Respiratory Assessment of Refractory Ceramic Fibers in a Heating Technician Population: Using a New Tool to Identify Commonly Occurring Chemical Mixtures

Refractory ceramic fibers (RCF) have been extensively used for insulation in condensing boilers. The aim of this study was to evaluate the respiratory exposure to these fibers among maintenance heating technicians. We first created a working group (Carsat Brittany and Finistère Occupational Health Services) and carried out a sampling strategy. Atmospheric measurements were done during work tasks, and filters were analyzed by phase contrast microscopy (PCM) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) in French approved laboratories. Four companies were included for a total of 15 days of work. During those 15 work days, 12 SEM and 21 PCM samples were taken and analyzed. The phase contrast microscopy and SEM average results were 0.04 and 0.004 fibers/cm³, respectively. In conclusion, the study confirms heating technician RCF respiratory exposure during maintenance work for both condensation gas boilers and atmospheric boilers. Collective and individual prevention measures should be implemented along with appropriate medical follow-up.

Read more: Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene Accepted author version posted online: 17 Jan 2018 (Available with AIHA membership)
Cleanup in the Gulf: Oil Spill Dispersants and Health Symptoms in Deepwater Horizon Responders

Cleanup crews applied approximately 1.8 million gallons of chemical oil dispersant to the Gulf of Mexico following the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill.1 A study in Environmental Health Perspectives explores the relationship between potential exposure to the dispersants used and health complaints in a large cohort of workers who participated in the Deepwater Horizon response and cleanup.2 The results show an association between exposure to two chemical dispersants and self-reported health outcomes.

Read more:
https://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/ehp2592/

Women Who Clean at Home or Work Face Increased Lung Function Decline

Women who work as cleaners or regularly use cleaning sprays or other cleaning products at home appear to experience a greater decline in lung function over time than women who do not clean, according to new research published online in the American Thoracic Society's American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine.

Read more:
https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2018/02/180216084912.htm
Evaluation of Occupational Glyphosate Exposures among Employees Applying Herbicides at a National Park

The Health Hazard Evaluation Program received a request from a safety manager at a national park. The manager was concerned about employee exposures to the herbicide glyphosate when they mixed and applied it to control unwanted plants in the park.

We evaluated employee exposures when they mixed and applied herbicides in a national park. We saw evidence of herbicide contamination on employees’ boots, clothing, and in work areas. Environmental conditions approached limits for heat stress. Some employees reported symptoms that are consistent with early heat illness. Some employees reported musculoskeletal symptoms. We recommended improvements in training and developing written site-specific policies and procedures for herbicide handling.

Read more:

Evaluation of Lead Exposure at an Indoor Law Enforcement Firing Range

The Health Hazard Evaluation Program received a request from the employer at a federal law enforcement indoor firing range. The employer was concerned about lead exposure among firearms instructors. We evaluated the firing range in December 2016 during a weapons qualification course.

We evaluated lead exposures in an indoor law enforcement firing range. We found
lead in the air, but below occupational exposure limits. We also found lead on all surfaces tested including instructors’ skin and footwear. All instructors had detectable blood lead levels. We recommended testing and balancing the ventilation system, improving hand hygiene, and starting a lead exposure monitoring program.

Read more: https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/hhe/reports/pdfs/2016-0232-3285.pdf

Black Lung Study Finds Biggest Cluster Ever Of Fatal Coal Miners' Disease

Epidemiologists at the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health say they’ve identified the largest cluster of advanced black lung disease ever reported, a cluster that was first uncovered by NPR 14 months ago.

In a research letter published Tuesday in the Journal of the American Medical Association, NIOSH confirms 416 cases of progressive massive fibrosis or complicated black lung in three clinics in central Appalachia from 2013 to 2017.


High Exposure to Radiofrequency Radiation Linked to Tumor Activity in Male Rats

High exposure to radiofrequency radiation (RFR) in rodents resulted in tumors in tissues surrounding nerves in the hearts of male rats, but not female rats or any mice, according to draft studies from the National Toxicology Program (NTP). The exposure levels used in the studies were equal to and higher than the highest level permitted for local tissue exposure in cell phone
emissions today. Cell phones typically emit lower levels of RFR than the maximum level allowed. NTP’s draft conclusions were released today as two technical reports, one for rat studies and one for mouse studies. NTP will hold an external expert review of its complete findings from these rodent studies March 26-28.


