER: But you're talking about MSDs, Falls, Sanitation, and what was the other one?

11 CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: MSDs, Multi-Employer, Fall
12 Protection, and Sanitation.

MR. RHOTEN: The Safety and Health Programs, it seems like the only issue left on there was the training if I recall. Is that correct?

MR. CLOUTIER: Well, it's one issue. But the other issue, is they have this draft document, you've got (inaudible), they've got an attorney, and we're ready to give it to us the first part of January, and we're waiting on that document to finish (inaudible) this point.

MR. RHOTEN: And then we set up another committee just on training, I think.

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1	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Yes.
2	MR. RHOTEN: It would seem like the
3	recommendation on that training would fall back under this
4	Safety and Health Program, or should be part of it.
5	MR. CLOUTIER: And we may want to talk about
6	combining those two workgroups.
7	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Yes.
8	MR. RHOTEN: Yes. It seems like that's where it
9	would belong, wouldn't it?
10	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: It makes sense to me. Why
11	don't we bring that up tomorrow when we do the workgroups?
12	MR. CLOUTIER: Unfortunately, I have to be
13	missing the meeting tomorrow.
14	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: That's right, you do.
15	MR. CLOUTIER: The Chairman, I'm sure, will
16	bring it up.
17	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: I'll bring it up and I'll
18	remember your support of that. I don't think we're going
19	to have a problem. Okay.
20	Any other discussion on the Monday, four
21	workgroups?
22	(No response)

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: All right. I'd ask the co-chairs of those four workgroups to prepare an agenda in advance so we can get it to both Jim and Broderick, through Michael, I guess, or through Jim, either one. It doesn't matter to me.

Either one of you can answer this. How is the publicity for the ACCSH meeting coming in combination with the publicity for the conference?

MR. BOOM: What we'd like to do, is certainly publish notice on the ACCSH web page. It may be on the news bulletin, through our Office of Public Affairs, and get an early <u>Federal Register</u> notice out.

In order for us to do that, we'd like to get some idea of an agenda and what we're going to cover during the 17th before we can make that happen. And I understand the construction safety folks in Chicago are doing some billing, not necessarily for the meeting, but our participation in a couple of the breakout sessions.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: All right. We have two time slots during the program. Let's take a minute then One is going to be on MSDs, right?

MR. BUCHET: Well, we can certainly discuss

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1	that. I mean, if that's the
2	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: We haven't filled those
3	two yet.
4	MR. BUCHET: The only one that we committed to
5	solidly was sort of an overview of what ACCSH is and does.
6	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Is that like the one we
7	did in Hawaii?
8	MR. BUCHET: Yes, except that we'd like to add
9	sanitation to it.
10	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Certainly would. All
11	right. So that's going to be a panel of us, some of us.
12	MR. BUCHET: Some of us.
13	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Okay. Four or five, three
14	or four?
15	MR. BUCHET: Well, I'm sure if what we're doing
16	is gathering information and giving information, we could
17	do 10 minutes on a number of topics and sort of make
18	everybody bleary-eyed, but they'd know.
19	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Well, in Hawaii we did a
20	10-minute overview on each of the workers.
21	MR. BUCHET: Yes. We could do that again.
22	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: So we could ask one of the

1 co-chairs of each of the workgroups, and in some we have 2 combination co-chairs so we'd only have about five people, 3 and let each of them speak on their workgroup. Does that make sense to everybody? 4 5 MR. DEVORA: And this is in addition to the 6 four. 7 CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Yes. This will be somewhere in the conference. 8 Okay. So we have one other one to fill. 9 Suggestions on how to fill that one? 10 I quess sanitation could be certainly a topic that we could fill a 11 time slot with. Multi-Employer, we could certainly fill a 12 13 time slot with. 14 MR. BUCHET: We could do half and half. 15 MSDs, we could fill the CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: time slot with. 16 17 MR. BUCHET: Well, we can fill a time slot. 18 don't know that we need to fill a time slot so much as we 19 need to get out there and tell people what we're doing and 20 ask them for comments, and again maybe we should do two or 21 three of them relatively condensed versions.

