

John O'Toole, RSSP, PP, FIAE
President/Programs
General Safety Services, LLC
323-258-2771
otoole47@roadrunner.com

John McHugh - RSSP
President Elect/Raffle Co-Chair
Versatile Systems
310-968-3297
john@versatilefallprotection.com

Bernie Konig
Vice President/Raffle Co-Chair
Centinela Valley Union High School District
310-918-8939
konigb@centinela.k12.ca.us

Dan Leiner, RSSP, PP
Secretary/Treasurers
Cal/OSHA Consultation
881-901-5754
dleiner@dir.ca.gov

Peter Gin, RSSP, PP, FIAE
Newsletter
Southern California Gas
909-322-1676
petergin@earthlink.net

Joann Blayney, RSSP
Membership Chairperson
Safety Dynamics Group
562-425-4886
jblayney@safetymdynamicsgroup.com

Mark Pisani
President/Programs
Cal/OSHA Compliance
626-256-7913
mpisani@dir.ca.gov



August 3, 2012 Lunch Meeting
12 Noon
Lakewood Country Club
3101 Carson Street
Lakewood, California 90712

Mandatory Confirmation w/John O'Toole
By 7/31/12 @ (323) 258 – 2771



CSSSP – Los Angeles Chapter
2272 Colorado Blvd. Ste. 1368
Los Angeles, CA 90041
(323) 258 – 2771
www.csssp.org

Linda Hunter, RSSP, PP
Chapter Webmaster
Zee Medical
714-847-8852
lhsafenet@aol.com

Crist Wagner, RSSP, PP
Scholarship Chairperson
General Safety Services
714-539-3497
omecrist@sbcglobal.net

Scott Mackay - RSSP
OSHA Institute Director
OSHA Training Institute
858-964-1068
smackay@ucsd.edu

Charles Hunt
University Liaison
CSUDH
310-243-2336
chunt@csudh.edu

Jared Williamson, RSSP, PP
Sergeant at Arms
714-726-6170
jaredwilliamson9@msn.com

Michael Nicholas, RSSP, PP
Placement Chair
California Loss Control
909-985-7770
mnicholas@californialosscontrol.net

Vincent J. Takas, RSSP, PP, FIAE
Oversite Committee Chairperson
The Walt Disney Company
818-560-1685
vincent.j.takas@disney.com



CSSSP

California Society of Safety & Security Professionals Los Angeles County Chapter

Volume 78

August 2012

August Speaker

Mr. Dan Leiner, Area Manager, Cal/OSHA Consultation Service will speak on Heat Illness in the Work Environment.

Mr. Leiner is Past President of CSSSP with over 20 years of progressive experience in Health & Safety Consultation to the State's workers and employers.

He will review the regulatory language pertaining to heat illness prevention which include access to water and shade, weather monitoring and acclimatization, high heat procedures, employee and supervisory training along with the written procedure requirements.

Join us for this timely topic of dramatic importance to California's workforce.

June Speaker

Ms. Linda Hunter, Past President, Safety & Health Educator, OSHA Outreach Trainer spoke on Sexual Harassment in the Workplace.

Lunch Menu

Oriental Buffet to include: Teriyaki Chicken, Sweet and Sour Chicken, Chinese vegetables, white rice, Chef's Dessert Display, unlimited Iced Tea, Coffee Decaf, hot tea, ice water.

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.

2012 - 2013 Officers

John O'Toole - President
John McHugh - President Elect
Bernie Konig - Vice President
Dan Leiner - Secretary/Treasurer

President's Message

As we enter the new year of my term, I want to keep you the members informed of any and all actions taken by me as your President. The first and most important subject is keeping in touch with you via the e mail. You have received my first e mail laying out our upcoming Chapter meeting presentations. I feel it is imperative that you know in advance what subjects are going to be presented at the Chapter meeting so you can prepare your busy schedules to attend the meeting of importance to you. We realize that no Member is expected to attend each and every meeting due to other commitments, so in this way you can plan your schedules accordingly.

I have appointed Mr. Vincent Takas, Past President to become the Chairperson of the Oversight Committee. You will find the Committees responsibilities spelled out in the Chapter's By Laws. These By Laws can be accessed via the Chapter Webpage. In short, Mr. Takas will appoint up to three Past Presidents who will have the responsibilities to assure that all members conduct themselves in a professional, manner and when issues or complaints are brought to the Oversight Committee by you the members, they by a majority vote shall recommend sanctions up to and including expulsion from the Chapter. I feel that we can and should govern ourselves and be a part in the decision making of the Chapter.

I have also appointed Mr. Mark Pisani, Immediate Past President to be the Chairperson of the Nominating Committee. He will appoint three Past Presidents to select qualified candidates for all elective offices. Candidate's names and qualifications shall be published in the Chapter Newsletter at least 60 days in advance of the election to be in June. I hope to see you at our August 3rd meeting. Bring a friend and or associate to the meeting.

John A. O'Toole
President

How to Handle Gasoline Safely

Most gasoline injuries are preventable if gas is properly used and safely stored. Here are some helpful gasoline safety tips from the American Burn Association that you can use to train your employees to handle gas with care:

- Don't smoke or use matches, lighters, or other ignition sources anywhere around gas. And remember that gas vapors can travel far from gas containers in enclosed areas.
- Use gasoline only in well-ventilated areas.
- Turn off equipment and let cool before filling the gas tank.
- Never use gasoline to start charcoal on a grill—use proper charcoal starter.
- Never use gas as a cleaning fluid or solvent—or to clean your hands.
- Don't store gas cans in your vehicle.
- Store gas in approved containers, in a cool, well-ventilated area (for example, in a shed or garage but never in the house), and only keep a minimum amount on hand.
- Never use glass or plastic bottles for gasoline storage.

