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June 7, 2013 Lunch Meeting
12 Noon
Lakewood Country Club
3101 Carson Street
Lakewood, California 90712

Mandatory Confirmation w/John O'Toole
By 6/4/13 @ (323) 258 – 2771

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C S S S P

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June Speaker

Mr. Mark Pisani, Cal/OSHA Senior Safety Engineer, DOSH Region IV will be our guest speaker. He will be speaking on Cal/OSHA's Top 5 Cited Standards. They are: 1. Injury and Illness Prevention Program; 2. Heat Illness Prevention; 3. Reporting Serious Injuries and Fatalities; 4. Lockout/Tag out; 5. Hazard Communication. Mr. Pisani will also cover the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals.

Come join us for a detailed explanation and what we all need to understand in complying with these Standards.

April Speaker

Ms. Linda Hunter, Certified & OSHA Outreach Trainer from Zee Medical spoke on the need for Automated External Defibrillator (AED) its need, usage and operation in the workplace.

Lunch Menu

Barbeque Chicken Breast
Coleslaw
Red Potato Salad
BBQ Baked Beans and Corn on the Cob
Condiments of: Tomato, Lettuce, Mustard,
Mayonnaise, Ketchup, Relish, Pickles,
Cheese and Onions
Chef's Cake
Iced Tea, Hot Tea
Coffee, Decaf
Iced Water

2013 - 14 Officers

John McHugh, President
Debra Duran, President Elect
Robert Fernandez, Vice President
Dan Leiner, Secretary/Treasurer

President's Message

At our May 3rd Chapter Board meeting the new officers for the 2013-14 term were introduced to the Board. It was felt that by bringing the new Officers Elect on board ahead of the formal inductions at our June 7th meeting, it would prepare them for their upcoming duties and responsibilities to the Chapter during their term in office.

Under new business, it has been my policy to have the Board select the buffet menu for each meeting. I feel that it is important to have menu selections that appeal to the membership not only in content but also variety. Feedback from the membership attending the Chapter meetings has been most favorable. I trust that this process will continue in the new term.

John McHugh, Incoming President presented the slate for the upcoming Guest Speakers & Seminars. They are: Dan Leiner, Heat Illness; Robert Fernandez, Lead Abatement; Hal Lindsey, Cal/OSHA Appeal procedures; Ray Enama, Electrical NFPA 70 E Standards; John A. O'Toole, Title 8 Confined Space Implementation. These subjects were recommended by you the membership as "hot button" areas of interest. I ask for your support this upcoming year to take advantage of these guest speakers & mini seminars. There will be no charge in attending the mini seminars.

Linda Hunter, Chapter Web Master, stressed that the membership need to keep in touch with past meetings by opening the Facebook section which depicts members winning raffle prizes and photos of the mini seminars. I would be remiss in not mentioning the outstanding job Dan Leiner had done in preparing and posting the photos of each meeting. I encourage you all to take advantage of using the Chapter Web Page to keep informed of past and present information on Chapter activities.

I personally want to thank my Board and you the membership for your valued support this term. We have introduced new concepts in serving you and I trust that you will support them this coming year.

John A. O'Toole, President

Ladder/Scaffold Safety: The Ups and Downs

It's said that life has its ups and downs, and that's certainly true of people who work on ladders and scaffolds. But for them, the downs can be especially painful.

Safety experts/professionals have backed OSHA regulations, to come up with a number of recommendations on using these height-elevating devices properly.

Ladder safety starts on the ground

Actually, ladder safety starts on the ground. Ladders should be inspected before every use and, if defective, tagged and taken out of service. Look for cracks, wood splinters, or moving parts that bind or are disconnected or misaligned, along with worn ropes on extension ladders. You don't want to find out about them 8 feet in the air.

Steps or rungs should be checked for looseness and cleaned of slippery spots. Wear shoes with nonslip surfaces, too.

Stepladders should be stored upright, and simple and extension ladders stored flat, so they don't warp with age. It's OK to store them horizontally on wall hooks.

Transporting ladders takes special care. The old silent movie sight gag about carrying a ladder so that the back end swings around and whacks people is true. Always maintain clear vision the entire length of the ladder and beyond. And if carried on a vehicle, double-check the mountings. A 16-foot ladder flung onto a freeway is not a desirable thing.

At the jobsite

At the jobsite, be sure the ladder is up to the job. Ladders have different weight ratings.

Before lifting into place, scan the location. Be sure both feet are on firm ground, or boards are placed beneath if on soft surfaces. Note any power lines and stay away from them! Avoid leaning the ladder on any surface that might move or break through, and if you must place the ladder in front of a door, lock it and post someone to keep it shut.

