



Safety Newsletter

CAL/OSHA REQUIRES POSTING OF THE FORM 300A INJURY SUMMARY

Beginning February 1 and through April 30, 2016, all Riverside County Facilities are required to post the Cal/OSHA Form 300A annual summary log of injuries and illnesses which occurred in 2015. Even if there were no recordable injuries or illnesses during the year, facilities are required to post the summary with (0) zero values appearing in the total line.

Cal/OSHA requires employers to record certain injuries, maintain records, post summaries, and make these records available to Cal/OSHA during an inspection. The Form 300A Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses must be posted from February 1st - April 30th.

Where do I post the Form 300A?

Post in each establishment in a conspicuous place, where notices to employees are usually posted.

How long do I keep these Forms?

Keep the Form 300 Log, the Form 300A Summary and the Form 301 Incident Report for five years

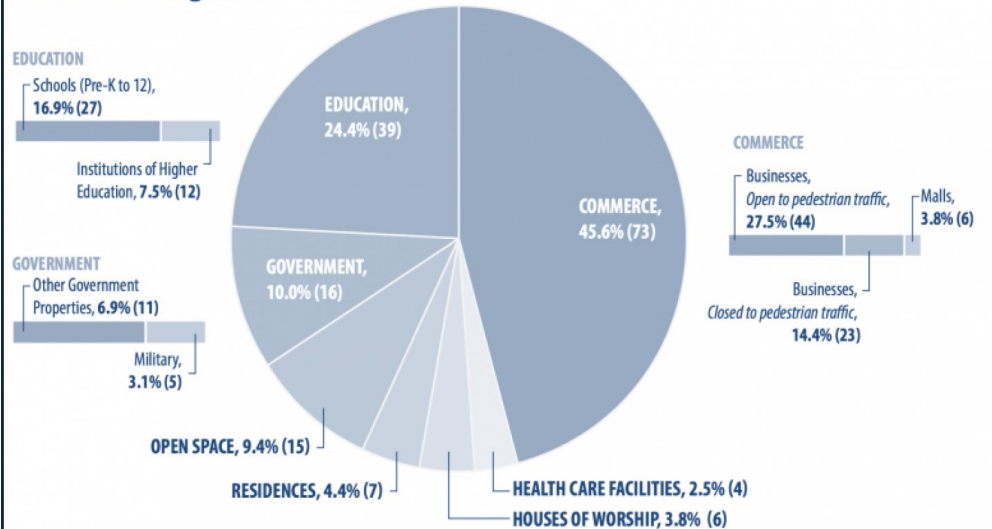
We had no recordable injuries - do we need to post the 300A Form?

Yes. Complete the facility information (right side of form) and fill in the injury data with zeros.

Where can I find out more?

- Your Department assigned Safety Coordinator/Safety Office.
- Go to www.dir.ca.gov/t8/ch7sb1.html for a complete text of the regulations.
- Visit Cal/OSHA's recordkeeping eTool:
- www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/etools/recordkeeping/index.html
- for more Q&A, regulation interpretation and forms.

A Study of 160 Active Shooter Incidents in the United States Between 2000 - 2013: Location Categories



Resolutions

90 of the 160 incidents, ended on the shooter's initiative—sometimes when the shooter committed suicide or stopped shooting, and other times when the shooter fled the scene.

There were at least 25 incidents where the shooter fled the scene before police arrived. In 4 additional incidents, at least 5 shooters fled the scene and were still at large at the time the study results were released.

In other incidents, it was a combination of actions by citizens and/or law enforcement that ended the shootings. In at least 65 of the 160 incidents, citizen engagement or the shooter committing suicide and ended the shooting at the scene before law enforcement arrived.

Of those:

- In 37 incidents, the shooter committed suicide at the scene before police arrived.
- In 21 incidents, the situation ended after unarmed citizens safely and successfully restrained the shooter. In 2 of those incidents, 24 3 off-duty law enforcement officers were present and assisted.
 - Of note, 11 of the incidents involved unarmed principals, teachers, other school staff and students who confronted shooters to

end the threat (9 of those shooters were students).

- In 5 incidents, the shooting ended after armed individuals who were not law enforcement personnel exchanged gunfire with the shooters. In these incidents, 3 shooters were killed, 1 was wounded, and 1 committed suicide.
- The individuals involved in these shootings included a citizen with a valid firearms permit and armed security guards at a church, an airline counter, a federally managed museum, and a school board meeting.