Ventilation

Influence of High Heat Load on Flow and Containment of an Inclined Air-Curtain (IAC) Fume Hood

The inclined air-curtain (IAC) fume hood has been reported to have “almost null leakage”\(^1\) Huang, R.F., J.-K. Chen, K.-C. Tang: Development and characterization of an inclined air-curtain (IAC) fume hood. *Ann. Occupational Hygiene* 59(5): 655–667 (2015).[Crossref], [PubMed], [Web of Science ®],[Google Scholar]\(^1\) at low suction flow rates when operated at regular temperatures. However, previous research has not investigated the performance or optimized operating parameters when a high heat load is used in the IAC fume hood. For the present work, the effects of a high heat load on the flow field and contaminant leakage characteristics of the IAC fume hood were examined. The heat load was supplied to an IAC hood according to the standard method of EN14175-7:2012. The laser-assisted smoke flow visualization technique was employed to identify the characteristic flow patterns. The standard tracer-gas concentration test method (EN14175-3:2003) was used to examine the leakage levels of the IAC fume hood under static conditions, sash movement, and simulated walk-by conditions. When the IAC fume hood was operated at a high heat load, the static test results showed negligibly small leakage levels at a face velocity greater than or equal to only 0.19 m/s (37.4 ft/min). The sash movement and simulated walk-by test results showed that to obtain negligibly small leakage levels at high heat load operation, the IAC fume hood required a face velocity greater than or equal to 0.32 m/s (63 ft/min). In addition, the IAC fume hood exhibited a superior hood containment performance with low energy consumption when...
compared with conventional fume hoods operated at a high heat load.

Read more: Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene, Accepted author version posted online: 17 Jan 2018 (Available with AIHA membership)

PPE

The Invisible Threat Lurking Under Gloves

Many professions require personal protective equipment (PPE), such as gloves, to be worn in order to prevent workers from coming in contact with hazardous chemicals, extreme temperatures, and harmful germs. However, workers often remove protective gloves at the end of the day only to find their skin wasn’t protected from one of the biggest workplace threats: occupational skin disorders (OSDs). OSDs affect more than 13 million workers in the United States, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).¹ Including contact dermatitis or work-related eczema (WRE), OSDs are an invisible threat to health, safety, and efficiency in the workplace. From dry, red, and irritated skin to deep cuts vulnerable to infection, workers with unhealthy hands can harm a business in numerous ways.

Read more:
Army Industrial Hygiene News and Regulatory Summary

## Noise

### NIOSH Study Highlights Hearing Loss among Ag, Forestry, Fishing Workers

According to a new NIOSH study, the prevalence of hearing loss among noise-exposed workers in the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (AFFH) sector is 15 percent. The study is the first to estimate hearing loss prevalence and risk for sub-sectors within this industry sector. When researchers examined industries within the AFFH sector, they found as many as 36 percent of noise-exposed workers have hearing loss. They also found workers in the aquaculture and logging industries to be at higher risk for hearing loss. The prevalence of hearing loss in the sector has declined since the 1980s, but it remains one of the industrial sectors with the highest hearing loss risk.


### An Inexpensive Sensor for Noise

Noise is a pervasive workplace hazard that varies spatially and temporally. The cost of direct-reading instruments for noise hampers their use in a network. The objectives for this work were to (1) develop an inexpensive noise sensor (<$100) that measures A-weighted sound pressure levels within ±2 dBA of a Type 2 sound level meter (SLM, ~$1,800); and (2) evaluate 50 noise sensors for use in an inexpensive sensor network. The inexpensive noise sensor consists of an electret condenser.
microphone, an amplifier circuit, and a microcontroller with a small form factor (28 mm by 47 mm by 9 mm) than can be operated as a stand-alone unit. Laboratory tests were conducted to evaluate 50 of the new sensors at 5 sound levels: (1) ambient sound in a quiet office; (2) a pink noise test signal from 65 to 85 dBA in 10 dBA increments; and (3) 94 dBA using a SLM calibrator. Ninety-four percent of the noise sensors (n = 46) were within ± 2 dBA of the SLM for sound levels from 65 dBA to 94 dBA. As sound level increased, bias decreased, ranging from 18.3% in the quiet office to 0.48% at 94 dBA. Overall bias of the sensors was 0.83% across the 75 dBA to 94 dBA range. These sensors are available for a variety of uses and can be customized for many applications, including incorporation into a stationary sensor network for continuous monitoring of noise in manufacturing environments.

