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June 6, 2014 Lunch Meeting
12 Noon
Lakewood Country Club
3101 Carson Street
Lakewood, California 90712

Mandatory Confirmation w/John O'Toole
By 6/3/14 @ (323) 258 – 2771

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C S S S P

California Society of Safety & Security Professionals
Los Angeles County Chapter

Volume 89 June 2014

June Speaker

Brian Willey from Safety Dynamics Group's San Diego office will be presenting "Surviving cardiac arrest with an AED".

Surviving a cardiac incident is often dependent on how fast a patient is defibrillated. Did you know for each minute a patient is in a state of cardiac arrest the chance of survival decreases by about 10%. By implementing AEDs (Automated External Defibrillators) for on-demand use in your office or home the chances of surviving of a cardiac event statistically increases from 6-7% up to 75-85% simply by having these machines readily available. Brian will demonstrate just how easy it is to use an AED.

April Speaker

Dan Leiner stepped in to review the Lockout/Tagout standard and how it is applied to a review. He reviewed the various types of lockout devices and that a tag is not acceptable as a means of shutting down a system.

Lunch Menu

Custom Taco Bar (ground beef/chicken) with Flour or Corn tortillas; Garden salad with Ranch & Italian dressing; Sour cream; Guacamole; Shredded cheese; Lettuce; Onions; Pico de Gallo; Spanish Rice and Refried Beans; Chocolate cake; Iced Tea, Hot Tea, Coffee, Decaf, Iced Water

Membership Happenings

Let's welcome our new members: Ron Paine, Clint Reuter, John Pettinato, and Rod Buck.

10 Year Certificates goes to: Oscar Hernandez, John Miksad, Raymond Cox, Daniel Medina, and Harlan Lambert.

5 Year Certificate goes to: Roberto Ramirez, Jr., Mario Manriquez, Patrick Moffett, David Loftgren and Hal Lindsey.

President's Message

Thank you for being a member of the CSSSP and we hope you have had the opportunity to take advantage of all your membership benefits have to offer. The best way to get involved is by attending our Seminar and General Meetings to connect, learn and contribute.

The safety industry is wide and ever changing and it can be a challenge to stay on top of all the regulations and all that is new. We do our best to provide education and training with quality speakers and instructors to help you further your knowledge as a Safety Professional.

Also, the best support you can give to our organization is to spread the word to other Safety Professionals that you know that could benefit from being a member. Encourage them to check out our website and register to attend our next event.

If you ever have any suggestions on how we can improve, please feel free to reach out and connect with me.

Fraternally,

John McHugh - President

Personal Accountability

Something magical happens when we accept personal responsibility for our behavior and our results. It's not easy, because it's human nature to "pass the buck" when things don't go the way we want.

When things go wrong, we can always find the culprit...in the mirror. In every instance, it always comes back to choices we make that puts us exactly when we are today.

By making a small "tweak" in our attitude(s), it can made a big difference in the outcome.

What to Do When You Don't Have the Answer During Safety Training Sessions?

You're training and a question comes up that completely baffles you … no idea at all how to reply, and no wish to give the wrong information. Is it panic city?

If you are training and don't know how to reply to a trainee's question...

Don't be afraid to admit you don't know. No matter how experienced you are as a trainer or how much you know about workplace safety, a question could come up in a training session to which you simply don't have the answer. What should you do? The best course of action in a situation like that is to say something like this: "That's a really good question. I don't know the answer, but we're sure going to find out." Never be tempted to guess at an answer or brush a question aside just because you don't know how to reply. That could come back to haunt you. Unanswered or incorrectly answered safety questions can lead to accidents and injuries.

Ask trainees to suggest an answer. One approach to handling these situations is to use them as an opportunity to make your training more interactive. For example, you could ask members of the group to suggest possible answers. Of course, you'll have to check the accuracy of suggested answers after the session and get back to the group with a definitive answer. But this kind of discussion can be a good way to get employees thinking about safety problems and solutions. And it can also get them more involved in the training process.

Research the issue, or check with an expert. Depending on the nature of the question and the composition of the training group, you might decide to delegate researching the question to one of the more experienced and knowledgeable employees in the group. The employee can report back at your next safety meeting with an answer. If the issue is something you need to research yourself, you might check with an experienced colleague, your boss, or your safety coordinator. If necessary, you could even check with a safety expert, such as one of your organization's safety consultants. You might also search for an answer on the Internet, but be careful—not all sources on the Web are equally reliable. Make sure any information you get online is from a government agency, industry organization, or other equally trustworthy source. Also make sure the information is up to date. Some sources fail to keep their websites up to date with recent regulatory changes or the latest scientific safety data.

