PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

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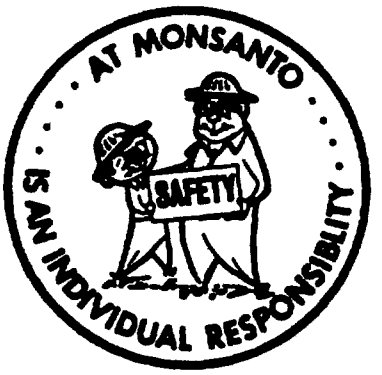

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CONTRACTORS GUIDE

TO ACCIDENT PREVENTION



Monsanto ®

Chemical Intermediates Company

TEXAS CITY, TEXAS

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CONTRACTORS GUIDE

TO ACCIDENT PREVENTION



Monsanto ®

Chemical Intermediates Company

TEXAS CITY, TEXAS

STG 2430014

SC 13064

LAM014281

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

YOUR JOB has four basic requirements. Your performance in meeting these requirements determines whether or not you are a safe worker and whether or not your fellow workers are safe in working with you. You are responsible for these four requirements:

KNOWLEDGE - Know the safe way to perform your work. You can accomplish this only by having a thorough knowledge of the work you are performing. Learn to do your job well - THE SAFE WAY.

THOUGHT - Knowing is not enough. Apply your knowledge of the job while performing your work. Always use common sense-THINK BEFORE YOU ACT.

AWARENESS - Be aware of conditions surrounding your work area. You must be constantly alert to potential dangers of unsafe conditions that accompany your work - TAKE NOTHING FOR GRANTED. When working in the plant, observe the direction of the wind. In case an emergency arises go to one side or the other of the emergency area or the path of escaping gas. Never go downwind.

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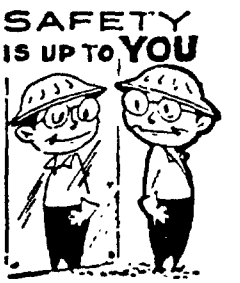
APPLICATION - Use the safety tools (devices and rules) that apply to your work. You can accomplish this only by proper safety attitude and planning - WHEN IN DOUBT - CONSULT YOUR SUPERVISOR, OR CHIEF OPERATOR IN THE AREA WHERE YOU ARE WORKING.



It has been said that we are each our BROTHER'S KEEPER - We believe each of us at Texas City must be willing and ready to correct our fellow employees if they are not following safe practices and we must protect those who work around us.

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LAM014283

TO THE CONTRACTOR

This manual has been prepared as a guide to assist you in the safe performance of your work in our plant. Plant safety regulations are designed for your protection as well as ours and they must be observed! These may be supplemented, as necessary, by special departmental rules in areas where work is in progress.

As a Monsanto contractor you are required to be knowledgeable to plant safety regulations and will be expected to adhere to them when performing work in the Texas City plant. A Monsanto supervisor assigned to the project will assist your supervision on any question they may have in the administration of this manual.

In addition, the Occupational Safety and Health Act provides that ". . .no contractor or subcontractor for any part of the contract work shall require any laborer or mechanic employed in the performance of the contract to work in surroundings or under working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to his health and safety." You and all your employees are expected to act in accor-

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dance with OSHA and all other applicable laws.

You must realize that safety is much more than just a set of rules. It is a vital part of your job — it is an individual responsibility. You have a safety responsibility to yourself, your family, your employer and to Monanto.

Safety is the most important part of your work. We look forward to an injury free relationship.

G. L. Tromblee
Plant Manager

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CONTRACTOR'S OBLIGATIONS

Contractors and their subcontractors performing work on the premises of the Monsanto Company, shall be required at all times, to conduct the various operations comprising their work in a safe manner. The contractor is solely responsible for the safety of his workmen and will take the appropriate action for continued malpractices of the safety and housekeeping procedures as outlined further in this document.

The rules set forth in the Contractor's Guide to Accident Prevention apply to all contractors and subcontractors regardless of whether their work is Lump Sum or Cost Plus. It is the responsibility of the contractor to police and educate his subcontractors in Monsanto's Safety Procedures and all Construction Safety Procedures. The contractor will provide his field office with the latest edition of the Monsanto "Guide to Accident Prevention" and OSHA Regulations.

Outlined below are the responsibilities of certain lines of supervision in the promotion of safety on Monsanto's projects.