If Someone Gets Burned

Burns, whether from gasoline or some other source, can be painful and sometimes need medical attention. The American Burn Association recommends seeking medical attention for:

- Burns to the face, hands, feet, genital area, or major joints (knees, elbows, shoulders)
- Chemical and electrical burns
- Burns that cover a large area

Minor burns can usually be treated with first aid on the job or at home by flushing the area with cool water for a few minutes and covering it with sterile dressing from a first-aid kit. *Don't apply ointment, salves, creams, or ice to burns, and never break blisters.*

Even Breathing Gas Fumes Can Be Harmful

Gasoline can also be a health hazard if you inhale concentrated fumes for too long or get it on your skin. Symptoms of overexposure to gas vapors include:

- Respiratory problems such as coughing and trouble breathing

- Rash from skin contact with gasoline
- Irritation or burning in the eyes from gas splashes
- Dizziness
- Weakness, numbness in arms and legs, or burning sensation
- Rapid heart beat
- Nausea or vomiting

If an employee experiences any symptoms from inhaling gas vapors, he or she should get to fresh air immediately. If symptoms persist, the employee should seek medical treatment right away. If an employee becomes unconscious from breathing gas vapors, co-workers should call 911 immediately.

Discrimination: The Other Big Compliance Risk

Discriminatory employment practices are illegal and unfair. Both federal and state fair employment laws make it illegal to discriminate when you hire, fire, promote, discipline, or provide benefits or privileges to employees. These laws say that you can't base any employment decision on anything other than *individual* qualifications and abilities. Nor may you apply different standards—nor apply standards differently—to different individuals.

Specific legal protections target different types of discrimination. Federal and state laws protect job candidates and employees against discrimination based on:

- **Age**—Individuals can't be rejected for jobs, fired, or denied promotions just because they are 40 years of age or older.
- **Gender**—you can't treat men and women differently in employment decisions, deny women opportunities because of pregnancy or childbirth, or pay one gender more than the other for doing work that requires equal skill, effort, and ability.
- **Race, color, religion, or national origin**—Employment decisions can't be based on any of these personal characteristics.
- **Disability**—Qualified individuals can't be denied employment opportunities because of a disability (physical or mental), and you must make reasonable accommodation for disabilities when requested if it doesn't impose an undue hardship on the organization. As long as they can do the *essential functions* of a job, they must get an equal chance at the job

The same laws that prohibit sex discrimination also prohibit sexual harassment. Sexual demands by supervisors or managers can't be a condition of employment or other job decisions. You can't allow any employee to make unwelcome sexual advances toward another employee, nor can you allow a hostile work environment in which employees are debased by verbal, visual, or physical harassment of a sexual nature. Harassment based on race, color, religion, or national origin is also prohibited by state and federal fair employment laws.

Supervisors and managers must be careful to avoid discrimination in daily activities and decisions. Train your supervisors and managers to be aware of any personal biases they may have and to consider all employment decisions from the viewpoint of an objective observer. In addition, teach them to:

- Use objective, job-related criteria for all employment decisions.
- Focus on performance, not personalities.
- Avoid making assumptions about an individual's abilities, interests, and so on based on age, sex, or other factors unrelated to qualifications and performance.
- Refrain from playing favorites.
- Ask only appropriate, nondiscriminatory questions when interviewing job candidates
- Ask the same questions of all candidates for the same job.
- Offer men and women equal pay for jobs that involve the same or equal work.
- Provide qualified people with disabilities with the same opportunities as other employees, and make reasonable accommodations when requested.

Safety Committees

Safety committees can perform a number of essential functions:

- Accident investigation
- Safety inspections
- Hazard identification, including job hazard analysis
- Reporting safety problems to management and recommending corrective action
- Communicating safety and health policies to employees
- Assisting in safety training and selecting training materials

- Helping to develop and manage safety incentive programs and suggestion systems
- Serving as role models for safe attitudes and practices

This is by no means a complete list. You can assign more, fewer, or different functions to your committee. Often the committee itself participates in selecting its activities. Although the overall goals of all safety committees are accident and cost reduction, there are frequently such desirable side effects as increased job satisfaction and morale and decreased absenteeism and grievances.

How do they work?

Typically, management and employees each select their own members for a safety committee. Generally, the committee is composed of an equal number of management personnel and employees. There should be enough members to carry out various assigned functions, but not so many that it's difficult to conduct meetings. All shifts should be represented. In addition, the safety manager is usually involved. It's also a good idea to have a manager with budgetary authority on the committee so that resources can be allocated and committee recommendations implemented.

Once the members have been selected, the committee selects a chair and decides on the procedure for periodically rotating the leadership role. Regular meetings of the committee should be scheduled at frequent intervals, complete with agendas that include planned activities, reports on previous actions, and follow-ups. Meeting minutes should be kept and distributed to all members

Safety committees require hard work, diligence, interest, and knowledge on the part of members. Characteristics of successful safety committee members include:

- Commitment to workplace safety
- Concern for co-workers
- Leadership qualities
- Ability to work cooperatively with co-workers and management

All these can work together and for the benefit of all within an organization. Every level of management as well as employees needs to be open and learn to give and take to make it work.