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February 2, 2007 Lunch Meeting 12 Noon

NEW LOCATION

California State University, Dominguez Hills
Extended Education Building
1000 E. Victoria Street
Carson, California 90747

Mandatory Confirmation w/John O'Toole
By 1/31/07 @ (323) 258 – 2771

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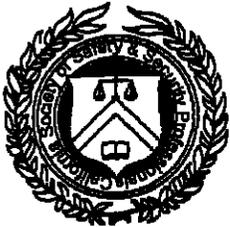
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CSSSP

California Society of Safety & Security Professionals Los Angeles County Chapter

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CSSSP will be meeting in a new location this year. We will be holding the meeting at California State University, Dominguez Hills, Extended Education Building. The address is: 1000 E. Victoria Street, Carson, California 90747. Take the Tamcliff entrance, upon entering make an immediate right onto the frontage road...on your left you will see a parking lot and at the far end of the parking lot are the Extended Education buildings (next to the Home Depot Soccer stadium). Before taking a left into the parking lot, stop in the turn lane at the yellow box and pay **\$3.00** for parking for the day. **BRING EXACT CHANGE.** Proceed into parking lot and go to middle Extended Education Building.

Our lunch will be buffet style and is projected to be \$20.00 per person. It is very important that you confirm your attendance with Mr. John O'Toole at (323) 258 – 2771. The food will be catered in and we need to have an accurate head count so we can have enough food for everyone. Please call in your reservations by Wednesday (1/31/07) so the food can be ordered.

February Speaker

Carla Slepak from CAL/OSHA Consultation Services will speak on the timely subject of OSHA Log 300 and the usages of same in the workplace.

December Speaker

Mr. Eldwin "Ed" Kennedy, President of Environmental Assistance Group spoke on "The new trends in training on Lead and Asbestos over the internet".

Memberships

Our newest Members are:

Diana Cucuk-Brkic
Ed Green
Mark W. Pisani
Isaac Medina

Buck Toler
Kevin J. Hobby
Edwin Kennedy
Jaime Camacho

President's Message

Dear Colleague:

Happy New Year. This year starts with a change in our location. We are now going to meet at CSUDH thanks to the wonderful support of Scott MacKay. Our new venue will be in a much better and safer environment. As you all know I have been pushing to get financial support from our members, sponsors, and corporate employers for our scholarship program. If you have been the recipient of any of our scholarships, and are now employed and a member of our society, you should be part of our effort to add to our scholarship fund. Likewise if your employer sponsors your membership, or is otherwise supportive of our goals—you all know who I am talking to—we need their involvement as well. I will be sending a letter in the near future to seek further involvement. We have also added a donation box on our application for membership, as well as for renewal memberships. Please take a moment when you renew to give back to allow us to meet our goals of establishing a larger fund for scholarships. I am still looking for recent success stories or war stories about our profession which will highlight an issue or your own success. I hope to see you all at our new home in February, although I may be in trial that day, so in case I do not see you, happy New Year to you all!

Cheers,

Jeffrey Malek
President

OSHA 300 Logs

Don't forget to get your OSHA 300 logs filled out and signed by a senior management member and post from 2/1/07 to 4/30/07.

Tips: Prevent Identity Theft

According to a report from McAfee, the number of key loggers -- malicious software code that tracks typing activity to capture passwords and other private information -- has increased by 250 percent between January 2004 and May 2006. Additional findings show that the number of phishing alerts tracked by the Anti-Phishing Working Group has multiplied 100-fold over the same period of time

"Identity theft is a global phenomenon that threatens all of us, which means we all need to become more aware, more vigilant and less trusting to protect ourselves," said Jeff Green, senior vice president of McAfee Avert Labs. "By learning where we are vulnerable, and how and why criminals engage in identity theft, we can then take the necessary precautions to avoid being victimized."

The study shows that identity theft exacts a high toll on national economies around the world. According to the Federal Trade Commission, the annual cost for consumers and businesses in the United States alone reaches \$50 billion annually.

The McAfee Avert Labs offers practical guidelines for preventing identity theft and minimizing the risks of being victimized. Key prevention tips for computer users include:

- Watch out for phishing scams -- fraudulent emails and Web sites that impersonate legitimate businesses to trick people into revealing personal information.
- Avoid clicking on links in e-mails to visit Web sites, but instead manually type a company's correct Web address into the browser.
- Install comprehensive security software or services -- including anti-virus, anti-spyware and firewall protection -- and keep it up to date.
- Use caution when opening e-mail attachments, regardless of who sent them.
- Take care before sharing e-mail addresses.
- Permanently erase computer hard drives before disposing of old computers.
- Make sure Web sites are secure before visiting and providing personal information.
- Use strong passwords.
- Use caution when communicating through instant messaging.

