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April 4, 2014 Lunch Meeting
12 Noon
Lakewood Country Club
3101 Carson Street
Lakewood, California 90712

Mandatory Confirmation w/John O'Toole
By 4/1/14 @ (323) 258 – 2771

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CSSSP

California Society of Safety & Security Professionals
Los Angeles County Chapter

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April Speaker

Mr. Raymond Enama is owner for Forensic Services Support Group (FSSG, LLC). The group provides accident investigation, hazard assessment, consulting and educational services in the low and high voltage electrical world, as well as providing expert witness services for litigation. Ray has more than 50 years of experience in the electrical industry both in low and high voltage.

He will be covering the practices and procedures needed when investigating an electrical accident, incident or fatality.

February Speaker

Mr. Hasan Adan, District Manager for Cal/OSHA Compliance Unit, Los Angeles Area spoke on Cal/OSHA's Role in the Investigative Process in Industrial Accidents and Fatalities. He also reviewed the procedures a Cal/OSHA Inspector takes from the time they are given the assignment by their District Manager to the accident site, the investigative process, the citation procedures, right of appeal of the citations, the appeal process, the adjudication and closure of the incident.

Lunch Menu

Teryaki Chicken
Sweet and Sour Chicken
Chinese Vegetables
White Rice
Chocolate cake
Iced Tea, Hot Tea, Coffee, Decaf, Iced Water

2014 - 2015 Officers

President - Debra Duran
President Elect - Robert Fernandez
Vice President - Hassan Adan
Secretary - Linda Hunter
Treasurer - Dan Leiner

President's Message

We have seen a tremendous increase in the number of attendees at our Seminar and Chapter General Meetings. We believe this is due to the quality of our Instructors and Speakers. Thank you to those of you that have already participated in these events. It is our mission to provide you with additional opportunities to further your education as a Safety Professional.

If you haven't had a chance to attend, please be sure to take advantage of all your CSSSP Membership has to offer and register today!

Remember that you do earn CEU credits when you attend the Seminar Trainings. Make your reservations early to assure seating availability to: John A. O'Toole, Seminar Coordinator at (323) 258-2771 or otoole47@roadrunner.com

We really do appreciate you being a CSSSP Member and we hope you will decide to join us at our next Chapter General Meeting to learn more about our CSSSP member benefits and how you can get more involved.

Lastly, we do ask for your support in growing our membership by inviting other Safety Professionals to attend. Our Chapters growth highly depends on our members and we appreciate your continued support.

Fraternally,

John McHugh - President

Membership Happenings

Let's welcome our new members:

Lysa Hummel
Kevin Storms
James Lee

Eye Safety and Health

There's a saying that goes "keep your eyes on the prize." Perhaps it should be amended to "our eyes are the prize," as that's how great a gift vision is.

Vision protection generally comes in two forms: safety glasses and safety goggles. Statistics show that the majority of employees who suffered eye injuries on the job either weren't wearing eye protection or were wearing the wrong kind. Here's a quick review of when safety glasses are appropriate and when goggles are preferable:

Safety glasses protect against flying objects or glare. They have extra sturdy frames and either clear or tinted lenses that are strong enough to resist impact. Regular safety glasses will protect against flying objects from the front. But if an employee needs additional protection for possible flying objects that come from the side, he or she should wear safety glasses with side shields. If objects could hit the eyes from the top or bottom as well, the employee needs safety glasses with eyecup shields.

Safety goggles protect against dust, splashes, and flying objects coming from any direction. Some goggles have a cup over each eye. Others have a frame and lens that extend over both eyes. If goggles have a rigid frame, they are often cushioned to protect the skin around the eyes. Some goggles are directly ventilated to let air circulate around the eyes. Indirectly ventilated goggles are sometimes required, however, to keep out dust particles and chemical vapors.

Train your workers to follow injury-preventing eye safety rules. You should cover some important basic eye safety rules with all employees who work in areas with eye hazards as well as those employees who may go into those areas only occasionally (for example, an office worker going through an "eye protection required" area to get to the supervisor's office with some paperwork for a line supervisor). Here's what to teach employees to do:

- Obey workplace warning signs requiring eye protection.
- Always put on protective eyewear before entering an area where hazards may be present.
- When in doubt about the eye hazards, assume they're present.

- Make sure eye protection fits properly and comfortably.
- Inspect protective eyewear before each use and replace immediately if there are any defects.
- Store eye protection safely where it won't get scratched or damaged, and keep it clean.
- If you're not sure which type of eye protection is required, ask a supervisor before you start the job.

Urge employees to protect their eyes off the job as well. When employees are home doing yard work or working in a home workshop, they may need either safety glasses or safety goggles, depending on the task and its hazards.