- In 2 incidents, 2 armed, off-duty police officers engaged the shooters, resulting in the death of the shooters. In 1 of those incidents, the off-duty officer assisted a responding officer to end the threat.

Even when law enforcement arrived quickly, many times the shooter still chose to end his life. In 17 of the 160 incidents, the shooter committed suicide at the scene after law enforcement arrived but before officers could act.

In 45 of the 160 incidents, law enforcement and the shooter exchanged gunfire. Of those 45 incidents, the shooter was killed at the scene in 21, killed at another location in 4, wounded in 9, committed suicide in 9, and surrendered in 2.

Law Enforcement/Security Personnel Casualties

Law enforcement suffered casualties in 21 of the 45 incidents where they engaged the shooter to end the threat. This resulted in 9 officers killed (4 of whom were ambushed in a shooting) and 28 wounded.

In 3 of the 160 incidents, armed, non-sworn security personnel were killed. In 2 additional incidents, 2 unarmed security officers were killed and 2 were wounded.

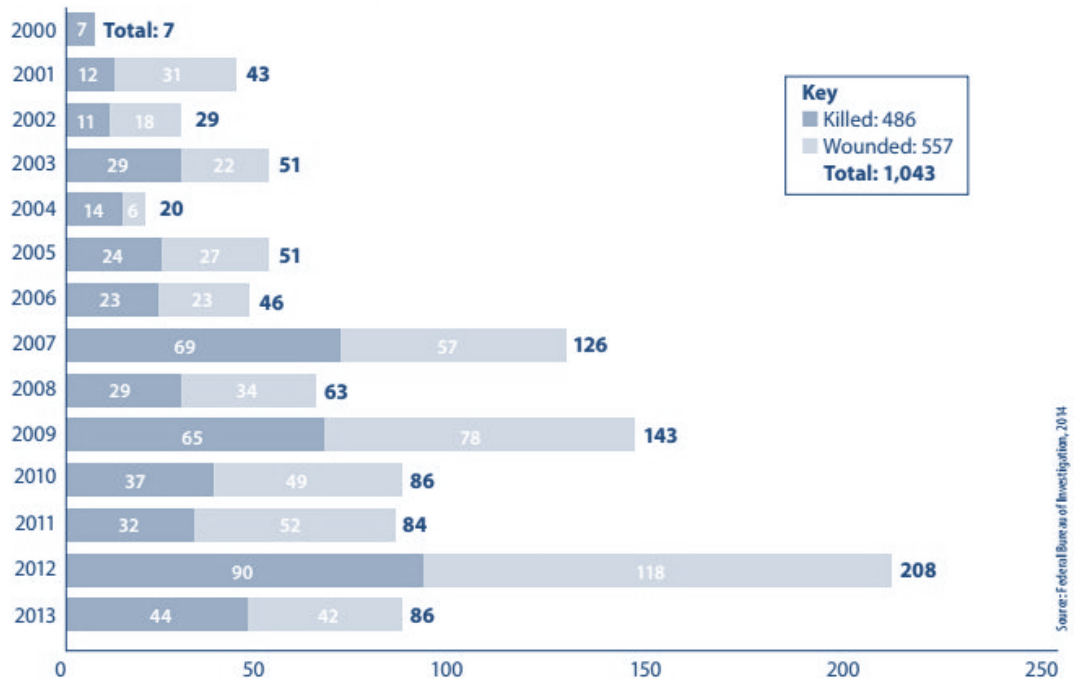
Shooter Outcomes

In all, 64 of the shooters ultimately committed suicide. Most shooters were males acting alone. Only 2 of the 160 incidents had more than 1 shooter and only 6 involved a female shooter. Of note, 2 of the 12 shootings at institutions of higher education (IHEs) were perpetrated by females. At least 5 shooters were at large at the time of the publication of this study.

Results showed 3 shooters carried improvised explosive devices (IEDs); 1 shooter used the device (a Molotov cocktail). And, 1 shooter booby-trapped his residence with IEDs. At least 6 shooters wore or were carrying body armor.

Recognizing the increased active shooter threat and the swiftness with which active shooter incidents unfold, these study results support the importance of training and exercises— not only for law enforcement but also for citizens. It is important, too, that training and exercises include not only an understanding of the threats faced but also the risks and options available in active shooter incidents.