Read more: Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene Accepted author version posted online: 08 Feb 2018 (Available with AIHA membership)

Preventive Medicine

Up To 21 Percent of Asthma-Related Deaths May Be from on-the-Job Exposures: CDC Report

Occupational exposures may have contributed to 11 percent to 21 percent of all asthma-related deaths among 15- to 64-year-olds between 1999 and 2016, according to a recently released report from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

CDC researchers analyzed multiple cause-of-death data from the National Vital Statistics System and reviewed information from the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision; the 2000 U.S. Census; and occupation and industry information from 26 states for the years 1999, 2003, 2004, and 2007 to 2012.

Read more: http://www.safetyandhealthmagazine.com/articles/16649-up-to-21-percent-of-asthma-related-deaths-may-be-from-on-the-job-exposures-cdc-report
Hearing Loss Linked to Poor Nutrition in Early Childhood, Study Finds

Young adults who were undernourished as preschool children were approximately twice as likely to suffer from hearing loss as their better-nourished peers, a new study suggests. The study, led by researchers at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, analyzed the relationship between the hearing of more than 2,200 young adults in Nepal and their nutritional levels as children 16 years earlier. The findings suggest that nutritional interventions in South Asia could help prevent hearing loss, a condition which currently affects an estimated 116 million young people in the region. The study was published February 7 in the American Journal of Clinical Nutrition.


Chips off the Old Block: How a Father’s Preconception Exposures Might Affect the Health of His Children

Scientists have long known that when it comes to harm from environmental exposures, the youngest children often face the greatest risk.¹ Chemicals and pollutants that pass through a woman’s placenta into her fetus can interfere with the child’s normal development and cause health effects lasting into adulthood.² Newer research is examining the role a woman’s prepregnancy exposures may have on the fetus. What has gotten far less attention, however, is how the biological consequences of a father’s environmental exposures before conception might affect his unborn children.
Metal Concentrations in e-Cigarette Liquid and Aerosol Samples: The Contribution of Metallic Coils

Background:
Electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) generate an aerosol by heating a solution (e-liquid) with a metallic coil. Whether metals are transferred from the coil to the aerosol is unknown.

Objective:
Our goal was to investigate the transfer of metals from the heating coil to the e-liquid in the e-cigarette tank and the generated aerosol.

What’s in the Mix? Improving Risk Assessment of Food Contact Materials

The steps involved in bringing food to grocery store shelves present a ubiquitous yet poorly understood route of exposure to chemicals of which most people are unaware.¹ Packaging, storage tanks, machinery, transportation containers—these and other critical components of food production have the potential to leach chemicals into the food itself. Researchers have limited knowledge of the breadth and relative safety of all materials that may come into contact with food during processing. This lack of information impairs their ability to assess risk and to inform public policy, according to the authors of a commentary in *Environmental Health Perspectives.*²
The Association of Long-Term Exposure to Particulate Matter Air Pollution with Brain MRI Findings: The ARIC Study

**Background:**
Increasing evidence links higher particulate matter (PM) air pollution exposure to late-life cognitive impairment. However, few studies have considered associations between direct estimates of long-term past exposures and brain MRI findings indicative of neurodegeneration or cerebrovascular disease.

**Objective:**
Our objective was to quantify the association between brain MRI findings and PM exposures approximately 5 to 20 y prior to MRI in the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) study.

**Environmental Health**

**Pentagon Survey Details Effects of Climate Change on Military Sites**

A new Pentagon report identifies military facilities vulnerable to climate change, documenting the effect of flooding, drought and extreme temperatures at installations across the United States. The assessment is based on the first survey of climate-related events at U.S. training bases, airfields and other military facilities.
“If extreme weather makes our critical facilities unusable or necessitate costly or manpower-intensive workarounds, that is an unacceptable impact,” said the report from the Pentagon’s assistant secretary for energy installations and the environment.

Roadmap to Guide Progress toward Replacing Animal Use in Toxicity Testing

Sixteen federal agencies partnered to develop a strategic roadmap that offers a new framework for the safety testing of drugs and chemicals, which aims to provide more human relevant toxicology data while reducing the use of animals. The roadmap was published Jan. 30 by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), a federal interagency program headquartered at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) in North Carolina. NIEHS is part of the National Institutes of Health.

Estimating Acute Cardiovascular Effects of Ambient PM$_{2.5}$ Metals

Background:
Few epidemiologic studies have investigated health effects of water-soluble fractions of PM$_{2.5}$ metals, the more biologically accessible fractions of metals, in their attempt to identify health-relevant components of ambient PM$_{2.5}$.