For example, eye protection is definitely required when working with a circular or chain saw. It's also a good idea to wear eye protection when using a lawn mower or weed whacker, since bits of branches or even small pebbles can fly up. You should also encourage employees to think about eye health and getting regular eye exams. Eye exams not only determine the need for a new lens prescription, they also identify eye problems and diseases in their early stages when they're most treatable.

Forklift Safe Driving Tips

Here are some of the areas in which danger is greatest.

Loading and unloading. By its nature, a forklift is unstable, with a heavy load perched at just one end. And the higher the load is lifted, the more the center of gravity shifts upward, increasing instability. To counter this, operators need to learn to get the forks under the pallet as far as possible and to be sure they are centered under it. Then, once on the truck, the load should be carried as low as possible, with the mast tilted back to further shift the weight toward the truck's center.

Ramps and turns. The key to safety here is to adjust for speed and circumstances. Many ramps will need to be taken in reverse, with the load oriented uphill. This transfers the weight toward the truck and, of course, helps prevent the load from sliding off. Turns should always be taken slowly—a challenge for some inexperienced operators, entranced by the forklift's quick acceleration, who may be tempted to "hot rod" their trucks around the workplace.

Uneven surfaces. Pounded by heavy truck use, many industrial roads are pitted and strewn with potholes. Factory and warehouse floors are also often uneven. Additional hazards are posed by railroad tracks, bridge plates, or even open gaps to be crossed in entering and leaving truck trailers or rail cars at loading docks. Operators must actively look for these hazards, and adjust their speed and steering to compensate.

Refueling hazards. Forklifts are powered in three ways: gas, propane, and battery-electric. Each has its own special hazards when refueling or recharging, and most new operators will need to be trained in how it's done right. If the batteries on an electric-powered forklift are low in fluid, for example, you don't just add water, as in a car battery.

Parking hazards. Forklifts are to be operated only by qualified personnel who have received the OSHA-required training. And they need to be parked in secure areas, and never with the keys left on board. Violation of this rule recently cost a 13-year-old his life when he took off in an unsecured truck at his father's workplace and it overturned.

Slips, Trips, and Fall Prevention

Often slip, trip, and fall prevention is a matter of simply training workers on what to do and not do. Here are some of those do's and don'ts, and an innovative program to instruct in them.

With slips, trips, and falls the greatest source of nonfatal injuries each year in any accident category the federal government measures (more than a quarter-million a year resulting in lost workdays), it's smart to do all you can to prevent these mishaps.

Walkways. Employees should note that walkways are for walking, not storage of any item, and that includes tools or even temporarily opened drawers. It helps if walkways are clearly marked with painted lines, cones, or barrels as to their path and width. This also lets a supervisor immediately note if any object in the space is not supposed to be there.

Cables, cords, hoses. Rope-like items stretched across the floor act just like the landing wire on an aircraft carrier, but often with crash landings! If cables or other wiring need to cross a floor area, covers are available to create a ramp over them. At the least, tape them down, and post an elevated sign on a cone or pole that the hazard is there.

Wet areas. Any moisture can drastically reduce the slip-resistant qualities of flooring. Spills should be promptly mopped up, and until the floor is dry, a sign should warn of wet flooring. In April (or any other month's) showers, someone needs to be assigned to place rubber mats near doors. And to be sure floor and outdoor drains are clear of debris so they can do their jobs.

Dust or dirt, though dry, can also be slippery and should be swept up often.

Floor or wall openings. Where floors or walls have an opening a person could fall through, such as ladder entries or loading doors, OSHA (and good practice) requires guarding in the form of covering doors or hatches. Of course, these do no good if users don't close them after use. Removable guardrails, found on some loading docks, must similarly be put back in place after use.

Stairs. Employees should be reminded to take it slow and use the handrails!

Safe walking. Even if all the above are carried out, employees still have to follow the old maxim, "Watch your step." This is especially true if carrying a load, which reduces balance and can block visibility. Slow your pace on wet surfaces, and test your grip on ramps before proceeding. And beware of distractions. Most of us can walk and chew gum at the same time, but some fail (and fall) when gum chewing is replaced by an excited conversation on a cell phone.

Finally, make it clear that every employee has an obligation to either fix a hazard or to report it to a supervisor.

Energizing Your Employees

Brainstorming with your employees. Follow these rules:

- Encourage all ideas and refrain from evaluating or criticizing them.
- To get the best solution, the wilder and crazier the ideas the better.
- Quantity, not quality, of ideas is most important.
- Encourage new combinations and improvements of old ideas.
- Allow employees to pursue their ideas.