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I. The Superintendent

The superintendent as referred to in the below set of rules of responsibility, is defined as the first line of supervision reporting to the contractor. On large jobs this could be a salaried or an hourly superintendent supervising many foremen. On small jobs this could refer to the foreman, since he would be only one reporting directly to the contractor. In many instances the responsibilities will be duplicated and joint, but the prime responsibility is with the first line supervisor. These particular responsibilities are:

A. The superintendent is charged with personal responsibility for the prevention of accidents of personnel under his jurisdiction.

B. The superintendent is responsible for for not allowing conditions to exist, caused by his work, that could lead to a possible accident by another craft or person.

C. The superintendent must familiarize himself with all the safety regulations of the contractor, the craft unions, Monsanto Construction, and the Monsanto Plant.

It is further his duty to instruct all men under his supervision about all of the applicable safety regulations for their knowledge and use.

D. The superintendent shall ascertain that all men working for him are competent in their particular craft to perform their work safely.

E. The superintendent shall know all the particular hazards of any building or area of the plant in which his work is assigned and will take special precautions necessary to insure the safety of his personnel and all other personnel in the area.

F. The superintendent shall follow through and confirm that all his safety instructions are understood and carried out.

G. The superintendent is responsible for maintaining good housekeeping. He shall provide trash barrels which will be designated as (1) Trash and combustible refuse. (2) Scrap metal that can be carried to the proper scrap area. On small jobs special provisions may be made to use Monsanto disposal facilities by written permission only.

SC 13086

LAM014303

SC 13087

II. The Foreman

The foreman is defined as the direct supervisor of the men doing the work. As far as safety is concerned, the supervisor:

1. Insures safety of his workmen and the safety of Monsanto employees within or adjacent to the construction site. Educates himself with the help of the superintendent or contractor in all of the safety rules and regulations of the site.
2. Informs each employee directly under him of the Texas City site safety rules as contained in the "Contractor's Guide to Accident Prevention."
3. Instructs his workmen as to the possible hazards of the work to be done and the necessary steps to perform the jobs safely. He is responsible for enforcing safety regulations and informing personnel of instruction points in his work area.
4. Inspects the work in progress to identify and correct unsafe acts or conditions under his control. He will notify his plant contact of any other plant hazards or unsafe acts identified but not under his control.
5. Reports any worker who is not compe-

tent and able to do his work in a safe manner.

6. Secures construction equipment, materials, and work site at the end of each workday so that they create no hazards to others or are properly guarded or barricaded.
7. Conducts safety meetings directly related to the work being done for Monsanto at this site.
8. Investigates and reports accidents or injuries to persons under his supervision including follow-up after medical treatment and statement of corrective actions taken to prevent the accident or incident from happening again.
9. Provides safe tools and equipment for performance of the work to be done.
10. Questions any order or task that he feels could be unsafe.

PERSONAL CONDUCT

1. Employees shall not enter areas other than those where their presence is required in performance of their work. Where walkways are provided, employees shall use them. Do not use shortcuts through process areas or shops.

SC 13088

2. Care should be exercised against slipping and falling. Watch your step.
3. Do not leave loose objects, tools or materials on elevated locations.
4. Do not walk under suspended loads. Personnel are not allowed to ride on material hoists, crane blocks or crane loads.
5. Horseplay is not permitted.
6. Employees must not use compressed air to clean their clothing or point an air hose at another person. Never use compressed air of higher nozzle pressure than 30 psig to clean equipment or tools.
7. Do not work in oily clothing. If the employee gets his clothing saturated with chemicals, gasoline, oils, etc., he should change his clothing and wash the affected body parts.
8. Walk on the left side of the street, facing the traffic, if you have to walk in the street.
9. Contractor supervision must report to Monsanto's construction supervisor any unsafe conditions on the job that may exist because of Monsanto's operations or activities.

SC 13089

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10. Compressed gas cylinders must have a protective cap when not in use and must always be securely anchored in an upright position at all times. Cylinders are not to be transported on any winch line or cable lifting device, unless in an approved rack.
11. Bringing alcoholic beverages or narcotics into the plant, coming to work under the influence of liquor or drugs, drinking or using narcotics on plant property is strictly forbidden. Violation will result in immediate removal of the violator from the plant and permanent termination from the plant.
12. Bringing firearms or any type of explosive into the plant is forbidden.
13. Do Not Enter Areas Roped off with yellow and black tape or Barricaded Areas unless Authorized To Do So. Areas Barricaded in Red Tape Signified Chemical Spill or Fire.