They kind of have an open

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER:

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1	forum workgroup.
2	MR. BUCHET: Breakout session.
3	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: How long are the breakout
4	sessions?
5	MR. BUCHET: I'll have to call and find out. I
6	think, all told, we have 2 and a half hours between the
7	two sessions.
8	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Well, the overview
9	certainly could fill an hour and a half, anyway. So if
10	you use two subjects, like Multi-Employer, MSDs, or
11	Sanitation, or any combination of two of those three
12	MR. BUCHET: I can go call. Tom's in the
13	office. I can call him and ask him exactly how much time
14	he can give us.
15	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Why don't you do that, and
16	see if the fax showed up.
17	This is to come in on Sunday, be prepared for an
18	all-day session on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, attend the
19	conference, present the sessions that ACCSH is going to be
20	doing in the conference, Thursday, and half-day Friday,
21	the ACCSH meeting, go home Friday afternoon.

We had talked briefly about the DesPlaines,

going over to Manny's shop and taking the tour. Could 1 that be the half-day Friday session? 2 3 MR. BOOM: Well, it was suggested that perhaps you might want to consider doing that maybe on Wednesday before the meeting, in the afternoon or something like 5 that. 6 It depends on how in-depth a show you guys want from Manny's shop. Then possibly keep the meeting to one 8 9 day on Thursday and just leave Friday morning or travel that evening. But that depends on how our agenda builds 10

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There is also a suggestion that we might want to consider having public input during half a day, you know getting real workers and real, live contractors from the different parts of the country to discuss their views and ask questions of ACCSH. That was one suggestion.

MR. CLOUTIER: Mr. Chairman, that's not a bad idea.

CHATRMAN BURKHAMMER: What if we took a Wednesday and spent a half a day, or a four-hour session, on public input and an afternoon session at Manny's shop?

MR. CLOUTIER: Because isn't your public input time going to take away from the conference?

MR. BOOM: Right. The whole reasoning behind this is, if you hold it on Thursday -- I think Thursday is kind of a -- not really an off day, but kind of the slow day for the conference.

So, therefore, we had our meeting on conjunction with their meeting or at the same time slot, and we wouldn't be taking away from their show, so to speak.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Danny?

MR. EVANS: A suggestion. May we start the

ACCSH committee meeting at noon on Wednesday and close it

at noon on Thursday, with the exception of four hours

Thursday afternoon for comment period, since it will be a

slow day for the conference?

MR. BOOM: Well, if we held it on Wednesday, we would definitely be interfering with the conference.

MR. CLOUTIER: Mr. Chairman, what happens if you did it Thursday morning and held, not a typical ACCSH meeting, but listening to public, to other contractors, and associations, and unions coming back to ACCSH with their comments, and then Thursday afternoon going forward to DesPlaines, to the Training Institute. Then you can still bail out Thursday night or Friday morning.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Yes. But then you get no
ACCSH business done because there's no time slot for that.

If you have public input for four hours Thursday morning,
and then four hours over to Manny's shop, when is the
ACCSH meeting?

MR. CLOUTIER: Well, you're going to get ACCSH business done on Monday with the workgroups. Is there anything that truly needs to come to ACCSH on Thursday in a formal meeting at that time? What's going to change in the next 90 days?

(Pause)

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Sarah made a good point.

If we make the public comment period a two- or three-hour part of the ACCSH meeting, we'll get taped minutes, a transcript. Jane?

MS. WILLIAMS: I like that. Typically, many of the public comments come as a result of hearing our discussions, so if we briefly had our business, that might stimulate some of those discussions, especially with an agenda of the type of items that we would be covering. That might really help stimulate that discussion.

MR. MASTERSON: I was going to say, one of the

other things that I encourage each of the chairs is to look at whether or not they can invite as many of the labor force as they can while we're out there to get them into the workgroup meetings and comment there, so you can get two areas where you can actually start soliciting comment from the people in the field that actually have to make these things happen.

The other thing, is I've got to ask the question, is three or four hours really sufficient time for a group this size to tour Manny's shop?

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Yes. Let me throw this out for discussion. On Thursday morning, we start at 8:00 a.m., since we're all there and we're all in construction and we all start early anyway.

We go from 8:00 to 10:00 and we have the ACCSH agenda, like we normally have here with workgroup reports, and we open it for public comment, have a break, then we open it for public comment from 10:15 until lunch.