Objectives:
In this study, we estimated acute cardiovascular effects of PM$_{2.5}$ components in an urban population, including a suite of water-soluble metals that are not routinely measured at the ambient level.

Read more: https://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/ehp2182/

Ergonomics

Frequent Exertion and Frequent Standing at Work, by Industry and Occupation Group — United States, 2015

Repeated exposure to occupational ergonomic hazards, such as frequent exertion (repetitive bending or twisting) and frequent standing, can lead to injuries, most commonly musculoskeletal disorders (1). Work-related musculoskeletal disorders have been estimated to cost the United States approximately $2.6 billion in annual direct and indirect costs (2). A recent literature review provided evidence that prolonged standing at work also leads to adverse health outcomes, such as back pain, physical fatigue, and muscle pain (3). To determine which industry and occupation groups currently have the highest prevalence rates of frequent
exertion at work and frequent standing at work, CDC analyzed data from the 2015 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) Occupational Health Supplement (OHS) regarding currently employed adults in the United States.

Read more:
https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/wwr/mm6701a1.htm?s_cid=mm6701a1_e

New Math-Based Musculoskeletal Model Seeks To Predict Injuries

Seeking to gain insights on how an injury to one part of the body potentially can lead to other injuries, University of Pennsylvania and Haverford College researchers have developed a mathematical model for all human muscles and bones. The network model is an attempt to simplify the musculoskeletal system by treating muscles as “springs” and bones as “balls.” In its “highly abstract form,” according to a press release, the network model intends to show the transmission of forces throughout the body.

Researchers stated that as they refine the model, they hope it will give physical therapists and clinicians opportunities to predict compensatory injuries and advise patients on how to avoid them.

Read more:
http://www.safetyandhealthmagazine.com
MSA Issues ‘Stop Use’ Notice For Welding Harnesses

Personal protective equipment manufacturer MSA has issued a Stop Use notice for certain welding harnesses. After a field report and an MSA investigation, the company is advising customers to stop using Gravity Welder Harnesses made between July 2015 and Jan. 29 that are marked with the following part numbers:

- 10151154 - 304 HARNESS,BLK,KEVLAR,BKD,SD,STD
- 10158954 - 304 HARNESS,BLK,KEVLAR,BKD,SD,XSM
- 10158956 - 304 HARNESS,BLK,KEVLAR,BKD,SD,XLG
- 10158957 - 304 HARNESS,BLK,KEVLAR,BKD,SD,SXL

Read more: http://www.safetyandhealthmagazine.com/articles/16658-msa-issues-stop-use-notice-for-welding-harnesses

Hospital Plumbing a ‘Vast, Resilient Reservoir’ of Superbugs

Hospital plumbing is a “vast” reservoir of drug-resistant superbug germs, which share their superpowers with other bacteria down there, researchers reported Tuesday. Checks of the plumbing at the National Institutes of Health’s flagship hospital outside Washington, D.C. show drains can be loaded with dangerous bacteria. It’s likely other hospitals have the same problem, the NIH researchers said. And they’re breeding down there, passing along their drug-resistant properties to...
other species of germs on little cassettes of genetic material called plasmids, the study found.

Read more: https://www.nbcnews.com/health/health-news/hospital-plumbing-vast-resilient-reservoir-superbugs-n845161

Cargo Tank Inspectors May Lack Necessary Skills, NTSB Says After Crash Investigation

Inadequate training and certification of cargo tank inspectors may be a “widespread problem,” putting tanker truck drivers and motorists at risk, according to a National Transportation Safety Board report issued after an investigation of a crash involving a tanker truck carrying propane.

NTSB made several recommendations to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration and the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration in its report on a single-vehicle incident in March 2016 near Stroud, AL, that seriously injured the driver of a 10,500-gallon tanker truck.


Use of Emerging Safety Technologies on the Rise among Construction Contractors, Survey Shows

Contractors in the construction industry are increasing their use of emerging technologies to enhance safety, and further growth is likely, results of a recent survey show.

More than 330 contractors participated in the survey, conducted by Dodge Data & Analytics in partnership with the Center for Construction Research and Training – also known as CPWR – and United Rentals.
Results show that drones (21 percent), laser scanning (14 percent) and wearable devices (13 percent), such as smart helmets, are the most common emerging technologies on worksites. Still, 62 percent of respondents said they don’t use onsite technology to promote safety.