HOUSEKEEPING

1. Material shall be stored in an orderly fashion, using safe methods.
2. The jobsite must be kept orderly and clean at all times. Aisles, roadways, paths and working areas shall be kept clean

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SC 13090

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and free of scrap, trash, equipment, etc.

3. Trash and scrap shall be stacked or piled in an orderly manner not less than 5 feet from any combustible structure or material. Waste must not be allowed to accumulate and should be removed daily.
4. All open holes in ground or flooring shall be left covered or provided with a 42" high guard rail. Small openings shall be covered when not in use.
5. Fire equipment, gas masks, and other safety equipment may sometime be your "life line". Keep aisles and passageways to them free and clear at all times.
6. Do not put any material closer than 6 feet from a railroad track or closer than 10 feet around the base of power line poles.
7. No job is complete until it is thoroughly cleaned up.

SC 13091

HAZARDS

1. All connections or interruptions to existing plant utilities or product lines will be made with the approval of a Monsanto supervisor. A work permit procedure is required for the operation of draglines, cranes, or any equipment with booms

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that are to be operated near electrical power lines. The field engineers will arrange for the issuance of work permits as required. All hot electrical tie-ins will be made under the direct supervision of the plant electrical department.

2. When working on a ladder, platform or piece of equipment over a road or walkway, a warning sign "man working overhead" should be prominently placed below.
3. All rotating equipment must be properly guarded. Guards shall not be removed without written permission of the supervisor. Never make repairs or adjustments to operating rotating machinery.
4. Ladders should be kept in good condition. Straight ladders should either be securely fastened at the top or a man stationed at the bottom to prevent slippage. All ladders must be fitted with non-skid feet.
5. When using a ladder or steep stairway, always face it using both hands to keep a firm hold.
6. Do not run up or down stairways. Walk and hold on to the handrails.
7. Scaffolds should be built of good quality

scaffold material by competent persons. The scaffolds should be erected to afford maximum safety and sufficient work space for the workers. Scaffolds 10' or above require toe-plates, handrails and midrails.

8. Gas torches and hoses must not be left in vessels when the work is stopped because of the danger of leaks. This means that any time the torch is turned off, it should be removed to the outside of the vessel until it is necessary to use it again.
9. Fire protection water shall not be used for any purpose other than; (1) combatting fires or spills, (2) training firemen, (3) operational emergencies where a volume of water is needed for continued operation, or (4) where a substantial cost advantage may be realized by its use. In cases of this nature the use of this water must be approved by the Fire Chief. No hose shall be attached to, or any fire hydrant opened, by anyone except fire protection personnel (except in cases of fire or spill).
10. "Hot Taps" are permissible only as a last resort in case of emergency or when the expense of isolation and decontam-

ination is unreasonable and then only with a Special Permit. "Hot Taps" are not permitted under any circumstances when the vessel or line contains acetylene, ammonia, chlorine, oxygen (of higher purity than air), compressed air or hydrogen. In the event "hot tap" work is necessary the manufacturing superintendent who is the owner of the equipment or piping must give his approval.

11. No valves, switches or any other operating equipment will be turned or operated by contractor personnel. **Only** Monsanto employees will operate such equipment.
12. Defective hand tools should not be used. Use the proper tool in good condition.
13. Portable electrical equipment must be of the three-wire ground type, and require ground-fault interrupters.
14. Guy lines are not to be fastened to existing plant equipment.
15. Powder activated tools are not to be used without your Monsanto supervisor's approval. Tools used for attaching material together, one being the Ramset gun, should be handled with extreme caution.

Only trained personnel, authorized by your Monsanto supervisor, will be allowed

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SC 13094

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the use of this tool.

16. The following safety measures are to be observed in the use of a powder activated Cadwell tool:
    A. Fire Permit is Required.
    B. Shots are to be kept in a container locked, marked and labeled.
    C. No more than 50 shots are to be kept in a container at any one time.
    D. On completion of work all unused shots and sparkers are to be returned to warehouse.
    E. Precaution shall be taken to see that moisture has been removed from outside blocks and wire.
    F. Blocks will be cleaned after each weld.
    G. Any spilled powder or shot around weld block will be cleaned up before a weld is made.
    H. Operator will wear safety glasses or goggles with face shield.
    I. Operator will have heat proof glove for the hand that holds handles of molds.
    J. Unnecessary personnel will not be permitted around while any weld is being made.