Then we go to lunch. We go over to Manny's in the afternoon, then Friday morning we conclude the ACCSH business for two hours or so until 10:00, then hit the plane. You don't like that?

1	MR. CLOUTIER: No. I like the first part of it,
2	I don't like the last part. I can't sit here and commit
3	from Sunday through Friday, Mr. Chairman. I think if you
4	go around the committee, there's going to be a number of
5	us who can't.
6	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: That's the problem?
7	MR. RHOTEN: That's the
8	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: So if we finish on
9	Thursday and everybody leaves Thursday night or
10	MR. RHOTEN: Leave Friday morning, or leave
11	whenever you want to. It's just the space between the
12	workgroups and the actual ACCSH meeting. If they were,
13	boom, boom, you could get your business done and go.
14	MR. BOOM: It's easy to fly in and out of
15	Washington to Chicago, because the shuttle leaves every
16	hour. For some of you flying out to the west coast, or
17	something like that Chicago O'Hare
18	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: All right. Is it most of
19	the committee's flavor that we finish by the end of
20	Thursday night, or Thursday at 4:00, 5:00, whatever, and
21	that will be the end of it? Okay.
22	MR. DEVORA: Maybe make the trip to DesPlaines

1 optional.

2 CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Don't push it.

MR. RHOTEN: They could get a video, maybe, to show us.

(Laughter)

6 MR. BOOM: That was a recommendation in New 7 York.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: All right. So we'll finish up no later than 4:00 or 5:00 on Thursday, and it s up to you all. You can either go home that night, or stay. Like Bill said, whatever you feel like. Okay. So Monday we've got the four workgroups, Tuesday, Wednesday attend the conference, make the presentations to the two sessions, hopefully.

Thursday morning, we'll have the ACCSH meeting from 8:00 to 10:00, public comment from 10:00 to 12:00, lunch, and then Jim, I guess, we'll have a single point of transportation to get over to Manny's. A mini-bus or something to tote the group, a van, or --

MR. BOOM: I think the Institute has a bus. They've got a couple.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: They've got a couple?

1 Okay.

MR. BOOM: Yes. We can work that out.

3 (Pause)

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Okay. Sarah brought up an interesting point. If the visit to Manny's shop is part of the ACCSH agenda, the public is invited to attend. So, we need to address that issue in the notice. I think we can address it to the fact that, if they want to attend, they need to let us know in advance so we don't have 250, 300 people going.

MR. CLOUTIER: Mr. Chairman, a couple of years ago when we were in Spokane we did not take the public over to the miner's building there where Emsall was. We just did it as an afternoon event.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Yes, but it was not a formal part of the ACCSH meeting, it was a voluntary part of the members to go to that. It wasn't a formal request that they had to go.

MR. CLOUTIER: Let's make it a voluntary part this time.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: That takes care of Felipe getting out of going.

(Laughter)

MR. BUCHET: Collect \$50 a head and give it back to them once they go through the tour.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Jane?

MS. WILLIAMS: Mr. Chairman, I'm kind of responsible for something here. I was the one who talked to Jim about this tour, but my intent wasn't so much a tour to see the facility, I thought it would be a great time to talk to those folks about multi-employer interpretations of the new document so they could deliver the message we wanted them to have when they deliver it to their compliance.

So I was kind of looking for a "hear it from us" type of a scenario rather than go ooh and aah in the building. So that's kind of where I was coming from.

MR. DEVORA: If we're afforded that opportunity, I'll stay that Saturday.

MS. WILLIAMS: That was the intent. Now, if we want to invite them in to the workgroup to deliver that message, we may not be able to tour, but that was my thought when I suggested it. I feel I ought to bail Jim out on that.

1	MR. BOOM: We had an open discussion informally,
2	and somebody suggested it to her, for the new ACCSH
3	members that may have never gone to see our training
4	facility, and at the same time have a discussion, perhaps,
5	with Manny to see where they are on certain construction
6	issues, training programs, and things of this nature.
7	MS. WILLIAMS: That was my intent.
8	MR. BOOM: We're flexible. I mean, we can do
9	anything that you want to do. If you want to sit down and
10	talk with the folks out there, we can try to arrange that.
11	If you want a tour, we can do that, too.
12	MR. RHOTEN: How many people have seen the
13	facility here? How many people have already seen it, or
14	have been there?
15	(A showing of hands)
16	MS. WILLIAMS: I was looking at it purely to
17	talk multi-employer, sanitation and
18	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: All right. Why don't we
19	do this.
20	MR. RHOTEN: I was thinking, make them fight the
21	traffic and get to us.
22	MS. WILLIAMS: Come to us.

