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Safety Always!

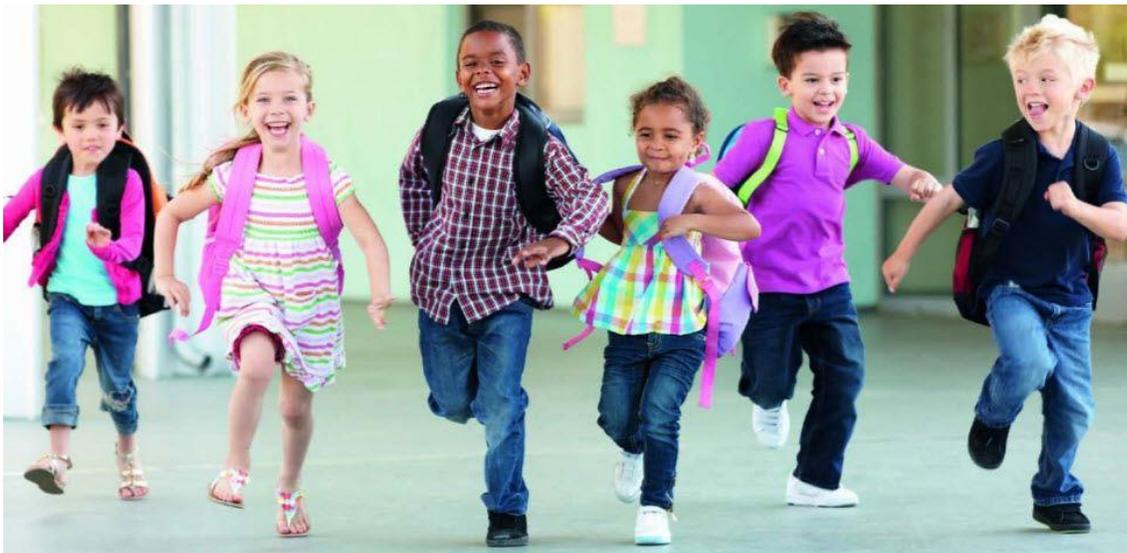


September 2016

WSSCA Newsletter

The "news you can use " periodical for Wisconsin's school safety and security professionals

WSSCA Back to School Edition



One of the best-kept secrets of those charged with ensuring safety in our schools and public facilities is that those professionals are constantly updating and improving knowledge and skills. This month WSSCA's 2nd Vice-President Jim Jozwiakowski shares information we need to have. Although, as Jim states, Wisconsin public schools are regulated by the Department of Safety and Professional Services or DSPS rather than OSHA, DSPS periodically adopts OSHA regulations which are the source of these regulatory updates. Ed

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WSSCA School Safety Certification Program

Modules 3 and 8 - Wednesday October 26, 2016

Crown Plaza Hotel - 4402 E. Washington Avenue - Madison, WI

WSSCA's next School Safety Certification Course modules will be held on Wednesday October 26, 2016 at the Crown Plaza Hotel in Madison.

Module 3 - Safety: Environmental Health and Safety Compliance. Asbestos Control, Pest Management, Lead and Radon, Air Quality, Hazardous Waste, and Safe Drinking Water.

Module 8 - Security: School Threat and Vulnerability Assessment. Defining and Identifying Threats and Vulnerability in Schools, Crime Prevention through Environmental Design, Bullying and Harassment, Utilization of Technology for Prevention, and Mitigation of Security and Safety Concerns in Schools.

Click on the icon below to register.



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Hazard Communication and (GHS) Status Update

By: Jim Jozwiakowski

With the start of the school year coming around the corner, it may be time to review how you obtain, manage and maintain MSDS sheets for chemicals used in your buildings.

Under OSHA, all employers are required to properly communicate chemical hazards in the workplace to their employees. In a school setting, this not only includes the custodial and maintenance staff, but other employee groups such as food service, tech ed. and art departments, science departments, etc. With the



recent changes to GHS, it's a good time to review your policies.

WHAT IS GHS?

GHS is the acronym used for The United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals. It is meant to be a logical and comprehensive approach to:

- Defining health, physical and environmental hazards of chemicals;
- Creating classification processes that use available data on chemicals for comparison with the defined hazard criteria; and
- Communicating hazard information, as well as protective measures, on labels and Safety Data Sheets (SDS).

In an attempt to standardize chemical hazards across the world, manufacturers are now required to "Classify" hazards and assign "Degrees of Severity" to all chemicals included in the rule. This classification done by the manufacturer will lead to a standardized way to communicate hazards.

OSHA's revised Hazard Communication Standard (1910.1200) phase in period is now over and the new rule is now fully in effect for private employers governed by OSHA.

