

SAFETY ZONE

Safety Division

Volume 4, Issue 2

February 2004



The Safety Corner

A Message from The County Safety Office

In the three years The Safety Newsletter—**Safety Zone**—has been in existence, we have published thirty-six monthly publications, eight Safety Special Bulletins and over a thousand articles on safety ranging from earthquake awareness, terrorism, environmental and health issues, machine safety, hazardous materials and ergonomic issues, just to name a few. This does not include the “hotlinks” provided to associated websites for additional information on the safety topic covered.

We have also had contributing writers from other departments, of which we have always encouraged and we find these articles enhance what the Safety Office is trying to communicate each month.

As you have probably already noticed, the majority of our articles are authored by our Safety Office Staff, of which they have researched in content before submitting it to be published.

Each month we go through a “monthly ritual” of proof reading all articles for grammar, content and validity to make sure the information we are distributing does not conflict with any current recognized practices and/or procedures with regard to environmental safety and health information.

We do get our share of constructive comments and criticisms and of course, they are always welcomed, “It keeps us on our toes”.

Please send your inquiries, comments or suggestions to: **Safety Office Publications** via GroupWise.

When submitting an article of safety interest, all we ask is that you provide your source of information so we can verify the information before we distribute and post it on the County Safety Office website.

We are always open to new ideas and we look forward to hearing from you.—“Thank you”.

9-1-1 Facts By Art Pereida, Safety Coordinator

In a recent episode of *Law & Order*, a pregnant woman dials 9-1-1 from her cellphone as she is being car jacked. But all the dispatcher hears are her screams, and police are unable to find her because they lack the technology to track wireless callers to 9-1-1. Tragically, this situation occurs all too often in real life:

- More than 80 percent of 9-1-1 call centers nationwide lack the ability to locate wireless callers, as they routinely do for wireline callers.
- In most communities, 50 percent or more of all calls to 9-1-1 are from wireless phones.
- Millions of consumers have bought wireless phones specifically to enhance their personal safety, unaware that public safety agencies may not be able to find them in an emergency.
- Most local 9-1-1 systems are under-funded and increasingly outdated.

The Development of 9-1-1

The three-digit telephone number "9-1-1" has been designated as the "Universal Emergency Number," for citizens throughout the United States to request emergency assistance. It is intended as a nationwide telephone number and gives the public fast and easy access to a Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP).

In the United States, the first catalyst for a nationwide emergency telephone number was in 1957, when the National Association of Fire Chiefs recommended use of a single number for reporting fires.

In November 1967, the FCC met with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T) to find a means of establishing a universal emergency number that could be implemented quickly. In 1968, AT&T announced that it would establish the digits 9-1-1 (nine-one-one) as the emergency code throughout the United States.

The code 9-1-1 was chosen because it best fit the needs of all parties involved. First, and most important, it meets public requirements because it is brief, easily remembered, and can be dialed quickly. Second, because it is a unique number, never having been authorized as an office code, area code, or service code, it best meets the long range numbering plans and switching configurations of the telephone industry.

What is Enhanced 9-1-1?

Enhanced 9-1-1, or E9-1-1, is a system which routes an emergency call to the 9-1-1 center closest to the caller, AND automatically displays the caller's phone number and address. The 9-1-1 call taker will typically ask the caller to verify the information, which appears on his or her computer screen. In most areas, phone number and location information is not yet available for 9-1-1 calls made from a cellular/wireless phone.

What if a 9-1-1 caller doesn't speak English?

When necessary, a 9-1-1 call taker can add an interpreter from an outside service to the line. A non-English speaking caller may hear a short conversation in English and some clicking sounds as the interpreter is added to the line.

What if a 9-1-1 caller is Deaf, or hearing/speech impaired?

9-1-1 communications centers have special text telephones for responding to deaf or hearing/speech impaired callers.

If a caller uses a TTY/TDD, the caller should:

1. Stay calm, place the receiver in the TTY, dial 9-1-1.
2. After the call is answered, press the TTY keys several times. This may help shorten the time necessary to respond to the call.
3. Give the call taker time to connect their TTY. If necessary, press the TTY keys again. The 9-1-1 call taker should answer and type "GA" for Go Ahead.
4. Tell what is needed-police, fire department, or ambulance. Give your name, phone number and the address where help is needed.
5. Stay on the telephone if it is safe. Answer the call taker's questions.

If a deaf or hearing/speech impaired caller doesn't have a TTY/TDD, the caller should call 9-1-1 and don't hang up—they leaves the line open. With most 9-1-1 calls, the caller's address is displayed on the call taker's screen and help will be sent.

