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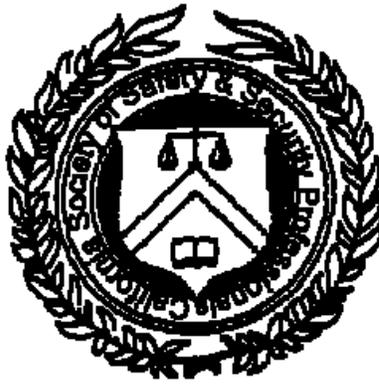
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Open
Student Membership



June 3, 2005 Lunch Meeting 12 Noon

Crystal Park Casino & Hotel
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At (323) 258 – 2771

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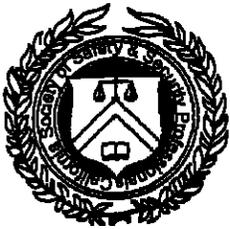
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CSSSP

California Society of Safety & Security Professionals Los Angeles County Chapter

Volume 35

June 2005

June Speaker

We will be installing the new officers for the 2005 — 2006 year. Come and support the new officers as they start this New Year.

“BRING YOUR BOSS TO THE LUNCHEON”

We are asking the membership to bring their bosses to the June 3rd meeting, if you are planning too, please confirm to John O’Toole at 323-258-2771.

New Members

Richard B. Deibner

Donna M. Ruiz

Safe Grilling Tips:

- Marinate foods in the refrigerator, not on the counter or outdoors. If some of the marinade is to be used as a sauce on the cooked food, reserve a portion separately before adding the raw meat, poultry, or seafood. Don’t reuse marinade.
- Don’t use the same platter and utensils that previously held raw meat or seafood to serve cooked meats and seafood. If you partially cook food in the microwave, oven, or stove to reduce grilling time, do so immediately before the food goes on the hot grill.
- When it’s time to cook the food, cook it thoroughly. Use a food thermometer to be sure.
- Beef, veal, and lamb steaks and roasts-145°F for medium rare, 160°F for medium, and 170°F for well done.
- Ground pork and ground beef-1600F.
- Ground poultry-165°F.
- Poultry breasts-170°F.
- Whole poultry (take measurement in the thigh) - 180°F.
- Fin fish-145°F or until the flesh is opaque and separates easily with a fork.
- Shrimp, lobster, and crabs-the meat should be pearly and opaque.
- Clams, oysters, and mussels-until the shells are open.
- Grilled food can be kept hot until served by moving it to the side of the grill rack, just away from the coals where it can overcook.

President’s Message

Hello fellow members,

My term as president of the CSSSP Organization will end and I will be introducing Jeff Malek to assume the title of President along with several new board members at the June 3 meeting. By taking turns and rotating organizational positions & roles, responsibilities are being shared with new leadership skills, gifts, talents, & resources that contribute to the growth & success of this organization.

Although my position within the organization will change, my presence at the meetings will not. I am planning to attend each meeting and give my support wherever it is needed as past president.

I urge everyone to attend the meetings and pay their organizational dues on time along with contributing to the raffle that is designed for student scholarships at Cal State Dominguez Hills Extended Education’s Certificate Program in safety & security.

It has been a privilege serving the organization this past year, working with the board members who have graciously volunteered their time with organizational planning, along with appreciating everyone’s efforts in coming to the meetings.

Special thanks goes to Peter Gin in maintaining the organizational news letter, Byron Jamerson assisting me with the CSSSP Webpage, Joann Blaney who greets members with a smile as they enter the room & accepts their money for lunch, dues & raffle tickets, Uncle Andy, as we all call him, with regards to attending the raffle, Chuck Merriam leading us into the pledge of allegiance, Crist Wagner for his insights on security, Carl Cronin for his opinions related to training and last but not least John O’Toole, who in his own special way, gets his point across to everyone in making the CSSSP a respected organization that we can all be proud of.

See you at the next meeting

Sincerely,

Linda Hunter

Electrical safety practices save lives

By Vicki Bell

Electricity improves life. During power failures, much work and many routine activities grind to a halt. However, electricity can cause serious injury and even death if you fail to follow electrical safety practices, particularly in the workplace.

Electricity is recognized widely as a serious workplace hazard that exposes employees to electric shock, burns, fires, and explosions. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 289 employees were killed by contact with electric current in 2002. Others were killed or injured in fires and explosions caused by electricity.

Electrical Accident Causes

The U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) cite three possible factors as causing electrical accidents: work involving unsafe equipment and installations; workplaces made unsafe by the environment; and unsafe work performance (unsafe acts). The first two factors sometimes are combined and referred to simply as unsafe conditions. Thus, electrical accidents generally can be considered as being caused by unsafe conditions, unsafe acts, or, in most cases, combinations of the two. It also should be noted that inadequate maintenance could cause equipment or installations originally considered to be safe to deteriorate and create unsafe conditions.

OSHA also states that some unsafe electric equipment and installations can be identified by faulty insulation, improper grounding, loose connections, defective parts, ground faults, unguarded live parts, and underrated equipment. The environment also can contribute to electrical accidents. Environments containing flammable vapors, liquids, or gases; areas having corrosive atmospheres; and wet and damp locations are some unsafe environments affecting electrical safety. Finally, unsafe acts include the failure to de-energize electric equipment when it is being repaired or inspected, using obviously defective and unsafe tools, and using tools or equipment too close to energized parts.