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**Emergency Preparedness**

**DOE Creating Office for Cybersecurity, Emergency Response**

U.S. Secretary of Energy Rick Perry announced Feb. 14 that DOE is establishing a new Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER), using $96 million in funding that is included in President Donald J. Trump's FY19 budget request. The announcement said the CESER office will be headed by an assistant secretary who will focus on energy infrastructure security, support the expanded national security responsibilities assigned to DOE, and report to the Under Secretary of Energy.


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**Deployment Health**

**Court Determines Military Burn Pits Caused Lung Disease in Service Members**

The thousands of U.S. military personnel and private contractors whose health was compromised by the dense black smoke of burn pits - and who were then denied
proper treatment - may finally be vindicated by a recent court ruling.

A judge under the U.S. Department of Labor’s Office for Workers’ Compensation Programs decreed last month that open-air burn pits -- where thousands of chemicals were released into the air after trash and other waste were incinerated at American military bases in Iraq and Afghanistan -- are connected to lung disease, Fox News has learned.


**Battlefield Acupuncture? Yes, It Exists, and the Military Is Using It to Fight Troops’ Pain**

The U.S. military has added the ancient holistic therapy of acupuncture to its arsenal for fighting opioid abuse in the ranks.

The practice, which first originated in China about 8,000 years ago, provides immediate relief for acute and chronic pain, and, without the risk of addiction, can be used without any restrictions. One of the most popular forms used in the military has been dubbed ‘battlefield acupuncture,’ or BFA, because it’s simple to administer and easily transportable, according to Dr. Richard Niemtzow, who developed BFA in 2001. With BFA, service members can continue to participate, unimpaired, in work and life.

Nanoparticle Concentrations and Composition in a Dental Office and Dental Laboratory: A Pilot Study on the Influence of Working Procedures

During material treatment in dentistry particles of different size are released in the air. In order to examine the degree of particle exposure, air scanning to dental employees was performed by the Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer. The size, shape and chemical composition of particles collected with a low-pressure impactor were determined by scanning electronic microscopy and x-ray dispersive analysis. The average concentrations of nanoparticles during working periods in a clean dental laboratory (45000 to 56000 particles/cm³), in an unclean dental laboratory (28000 to 74000 particles/cm³), and in a dental office (21000 to 50000 particles/cm³), were significantly higher compared to average concentrations during nonworking periods in the clean dental laboratory (11000 to 24000 particles/cm³), unclean laboratory (14000 to 40000 particles/cm³), and dental office (13000 to 26000 particles/cm³). Peak concentration of nanoparticles in work-intensive periods were found significantly higher (up to 773000 particles/cm³), compared to the non-working periods (147000 particles/cm³) and work-less intensive periods (365000 particles/cm³). The highest mass concentration value ranged from 8 to 23 mg/m³. X-ray dispersive analysis confirmed the presence of carbon, potassium, oxygen, iron, aluminium, zinc, silicon and phosphorus as integral elements of dental restorative materials in form of nanoparticle clusters, all smaller than 100 nm. We concluded that dental employees are exposed to nanoparticles in their working environment and are therefore potentially at risk for certain respiratory and systematic diseases.

Read more: Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene Accepted author version posted online: 25 Jan 2018 (Available with AIHA membership)
Objections to OSHA Silica Rule Dismissed by D.C. Circuit

On December 22, 2017, a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit (panel) issued an opinion that denied challenges to all but one provision of OSHA’s March 2016 amendments to its 1971 standards for occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica.

Silica is a basic component of soil, sand, granite, and other minerals and is common in many construction trades and manufacturing sectors (e.g., quarries, granite works, gold mining, and brick production). In its rule, OSHA stated that employees exposed to respirable silica at the permissible exposure limit (PEL) set in the old standard face “a significant risk of material impairment to their health.”


OSHA Lays Out Upcoming Regulatory Plans in FY 2019 Budget Justification

OSHA expects to complete revisions to its beryllium standards by the end of fiscal year 2019, the agency states in a recently released congressional budget justification.
According to the document, the final rule for beryllium in the general industry will result in “a proposal either late 2018 or very early 2019.” FY 2019 begins Oct. 1, and OSHA is slated to release a revised final rule on beryllium in the construction industry and shipyards before then. The agency also is set to issue revisions to its Recordkeeping rule and respirator Fit Testing Procedures (1910.134 App A) in FY 2018, as well as a proposed update to its Hazard Communication Standard (1910.1200) to align it with the current version of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling.