Basic 9-1-1: Basic 9-1-1 means that when the three-digit number is dialed, a call taker/dispatcher in the local public safety answering point (PSAP), or 9-1-1 call center, answers the call. The emergency and its location are communicated by voice (or TTY) between the caller and the call taker.

Enhanced 9-1-1: In areas serviced by enhanced 9-1-1, the call is selectively routed to the proper local 9-1-1 center for the caller's location, and the 9-1-1 center has equipment and database information that display the caller's phone number and address to the call taker. The term "enhanced 9-1-1" is not synonymous with wireless 9-1-1.

Wireless Phase I: This phase, *when available*, will allow the call taker to automatically receive the wireless call-back number. This is important in the event the wireless phone call is dropped, and may even allow PSAP employees to work with the wireless company to identify the wireless subscriber. Phase I also delivers the location of the cell tower handling the call.

Wireless Phase II—if available: This will allow the call takers to receive the caller's wireless phone number and their location information.

When 9-1-1 Goes Out

In those rare instances when 9-1-1 "goes down" - revert back to your "old" seven digit EMERGENCY NUMBER—they are found in the first page of the phone book for your area.

For more information, visit this site: <http://www.nena.org/>

FIGHTING GERMS IN THE OFFICE

By Becky Perkins, Occupational Health Nurse Consultant/Interim-County Safety Officer

Do you eat lunch at your desk? It may be safer to eat in the employee washroom, according to a recent study performed by the University of Arizona. Researchers tracked disease causing bacteria and germs in the office, and found that there are 400 times more germs present at a workplace desk than on the toilet seat in the bathroom down the hall.

In fact, toilet seats and photocopier surfaces were the least contaminated sites sampled in all offices.

The study traced normal bacteria travels in an office setting. Results indicate the top five most germ-contaminated spots were:

1. Phones
2. Desktops
3. Water fountain handles
4. Microwave door handles
5. Keyboards

Since the office is filled with surfaces that everyone shares, germs can easily spread through cross-contamination – the transfer of germs from one surface, food or person to another.

The following tips are offered to reduce your risk of illness from the spread of germs in the workplace:

Handwashing



Proper hand-washing is the best way to avoid spreading germs. Rub your hands together with soap and water for at least 15 seconds. Rinse your hands thoroughly and dry them completely using clean paper towels to help wipe up and throw away germs.

Work Spaces

Help remove germs in your personal work environment by wiping surfaces frequently with paper towels and disinfectant for added protection. The phone, keyboard, computer mouse and doorknobs are surfaces that are important to keep clean since they are frequently touched by you and your co-workers.



The fax and copier as well as other communally shared equipment can expose you to germs from many people. Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth when you come into contact with any of these areas.

Proper handwashing throughout the day and especially before eating can help reduce your risk of becoming sick. If hand washing facilities are not readily available, alcohol based rubs can be used to reduce bacteria on the skin.

Office Supplies

Keep items like pencils and pens out of your mouth. Germs that are present on these items can easily spread to your hands and mouth, potentially making you sick.



Sickness

Cover your mouth and nose with disposable tissues when sneezing or coughing. Their use will help prevent the spread of germs through

the air and help prevent the spread to your hands.

Your cold is most infectious during the first few days. If possible, stay at home during this time to avoid exposing your co-workers to your germs.

Since a cold or flu may be contagious for as long as 5-10 days after you first experience symptoms, be especially aware of proper hygiene practices during this time.

Keep in mind that germs can easily spread because of cross-contamination in close quarters.

Lunch Time

Use paper towels to wipe the tops of canned goods and soda and juice cans to help remove potentially contaminating microorganisms before you open them.



All produce should be rinsed and wiped with paper towels or napkins to help remove germs before eating.

Do not share cups and utensils with others, as sharing these items can potentially spread harmful germs.

Kitchens

The sponges and dishcloths in your office kitchen can harbor billions of germs. These items should be washed or disinfected often. Clean and disinfect countertops often.



Source: www.gphealthsmart.com

The History of Valentine's Day



Every February, across the country, candy, flowers, and gifts are exchanged between loved ones, all in the name of St. Valentine. But who is this mysterious saint and why do we celebrate this holiday?

The history of Valentine's Day -- and its patron saint -- is shrouded in mystery. But we do know that February has long been a month of romance. St. Valentine's Day, as we know it today, contains vestiges of both Christian and ancient Roman tradition.