To prevent accidents, NIOSH recommended that:

- The employer should make sure that electrical systems and all equipment connected to the systems have a permanent and continuous path to ground.
- State or local government agencies should implement and enforce an electrical inspection program to verify compliance with the National Electrical Code (NEC) or equivalent local regulations. There was no inspection in this case because the installation was not considered new.

- The computerized lathe and similar machinery should be re-evaluated to identify possible electrical safety design modifications and implement administrative controls for electrical safety. The lathe was programmed to de-energize itself if the capacitor failed, but this depended on an adequate electrical ground.
- The means to disconnect electricity from each piece of equipment should be clearly and unmistakably identified. The switch boxes in this case were 27 feet above ground, and it was not apparent which machines they served.

To reduce occupational electrocutions, NIOSH recommends that employers:

- Develop and implement a comprehensive safety program and, when necessary, revise existing programs to address thoroughly electrical safety in the workplace.
- Ensure compliance with existing OSHA regulations Subpart S of 29 CFR 1910.302 through 1910.399 of the General Industry Safety and Health Standards and Subpart K of 29 CFR 1926.402 through 1926.408 of the OSHA Construction Safety and Health Standards.
- Provide all workers with adequate training in identifying and controlling workplace hazards associated with electrical energy.
- Provide additional, specialized electrical safety training to those workers working with or around exposed components of electric circuits. This training should include, but not be limited to, training in basic electrical theory; proper safe work procedures; hazard awareness and identification; proper use of PPE; proper lockout/tagout procedures; first aid, including CPR and proper rescue procedures. Provisions should be made for periodic retraining as necessary.
- Develop and implement procedures to control hazardous electrical energy that include lockout and tagout procedures and ensure that workers follow these procedures.
- Provide those workers who work directly with electrical energy with testing or detection equipment that will ensure their safety when performing their assigned tasks.
- Ensure compliance with the NEC.
- Conduct safety meetings at regular intervals.
- Conduct scheduled and unscheduled safety inspections at work sites.
- Actively encourage all workers to participate in workplace safety.

- In a construction setting, conduct a job site survey before starting any work to identify any electrical hazards, implement appropriate control measures, and provide training to employees specific to all identified hazards.
- Ensure that proper PPE, including fall protection equipment, is available and worn by workers when required.
- Conduct job hazard analyses of all tasks that might expose workers to the hazards associated with electrical energy, and implement control measures that will adequately insulate and isolate workers from electrical energy.
- Identify potential electrical hazards and appropriate safety interventions when planning construction and maintenance projects. This planning should address the project from start to finish ensuring that workers have the safest possible work environment.

Don't wait until an electrical problem reveals itself by injuring or killing an employee or causing a fire that damages the workplace. Take the proper steps to ensure electrical safety.

Fall protection

By Patricia Gleason

Workers in potentially hazardous work environments should always feel safe and confident in their safety and personal protective equipment (PPE). Many workers, regardless of their occupation, are exposed to fall hazards during their daily work. Falls from elevations are a leading cause of workplace injuries and fatalities, and proper protection is essential.

Safety should not be a second thought when an electrical worker is climbing a telecommunications tower 100 feet from the ground or a laborer is cleaning windows from a suspended scaffold 50 feet off the ground. There isn't time to be thinking about "am I safe?" or "am I wearing the right PPE?" A safety director should already have addressed that question before an employee shows up for work. Ultimately, the employer has a general duty to provide a safe workplace for its employees.

Document your programs

It is essential that employers develop and implement comprehensive, documented fall protection programs meeting the above requirements. These programs shall be prepared by a qualified person, and be specific to the site where the work will occur. The qualified person has appropriate education credentials with extensive knowledge and experience in design, analysis, evaluation and specifications for the applicable work.

Implementation of the plan should be conducted by a competent person who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the work environment with authority to take necessary measures to eliminate the hazards including providing necessary fall protection equipment. Before using any protective equipment, the employer must determine the appropriate equipment for the job.

Violence In The Workplace

According to the Justice Department, approximately one sixth of all violent crimes occur in the work place that is almost 1 million violent crimes per year. The study also found that 8% of all rapes, 7% of all robberies, and 16% of all assaults occur at work. It has been noted that stress escalates the potential for workplace violence, and many workplaces unknowingly contribute to employee stress.

Although there is no way to prevent every instance of violence in the workplace, there are some precautionary measures that you can take to reduce the occurrence.

- Implement a procedure by which employees and managers can report, assess, and respond to incidents quickly.
- Establish clear standards of conduct and enforce them consistently.
- Apply discipline consistently and fairly.
- Supervisors should model positive behavior.
- Implement a process by which employees can seek resolution of problems and complaints.
- Make sure that there are adequate pre-employment screening procedures in place.
- Develop an on-going program of supervisory skills training and training for employees in conflict resolution.

Pre-plan for major workplace events, such as downsizing/layoffs, major reorganizations, and the sale, relocation or closing of a facility.

A company can also take security precautions, such as limiting access to the workplace, enhancing lighting and visibility, training employees, and installing security devices such as alarms and closed circuit cameras. Another important step is to create a "zero tolerance" atmosphere where violence and threats of violence are investigated, and if need be, firm action is taken.

Acts of violence in the workplace are relatively hard to predict, but through an understanding of the facts and legal risks involved, and by taking the necessary precautions, companies can reduce the number of incidents, while creating a safer place of employment.