



California Society of Safety & Security Professionals

April 6, 2018

Morning Seminar - 8:30 - 11 am

Lunch Meeting - 11:30 am - 1 pm

Lakewood Country Club

3101 Carson Street

Lakewood, California 90712

Mandatory Confirmation w/Jennifer Keena

By 4/3/18 @ (310) 351-2805 or

keenajennifer@gmail.com

Morning Seminar

The morning seminar is \$25 and includes a free lunch afterwards. Come spend time and network with fellow safety and security professionals.

Mr. Crist Wagner will speak on "Powers to Arrest - Lawful use of Force". The lecture focuses on the powers of a private citizen making a "Arrest" and lawful use of force. At the end of the presentation, you will know the difference between a police officer making an arrest and a private citizen making an arrest. Knowing the legal responsibilities and elements of making a "Citizen's Arrest".



CSSSP

California Society of Safety & Security Professionals Los Angeles County Chapter

Volume 112

April 2018

Morning Session Speaker

The morning seminar is \$25 and includes a free lunch after the session.

Luncheon Speaker

Mr. Crist Wagner will speak on "Just Cause for Disciplinary Action". He will define this statement and provide information on how it is use in the security arena.

Payments/Dues

For this meeting, we can only accept cash or credit cards for payment for the seminar and luncheon meeting. Checks will not be accepted - thank you for your understanding. Just a reminder to take a moment and renew your **CSSSP Professional Membership** by paying your 2018 dues in the amount of **\$50.00**. If you wish to pay by check, please mail your dues by April 1, 2018 to: 4141 Norse Way, Long Beach, CA 90808. Or even better, just pay in person at the April 6th meeting. Thanks! We're looking forward to a great 2018!

Lunch Menu

Crusted chicken with tomato vodka sauce
Roasted rosemary potatoes
Steamed veggie mix
Summer apple salad
German chocolate cake

NSC Distracted Driving Month

Go to: [NSC Distracted Driver Month](#) for additional information on this very important aspect of our daily lives. Right click on link and select "open hyperlink" to access.

President's Message

Happy spring! By the time you receive this newsletter, there will only be a few days left in March. Spring marks the time of year where the kids are excited for a break, taxes are due and the need to develop an annual spring cleaning list. Where does the time go? I refer to The National Safety Council for recommendations on building a home safety checklist to include:

- Checking smoke alarms and Carbon Monoxide monitors - Should be in every bedroom and common areas throughout the home. Installed less than 12 inches from the ceiling. Always add fresh batteries and inspect monthly.
- Cleaning out the medicine cabinet - monitor expiration dates
- Replenish supplies or purchase a first aid kit for home use
- Clean out closets and garage to make an annual donation to a local charity

Appreciations to our February morning seminar facilitator, Dan Leiner – Cal OSAHA Consultation for educating us on "**OSHA Recordkeeping**"



February Morning Seminar with Dan Leiner

Jennifer Keena
Chapter President

Lithium Battery Safety

It seems that lithium batteries are everywhere. They are common in many products we take for granted, such as cell phones, laptops, watches, cameras, and toys, to name a few. However, shipping lithium batteries can be dangerous—especially when they're shipped by air.

Background

There are two types of lithium batteries:

- Lithium metal batteries, which are non-rechargeable; these are referred to as primary lithium batteries; *and*
- Lithium ion batteries, which are rechargeable; these are sometimes called secondary lithium batteries.

Airborne Dangers

Lithium batteries have high energy densities. Under certain circumstances, they can overheat and ignite. The Federal Aviation Administration lists 144 incidents involving smoke, fire, extreme heat, or explosion that have occurred on aircraft since 1991. That may not seem like a lot in 25 years, but if you are up in the air with these batteries, one incident is one too many.

Main Concerns

Before issuing the final rule, PHMSA reviewed comments it received on the proposed rule.

Commenters expressed support for the overall goal of improving the safe transport of lithium batteries by all modes, especially by air. The commenters also stressed the need for consistency between the hazardous materials regulations (HMRs) and the International Civil Aviation Organization's (ICAO) Technical Instructions. Several commenters suggested that even small deviations from the ICAO Technical Instructions in the transport of lithium batteries would cause significant disruptions. These commenters stated that differences between U.S. and international requirements for lithium batteries detract from safety by creating confusion and excessively complicating the detailed set of regulations that already applies to lithium battery shipments.

Air carriers and international shippers stressed the desire for a single system to eliminate errors and streamline training. In addition, the commenters claimed that any benefits associated with maintaining an option to use the current HMRs would be minor and would be more than offset by increased confusion experienced by shippers and air carriers. Additionally, commenters suggested that a failure by PHMSA to mandate the use of the ICAO Technical Instructions would create an environment where the United States permits a less stringent standard than the rest of the world, placing air carriers and pilots at increased risk and hampering enforcement of the ICAO Technical Instructions.

PHMSA Bows to the World

The amendments address hazard communication and packaging and affect all types of transportation. However, their emphasis is on ensuring the safety of aircraft carrying lithium batteries and aligning the relevant HMRs with international standards.

The updated standards apply to shipments of primary and secondary lithium batteries within the United States.

PHMSA's final rule for shipping lithium batteries will:

- Adopt separate shipping descriptions for primary and secondary lithium batteries.
- Revise provisions for the transport of small and medium lithium cells and batteries, including cells and batteries packed with or contained in equipment.
- Revise requirements for the transport of lithium batteries for disposal or recycling.
- Harmonize provisions for the transport of low production and prototype lithium cells and batteries with the ICAO Technical Instructions and the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.
- Adopt new provisions for the transport of damaged, defective, and recalled lithium batteries.

Packaging Tips

A few key tips for shipping lithium batteries include:

- Place the lithium batteries in nonmetal inner packaging that completely encloses them.

- Keep batteries from contact with equipment, other devices, or conductive materials (such as metal) in the packaging.
- Pack lithium batteries that are contained in equipment in appropriate outer packaging for protection unless the equipment protects batteries adequately. Any spare batteries for the equipment must be packed under the same rules as individual batteries.
- Secure the equipment against movement within the outer packaging, and pack it in a way to prevent accidental operation during transport.

There are exceptions for small batteries depending on their watt-hour rating—that is, the energy capacity of the battery—and the lithium content. There are stricter packaging requirements for lithium batteries that weigh 26 ½ pounds or more.

Outer packages must be rugged enough that the inner packaging and its contents are not crushed. Unless lithium cells or batteries are contained in equipment, each package must be capable of withstanding a 1.2 meter (about 4 feet) drop test in any orientation without damage to the cells or batteries contained in the package, without

shifting of the contents that would allow battery-to-battery (or cell-to-cell) contact, and without the package breaking open.

Spring Forward - Safety At Home

Since we have already moved forward 1-hour for Daylight Savings Time. It's also a great time to review the following spring safety checklist.

Smoke Alarms - test your smoke alarms and replace the battery (they do not last forever).

Carbon Monoxide Detectors - anything that burns fuel can potentially become a source of carbon monoxide, an invisible, odorless gas that can kill. CO alarms should be installed in a central location outside each bedroom and on every level of the home. They also have the same tips as the smoke detectors - test them and change them out if needed.

Also, make sure vents for your gas appliances to include: fireplace, dryer, stove and furnace should be checked and cleaned out of debris.

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