1	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Let's make the tour a part
2	of the Multi-Employer workgroup, and the purpose of the
3	tour will be for the Multi-Employer workgroup to share
4	with Manny and his team thoughts about the workgroup, and
5	any ACCSH member who wishes to attend that workgroup
6	session may go.
7	MR. RHOTEN: No wonder you're the chairman.
8	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: I may not be the sharpest
9	pencil in the box, but I listen well.
10	(Laughter)
11	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Okay. Michael?
12	MR. BUCHET: Report from Rosemont. They, being
13	the Construction Safety Council, are in the process of
14	finishing their last promotional document. What they
15	would like from us is the title of the session that we're
16	going to do and a small blurb about each one.
17	The first session, 2:00 to 3:15, is the "this is
18	what ACCSH is and does," and 3:45 to 5:00 is the panel
19	session that I guess you decided what was going to be in
20	while I was out of the room.
21	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: What day?
22	MR. BUCHET: That's a good question. I didn't

1	ask him that. Wednesday. They have also written in a
2	brief blurb on the full ACCSH meeting on the 17th, and if
3	we can provide a description of what we're going in the
4	workgroups on Monday the 14th, they will make one for that
5	in the same document. They need that, like, this
6	afternoon. In the meantime, they're doing up a one- or
7	two-page piece and sending that to us that we can hand out
8	here.
9	So do we know what two items we're going to talk
10	about on the second part of Wednesday afternoon?
11	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Well, the 2:00 to 3:15 is
12	the overview, right?
13	MR. BUCHET: Right. That's the ACCSH overview
14	and rundown on the committees. That's the generic blurb
15	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: And that's going to be,
16	we're going to do the overview of the workgroups, we're
17	going to have one workgroup chair of each workgroup there
18	to make that presentation.
19	MR. BUCHET: Well, I would hope the chairman
20	would do the overview.
21	MR. CLOUTIER: Not the sharpest pencil in the
22	box

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1	(Laughter)
2	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: I have no problem with
3	that. Let's talk about 3:45 to 5:00.
4	MR. BUCHET: The intervening half hour is to go
5	visit the exhibits.
6	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Okay.
7	MR. BUCHET: That's where the soda, the coffee,
8	and the exhibits will all be.
9	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: 3:45 to 5:00, you're not
10	going to get from my experience as vice president at
11	conferences for ASSC, the last session of each day is very
12	sparsely attended. So, knowing that
13	MR. BUCHET: He pulls a good crowd all day.
14	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: I know he pulls a good
15	crowd, but the year even I went to the Chicago conference
16	and was one of the speakers, the last you know, you get
17	maybe 50 percent of the morning attendance in the
18	afternoon. So if we put sanitation as one of them just
19	the reverse. If we put that as one as a hot topic, then
20	maybe we'll draw more people.
21	MS. WILLIAMS: Okay.
22	MR. BUCHET: MSD and Multi-Employer are probably

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1	going to pull more contractors and sanitation.
2	MS. WILLIAMS: That's true. They're not
3	passionate on it.
4	MR. BUCHET: If we call it ergonomics. To
5	Regulate or Not, Ergonomics.
6	(Laughter)
7	MR. BUCHET: What do you think?
8	(Laughter)
9	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: All right. Show me a show
10	of hands. How many think MSD should be one of the two in
11	the afternoon?
12	(A showing of hands)
13	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Seven. Okay, that's one.
14	How many think Multi-Employer should be the
15	other?
16	(A showing of hands)
17	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Seven. Okay. MSDs and
18	Multi-Employer.
19	Felipe, could you give Michael a quick little
20	blurb, a paragraph, and Michael and Marie can write the
21	one for MSDs quickly. Michael, you can fax those back to
22	Broderick today.