Currently, these changes do not affect public schools in Wisconsin. Public schools and government agencies in Wisconsin are not regulated by OSHA but rather the Department of Safety and Professional Services or DSPS. DSPS periodically adopts OSHA regulations into SPS 332. The last adoption encompasses OSHA rules through July 1, 2010. Once adopted by DSPS, the OSHA revisions will take effect. These revisions will require public employers to update their written plans, staff training, labels on secondary containers and safety data sheets.

Some of the major changes the end user will see include SDS sheets and labeling requirements and training updates.

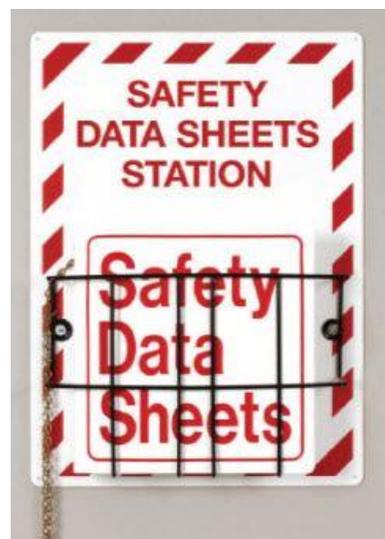
Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

- The term "MSDS" will be replaced with SDS or Safety Data Sheet
- All SDS's will be required to be in a 16 section standardized format
- SDS's will contain essentially the same information as before, but will have new classes of hazards and severity rankings including pictograms

Label Requirements

Labels on shipped containers will require the following information:

- Product Name (of identifier)



- Signal word (“Danger”, “Warning” OR “Caution”)
- Hazard statement(s)
- Pictogram(s)
- Precautionary measures/First Aid Statement(s)
- Name, address, and phone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, distributor or responsible party (Only on Shipped Containers)

Facility Manager Considerations

- Existing chemical containers in your facility with old labeling systems are acceptable. Use them up first to help avoid confusion on labeling systems.
- New chemical containers will have the new labeling requirements from the manufacturer and will provide employees more information right on the label. This should help increase employee chemical knowledge and make them better prepared to answer questions about the chemicals they use on a regular basis.
- Labels on secondary containers (spray bottles, mix and fill, etc.) will need to be updated to reflect the new labeling requirements. Ask your supplier for the new labels or pre-printed bottles once they become available.
- Schools will need to update their paper copy MSDS books or electronic systems with new SDS sheets. Manufacturers and distributors will be producing updated SDS sheets. Gather new SDS sheets and make sure sheets are readily accessible to your employees during normal working hours.
- Custodial and Maintenance Staff training will be required to update your staff on the new look of the SDS sheets as well as chemical container labels. In addition, staff will need to understand the pictograms, signal words and other identifiers on the chemical containers so they can properly protect themselves for potential hazards associated with the product.
- Update the written Hazard Communication Plan to reflect GHS changes when in effect.
- For outside contractors and cleaning services that bring chemicals into your building, employers need to have copies of those SDS sheets in case of a possible spill or employee exposure.
- Review your SDS collection procedures from **all** departments to make sure all sheets are being collected and accounted for in your SDS management system.
- Review Hazard Communication training for ALL departments that use chemicals as part of their job duties. Some form of online training may be the easiest option to reach this diverse group.

Electronic SDS Manager Permitted

The new rule specifically addresses electronic SDS management as follows:

“The employer shall maintain in the workplace copies of the required safety data sheets for each hazardous chemical, and shall ensure that they are readily accessible during each work shift to employees when they are in their work area(s). (Electronic access and other alternatives to maintaining paper copies of the safety data sheets are permitted as long as no barriers to immediate employee access in each workplace are created by such options.)”

In other words, any method that allows employees to freely access the information in ways they can understand is acceptable.

Let’s make this school year a safe one!



If you have questions about this article, you may contact Jim at james.jozwiakowski@wssca.org.

School Security Assessments Final Months of Grant Subsidies Ahead



In 2013 WSSCA began providing Security Assessments to School Districts in our state. Thirty Districts have taken advantage of this opportunity, and thanks to a grant acquired by the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, the costs to the Districts were reimbursed up to \$2,000.00.

The Emergency Management Grant is due to expire in March 2017. If your District hasn’t taken advantage of this excellent opportunity, now is the time! Ed

Wisconsin School Safety Coordinators
Association

Security Assessment Program

Assessments Include: The assessment consists of a visit by two experienced WSSCA school security assessors who will meet with school leaders, review the school crisis plan, key control program, memorandums of understanding, and then walk through the facility. The Assessment



Team will provide verbal feedback regarding their observations. Approximate time is 4 hours. A complete written report will follow within ten working days.