Finally, observe the 1 to 4 rule: The ladder should be placed horizontally one-quarter of its vertical length, so a 12-foot ladder should be positioned 3 feet from the wall.

If you're using an extension ladder, keep 3 feet of overlap between sections. It's also a good idea to physically tie the ladder's top and bottom to fixed points to keep them from moving.

10 Steps to OSHA Scaffold Safety Compliance

We live and work in a vertical world. Our buildings are taller, our homes have high ceilings, and our workplaces have grown upward to hold larger equipment and to make better use of real estate.

The device used to facilitate work in this type of environment is often the *scaffold*. It allows skyscraper windows to be washed, high-mounted light bulbs to be changed, and all manner of construction, maintenance, and service in high places. OSHA says that at least 2.3 million workers do their jobs on scaffolds.

But along with its usefulness comes danger. Of falling off. Of scaffold collapse or overturning. Of debris hitting those below. For these reasons, OSHA has developed strict requirements for scaffolds and scaffold use. Here are 10 important points to communicate to your workers:

- 1) **Scaffolds must be specifically engineered for that purpose.** Never jury-rig a scaffold from ladders and planks.
- 2) **Supported scaffolds (those held up from below) must be placed on base plates or other firm foundations,** must have platforms at least 18 inches wide, and must be built to hold at least four times the intended load.
- 3) **Suspended scaffolds (those hung from above) must carry six times their intended load.** There are also very specific requirements about the wire rope used to lift them and how it must be maintained.
- 4) **Both kinds of scaffolds require top rails and toe boards** of specified dimensions. Screens between the top rails and toe boards must be installed if people pass below the scaffold.

5) **Before every shift, scaffolds must be inspected** by a “competent person”.

6) **Debris nets or other protective devices must be used** under scaffolds if anyone can pass below them. Workers under scaffolds must wear hardhats. Workers on top of them should, too.

7) **Workers on a scaffold should wear sturdy shoes with nonslip soles**, move carefully, and avoid leaving materials on the scaffolds that might cause a trip or might fall on those below.

8) **Fall protection devices are required when working more than 10 feet above the ground** or the next level down. There are a variety of such devices. Which to use depends on the type of scaffold.

9) **Care should be taken by workers at ground level** to never hit or drive into a scaffold. This can easily happen if, say, a truck or forklift is backing, with limited rearward visibility.

10) **Scaffold work should be avoided in stormy or windy weather**, or when the platforms are slippery.

The key is training

The key is training. OSHA estimates that 25 percent of workers involved in scaffold accidents had no training in working on the devices. In fact, OSHA reports that there are some 50 deaths a year and 4,500 reportable accidents could be avoided, just by observing its rules on scaffolds.

Recycling for Universal Waste Lamps

When choosing the right recycler for you, the key is to be picky. Here are some things to consider when choosing a recycler:

Price – Pricing represents the recycler’s ability to service you and your customers and meet your needs, while at the same time being price competitive. While everyone works on a budget, the old adage--you get what you pay for--can apply here too. A good rule of thumb is to get more than one quote and compare.

Service – Think about responsiveness, timeliness, program flexibility and customization, the personnel you will be working with, whether there will be intermediates, the capabilities of the firm and the equipment they will be using.

Risk Management – Recyclers are obligated to reduce or eliminate pollution risks for their clients. In order to remove the mercury from the waste, recyclers must comply with numerous federal and state regulations. Important factors for evaluating recyclers include:

- Do they meet insurance requirements for general and pollution liability?
- What is the financial health of the company?
- What indemnities or other assurances do they offer clients?
- What is their environmental record and compliance history?
- What about government permits and approvals for facility operation or transportation?
- What are their operations and safety procedures and records?
- What about their vapor control technology and monitoring records?
- What about hygiene and medical surveillance information?
- What is the status of a facility closure plan?
- Do they keep facility audit reports?
- What is the availability of key regulatory contacts?

Don’t get overwhelmed with this list. You are entrusting your hazardous waste to a third party and you need assurances. Ask potential recycling contractors about any of these items. Also, get some references and/or check with the state agency that regulates recycling facilities for compliance histories.

Alternatives to Recyclers--If you can’t find a recycler that meets your needs, contact your lamp distributor to see if they offer a recycling service for their customers—this is becoming quite common for distributors.

Commitment

Employees won't get involved in a program if they perceive it to be a temporary thing. To energize participants, programs need to look less like events and more like the "normal course of business.

When a company wants commitment FROM employees it needs to demonstrate commitment TO employees.