SC 13095

LAM014312

K. Operator will be at least arm's length from mold when sparker is used to set off charge.

L. A fire extinguisher shall be kept at location of operation at all times.

M. A fire inspection of areas where work has been performed will be made at the close of the workday.

CLOTHING

1. Approved industrial safety hard hats (skull caps and bump caps not acceptable) and safety glasses must be worn at all times. Exceptions to this rule are when the employee is:
   - A. Going to or from work.
   - B. In the contractor's office buildings; or Monsanto's offices unless the employee is performing construction work in such areas.
   - C. In any job where the wearing of such equipment constitutes a hazard to the safe performance of the work. The Monsanto supervisor in most cases will evaluate the situation and if necessary, will consult with the Loss Prevention Department.

SC 13096

LAM014313

2. Hard hats and safety glasses in some cases may be provided to the employee by Monsanto for the initial issue but the contractor shall be responsible for the issuance, maintenance, replacement and return of this equipment to Monsanto at the completion of the job.
3. Gloves, raingear, or other equipment shall be furnished to the employee by the contractor if the assigned work requires this equipment for safety reasons.
4. Loose clothing such as neckties, unbuttoned sleeves and the like should not be worn when working around rotating equipment.
5. Employees are not to be allowed to work without wearing a shirt. No "muscle shirts" are allowed.
6. Safety shoes are recommended for all personnel. Defective shoes or shoes with porous uppers such as sneakers, sandals, slippers, etc., shall not be worn.
7. When working in areas where possible respiratory protection may be necessary, Monsanto requires that all personel be clean shaven, for proper sealing of mask.

SC 13097

LAM014314

SPECIAL EYE PROTECTION

1. CONTACT LENSES are not to be worn in manufacturing areas, or laboratories, unless cover goggles are worn.
2. Wear approved goggles or face shield for all burning and welding.
3. Wear face shield when using power grinders, buffers or wire brushes.
4. Wear goggles when chipping or scraping surfaces.
5. Wear goggles when breaking out concrete, brick and similar materials with either hand or power tools.
6. Safety glasses with shaded or colored lenses are permitted to be worn during daylight hours only. Only medical exceptions are acceptable. The use of shaded or colored lens in cover goggles is prohibited.
7. No list can cover every case where you need special eye protection.
8. Safety showers and eye baths are located throughout the plant for emergency use. No connections are to be made to the equipment for any other reason.

Use good sense and save your eyes!

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SC 13098

LAM014315

TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE OPERATION

Monsanto is a pedestrian oriented plant—so the pedestrians have the right-of-way. Bicycles also are numerous throughout the plant and they have right-of-way over other vehicles.

1. Vehicles shall not exceed **15 MILES PER HOUR**; caution shall be exercised at all times.
2. All drivers must possess a valid driver's license.
3. Riding on any exterior part of vehicles, except truck beds and cherry pickers with passenger platforms, and standing or leaning out of windows is prohibited.
4. Jumping on or off moving vehicles is prohibited.
5. Only authorized personnel shall ride bicycles in the plant. Riding of bicycles on sidewalks, in shops and in operating areas is prohibited.
6. Parked vehicles must have keys left in them to allow movement in case of emergencies. The motor must be stopped in all unattended vehicles.
7. Vehicles must never be parked adjacent to fire hydrants or fire equipment or on

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roads or driveways that would hinder the passage of fire trucks or ambulance.

8. When there is a fire alarm, pull off the road, shut off the engine and do not leave your vehicle unless directed to do so. You may not restart your engine until the all clear has blown.
9. Vehicles should not be parked on any portion of plant roads except where a crew is working and the driver is with his vehicle.
10. If any road is to be blocked overnight, your Monsanto supervisor should notify the Loss Prevention Department.
11. Vehicles are not to enter operating areas without permission from the chief operator.
12. Do not refuel gasoline or diesel equipment while the engine is running.
13. Cranes have right-of-way – other vehicles must give clearance to cranes.
14. In the event of a traffic accident in the plant, notify your Monsanto supervisor.
15. Do Not Park Vehicles on Sidewalks where Pedestrians will be blocked!
16. If you have or notice a traffic problem, call the Guards at 2343.

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SPECIFIC RULES

Ladders

Use of Defective Ladders Is Prohibited. The User Of The Ladder is Responsible For The Final Inspection Prior To Use. Inspect ladders for defects (missing cleats, cracked rungs, broken spreaders, safety shoes) before using them. The final inspection just prior to use is most important. All contractor ladders must be properly identified by the owners.