NIOSH has published its National Occupational Research Agenda for Manufacturing, intended to spotlight the industry’s most important occupational safety and health research needs for the next decade.

The agenda, released in January, was written by the NORA Manufacturing Sector Council, one of 10 industry sector-based councils that advise NIOSH on NORA, a partnership program created “to stimulate innovative research and improved workplace practices.”

Read more: http://www.safetyandhealthmagazine.com/articles/16736-nioshs-latest-research-agenda-for-manufacturing-sector-looks-at-new-technology
EPA Ordered to Propose Lead Paint/Dust Standards

In a majority decision, a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit agreed with environmental groups who had complained that the EPA had failed to act upon their 2009 petition to revise federal lead-based paint and dust-lead hazard standards. According to the majority, after granting the plaintiffs’ petition, the Agency has given no indications that a formal rule is imminent. In the court proceedings, the EPA said it needed 4 to 6 years to complete a rule. Given that it has been 8 years since the Agency granted the petition, the majority said the Agency’s request for that much additional was unreasonable.

Read more:  

No Changes to Coal Mine Dust Regulation Forthcoming, MSHA Leader Tells House Subcommittee

The Mine Safety and Health Administration has no immediate plans to change its regulation on respirable dust in coal mines, MSHA administrator David Zatezalo said Feb. 6 during a hearing before the House Workforce Protections Subcommittee. The latest regulatory agenda from the Trump administration, released Dec. 14, designated the Regulatory Reform of Existing Standards and Regulations; Retrospective Study of Respirable Coal Mine Dust Rule as a deregulatory action.

Read more:  
Updates to training requirements
BRAND NEW ACTEDS is coming!

- **What to expect for the 0690 staff:**
  
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- **What to expect for the 0640 staff:**
  
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<td>Introduction to Industrial Hygiene for OHS Professionals (40hr)</td>
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**Many of these are in the new online training format:**
No compatibility settings adjustment
No deleting cookies/cache
No exams/survey
Recommended training

Intermediate IH Course

SEATS AVAILABLE - ACT NOW!
Not your traditional classroom experience!

- Army Business Practice & IH Competencies
- Network with Subject Matter Experts and other IHs
- Hands on learning with IH equipment in workplaces
- Learn IH Assessment Statistics with hands on practicums
- Team-building and decision making skills
- Mandatory Course for 0690s
- 80hrs *(Phase 1 online – Phase 2 at APG, MD April 23-27, 2018)*
- Phase 1 online OPEN NOW!
Highly Hazardous Communicable Diseases - March 15, 2018 1000ET

This webinar will discuss in detail specific highly hazardous communicable diseases (HHCDs) of public health significance and lessons learned from the 2014-2016 Ebola outbreak from an industrial hygiene and management perspective. Additionally, we will discuss the current capacity and capabilities of high-level isolation units in the United States to handle future HHCD events, provide resources on prevention and planning measures, and PPE challenges and potential failure points. There will also be time for Q&A.

WEBSITE AND CALL INFORMATION WILL BE SENT SEPARATELY IN A REMINDER EMAIL TO ALL REGISTERED
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Manage Your IH Monster Webinar

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DSN, 421-3272, (312) for Overseas DSN
Conference Access Code: TBA

2018 episodes:

• Speedy Ventilation (recording available)
• Highly Hazardous Communicable Diseases - March 15, 2018 1000ET
• Assessment Adventure - May 16, 2018 0900ET
• Business Objects Update - July 11, 2018 0900ET
• Noise Non-Pereil - September 12, 2018 0900ET

Registration

https://aiph-dohs.ellc.learn.army.mil
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Copy and paste the below link into your browser to access the webinar.

https://conference.apps.mil/webconf/ManageYourI
Hmonster

This is a series of webinars held every other month. The target audience is Army IH leadership staff. Audio is available for all Webinars.
This monthly summary is published by the Industrial Hygiene Program Management Division for the Army Public Health Center.

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On the Web: http://phc.amedd.army.mil/topics/workplacehealth/ih/Pages/default.aspx

Professional Development and Career Programs

For Army Industrial Hygienists and Industrial Hygiene Technicians, Professional Development is through the Army Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Career Program, known as Career Program 12 (CP-12).

Career Programs were established to ensure there is an adequate base of qualified and trained professional, technical, and administrative personnel to meet the Army’s current and future needs.

Planned training and development are essential elements to building a successful career.