Tips: Ways to Reduce Toxic Metal Exposure At Home

Exposure to heavy metals -- lead, mercury and arsenic -- at home? Yes, it's possible and through means that might surprise you, from glazed pottery to herbal supplements, the Mayo Clinic states.

While limited exposure to everyday sources of toxic metals isn't likely to result in harmful health effects, it's wise to be aware of them, especially if you encounter heavy metals on a regular basis. Some general symptoms of heavy metal toxicity include loss of feeling, especially in the fingertips; hearing loss; impaired concentration; and personality changes.

Lead exposure: Lead can find its way into the body if it's inhaled as dust or fumes, or in the case of small children, inadvertently ingested in the form of old paint chips. Lead-based paint was commonly used in homes built before 1978. Children who ingest flakes of lead-based paint may experience anemia, unexplained stomachaches and developmental delays.

Some tableware, such as leaded crystal, pewter and some glazed pottery, can be a source of lead, even more so if acidic foods or liquids are served from them. Hobbyists who create stained glass or pottery can be at risk. Soldering to create stained glass can produce lead-laden fumes. Pottery glazes with white or yellow finishes can contain lead.

Be aware that small jewelry crafted in China may be made with lead. And be cautious using dietary supplements, especially products originating in China, where lead exposure risks are not as well known.

Mercury exposure: You are most likely to encounter mercury in its organic form, methyl mercury, when eating certain fish or shellfish. Mercury can be especially high in shark, swordfish, tuna, pike, walleye, bass and Atlantic salmon.

Over the years, some have raised questions about mercury in dental fillings. So far, no link has been made between metal dental fillings and changes in the central nervous system.

Arsenic exposure: Garden pesticides and herbicides may contain arsenic. Check the label and always follow instructions. Until recently, arsenic could be found in pressure-treated lumber.

If you work with older, treated lumber, take precautions. Wear gloves and a dust mask and work outdoors.

Alternative health treatments: If you take any homeopathic, herbal or complementary health products, be aware there is no government oversight on what these products might contain. It's possible they could include heavy metals. If you have concerns about exposure to heavy metals, talk to your doctor. Blood and other tests can help determine if your levels are in a toxic range.

For additional information about lead, mercury and arsenic can be found at EPA's Prevention, Pesticide and Toxic Substance Web page at <http://www.epa.gov/oppts>.

Gloves Go Hand In Hand with Safety

These handy helpers protect against hand hazards.

If you've ever used the expression, "I've only got two hands," you can imagine what it would be like to only have the use of one--or neither--because of an injury. So hand safety on the job is serious business. For example, your employees could be exposed to:

- Cuts and scrapes
- Puncture wounds
- Heat and chemical burns
- Hazardous substances that can irritate or be absorbed by the skin
- Extreme heat or cold
- Biological agents like bacteria and viruses
- Even a minor hand injury can get infected and lead to lost workdays, medical expenses, and more serious health problems.

The best way to prevent all that and protect your employees against hand hazards is one simple strategy--provide employees with the right gloves for the job.

Here's what you need to think about when selecting gloves. In addition to identifying actual or potential hand hazards, you also need to think about such things as:

- How employees use their hands when they perform specific tasks
- How often and how long they perform those tasks
- How much manual dexterity is required for each task
- How great the risk of exposure is for each hand hazard

- How to ensure a good fit (because a glove that doesn't fit right won't protect correctly and may even create new hazards)

Considerations like these will help you determine the right kind of glove for each job that requires hand protection.

Then all you have to do is match the glove to the hazards and conditions. For example, you might require employees to wear:

- *Cotton gloves* to keep hands clean, improve grip, insulate from mild heat or cold, and provide some protection from cuts, scrapes.
- *Leather gloves* to protect against rough surfaces, sharp edges, and objects that can cut or puncture skin, and sparks and heat that can cause burns.
- *Rubber gloves* to protect hands from strong cleaning products and moisture, as well as to provide insulation when working with electricity.
- *Disposable gloves* for protection against mild skin irritants as well as bacteria and viruses.
- *Chemical-resistant gloves* (e.g., nitrile, neoprene, rubber, polyvinyl) to protect hands against hazardous chemicals (when the hazard is chemical, be sure to consult the MSDS for recommendations about glove selection).
- *Temperature-resistant gloves* to protect against extreme heat or cold.
- *Metal mesh gloves* to protect against cuts and amputations when sharp instruments or objects are being handled.
- *Shock-absorbing gloves* to protect against repetitive motion stress and vibration.

Why It Matters...

- Hand injuries are a common workplace safety issue--not surprising since so much work is done with the hands.
- You need to be able to select the gloves that will best protect against every hand hazard in your workplace.
- The wrong glove won't provide the right protection.