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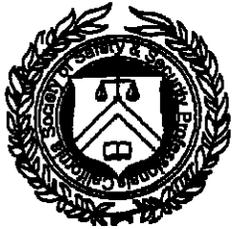
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August 5, 2011 Lunch Meeting
12 Noon
Lakewood Country Club
3101 Carson Street
Lakewood, California 90712

Mandatory Confirmation w/John O'Toole
By 8/2/11 @ (323) 258 – 2771



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C S S S P

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August Speaker

Mr. Mark Pisani, Senior Safety Engineer with Cal/OSHA will be out speaker. In January 2011, significant changes were made to consolidate and improve Cal/OSHA'S portable ladder standards. These changes affect portable ladder use in general industry and construction. He will provide a broad overview on the new requirements.

June Speaker

Mr. John Galletta, II is a Deputy States Marshall to the Office of Law Enforcement Federal Air Marshal Service out of Los Angeles spoke on the development, detection and prevention of "dirty bombs" activity in and around the Los Angeles Airport.

President's Message

Hello everyone, summer is now officially here and heat waves will soon be a regular occurrence throughout our state. With the return of hot weather, now is a good time to review your company's heat illness prevention procedures. Significant changes were recently made to Cal/OSHA's Heat Illness Prevention Regulation which I have summarized in a separate article. Please take a few moments to review the revised regulation and your current heat illness prevention program to see if changes to your procedures may be necessary. By not being in compliance, you not only risk death or serious illness to your employees, but also serious citations and monetary penalties as well as the potential of having your operations shut down if you are inspected and determined to not be in compliance. With the return of hot weather, Cal/OSHA compliance staff is already in the field conducting sweep inspections as well as investigating heat -related complaints and accidents.

Mark Pisani
Chapter President

Lunch Menu

Tortilla Chips and Salsa
Tossed Garden Salad
Chicken Served with Refried Beans, Mexican Rice, Pico de Gallo, Guacamole and Sour Cream
Flour and Corn Tortillas
Fresh Seasonal Vegetables
Chef's Dessert Display
Coffee, Iced Tea and Decaffeinated Coffee

New Members

Please make sure you notify us of any changes in employment with new email addresses and phone numbers. Contact John O'Toole at (323) 258 - 2771 with updated information.

Calling for Articles

If you have any articles or write ups you want to share with the membership, please feel free to forward to me and I will be happy to include them in our newsletter.

Safety Thoughts....

Cleanliness Counts. A clean work area is not only safer but also promotes productivity. Anyone who's ever compared a NASCAR garage with the typical gas station knows that. By working in a well-ordered and grease- and litter-free shop, mechanics get both greater safety and more reliability and performance from their cars, and their whole operation.

Let Employees Be Safe. Many employers start by thinking their workers are unsafe as a matter of course, therefore, need elaborate incentive programs to "bribe [workers] not to stick their hand in the machine." Others have also made this point-essentially that expectations breed results. If you start by expecting safe behaviors instead of bonehead moves, and effectively communicate that notion to employees, you have a better chance of getting what you want.

Major Changes to Cal/OSHA's Heat Illness Prevention Regulation

For those who may not have been aware, significant changes were made to Cal/OSHA's Heat Illness Prevention Regulation (Title 8, Section 3395). These changes became effective in November 2010 and primarily affect the following parts of the regulation:

- Access to shade
- High heat procedures
- Training
- Weather monitoring

The full text of the regulation including the new changes may be found at <http://www.dir.ca.gov/Title8/3395.html>

Here is a brief summary of the new changes:

Access to shade: Shade is now required to be in place and available for employees to use at all times whenever outside air temperatures exceed 85 degrees Fahrenheit. There must be enough shade available to accommodate at least 25% of the employees on the shift at any one time and shade must be located as close as practicable to the areas where employees are working. Employers must permit access to shade at all times.

High heat procedures: Employers engaged in agriculture, construction, landscaping, oil & gas extraction, and transportation or delivery of agricultural products, construction materials or other heavy materials are now required to establish & implement additional procedures whenever outside temperatures equals or exceeds 95 degrees Fahrenheit. These procedures cover the following areas:

- Ensuring effective communication between employees and supervisors is maintained.
- Observing employees for alertness and signs or symptoms of heat illness.
- Reminding employees throughout the work shift to drink plenty of water.
- Close supervision of a new employee by a supervisor or designee for the first 14 days of employment.

Training: Employers are now required to provide training to supervisory and non-supervisory employees before the employees begin work that should reasonably be anticipated to result in exposure to the risk of heat illness.

