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Suite 903 E
Dallas TX 75247
214 631 4919

July 24, 1984

Mr. Terry Lohman, Plant Manager
J.M. MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.
A/C Pipe Corporation
Hwy. 75 North
Denison, TX 75020

Re: E51180
Main Issue Loss Control Survey

Dear Mr. Lohman:

On July 13, 1984, I visited your facility and met with W. Richard Arant and Inez Scott, Employee Relations Manager and Employee Relations Supervisor. During that visit, I evaluated your accident experience by completing a causal analysis of occupational injuries that have occurred in 1984. Together, we reviewed the management loss control programs designed to reduce the injuries at your plant. We also toured the plant during which time I had the pleasure of meeting with some supervisory personnel who were very receptive and cooperative to the controlling of losses.

Attached is the evaluation data, loss control recommendations and the accident analysis which we discussed. Although you have many good loss control programs, I'm confident that these recommendations will help you to meet your goal for reducing occupational injuries.

If you have any questions, or if we can be of greater service, please call me at (214) 631-4919. (O)

Sincerely,

Charles R. Nelson

Charles R. Nelson, PE, CSP, CPCU
Senior Workers' Compensation Specialist

CRN/vr
Attachment

cc: E. Edward Wang, Ph.D.
Environmental Control Manager
J.M. Manufacturing
1051 Sperry Road
Stockton, CA 95206

Beth Ingleston
Alexander & Alexander
1185 Avenue of Americas
New York, New York 10036

JUL 26 1984

D 004840

ACCIDENT/CLAIMS ANALYSIS (BY DEPARTMENTS)

CLIENT J.M. MANUFACTURING CO., INC.					P.L.	FORMING	E & R	LINING	PERMASTRAN	QUALITY CONTROL	PVC	FINISHING	I.H.	PERCENT OF TOTAL CLAIMS	TOTAL				PERCENT OF DAYS LOST
LOCATION DENISON, TEXAS															TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES	LOST WORK-DAY CASES	LOST WORKDAYS	PERCENT OF LOST TIME CASES	
PRODUCT WORKERS COMP																			
ANALYSIS PERIOD																			
CAUSE OR DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM																			
④ Failure to compensate for physical environment: Caught between pipe stop and end of pipe, hand: raised up, hit head on temperature box: using pliers, cut finger on wire screen: struck dunnage on ground with forklift, wood flew up, foot							1			1		1	1	26.7	4	1	1	14.3	1.0
① Overexertion: Pulling levelling board, back: sliding large pipe, back: removing 18" perma-loc ring, arm, shoulder					$\frac{1}{28}$	$\frac{1}{2}$					$\frac{1}{34}$			20.0	3	3	65	42.8	71.4
Failure to use tool properly: Hand grinder, cut knee: cutting wye with shoe knife, finger: aligning motor and transmission with pipe, finger							2						1	20.0	3	-	-	-	
③ Failure to handle equipment/ materials properly: Thumb crushed between mandrels: hand caught on rotating copper pipe: using hoist, "sprung up", striking lip					1	$\frac{1}{3}$		$\frac{1}{7}$						20.0	3	2	10	28.6	11.0
Failure to use safety device: Testing pipe, "blew up", lip									1					6.7	1	-	-	-	
② Using defective equipment: Pulling on handle (materials on forklift) handle came loose, back strain						$\frac{1}{15}$								6.7	1	1	15	14.3	16.5
Total					$\frac{2}{28}$	$\frac{3}{21}$	3	$\frac{1}{7}$	1		$\frac{1}{34}$	1	$\frac{2}{1}$	-	15	7	91		

CP-9G26a P10 in U.S.A

NAME:

J.M. MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

LOCATION:

Denison, Texas

I. Analysis

A causal analysis has been completed using the 1984 OSHA log, and supporting data, for occupational injuries, through June, 1984. (See attached analysis).

The 15 recordables on the log have been categorized into 6 areas. There is really not a statistically significant trend developing within any of the injuries varies considerably. As a category, however, Failure to Compensate for the Physical Environment has the highest frequency of accidents; 4 or 26.7 percent of all recordables. It also accounted for 1 or 14.3 percent of loss time cases and 1 day or 1 percent of all days disabling. As the analysis shows, persons injured in this category were striking against a fixed object or being struck by something.

The category having the next highest frequency (along with using tools and handling equipment) is Overexertion. This category accounts for 20 percent of all claims. It is also responsible for 42.8 percent, or 3, of all disabling injuries and 71.4 percent of days disabling. The three claims in this category all resulted in lost time.

Looking at the claims by department, Forming and E & R had the highest frequency, each with 3 cases. Each of the cases in the Forming department involved lost time, accounting for 21 days. How significant this comment is depends on the number of persons within a department, hours worked, physical environment and the tasks being performed.

Reviewing the loss record for the past 18 months reveals a very favorable relationship with the norms used by the BLS. That comparison is as follows:

Organization	(All Cases)	LWDCR (# of Cases)	vs LWDR (days)
Denison			
1-83/6-84	10.3	4.8	48.6
1983	9.7	4.5	42.0
1984 (Y-T-D)	8.6	4.0	52.2
Goals: 1984	7.5	3.5	48.0
BLS (SIC 3272)	19.7	8.9	152.1

what is the difference

The goals we established for the remainder of 1984 would appear very realistic and readily achievable based on the information obtained during my visit.

