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April 3, 2009 Lunch Meeting 12 Noon

California State University, Dominguez Hills
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Mandatory Confirmation w/John O'Toole
By 3/31/09 @ (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. Douglas Mochizuki is retired from the Orange Fire Department as a Division Chief after 30 year's service. He will talk about disaster planning with us.

February Speaker

Chief Harlen "LAMB" Lambert is the Principal for All States K-9 Detection. Chief Lambert presented to us a new role for dogs. He is actively training dogs to find cell phones inside prisons and jails. If you have any old/dead cell phones, please give them to us so we can forward to him to use in training up more cell phone detection dogs.

President's Message

I encourage your attendance at the April 3rd CSSSP luncheon meeting. In keeping with this year's theme of "**Disaster Preparedness**", our guest speaker will be **Douglas Mochizuki**, who is a retired Division Chief from then Orange Fire Department. He has over 30 years of vast experience in disaster planning. He has served as a Commissioner for the California Seismic Safety Commission and has made numerous recommendations to the Governor regarding seismic issues facing the State including school and hospital and regulations. As usual, please confirm your attendance with John O'Toole.

Please be informed that new state legislation has been signed that will streamline the state's ability to respond to emergencies and natural disasters. The new legislation combines the Office of Emergency Services (OES) and the Office of Homeland Security (OHS) into a new cabinet-level **California Emergency Management Agency (Cal-EMA)**. This legislation gives the merged agency the responsibility of overseeing and coordinating emergency preparedness, response, recovery and homeland security issues in California.

As a result of survey information gained from the **Great Southern California Shake-Out Drill** conducted on November 13th, there is an effort to make this an annual event.

This proposed annual drill is intended to keep Californian's mindful of their responsibility to prepare their homes, workplace, cars, and families in the event of a major disaster.

Our February speaker was Chief Harlen Lambert from All-States K-9 Detection. He spoke to members about the cell phone epidemic within U.S. prisons. He discussed how we (CSSSP members) can assist in bringing this new threat to a halt and protecting citizens from "drug lords" inside our jails and prisons. In response to Chief Lambert's plea for assistance, CSSSP Executive Committee has authorized a fund drive in which CSSSP will match any member donation \$ for \$ up to a maximum of \$500. If able to make a tax-deductible donation, please make your check payable to CSSSP, with a note memo on your check to "**K-9 Enforcement**".

As we go to print, CSSSP will welcome at least two new members at our April meeting (1 student and 1 professional member). See you at the meeting!

Jim Weidner
Chapter President

Professional Member Certification

Gordon Baldwin

Lunch Menu

Mexican Buffet: chicken enchiladas, chile relleno quiche, Spanish rice, refried beans, tortilla chips, salsa fresco, assorted cookies, iced tea, ice water and coffee.

What Your Workers Don't Know CAN Hurt Them

Employees have the *right* and the *need* to know.

Workers today are protected against chemical hazards in part by the requirements of OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (1910.1200). HazCom requires your organization to have a written hazard communication program that covers everything from hazard identification to preventive measures to employee training. Also known as the Right-to-Know law, HazCom is a long and detailed standard, but it's based on a short and simple concept—your employees have both a *right* and a *need* to know about the hazards of the chemicals they're exposed to on the job.

Make sure HazCom training covers all the basics.

OSHA stresses that the training provisions of 1910.1200 are not satisfied solely by giving employees an MSDS to read or telling them to look on the label for hazard information and required precautions. Specific training requirements in Paragraph 1910.1200(h) include:

- Information about the standard
- Operations in the work area where hazardous chemicals are present
- Location and availability of your written hazard communication program, including lists of hazardous chemicals and MSDSs
- Methods used to detect the presence or release of a hazardous chemical in the work area (sampling and monitoring, for example)
- Physical and health hazards of the chemicals in the work area
- Measures workers can take to protect themselves from these hazards, including specific procedures such as appropriate work practices, emergency procedures, and PPE
- Details of your hazard communication program, including an explanation of your labeling system, how to read and interpret an MSDS, and how to use this information to prevent exposure

That's a lot to cover, but ... Remember that you don't have to conduct a training session on each specific chemical found in your facility. Training sessions can cover categories of hazards—for example, carcinogens, sensitizers, or acutely toxic agents.

And while you will have to provide additional training whenever a new physical or health hazard is introduced into the work area, you don't have to retrain every time you introduce a new chemical, as long as it doesn't pose new hazards. Of course, you still have to make sure that new employees know the specifics of your organization's hazard communication program, such as where the MSDSs are located, details of your in-plant labeling system, and the hazards of new chemicals to which they will be exposed.