So, who was Saint Valentine and how did he become associated with this ancient rite? Today, the [Catholic Church](#) recognizes at least three different saints named Valentine or Valentinus, all of whom were martyred. One legend contends that Valentine was a priest who served during the third century in [Rome](#). When [Emperor Claudius II](#) decided that single men made better soldiers than those with wives and families, he outlawed marriage for young men -- his crop of potential soldiers. Valentine, realizing the injustice of the decree, defied Claudius and continued to perform marriages for young lovers in secret. When Valentine's actions were discovered, Claudius ordered that he be put to death. Other stories suggest that Valentine may have been killed for attempting to help Christians escape harsh Roman prisons where they were often beaten and tortured.

According to one legend, Valentine actually sent the first 'valentine' greeting himself. While in prison, it is believed that Valentine fell in love with a young girl -- who may have been his jailor's daughter -- who visited him during his confinement. Before his death, it is alleged that he wrote her a letter, which he signed 'From your Valentine,' an expression that is still in use today. Although the truth behind the Valentine legends is murky, the stories certainly emphasize his appeal as a sympathetic, heroic, and, most importantly, romantic figure. It's no surprise that by the [Middle Ages](#), Valentine was one of the most popular saints in [England](#) and [France](#).

Valentine Symbols

It's not difficult to figure out the connection between the **heart** and Valentine's Day. The heart, after all, was thought in ancient times to be the source of all emotions. It later came to be associated only with the emotion of love. (Today, we know that the [heart](#) is, basically, the pump that keeps [blood](#) flowing through our bodies.)



It's not clear when the valentine heart shape became the symbol for the heart. Some scholars speculate that the heart symbol as we use it to signify romance or love came from early attempts by people to draw an organ they'd never seen.

Anyway, here are some of the other valentine symbols and their origins:

- **Red roses** were said to be the favorite flower of Venus, the Roman goddess of love. Also, red is a color that signifies strong feelings.
- **Lace** has long been used to make women's handkerchiefs. Hundreds of years ago, if a woman dropped her handkerchief, a man might pick it up for her. Sometimes, if she had her eye on the right man, a woman might intentionally drop her handkerchief to encourage him. So, people began to think of romance when they thought of lace.
- **Love knots** have series of winding and interlacing loops with no beginning and no end. A symbol of everlasting love, love knots were made from ribbon or drawn on paper.
- **Lovebirds**, colorful birds found in Africa, are so named because they sit closely together in pairs -- like sweethearts do. Doves are symbols of loyalty and love, because they mate for life and share the care of their babies.
- How about the "X" sign representing a kiss? This tradition started with the Medieval practice of allowing those who could not write to sign documents with an "X". This was done before witnesses, and the signer placed a kiss upon the "X" to show sincerity. This is how the kiss came to be synonymous with the letter "X", and how the "X" came to be commonly used at the end of letters as kiss symbols.

In Great Britain, Valentine's Day began to be popularly celebrated around the seventeenth century. By the middle of the eighteenth century, it was common for friends and lovers in all social classes to exchange small tokens of affection or handwritten notes. By the end of the century, printed cards began to replace written letters due to improvements in printing technology. Ready-made cards were an easy way for people to express their emotions in a time when direct expression of one's feelings was discouraged. Cheaper postage rates also contributed to an increase in the popularity of sending Valentine's Day greetings. Americans probably began exchanging hand-made valentines in the early 1700s. In the 1840s, Esther A. Howland began to sell the first mass-produced valentines in America.

According to the Greeting Card Association, an estimated one billion valentine cards are sent each year, making Valentine's Day the second largest card-sending holiday of the year. (An estimated 2.6 billion cards are sent for Christmas.) Approximately 85 percent of all valentines are purchased by women. In addition to the United States, Valentine's Day is celebrated in Canada, Mexico, the United Kingdom, France, and Australia.

An Accident is Only an Attitude Away

By Ken Brooks, Safety Coordinator

Part of the responsibilities of Safety Professionals concerns the investigation of industrial injuries and vehicle accidents. We look at the causes and effects of the accident and what measures can be taken to prevent the accident or injury from happening again. It only stands to reason that the more serious accidents and injuries require a more thorough investigation, especially if there are fatalities and extensive property damage involved.

Cal/Osha requires by law that employees be trained in the job processes, operations and equipment they utilize on the job. In the cases of serious accidents, the background and past work history of the employee is analyzed as well as past accident/injury history.