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1	Do we need to draft the overview or can you
2	construct that one just like we did in Hawaii?
3	MR. BUCHET: Yes, I can do that. Okay.
4	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Now, on the four
5	workgroups for Monday, if each chairman could quickly
6	scribble down something for Michael, he can send that with
7	them. So MSDs. You can use pretty much the same one, and
8	we can slant it a little differently. Multi-Employer, you
9	could use the same one. We have a little different
10	directed for input. You've got something already, a
11	paragraph. Just give it to them.
12	Sanitation. Jane, do you have something you
13	could put together quickly for Michael?
14	MS. WILLIAMS: Yes.
15	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Okay. Yes?
16	MS. WILLIAMS: I have to ask. Are we talking
17	two-hour sessions?
18	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: It's 2:00 to 3:15.
19	MS. WILLIAMS: 2:00 to 3:15.
20	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Oh, you mean the
21	workgroups? Oh. Two-hour sessions.
22	MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. And then the one on the

afternoon was 3:15 to --

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: 3:45 to 5:00.

MS. WILLIAMS: Anybody want to split their time with sanitation? I'm just asking.

MR. RHOTEN: Sanitation will take a long time, won't it?

MS. WILLIAMS: I can talk fast.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Jane, you're going to have a chance to talk about sanitation in the 2:00 to 3:15 time slot when your workgroup report is, and I'm sure Mr.

Cooper would be more than happy to allow you to give that report as the chairperson.

MS. WILLIAMS: Okay.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: So why don't we just stay with you doing that part. What I'd like from each of the chairmen here is about an 8- to 10-minute sound bite, no more than that. Because we're going to have some feedback, and we can't run over the 3:15 because the people are going to be going to the exhibits.

I would structure your remarks to maybe five or six minutes and allow three or four for general comments.

I'll chair it and I'll move it along quickly, and I'll

1 watch the time and cut the comments if we're into the next 2 person's time. Okay. 3 For our agenda on Wednesday, we'll start at We'll have opening remarks, introductions, approval 4 of the minutes from -- Thursday. I'm sorry. 5 Thursday. 6 Workgroup reports. That will run us until probably 9:30 to 9:45. We'll take a 15-minute break, then 7 we'll come back and we'll devote the entire time up until 9 12:00 to public comments. Anybody disagree with that concept? 10 11 (No response) CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Okay. Any other comments 12 13 or questions about Chicago? I quess one is cost. 14 Berrien, I guess you and Bruce have to decide, if we're 15 going to be flying 13 people in there Sunday, you'll have lodging Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and some 16 17 Thursday. I think we need to let Berrien know how many 18 are staying Thursday night, so raise your hand if you're 19 staying Thursday night. 20 (A showing of hands)

Holiday Inn at Chicago O'Hare right now.

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MR. BOOM: We have a block of rooms at the

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1	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: From what dates?
2	MR. BOOM: It would be the 13th through the
3	18th, is the block of rooms.
4	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: So Sunday through
5	Thursday.
6	MR. BOOM: Yes.
7	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Okay.
8	MR. BOOM: Actually, it's yes, Sunday through
9	Thursday. Yes.
10	MS. WILLIAMS: Staying Thursday night and
11	leaving
12	MR. BOOM: Yes, leaving Friday.
13	MS. WILLIAMS: Holiday Inn O'Hare?
14	MR. BOOM: Pardon me?
15	MS. WILLIAMS: Holiday Inn O'Hare?
16	MR. BOOM: Yes. In Rosemont, Illinois. It's
17	right across the street from the convention center.
18	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: All right. So you need
19	from us when we're going to arrive so you'll know how many
20	rooms for Sunday night. It's not going to do us much good
21	to get there Monday unless you get there in time to make
22	the 8:00 start.

