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The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has revised *Small Entity Compliance Guide for the Respiratory Protection Standard*. The updated resource is intended to help small businesses protect workers from respiratory hazards. The guide, directed at businesses with fewer than 250 workers, explains how to comply with OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard. OSHA's [Respiratory Protection Web page](#) includes hazard alerts and training materials. In addition, OSHA provides assistance to small businesses through the free [On-site Consultation Service](#). Employers with fewer than 250 workers can call 1-800-321-OSHA to request this service, free of charge, to help identify and correct hazards, as well as improve comprehensive safety and health programs. Consultation services are separate from enforcement activities and do not result in penalties or citations.

Fraud 101 – The Real Cost of Doing Business. According to Bob Brown of the [CPA Solution](#) whether your company is a business or a non-profit organization, if it has been around for 200 years or 2 days, there is a threat to your organization that the majority of owners, CEO's and board members are reluctant to confront. Read more [HERE](#).

Winter preparations have begun in some areas of the country. As staff prepare for the winter snow-load, the [US Consumer Product Safety Commission](#) (CPSC) reminds us to be safe when using snow-throwers. Finger amputations involving snow-throwers are fairly common and the CPSC reports that there are nearly 6,000 emergency room-related injuries associated with snow-throwers each year. A [Snow-Thrower Safety Fact Sheet](#) from the CPSC is posted in the [Online Resource Library](#).

The procedures to protect children and youth have been strengthened for the Catholic Church. Well-publicized events of sexual abuse in the Catholic Church have led to the development of new and improved risk-management guidelines and procedures to protect children and youth. These changes, according to recent studies, have lowered injuries as well as claims. The 2010 annual report from the US Conference of Catholic Bishops states that in 2009, there was a 36 percent decline from 2008 in allegations of abuse involving Catholic dioceses clergy. Read more about what has been done [HERE](#).

The draft Risk Management/Safety module of the Model Aquatic Health Code (MAHC) has been posted for public comment by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The draft module can be found [HERE](#). The deadline for submission of comments is November 18, 2011 through the comment form on the CDC website. More information about the development of the MAHC is available [HERE](#).

Waterborne illnesses jumped 72% as reported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in September. The 72 percent increase in outbreaks, over the previous two-year tally, was the largest number of such outbreaks ever recorded for a two-year span. The report, which received a significant amount of media attention, shows that from January 2007 through December 2008, 134 recreational water illness outbreaks were reported in 38 of the 50 states and Puerto Rico. That included 12 outbreaks in Minnesota, 11 in Florida and eight in New York. By comparison, 2005-06 saw 78 outbreaks in 31 states. The median number of individual cases linked with an outbreak was 11. Read more [HERE](#). Learn how to [prevent Recreational Waterborne Illnesses](#) in the [Online Resource Library](#).

For some compliance with the new ADA Standards for pools can be as simple as adding a lift. For others there may still be some confusion. When the Department of Justice enacted the ADA 2010 Standards for Accessible Design, one of the major differences from the previous version was the inclusion of regulations for [swimming pools and spas](#). For many facilities, the change meant little. The 2010 Standards made mandatory a set of guidelines released by the US Access Board in 2004, which many state and local governments had already incorporated into their building codes. Part of the confusion for organizations can be understanding which standards they are required to meet. In terms of federal regulation, the ADA 2010 Standards for Accessible Design are the first new rules to be released since 1991. In both cases, the standards were developed from guidelines set forth by the US Access Board. Established in 1973 to research and develop guidelines for accessibility, the Access Board's scope at first only included federal facilities, which were required to be accessible by the 1968 Architectural Barriers Act. The 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act expanded the Access Board's coverage to include facilities addressed under the ADA. Read more [HERE](#). Specific information about the requirements is available from www.ADA.gov.

This Month's Topics:

Respiratory Protection
Fraud Prevention
Snow-thrower Safety
Youth Protection
Model Aquatic Health Code
Recreational Waterborne Illnesses
New ADA Standards