Accidents occur due to lack of attention, haste, shortcuts, unfamiliarity, inexperience, lack of training and the most common cause—**attitude of the employee**. Attitude is everything when it comes to working safely. The following are some straight forward aspects of a good “safety attitude” that should be part of all employees’ behavior.

- Supervisors and managers should consider safety as part of the planning of any job or task that has to be done. Safety engineering must be considered in the construction of buildings as well as the operation of equipment in the field.
- Employees should be taught to be part of a “safety team” in their department, office or on field crews. Safety is a personal responsibility of employees, but employees must realize that they are responsible to keep their co-workers and the public safe in connection with County business.
- The more information that is available to perform a task, the better. Employees should take advantage of all of the safety training available to them. Take an active role in safety meetings, read safety publications and newsletters. Report hazards you note on the job or in your facility to your supervisor and fill out a County Hazard Report Form to document and follow up to ensure that hazards are corrected.
- Supervisors, Safety Directors and co-workers are all good sources of information on the safety aspects performing field operation activities. Do not be afraid to admit that you don’t understand something from an operational standpoint. Ask questions until you get the answers necessary to perform the task safely.
- Employees should always keep an open mind to new points of view concerning instructions on the best way to safely complete a job assignment.

- Make a practice of reading instructions, operator’s manuals, container labels and MSDS sheets before handling chemicals or operating equipment.
- Always wear the required personal protective safety equipment necessary to complete a job or operation.
- An employee with a good attitude will never take shortcuts when it comes to safety. The best employees always use machine guards, operate machinery according to specifications, drive defensively and don’t take chances that will jeopardize their safety or the safety of others.
- Employees with good safety attitudes practice good housekeeping in their offices and shops. Spills should be cleaned up to help prevent trip and fall injuries. Care should be taken to store supplies in the most organized manner. Aisle ways should always be kept clear and unobstructed to enhance employee egress to exits.
- A good safety attitude always hopes for the best but plans for the worst. Employees should be aware of the location of building exits and how to evacuate their building safely. They should also know where the emergency staging areas are located for employees to meet in case of emergencies.
- If a fire occurs, employees should know how to use a fire extinguisher to fight a small fire and take the responsibility to help other employees out of the facility in case of emergency.
- The best employees treat others with respect and don’t engage in horseplay, harassment or practical jokes on the job.
- Employees should take their “good” safety attitude home and pass it on to their families. Teach children the best way to evacuate your home and where to meet in case of emergencies. Assess the fire dangers of your home by inspecting the house, garage and grounds for hazardous chemicals and combustible materials. Ensure that your home has plenty of fire alarms. Take First Aid and CPR classes to ensure that you can handle medical emergencies at work or at home.

These are some of the ways a great attitude towards safety can be made part of your everyday work activities and carried over into your home life too. If these attitudes are part of outlook on life, you probably won’t say goodbye to your co-workers from the back door of an ambulance as it pulls away from your work location.

Warning Labels—What Do They Really Mean?

By Dan Kerker, Safety Coordinator,

Every pesticide product you buy comes complete with detailed instructions – right on the label. The label is your main source of information on how to use the product correctly, safely and legally. If there is an accident or illness, the label identifies the pesticides active ingredient so medical personnel can provide proper treatment. It is where you find out about special safety measures needed to protect yourself, those around you and the environment. **Read the label**

The label helps you get maximum benefits at minimum risk. Read it before buying the pesticide. Read the label again, before using the pesticide and every time you use it. Do not trust your memory. You may have forgotten a key precaution. Using pesticides contrary to the label directions is illegal. More important, going against the instructions may make the product ineffective and, even worse, hazardous.

Federal law strictly defines what information manufacturers must put on pesticide labels. Before a manufacturer can sell a pesticide, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency must approve its label language. In California, the Department of Pesticide Regulation must accept label language before a product can be sold or used in the state.

Take time to look at the whole label. Read each section, understanding the label is vital to use a product safely and effectively. The main sections of a label are:

Common Name and Brand Name

Some pesticides have common names that are easier to identify than chemical names. For instance, carbaryl is the common name for the compound whose chemical name is 1-naphthyl N-methylcarbamate. Several companies may sell the same chemicals using different brand names, but the labels will have the same chemical or common name.

Active Ingredients

The “active ingredient” is the component in the product that kills or otherwise controls the target pest. The amount of an active ingredient is given as a percentage by weight. It can be listed either by the chemical or common name.

EPA Registration Number

This number tells you that U.S. EPA has reviewed and determined it can be used without risk if you follow the directions on the label properly.