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1	Then how many are leaving Thursday and how many
2	are leaving Friday, if you can get that to Jim within the
3	next week.
4	MR. SMITH: You said the first meeting on Monday
5	will be at 8:00.
6	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Yes. So we'll start out
7	and we'll have Fall Protection from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 on
8	Monday, Multi-Employer, 10:00 to 12:00, Sanitation, 1:00
9	to 3:00, and MSDs, 3:00 to 5:00. So Bob will be first,
10	Felipe second, Jane third, and Michael and Marie, fourth
11	MR. RHOTEN: Stew, I missed what the golf date
12	is.
13	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: What?
14	MR. RHOTEN: Which is the golf day?
15	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Saturday.
16	MR. RHOTEN: Saturday.
17	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Yes. It's snow golf.
18	Snowshoes and mukluks.
19	Did you get that, Jim?
20	MR. BOOM: No. I missed the first part of it.
21	Fall Protection is first.
22	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Fall Protection is 8:00

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1	a.m. to 10:00 a.m. Monday. That's the workgroup.
2	MR. BOOM: Okay.
3	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: 10:00 to 12:00 is Multi-
4	Employer.
5	MR. BOOM: Okay.
6	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: 1:00 to 3:00 is
7	Sanitation. There's a purpose for putting that right
8	after lunch. And 3:00 to 5:00 is MSDs.
9	MR. BUCHET: If we're going to publish this, why
10	don't we put 15 minutes in between each session?
11	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Okay. Then the training
12	center workgroup is on Wednesday from 1:00 to 4:00 or
13	4:30, whenever. We need to know how many are going to
14	make the trip so Jim can tell them how many buses are
15	going to need to come and bus us over.
16	MS. SHORTALL: Jim, I think since it is a
17	workgroup, the fact that we would announce when and where
18	it's being held might indicate you only need to provide
19	transportation for our members, and then those members of
20	the public who would be interested in attending would be
21	responsible for their own transportation.
22	(Pause)

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: So when you get back to

Jim with the dates and times of your arrival and

departure, also indicate whether you're going to

DesPlaines or not, or to the Training Institute or you're

not.

MR. BOOM: Let me just clarify, we have a block of rooms reserved, but you're going to call in your own reservations. I will get you the phone number and the contact person through the folks at Chicago of who to contact.

Our Office of Public Affairs people have been handling this and they have the proper meeting rooms and all reserved as well. So I guess we're pretty well good to go on that, but you will still need to make your own personal reservations.

CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: We have a list of people that have indicated they will be going to Chicago, and Berrien has graciously indicated, if all those people want to check in on Sunday and leave on Thursday, he'll assign the rooms, he'll give you your room key when we get there, and all that good stuff.

VOICE: Carry the luggage?

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1	MR. ZETTLER: Now, that assumes, of course, that
2	you will check in before the credit card time is
3	necessary, because we can't use the government credit card
4	to do that, I don't believe. I think that would be beyond
5	what we can do. But if everybody checks in by 6:00, them
6	we can do that.
7	VOICE: So we don't have to call?
8	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: You have to tell Jim
9	you're going, what day you're arriving, and if you want
10	him to make the reservation with the hotel with the block
11	or you want to make your own.
12	MR. RHOTEN: If you make it with block, then you
13	just pay that, or do you still need our credit card
14	number?
15	MR. ZETTLER: No, I think we can do that on a
16	requisition.
17	MR. RHOTEN: Just automatically.
18	MR. ZETTLER: Yes. Yes.
19	MR. RHOTEN: That would be nice.
20	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: See, they're making it
21	easier for us all the time.
22	(Pause)

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1	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Just give it to Jim before
2	we leave today and he'll make a note. Okay.
3	Everybody in agreement with what we've done?
4	Anybody who doesn't understand what we've done?
5	(No response)
6	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Anybody who will not be
7	prepared when it's their turn?
8	(Laughter)
9	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Okay. Then we're
10	adjourned for today and we'll meet back here tomorrow at
11	8:30.
12	Oh. Wait a minute. We had one person sign up
13	for public comment for tomorrow. Is there anybody that
14	would like to comment today?
15	(No response)
16	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Is there anybody who would
17	like to comment tomorrow, other than those who have signed
18	up?
19	(No response)
20	CHAIRMAN BURKHAMMER: Meeting adjourned until
21	8:30 tomorrow.
22	(Whereupon, at 3:05 p.m., the meeting was

recessed, to reconvene at 8:30 a.m. on Friday, December 10, 1999.) б CERTIFICATE This is to certify that the foregoing proceedings of a meeting of the Advisory Committee on Constructive Safety and Health (ACCSH), Occupational Safety and Health Administration, held on December 9, 1999, were transcribed as herein appears, and this is the original of transcript thereof. SONIA GONZALES Court Reporter

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