Get back to employees with an answer as soon as possible. Once you have a complete and accurate answer to a employee's question, get the information out to all the members of the training group as soon as possible. The most effective way to do this is to call another safety meeting to discuss the issue and any related information of interest. If this is not practical or necessary, send out a memo or e-mail to all the members of the training group. But if you use either of these forms of communication, remember that employees don't always read or pay attention to memos and e-mail. Make sure to follow up with a phone call or face-to-face to make sure that everyone got the answer and understands it. You don't want any misunderstanding or confusion about a safety issue.

Working Safely At Heights

OSHA regulations (28 CFR 1926.400-503) requires you to take specific precautions to protect employees who work at heights.

When construction employees are exposed to falling 6 feet or more from an unprotected edge, OSHA requires installation of one or more of these three primary fall prevention systems—a guardrail system, safety net system, or personal fall arrest system—to protect workers.

Guardrails are generally 42 inches high and must be able to withstand a force of at least 200 pounds. If there is no wall or parapet at least 21 inches high protecting an edge, you must install mid-rails or screens between the top of the guardrail and the walking or working surface to prevent falls.

Safety nets are usually made of rope mesh and are designed to catch workers if they fall. Mesh openings can be no more than 36 square inches. Safety nets should be placed 30 feet or less under the walking or working surface and be strong enough to catch a falling worker. If the net has not been certified, test it by dropping a 400-pound bag of sand about 30 inches in diameter from the highest walking/working surface. As an added protection. OSHA requires you to inspect nets at least weekly for wear, damage, or deterioration.

Personal fall arrest systems provide each worker with individual fall protection. Workers wear a body harness connected by a lifeline to a fixed anchor. The anchor must be able to withstand 5,000 pounds of force, and the lifeline must be made of webbing or have a wire core if it might come in contact with a sharp edge. The personal fall arrest system is designed to go into action by the time a worker has fallen 6 feet and before contact with any lower level. Workers must be trained to use personal fall arrest systems properly and to inspect them before each use. The only purpose of a personal fall arrest system is to protect workers from falls. They should never be used to hoist tools, equipment, or materials.

Secondary fall prevention systems must be used when primary systems are impractical. OSHA permits the following monitored systems, which rely more on employee involvement and less on engineering solutions, when guardrails, nets, or personal fall arrest systems are not practical.

Controlled access zones are areas where certain work can be performed without a guardrail, safety net, or personal fall arrest system. As the name suggests, these areas must be off limits to all but specifically authorized workers. Lines of rope, wire, or tape set off these zones. The lines must be at least 6 feet from the edge and connected to a guardrail system or wall on each end.

Safety monitoring is another alternative form of fall protection that OSHA permits when the three primary protection methods are not practical or would create a greater hazard than they would prevent. Safety monitoring places a trained person with the workers on the elevated surface. This person's job is to look for fall hazards and warn workers when they approach danger. The monitor has to be close enough to workers for a spoken warning to be heard.

Warning line systems involve the use of rope, wire, or chain barriers that alert workers to an unprotected roof side or edge. Warning lines must be at least 6 feet from the roof edge and go around all sides of the roof work area. OSHA says, however, that warning lines alone are not enough. They must always be used with safety monitoring or one of more of the three primary means of fall protection. Hole covers should be used to prevent workers from falling through holes such as in floor or roofs.

Electrical Safety Tips

Don't use ...

- Cords or wires with damaged or worn insulation.
- Electrical equipment that smokes, sparks, shocks, smells, blows a fuse, or trips a circuit.
- Any non-ground fault circuit interrupter outlet in a wet area.
- Cords or electrical equipment in areas with explosive or flammable materials that are not approved for this specific use.
- A cord with a bent or missing grounding plug.
- A metal ladder or hard hat when working near electricity.
- Metal tools to work on electrical equipment.
- Electrical cords to raise or lower equipment.
- Extension cords unless necessary, and then only use a cord that is rated high enough for the job.

Don't touch ...

- Anything electric when your hands are wet, when you're standing on a wet floor, or when you're in contact with a wet surface.
- An electrical fire or an electrical shock victim.

Don't place ...

- Cords where they can be stepped on, run over by material handling equipment, or damaged in any other way.
- Cords near heat or water.
- Sharp fasteners or nails on electrical cords.

Don't permit ...

- Overloaded outlets or circuits.
- Loose electrical connections.
- Dust or dirt buildup on machinery.
- Blind reaches into any areas that may contain energized parts.
- Combustible trash on or around electrical equipment or circuits.
- Anyone who isn't trained and qualified to repair electrical equipment.
- Attempts to use or start locked or tagged out electrical equipment.
- Unauthorized removal or a lockout device or tag.
- Any hesitation in calling trained emergency responders for electrical fires, shock, or serious burns.