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II. Management Controls

Management Involvement

Management is fully committed to controlling losses at this facility. As in all industries, acceptance of loss control measures by middle management and supervisory personnel varies greatly. There were no instances where it was not clear to any level of management that the goals and objectives of this plant are to control losses and reduce injuries to his personnel.

Safety Committee

A safety committee was formed and disbanded years ago. A recommendation is submitted addressing this subject.

Supervisory Accountability

Every supervisor with hourly employees has production and safety goals. Each is documented and formalized. Appropriate action is taken by management should such goals not be met.

Facility Inspections

Some supervisors go beyond the required monthly formalized inspection report and document their inspections daily. While it is required to be performed each month, only about 50 percent of the supervisors are doing so. A recommendation is submitted on this. *

Lock-Out Procedures

A formal tag-out-pull the fuse-procedure is used. Generally, no lock-outs are performed. A recommendation is offered on lock-out procedures.

Accident Investigation

Procedures are highly formalized. Supervisors must complete a separate report and submit it to the employee relations department within 24 hours after having knowledge of the accident. Failure to do so prompts a call from the ER department requesting its submission.

Orientation

New employees are given a formalized slide presentation on "Working Around Asbestos". Foreperson has group, or one-on-one, discussions with his/her subordinates concerning safety and other aspects of their jobs. This is done weekly and documented for a period of 90 days.

D 004843

LOSS CONTROL PROGRAM REPORT

NAME:

J.M. MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

LOCATION:

Denison, Texas

First-Aid

The day shift has a full time nurse. Every supervisor is trained in first-aid. There are CPR instructors on staff. Other personnel are CPR trained.

Personal Protective Equipment

All PPE is provided to the workers except shoes. Arrangements are made to have a van from a shoe supplier routinely visit the premises. Personnel are allowed to purchase such products through payroll deductions. Safety shoes are not mandatory but shoes of substantial construction are required.

Safety Meetings

Monthly meetings are held between the foreperson and crews. The topics of discussion and the names of those in attendance are documented.

III. Summary

The above analysis and review of substantive management controls has been completed for the purpose of identifying the "Main Issues". Attention to these main issues and the attached recommendations will further advance your loss control efforts.

D 004844

AME:

J.M. MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

LOCATION:

Denison, Texas

- 84-1 Personnel maintaining and servicing equipment are using tags and pulling fuses to inform others that the equipment is being worked on. No locks are used. It is recommended that a formal lock-out procedure be established and rigorously enforced to eliminate any possibility of personnel being "caught" by machines inadvertently turned on during servicing. The procedure must be more than the mere pulling of a fuse, turning off a switch or breaker. Material concerning lock-out procedures has been sent to Richard to serve as a guide should such a program be implemented.
- 84-2 The analysis indicated a high frequency and severity of accidents due to overexertion. None of the three claims in this category reflects the unavailability of material handling equipment. It is recommended that personnel again be apprised of the necessity of using that equipment or obtaining the assistance of another employee when handling heavy or awkward loads. And supervisors should immediately correct every improper or unsafe practice of which they're aware.
- 84-3 There is no formal safety committee functioning at the present time. It is recommended that a committee be established to further develop safety awareness on the part of facility employees, review accident trends, and provide input and direction to the plant's loss prevention program. Persons on the committee should be rotated, as should the chairperson, to allow for as many workers to serve within a realistic time frame. Information concerning committees has been mailed prior to your receipt of this report.
- 84-4 Our discussions revealed a formalized, and documented, procedure for monthly inspections. Only about 50 percent of the supervisory personnel are conforming to this requirement. It is recommended that the procedure be reaffirmed to all supervisory personnel and closely monitored to assure that inspections and reports are done in a timely fashion. It is also recommended that unscheduled visits be made periodically to various departments to follow up on the reports to determine whether they're being completed as a mere formality.
- 84-5 No in-depth, routine and frequent analysis is being done of accidents. It is recommended that accidents be evaluated periodically using the guidelines mailed to Richard earlier. Supporting any analysis should be a review of the costs associated with claims when that information is available.

D 004845

NAME:

J.M. MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

LOCATION:

Denison, Texas

- 84-6 Persons were observed working on a platform on the upper level of the end of the 13' pipe machine. There were no handrails at the edge of the platform similar to adjacent areas at the upper level. We observed the operations, discussed it with Tommy, and reviewed my recommendation concerning the installation of perimeter protection. Moveable handrails would allow for the once-a-week inspection of the crane when the lifting devices are placed on the platform. In the meantime, persons frequenting that area would be protected from falls by the handrails.
- 84-7 Very few crane hooks were observed with safety latches despite the hooks being designed to accommodate the latches. It is recommended that such devices be installed to minimize the possibility of a load being disengaged during lift, lowering or moving of the equipment. Hooks without the eyelets at the throat have latches with special collars that can be fixed to the hook. Any equipment supplier should be able to secure these devices for you.
- 84-8 There were a number of instances throughout the plant where the electrical power cord to pedestal fans presented a tripping hazard. In some cases the cords were defective. It is recommended that the fans be relocated wherever possible so that the cord will not increase the potential for slips and falls. Most preferable, however, would be the installation of outlet boxes (when applicable) to allow the unit to be plugged in where the cord would not be placed in an area frequented by personnel. And other conditions can be corrected by raising the cord off the ground where that measure is appropriate.

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