Employers are also now required to cover the added burden of heat load on the body caused by exertion, clothing, and personal protective equipment during training. Employers must now also include as part of their training designating a person to be available to ensure that emergency procedures are invoked when appropriate.

Weather monitoring: Supervisory employees are now required to be trained on how to monitor weather reports and how to respond to hot weather advisories.

If you have any questions or need any assistance with determining if your company's heat illness prevention procedures are in compliance with the regulation, please consult Cal/OSHA's Heat Illness Prevention webpage at

<http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/heatillnessinfo.html> or consult Cal/OSHA's Consultation Service at <http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/consultation.html> .

Managing Safety Committees in Multiple Locations

Safety committees are beneficial to all companies for many reasons. They offer a platform for employees to voice safety concerns and identify and abate hazards, and can be helpful in managing compliance within an organization. But, as many companies grow, merge, move, and/or transform, they spread across multiple locations, complicating the job of safety managers. With each location facing its own set of safety issues, organizing and conducting successful safety committees across multiple locations can be one of the biggest challenges for safety managers. However, when managed properly, they can have a significant impact on the overall safety success of a company with multiple locations.

So, as a safety manager of this type of company, how do you make sure that the safety committees are effective when you can't always be there?

Committed Members

Generally, safety committees are made up of at least one representative from each department within a facility, including management and vendors. This composition is particularly important within a company that has multiple locations because each location may have different departments or functions creating their own safety challenges or issues. If a specific group or department is not represented in the

meetings, be sure to document this in the meeting minutes for future reference.

To ensure that management is not dominating the committee, some states require an election process for committee members, but not all of them. Remember to look into the state requirements for each state your company is located in for specific requirements regarding the safety committee elections.

Members of the safety committees should be expected to attend all meetings. Also, make sure the meetings don't get postponed or start late. Poor attendance and superfluous postponements are good indicators of a lack of commitment to the meetings.

The Agenda

Preparing an agenda for your safety committee members is one way to make sure that the meetings are effective, yet efficient. The agenda can serve as a guide or an outline for the meeting. The components of the agenda should include:

- A brief review of the previous meeting
- A review of accident reports
- A review of hazard surveillance reports
- A discussion of new items

Meeting Minutes

Be sure to keep track of meeting minutes and use them to develop the next meeting's agenda.

Safety Department Support

As head of a company's safety department your support of the needs of the committee is key for it to be effective and successful. The responsibility of the safety manager is to:

- Keep track of meeting minutes
- Locate resources for the committee
- Send out workgroup inspection checklists
- Develop a "hot topic" or discussion list for the meetings
- Attend meetings when possible

Meet Annually

Conducting an annual safety committee symposium at least once a year with the safety committee members from all of the locations. The symposium would

reinforce the company's safety commitment by coming together and discussing issues that affect everybody.

It's all a matter of degree.

The seriousness of the injury caused by a burn depends on the degree of the burn.

- *First-degree* burns are superficial. Only the top layer of skin is affected. With a first-degree burn, the skin gets a little red and dry, and there's some localized pain, but that's the extent of it. Most sunburn is first-degree burns. First-degree burns usually heal in a few days.
- *Second-degree* burns are more serious. Additional layers of skin are affected. The burned area is red and blistered. Swelling occurs, and blisters can open and get infected. Second-degree burns are quite painful and can take several weeks to heal completely, often leaving a scar.
- *Third-degree* burns are very severe injuries. These burns destroy all layers of skin in the affected area as well as muscle and nerve tissue under the skin. The area appears charred, sometimes with patches of white where the underlying tissues have been exposed. Infection is a potential threat that can make the situation even worse. Third-degree burns are often extremely painful, although they can sometimes be painless if nerve tissue in the area is completely destroyed. Third-degree burns take a long time to heal and may require skin grafts.

Cool, cover, and consult. Treatment for burns generally includes the following steps:

- Cut away loose clothing around a burned area, but don't try to remove clothing that is stuck to the burn.
- Immerse the burned area in cool water or apply clean wet cloths to areas that can't be immersed. Don't use ice or ice water--just cool, clean water.
- After cooling, cover the affected area with a sterile bandage or clean cloth. If burns cover a large part of the body, cover with a clean sheet. Avoid rubbing burned areas, and do not break blisters. Never use lotion, ointment, or butter on a burn.
- For chemical burns, carefully remove contaminated clothing and flush the affected area for 15 minutes.
- Call for emergency assistance for third-degree burns and chemical or second-degree burns that cover a large area of the body.