Signal Words

Most pesticide labels have a signal word in large print on the front of the label. This word tells you about the acute health effect of the pesticide. If a pesticide can hurt you or

make you sick right away, that’s called an acute effect. If it takes months or years of exposure to a pesticide before you get sick, that’s called a chronic effect.

These are the words to look for on containers:

1. The most hazardous pesticides bear the words **"DANGER" and "POISON"** together with a **skull and crossbones**. This pesticide is extremely hazardous.
2. **DANGER**—pesticide is extremely harmful.
3. **WARNING**—less harmful, but still dangerous.
4. **CAUTION**—slightly harmful, but still can make you sick



If the label does not have one of these words, it means that the pesticide is unlikely to harm you. However, always handle pesticides carefully.

Besides the signal word, pay close attention to any warnings in the ***Precautionary Statements*** section. This part tells you about any special precautions you should take, such as wearing long sleeves and pants, gloves, goggles, or other protective clothing and equipment. This section is where you find any extra protections needed for children or pets.

First Aid

If swallowing or inhaling the product or getting it in your eyes or on your skin could be harmful, the label will give you emergency first aid instructions. The instructions are for first aid only and are not a substitute for medical advice or treatment. **ALWAYS** call a physician or a poison control center for further treatment advice. Remember to have the pesticide container with you.

Direction For Use

This section tells you how to use the pesticide. You should make sure the pest you are trying to control is listed on the label. This section also tells you how much to use, and where, how, and when you should apply the product. After using any pesticide, (other than an insect repellent) be sure to wash your hands and any other skin or clothing that came into contact with the pesticide.

Storage and Disposal

Look here to find out how to safely store and dispose of the pesticide and empty containers.

For further tips and information visit the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR) Web site at www.cdpr.ca.gov.

Supervisor Guidelines for Reporting Employee Job-Related Injuries

By Steve Hickam, Safety Specialist II

As a supervisor for six months, things have been going well, then one day, one of your employees is injured at work.—Are you familiar with the process of reporting a work related injury?

The County of Riverside is self-insured for workers' compensation and administers the workers' compensation program through the Workers' Compensation Division of the Human Resources Department. An **Injury Reporting Quick Checklist** is available and the following is a general restatement of the guidelines on the **Injury Reporting Quick Checklist**:

1. Once a supervisor is aware of a work related injury, you should do the following:

- Administer First Aid or call 9-1-1, when applicable.
- In those cases where professional medical attention is needed or requested by the injured employee, call the 24/7 Health Net Plus Intake number at 1(800)981-4613.
- A Health Net Plus representative will complete the Employer's Report of Occupational Injury or Illness Form (#5020) from information provided by the supervisor over the telephone and will forward the completed form to the Workers' Compensation Division.
- The Health Net Plus representative will also provide the name and address of the medical facility where the injured employee should be sent for treatment.
- The supervisor should complete the top half portion only of the Industrial Injury Medical Service Order Form (#WC-5) and send the white copy with the injured employee to the medical facility.—The Department keeps the pink copy.—The yellow copy should be forwarded to the Workers' Compensation Division.

2. If the injured employee declines the County's offer of medical treatment at the time the injury is reported:

- The supervisor should have the employee fill out, sign and date the bottom half portion only of the Declination Statement (Industrial Medical Service Order Form #WC-5).
- The injured employee receives the white copy.—The Department keeps the pink copy.—The yellow copy should be forwarded to the Workers' Compensation Division.
- If the injured employee later changes his/her mind about the offer of treatment, he/she should discuss this with their supervisor who should then contact the Workers' Compensation Division for treatment authorization.

3. The supervisor must provide the injured employee with the Employee Claim Form for Workers' Compensation Benefits (#DWC-1).

- The form should be provided at the time that the injury is reported or within 24 hours of the time that the injury is reported.
- The injured employee only should complete Questions 1-8, in their own handwriting and words, and then be given the copy labeled Employee's Temporary Receipt (Green).
- The supervisor or employer representative only should then complete Questions 9-17.