Handouts of vitally important supporting guidance/recommendations are provided at the time to ensure the school has all the information necessary to improve its security posture.

The Assessment Team needs about 30 minutes of time at the beginning and at the end of the assessment. All key members of the school leadership are invited to accompany the Assessment Team and ask questions.

Sample Questions from WSSCA's 25-point Checklist: 1. Does the school have a crisis plan? 2. Is access to the school adequately controlled? 3. Has the school staff received security training? 4. Does the school have an adequate camera system? 5. Is the school in compliance with state statute #118.07 (Act 309)?

Provided by DPI federal Wisconsin School Emergency Management Grant in collaboration with the

Cost: The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, through an Emergency Management Grant, will reimburse a district the cost of the Security Assessment/s as follows:

\$1,000 for 1 building; \$1,500 for 2 buildings; Additional buildings reimbursed at \$250 per assessment, up to a total of 8 buildings and \$3,000 in subsidies (Maximum Reimbursement)

Reimbursement is available only until March 30, 2017

If you would like an estimate for the full cost of a Security Assessment before the reimbursement please contact: Lynn Verage - lverage@cesa9.org - Phone: (715) 453 - 2141.

September is National Preparedness Month



Emergencies can happen at any time, often with little or no notice, and come in many forms, from dormitory fires to severe weather to accidents. While we cannot normally control how, when, or where disasters occur, we are able to plan and prepare our campuses and ourselves before they do. September is recognized as National Preparedness Month (NPM), a time to recognize the importance of preparedness, take action, and work together to enhance our resilience and readiness.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) national [Ready campaign](#) promotes being informed and taking specific actions to prepare for disasters and emergencies. Last year's National Preparedness Month (NPM) theme, "Don't Wait, Communicate. Make Your Emergency Plan Today," returns this September with a continuing emphasis on preparedness for youth (especially teens), older adults, and people with disabilities and others with [access and functional needs](#). Weekly themes have been established and offer graphics, videos, social media content, and related links to make sharing important preparedness information easier and ongoing throughout the month.

- Week 1 (August 28-September 3): Promote NPM
- Week 2 (September 4-10): Preparing Family and Friends
- Week 3 (September 11-17): Preparing Through Service
- Week 4 (September 18-24): Individual Preparedness
- Week 5 (September 25-30): Lead-up to National PreparAthon! Day

In addition to the resources offered for NPM through FEMA, several other organizations are providing free information and materials in support of individual and community preparedness efforts this month.

Visit the [Ready campaign website](#) and expand the sections for access to resources and links

Five Steps to a Safer Playground

By: Jodi Traas



Playground equipment doesn't get a summer break. Many of our playgrounds double as park and recreation facilities for the kids in the neighborhood, and aren't always used with enough supervision during the summer. WSSCA Advisor Jodi Traas offered the following in an April 2016 article in the WASBO Newsletter, and she agreed to allow us to reprint it here. Great advice. Ed

Where do elementary students have the greatest frequency and severity of injuries? **The Playground!**

Play is more than just fun during recess. Play can benefit a child emotionally, physically, cognitively and socially. A wide body of research supports that children NEED play to develop properly. The following steps and guidelines will assist in keeping the children safe during play.



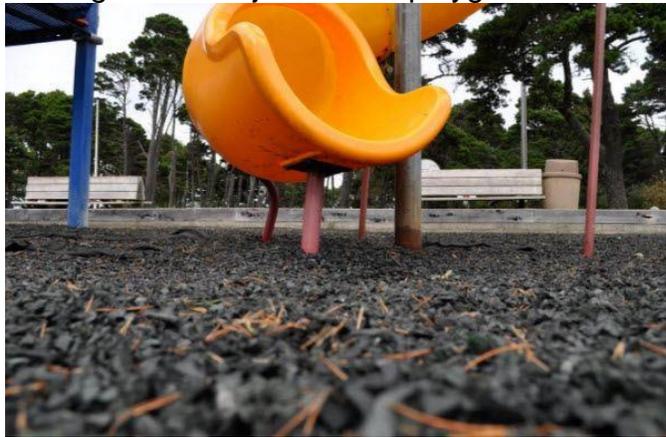
1. Playground Equipment Purchases & Installation. Choose a playground vendor that has a salesperson that is a Certified Playground Safety Inspector (CPSI). ASTM F1487 & CPSC Public Playground Safety Handbook standards and guidelines are updated and your sales person should be re-certified every 3 years to ensure they are aware of these requirements. Consider IPEMA (International Play Equipment Manufacturers Association) Certified.