All Purpose Straight Ladders Must Be Equipped With Safety Shoes And, While In Use, Must Either Be Securely Fastened At The Top Or A Man Stationed At The Bottom To Hold The Ladder In Place.

Special straight ladders for entering tanks or tank cars do not have to be equipped with safety shoes. Stepladders should not be used as straight ladders. All ladders must be returned to designated location for storage after use. All contractors must have a ladder inspection program.

No Electrical Work Shall Be Done From A Metal Ladder.

Face the straight ladder when climbing up or down. Use both hands. Tools carried

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on the person must be secured. Hand tools and other equipment should be hauled up with a line.



Make sure all tools have been removed from top before closing stepladders.

When carrying a ladder, keep the front end high to Clear a person's head, the back end near the floor. Be particularly careful when carrying a ladder through doorways, passageways, and around blind corners.

Don't overreach, move ladder as your work progresses.

Ladders fixed to permanent platforms are normally equipped with safety chains at their tops. When working on such a platform, hook the chain to prevent falling.

Do Not Place ladders in front of unlocked doors unless properly guarded.

Ladders should be properly placed so that the bottom is one-fourth the length of the ladder away from the vertical surface against which the top is resting.

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Any straight ladder used to climb onto a work platform should extend at least 3½ feet above the working level.

Never stand on the top of a stepladder. Use a ladder tall enough to permit standing at least two steps from its tops.

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Tools

Each tool has a specific purpose and a limited use. Know the right tool to use and use it only as intended. Inspect them regularly for damage and wear. Report need for repair or replacement to your supervisor.

Improper Use Of Hand Tools Or Use Of Defective Hand Tools Is Prohibited.

All Jet Type Blowers Must Be Equipped With Separate Grounding Cable Which Shall Be Attached To A Grounded Piece Of Equipment Before Use.

All Electrical Hand Tools And Extension Cords Must Be Checked To Be Sure They Are Free From Breaks In Insulation And Safe For Use.

Gas Torches And Hoses Must Not Be Left in Vessels While Torch Is Not In Use.

Never Clean Pipelines Carrying Cyanide Or Chlorine By Sandblasting Or Water

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Blasting. These Lines Will Be Marked.

Tools And Other Materials Are Not To Be Thrown From Or Up To Platforms, Structures Or Scaffolds.

Tools having burrs or cracks should not be used. They are to be returned to your supervisor for reconditioning. Weakened or broken handles should be replaced at once.

The use of tools in fire permit areas is covered in the fire permit issued for your work area.

Exercise care in carrying and using tools to avoid striking anyone who is passing or standing nearby.

When using a wrench be sure it fits the nut, and when applying force, use care.

Do Not Use Files Without Handles.

Coupling And Hose Connections on pneumatic tools must be inspected to see that they are safely attached and in good order.

Chain Falls must always be inspected before being used. Check the condition of the chain and hooks, and the date of the last annual test on the label. All load hooks shall be provided with a safety hook or

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bridle to insure that the slings will not come out of the hook.

The use of cheater pipes on wrenches is to be avoided. In extreme cases where a makeshift is necessary, cheaters may be used; however, extreme care should be taken.

Malls should not be used on any wrenches except striking wrenches.

Crow's-foot connections on hoses should be pinned when the hoses are used under pressure.

When Breaking Flanges, open flange so that any fluid under pressure is directed away from you. First Flange Rule must be observed in areas where this rule is posted and in effect. Check with area supervisor and Chief Operator if in doubt. Always assume that lines and vessels being opened may contain harmful materials inside.

Only certified operators are to use powder actuated fastening tools (Hilti, Ramset, etc.)

Scaffolds

Scaffolds should be erected to afford maximum safety and sufficient work space

HANDLE ALL ROLLING TOWERS WITH ADDITIONAL CARE. . .

... Apply all caster brakes when not in motion.

... Do not ride towers.

... Look where you are going with a rolling tower .

... Don't attempt to move a rolling tower without sufficient help.

... Do not extend adjusting screws to full extent.

... Horizontal bracing is to be used at the bottom, top and at intermediate levels at 25 feet.

Operating Heavy Equipment Near Electrical Lines

Draglines, cranes or any equipment with booms are not permitted to be operated near power lines without an off-battery work permit. These permits are acquired through the operating supervision requesting the work to be done, or the "maintenance supervisor" responsible for heavy equipment boom activity in the proximity of electrical power lines. In their absence, such as off-hours, the night superintendent

for the workmen. Scaffolds should be provided with a safe means of access and equipped with proper handrails, regardless of height. Handrails and toeboards are required on all open sides and ends of platforms more than 10 feet above ground, grating, floor, or other surfaces where other persons may be working or passing by.