- Filling in of correct date information as requested in Questions 11-13 is critical.
 - For Question 14, fill in "County of Riverside".
 - For Question 15, fill in "Self-Insured".
 - The supervisor or employee representative should then give or send the injured employee the copy labeled Employee's Copy (Pink).
 - If sending the pink copy by mail, please use certified mail. The Department keeps the copy labeled Insurer/Claims Administrator (Yellow). The white copy should be forwarded to the Workers' Compensation Division.
- 4. The supervisor must provide the pamphlet "Facts For Injured Workers" to the injured employee at the time the injury is reported or within 24 hours of the time that the injury is reported.**
- 5. The supervisor must have the injured employee fill out, sign and date the Workers' Compensation Acknowledgement Form (#WC-35).**
- The supervisor should then sign and date this form. Photocopies should be made for the employee, if requested, and for the Department file. The original should be forwarded to the Workers' Compensation Division.
- 6. The Supervisor only should complete the Immediate Supervisor's Report of Employee Injury Form (#674) as soon as possible, and in as much detail as possible, following the time that the injury was reported. This is the investigation form from the County Safety Division that supervisors should use to determine how the employee injury occurred, and what steps the supervisor has taken to prevent future incidents. The Department keeps the pink copy.—The white and yellow copies should be forwarded to the Workers' Compensation Division.—The Department can keep a photocopy for their file, if desired.**
- 7. If the injured employee returns from their medical treatment with a doctor's slip excusing them from work on their next scheduled work day (excluding remainder of the actual day of injury), then the supervisor only should complete the top and middle sections (Lost Time Report) of the Workers' Compensation Lost Time Report Form (#WC-6). The white copy should be forwarded to the Workers' Compensation Division. When the injured employee is released by the treating doctor to return to work, including restricted duty, the supervisor should complete the bottom section (Return to Work Notice), then forward the yellow copy to the Workers' Compensation Division. The Department keeps the pink copy.**

The County Career Development provides detailed training about the County's workers' compensation program and the procedures supervisors should follow when reporting a work related injury. For this training, call (909)955-3255/6900 or via their website at:

<http://careerdevelopment.hr.co.riverside.ca.us>

Workers Compensation questions, please call 955-3530 or send an email to: WorkComp@co.riverside.ca.us.

**RIVERSIDE COUNTY SAFETY
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February and March Training Schedule

CSO: Co. Safety Office WPV: Workplace Violence
RMI: Repetitive Motion Injuries/ Ergonomics

Date	Time	Event	Site
Feb. 4	8-5:30	<u>First-Aid/CPR</u>	CSO
Feb. 11	8-12	<u>Driver's Trng.</u>	CSO
Feb. 11	1-5	<u>RMI</u>	CSO
Feb. 18	8-12	<u>RMI</u>	CSO
Feb. 18	1-5	<u>Driver's Trng.</u>	CSO
Feb. 19	8-9:30	<u>Airborne Pathogen's</u>	CSO
Feb. 19	9:30-11	<u>Bloodborne Pathogen's</u>	CSO
Feb. 24	1-5	<u>Sup. Safety Orientation</u>	CSO
Feb. 25	8-5:30	<u>First-Aid/CPR</u>	CSO
Feb. 26	8-12	<u>Employee WPV</u>	CSO
Feb. 26	1-5	<u>Sup. WPV</u>	CSO

**Indio Training Classes
Workplace Development Ctr., 44-199 Monroe**

Feb. 3	9-12	<u>Driver's Trng.</u>	Indio
Feb. 3	1-4	<u>RMI</u>	Indio
Feb. 17	9-10:30	<u>Airborne Pathogen's</u>	Indio
Feb. 17	10:30-12	<u>Bloodborne Pathogen's</u>	Indio
Feb. 24	9-12	<u>EWPV</u>	Indio
Feb. 24	1-5	<u>Sup. Safety Orientation</u>	Indio

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Tawni Grubbs, OA III
Lydia Temmen, OA III
Jan Zimmermann, OA II

Date	Time	Event	Site
March 4	8-12	<u>Driver's Trng</u>	CSO
March 4	1-5	<u>RMI</u>	CSO
March 10	8-5:30	<u>First-Aid/CPR</u>	CSO
March 17	8-2	<u>RMI</u>	CSO
March 17	1-5	<u>Driver's Trng</u>	CSO
March 18	8-9:30	<u>Airborne Pathogen's</u>	CSO
March 18	9:30-11	<u>Bloodborne Pathogen's</u>	CSO
March 24	8-5:30	<u>First-Aid/CPR</u>	CSO
March 25	8-12	<u>Employee WPV</u>	CSO
March 25	1-5	<u>Supv. Orientation</u>	CSO
March 31	8-5:30	<u>First-Aid/CPR</u>	CSO

Indio Training Classes

March 9	9-12	<u>RMI</u>	Indio
March 9	1-4	<u>Employee WPV</u>	Indio
March 23	9-12	<u>Driver's Trng</u>	Indio
March 23	1-4	<u>Employee WPV</u>	CANCELLED