Don't forget about temps and non-English-speaking employees. Temporary workers must also receive hazard communication training. Temporary agencies are only responsible for providing generic hazard training and information concerning categories of chemicals temps may potentially encounter. You are responsible for providing site-specific hazard training. And if yours is a multilingual workplace, OSHA reminds you that hazard communication training must be "comprehensible" to all affected employees. So if you have employees who are not proficient in English and who receive job instructions in a language other than English, then hazard communication training and information to be conveyed under the HazCom will also need to be conducted in a foreign language.

New Hire Safety Orientation

"If your idea of orienting a new employee is to quickly introduce him around and show him the bathroom and the coffee room, you need to reorient yourself."

New employees are *five times* more likely to suffer a lost-time injury on the job within the first month than are those more experienced. And other statistics show that 40 percent of all workers injured on the job have been doing it less than a year.

Such injury rates lead to the question of why "newbies" are so vulnerable, and more importantly, what your company can do about it. The lack of knowledge is not only on the workers' part.

Sure, they're unfamiliar with the tools, conditions, and most important, safety hazards, of their new environment. But it extends to employers, too.

Employers assume that new employees know more than they really do.

Certain jobs require precautions that may seem like common sense to someone who has spent years on the job. But to a newcomer, these are brand new hazards never even thought about.

The fear comes in a newcomer's refusing to ask questions, lest he or she seem incapable of doing the job, which could lead to an early termination. But questions not only fill the newcomer's need for knowledge they also expand the instructor's ability to deliver that knowledge. Students' questions often remind [the instructor] of things he or she didn't explain fully, or forgot to mention at all.

Supervisors need to remind new workers again and again that questions are welcome at any time. The more questions, the better. Everyone will learn more.

Talk Safety While You Walk

The question of how to properly acclimate new hires to workplace safety starts with a question of when.

During orientation is a perfect place to introduce safety training to a new hire. Included in the new hire packet should be a company safety policy covering generic safety concerns and resources for additional information so the employee feels comfortable addressing specific issues if necessary.

While you're showing your new workers the lay of the land as far as their jobs go, also point out the safety elements you've built in, such as the location of fire exits and extinguishers, first-aid kits, eyewash stations, and MSDSs.

Also point out less obvious safety features ... such as how wide you've made walkways so forklifts can safely traverse the area. Help employees to make the connection to how they can keep things safe, by keeping those pathways clean and clear.

While you're imparting safety knowledge, you have a secondary, but also important effect. Your attention is making the newcomer feel "valued and informed," and that will lead to a more engaged and productive employee.

5 Tips To Stay Comfortable & Avoid Injury

Millions of working Americans are affected each year by injuries that result from lifting heavy boxes, sitting in front of the computer for long periods, and other

causes. The American Chiropractic Association (ACA) offers some advice for preventing the most common on-the-job musculoskeletal ills.

By making relatively small changes in your workplace environment-using proper lifting techniques or replacing your office chair with one that provides improved back support-you can help minimize your risk of injury and avoid making an existing condition even worse.

General Recommendations:

1. When working at the computer sit with knees at a 90- to 120-degree angle. Using an angled foot rest may help.
2. Make sure your chair fits correctly. Allow for 2 inches between the front edge of the seat and the back of the knees. Knees should be at or below the level of the hips.
3. When lifting heavy or awkward items, bend the hips and knees, then squat to pick up the object. Keep the back straight and hold the item close to the body. Don't twist.
4. Take frequent breaks and stretch if you sit for long periods of time.
5. Exercise regularly. Staying physically fit helps avoid back injuries.

Online safety tips

Following are a few other general tips to help avoid online threats such as spam, spyware, identity theft and inappropriate content.

- Protect your information by using a hard to guess password that is at least eight characters long and contains a mixture of letters, numbers and symbols.
- Reduce spam by only giving out your e-mail address to people you know and by never replying to spam - not even to unsubscribe.
- Be careful about opening attachments to e-mails as they are one of the main ways viruses are spread from computer to computer.
- Be wary of any e-mail asking for personal information; for example, check to make sure a charity is legitimate before responding to an e-mail solicitation for donations.
- If you have kids that use your computer, consider using parental control software that helps you choose what they see on the Internet.
- To help prevent spyware from being installed on your computer, read the installation agreements carefully when you download from the Internet. If you find you already have it on your system, there are anti-spyware tools available to remove it.