If you are purchasing playground equipment for early childhood students or 4 year old Kindergarten, then the equipment must be for 2-5 year olds. Students who are above 12 years old should not be utilizing 5-12 year old equipment but rather adult equipment designed for ages 13 and older. A new ASTM Standard F3101 as of December 2015 addresses adult equipment and how it is to be separated from children's equipment. This is becoming a popular option for neighborhoods to offer items for all ages. The equipment designed for ages 13 and older is not designed or recommended to be used by younger students. The playground equipment should be installed by the manufacture representative instead of a community build to ensure the installation is correct. It is not unusual to find serious injury potentials such as a head entrapment on equipment installed incorrectly. If there is only a manufacturer representative to supervise installation, the playground equipment should never be used until it is completely audited by this representative to ensure it is safe for use.

2. Playground Equipment ADA Accessibility Guidelines. In 2010, The American with Disabilities Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) were updated from the original requirements from 2004 for all new and additional playground equipment. These requirements are not optional, and your playground vendors should be providing you with ADAAG conformance for every design provided. This must be part of each installation and cannot be delayed until further funds are raised or Phase II.

3. Proper Surface Materials & Use Zones. Reducing serious injuries on a playground can be achieved by having proper surfacing materials, whether unitary or loose-fill.

Loose material examples include rubber mulch, engineered wood fiber, pea gravel, sand or wood chips. Rubber mulch, wood chips and engineered wood fiber must comply and be tested to specification following ASTM F1292. Engineered wood fiber should meet the specifications for ASTM F2075 specifically for this material. ADA accessibility guidelines for stability and firmness are based on compliance with ASTM F1951. The depth of each of the materials also have guidelines through the ASTM F1487 as well as the CPSC Public Playground Safety Handbook. The use zone is the area around each piece of equipment that the surface material must be in place to reduce injuries. Swings have a greater use zone than other playground equipment. Most equipment use zone is 6 feet only. For example, the use zone for a belt swing should extend to the front and rear of a belt swing a minimum distance of twice the vertical distance from the pivot point and the top of the surface material.



4. Audit & Inspections. Every playground should have an audit conducted. Ideally that would be immediately following installation but one should be completed on any equipment. The frequency of playground inspections after the initial audit depends on the frequency of use. Schools have the greatest usage of equipment by hundreds of students on a daily basis. Inspections must be documented for each playground and should be conducted on a weekly or monthly basis depending on how in depth the inspection. This is an essential component to keeping the playground equipment and surface materials safe and reducing both the frequency and severity of risk.

5. Playground Supervision.

Supervision is a key component to enforcing proper behavior on the playground during the school day. The most common question is how many supervisors should be on the playground? The standard answer is the same ratio that you have in a classroom. Playground supervision training and expectations should include all playground supervisors wear a neon or yellow vest to allow students to find them quickly in the case of an emergency. The playground equipment area



should be broken down into zones with supervisors working each zone, rotating so they are constantly on the move to reduce inappropriate behavior and play. Following these 5 steps can help reduce the frequency and severity of playground injuries.



If you have questions about this article, you may contact Jodi at jodi@aegis-wi.com.

Quotes of the Month

“Isn't it nice to think that tomorrow is a new day with no mistakes in it yet?”

– Lucy Maud Montgomery. Canadian author. (*Anne of Green Gables*)

“Anything can make me stop and look and wonder, and sometimes learn.”

— Kurt Vonnegut

Borrowed Humor

These are the winners of the "worst analogies ever written in a high school essay" contest:

- His thoughts tumbled in his head, making and breaking alliances like underpants in a dryer without Cling Free.
- Her hair glistened in the rain like nose hair after a sneeze.
- The children heard the grandfather clock ticking. It sounded exactly unlike the digital clock in their bedroom.
- He spoke with the wisdom that can only come from experience, like a guy who went blind because he looked at a solar eclipse without one of those boxes with a pinhole in it and now goes around the country speaking at high schools about the dangers of looking at a solar eclipse without one of those boxes.
- Joey was as hungry as a famished locust that had not eaten in days.

- The little boat gently drifted across the pond exactly the way a bowling ball wouldn't.

**School Safety Certification
Course Schedule
2016-2017**

MODULES	COURSE TITLES	DATES (S)	LOCA
3 & 8	Environmental Health/Safety Compliance School Threats and Vulnerability	Oct 26, 2016	Mad Crow
4&9	Health and Safety Compliance Part C Post Incident Recovery and Planning	March 6-7, 2017	Wis Kalahar
RE-Cert Refresher	Recertification and Refresher Electives To Be Determined	March 6-7, 2017	Wis Kalahar
5 & 10	Sound Risk Management Practices Emergency Response Practicum	April 2017	To Be De
1 & 6	Health and Safety Compliance Part A General Aspects of Crisis Management	Oct 2017	To Be De



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