



California Society of Safety & Security Professionals

June 1, 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 5/30 @ (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. Dan Leiner will present on IH Sampling and how these results can help improve and create a safer work environment. He will also review the OSHA 300A standard that Fed/OSHA will have it go into effect in July, 2018.



CSSSP

California Society of Safety & Security Professionals Los Angeles County Chapter

Volume 113

June 2018

Morning Session Speaker

Mr. Dan Leiner will present on IH Sampling and it's proper uses in helping create a safer work environment. He will also review the OSHA 300A requirements as set forth by Fed/OSHA for a July 2018 implementation.

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

Luncheon Speaker

Ms. Jennifer Keena will present on Behavior - Based Safety and how this continues to be a viable approach to managing safety efforts throughout many organizations. Find out what influences your employee's behavior and how you can change that behavior to prevent accidents and illnesses.

Lunch Menu

BBQ Chicken
Corn on the cob
Potato salad
Mixed greens
Chunky Chocolate cake



April Morning Seminar with Crist Wagner

President's Message

As my last official month as chapter president, I would like to take the time to say, I'm truly proud to have been given the incredible opportunity to lead our chapter this last year. We have come together, with the decision to keep the mission of building membership through education and networking. Furthermore, keeping the by-laws our beloved chapter founder (John O'Toole) and board created so many years ago.

With keeping the future in mind, we are looking for new board members to help us continue the important work of keeping Occupational Safety relevant; especially within a technology driven society, this can be a challenge. Becoming a board member helps us continue to build an active community of passionate safety leaders. The board commitment is six conference call meetings a year. Come and join us!

Appreciations to our April morning seminar facilitator, Crist Wagner- educating us on "**Private Citizens Powers to Arrest and Lawful Use of Force.**"

Jennifer Keena
Chapter President

Calling for Articles

If you have any articles or information that you want to want share with our membership, please send them to: petergin@earthlink.net. I will do my best to get them into the next newsletter for you.

Blood Is Thicker than Water

If you have workers who are exposed to blood or other bodily fluids either regularly or in emergency first-aid situations, they need to be trained on how to stay safe in these situations.

Hepatitis C is the most common bloodborne infection. There are several hepatitis viruses, but the hepatitis C virus is one of the most common found in humans and has also been shown to be easily transmitted from one person to another. Millions of Americans have been infected with hepatitis C. While hepatitis C continues to be a common chronic bloodborne infection in the United States, in recent years there has been a considerable decline in new cases.

It can be years before symptoms are recognized. People who are infected with hepatitis C may not even be aware of it because they may not feel or show signs of illness. In fact, as many as 80 percent of victims have no symptoms. It can sometimes take decades before symptoms appear.

Hepatitis C can cause chronic liver disease and death. Liver disease occurs in approximately 70 percent of infected people and claims thousands of lives each year.

Symptoms are similar to hepatitis B. Symptoms, when they do appear, are similar to hepatitis B—fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting, abdominal pain, and jaundice.

There is no vaccine. Although there are some drugs for treating hepatitis C that are quite effective, there is no vaccine as there is for hepatitis B.

Despite the dangers of BBPs, every year when OSHA announces the standards that have the most frequent violations, the BBP standard is right up there on its list. Employers that fail to follow through with annual BBP training may find themselves subject to heavy fines.

BBP training must be given to all employees with a reasonably anticipated risk of occupational exposure to blood. Here is a non-exhaustive list of job classifications or tasks that qualify as occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials and are therefore

covered under the BBP standard:

- **Employees trained and designated to render first aid,** including employees who administer first aid as a collateral duty to their routine work assignments
- **Employees whose job includes cleaning or decontaminating areas or surfaces contaminated with blood**
- **Employees trained to provide medical, healthcare, and medical research services,** including doctors, dentists, nurses, dental and other healthcare aides, laboratory technicians, and phlebotomists
- **Housekeepers and janitors at healthcare facilities**

Note that an employee who is not designated or trained as a first-aid or healthcare provider and who voluntarily performs a "Good Samaritan act" at work is not covered under the standard because such an act is not considered a reasonably anticipated occupational exposure.

OSHA requires that training must be provided at the time of initial assignment to tasks where occupational exposure may take place and at least annually thereafter. Training requirements apply to full-time employees and also to part-time and temporary employees.

Blood Safety

Blood has been called the river of life, and for good reason. Blood transports life-sustaining oxygen and nutrients. Blood automatically forms a clot when we get cut. Blood helps our immune system fight off germs.

Each year, nearly 5 million Americans need a blood transfusion. Fortunately, the vast majority of transfusions are effective and cause no harm—thanks in part to research supported by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI).

Such research has made many important contributions to transfusion medicine and blood banking methods, and these improvements have had a major impact on the nation's public health.

Examples include new methods to test donated blood for contamination by viruses such as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and hepatitis, new donor-screening safeguards, and new ways to track the availability of blood for donation.

Today, careful screening at blood banks protects the nation's blood supply. Blood infected with viruses such as HIV is now identified using nucleic acid testing that was developed in part through NHLBI-funded research. Before this method was available, screening donated blood for viruses relied on an imperfect technique that identified circulating antibodies.

However, it can take three weeks or more for a person to develop antibodies after a viral infection, meaning that infected blood could test as safe during this "window period." Other NHLBI-supported advances - such as the development of modern, user-friendly, computer-assisted donor-screening methods - further improve safety by providing blood donors with a private, secure environment to answer questions about exposure to potential infectious threats.

The nation's blood supply is the safest it has ever been, but risks remain, so we cannot let our guard down. Ongoing NHLBI-supported research monitors potential threats such as dengue virus, the parasite Babesia, and other illnesses that can be spread through blood transfusions. Other NHLBI-supported studies seek to determine whether variations in the length of time that blood is stored affect transfusion safety and effectiveness.

The FDA reviews and approves all test kits used to detect infectious diseases in donated blood. After donation, each unit of donated blood is required to undergo a series of tests for infectious diseases, including:

- Hepatitis B and C viruses
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Types 1 and 2
- Human T-Lymphotropic Virus, Types I and II
- *Treponema pallidum* (Syphilis)

Additionally, FDA recommends testing for the following infectious diseases:

- West Nile Virus
- *Trypanosoma cruzi* (Chagas disease)

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