A Study of 160 Active Shooter Incidents in the United States Between 2000 - 2013: Broken Down by Casualty Type; Killed or Wounded



SAFETY TIPS

**IF YOU SEE OR HEAR SOMETHING,
SAY SOMETHING!**

Be aware of your surrounding without it crippling or disabling you.

Following simple safety tips can have big results;

Be aware

Be prepared

Report suspicious activity

Enforce prevention measures

Your Safety starts with YOU!

Do not put yourself in a situation where someone can cause you harm

Do not let yourself be a victim

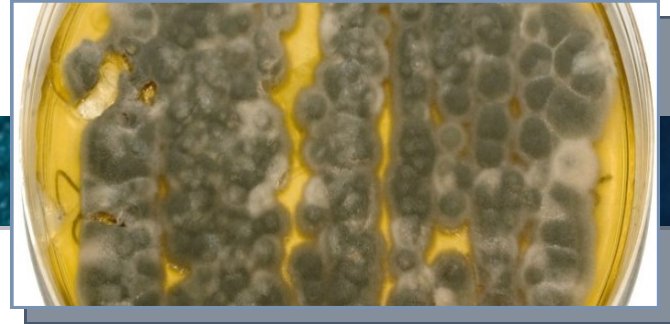


WATER INTRUSION MOLD

Greetings everyone!

As you all are undoubtedly aware, according to the National Weather Service, the Pacific Northwest and California are expected to experience a higher than average rainfall in 2016. While this is great with respect that we are much in need of water, let's remember that heavy rains can often lead to water intrusion in our homes and buildings. It is a fact that some of the buildings housing Riverside County employees are susceptible to water intrusion. This invariably brings up the question of mold.

MOLD 101



Some facts you should know regarding mold; (1) Mold is absolutely everywhere. Mold plays a major decomposing role in our environmental ecosystem; and contrary to popular belief, not all mold is bad for you; (2) Some mold is edible. Ever had mushrooms on your pizza? Ever had blue cheese dressing on your salad? How about some hard salami, brie and Roquefort cheeses? If you answered yes to any of these questions, you have more than likely eaten mold; (3) There are 100,000 species of mold in all colors and sizes and only a portion of those species can be harmful to humans; and (4) Keep in mind every individual reacts to mold differently. Its effects on humans depend on the individual's sensitivity to mold which varies from person to person, quantity, genre, moisture levels (humidity), air movement and other environmental factors.

Water intrusion

The Industrial Hygienists at your Safety Office have and continues to address water intrusion incidents throughout all of greater Riverside County. In terms of genre and specimen type, our laboratory data show, that in over 90% of our mold cases, the mold spores identified indoors were the same as those identified outdoors; with higher counts being outside. Simply put, the air in our buildings has less mold spores than the air just outside. Stachybotrys or "Black/Toxic Mold" as it's often called is rarely found in our buildings. In the one instance it was found, it was on surfaces and not in the air where it could trigger allergic reactions in hypersensitive individuals.

Moisture Control

is the key to

MOLD Control

Tips

With the exception to strict environmentally controlled isolated rooms, mold can never be completely eliminated. However the following tips can greatly reduce the presence of mold and inhibit future growth.

- Dry up any spilled water as soon as you find it; do not allow to sit stagnate. Drywall, pressed wood and particle board are used extensively in typical offices as walls, desks, shelves and kitchen cabinets. These materials are very porous making them susceptible to moisture retention.
- On rainy days, allow floor mats and carpet underneath entrances to dry out as soon as possible. Drying in the sun is always the preferred drying method as sunlight (UV) light is effective at killing mold spores.
- Do not leave food out in the break-rooms for multiple days. Store bread, cookies, etc. in the refrigerator as opposed to on a counter; this practice also increases the life of the product.
- Discard old food in the refrigerator and place in plastic bags (i.e. Hefty bags).
- Any paper and cardboard that has indications of significant water damage should be discarded immediately when wet to prevent the growth of basidiospores (A nontoxic mold commonly found on wood and other paper products).
- Report any water signs of water intrusion in the interior of your building as soon as you observe it (e.g. ceiling tile stains, wet carpet on non-rainy days, discoloration on the walls, etc.) to your supervisor or DSR (Department Safety Representative).
- Avoid live plants in the office if possible. Over watering and lack of access to sunlight can stimulate mold growth in the soil and on the plant itself.
- If you have questions and concerns regarding your office indoor air quality, contact your supervisor.

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