Be sure that all scaffolds and working platforms are constructed by competent workmen. Do not overload any scaffolds or platforms.

Each decking board should have an overhang of not less than six inches on each end and be properly cleated to prevent sliding, kicking up, or turning over. All scaffold decking boards must be made of standard scaffolding material of good quality. All decking boards will be identified by color coding the ends, heat branding or other distinctive method.

Drums and Barrels Must Not Be Used as A Substitute For a Proper Scaffold.

Standard 3/8" steel ropes or 5/8" steel rods must be used for swinging scaffolds. Scaffolds should not be supported on or tied off to any hazardous lines ($HCN\text{-}Cl_2$).

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Provide sufficient sills or under-pinning in addition to standard base plates on all scaffolds to be erected on any surface except concrete.

Be Sure That All Scaffolds Are Plumb And Level At All Times.

Do Not Force Braces To Fit. Adjust evenness of scaffold until the proper fit can be made with ease.

Do Not Omit Or Fail To Tighten Any Bolts And Wing Nuts That Are A Part Of The Scaffold.

Horizontal bracing should be used to prevent rocking of the scaffolds in excess of 25 feet high.

Guy, or other support, all scaffolds every 25 feet of elevation to prevent tipping.

Do not attempt to use scaffolds as material hoist towers or for mounting derricks without first determining the loads and stresses.

Keep all equipment in good repair - the strength of rusted material is not known. Never use any scaffold equipment which is damaged or deteriorated.

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acts as the supervisory capacity in these concerned areas.

Use of elevating buckets by contractors for transporting personnel requires special permission from the plant engineer and the safety department. If permission is given special procedures must be followed.

LOCKOUT, FIRE AND VESSEL ENTRY PERMITS

1. Before starting work on any operational pipeline, piece of mechanical equipment or electrical equipment the proper lockout procedure must be followed. Contact your Monsanto supervisor for details.
2. All work within the plant that in any way utilizes a spark-producing tool will require a fire permit unless the area of work is designated as an Open Area. Details of the required precautions and procedures will be worked out with your Monsanto supervisor.
3. A vessel entry permit is required before any person may enter a vessel that has previously been in service. If a new vessel is being installed in an operating unit, an entry permit is required any time after

the vessel is placed inside the battery limits of the operating unit.

FIRE PREVENTION

1. In the event of fire or spill, turn in an alarm at once by calling the Monsanto guard at Monsanto phone Extension 2222 and give location of fire or spill and your name. Also 2222 can be used in any emergency.
2. In case of plant fires and spills, an alarm (described below) will sound. All trucks and cars will pull off the road and engines will be killed. All smoking will cease. Work will stop in the areas designated by the **first** number of the code.
   - 1 designates the east plant from the Shops Building to the Bay
   - 2 designates the west plant from the Shops Building to the cooling tower (CT-8)
   - 3 designates the far west plant from the concrete cooling tower west to 6th Street
   - 4 designates the North 68 area
   - 5 designates the buildings area-office, laboratory, or offsite emergency.

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All heat and spark-producing equipment will be shut down. Workers will leave the areas to an area predesignated by the Monsanto area supervisor in charge of your work. After sounding the plant "all clear" alarm or after Monsanto clearance is given, all work not requiring fire permits may be resumed. All fire permits must be countersigned by the Monsanto production supervisor who signed the original permit before that work may be resumed.

3. **Alarms:**

There are two alarm systems in use at Monsanto. The one most familiar to everyone is the fire and spill alarm. It is tested each Monday at 1 P.M. The other is the **Emergency Procedure Alarms.** So that contractors may understand and recognize these alarms, the two systems are briefly explained below. All contractors shall explain these alarms to all their personnel.

A. **Fire and Spill Alarm:**

This alarm will signify that a fire or spill has occured in some part of the plant - either very minor or major in magnitude.

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One blast by the plant siren will indicate that a fire or spill has occurred. This will be followed by a repeated three-digit code on the code horns throughout the plant to indicate the area in which the fire or spill has occurred. A 7-10 second blast on the work whistle will represent an **all clear** alarm.

B. **Emergency Procedure Alarms:**

A special Emergency Procedure Plan has been adopted at this Plant which outlines a planned procedure for safe handling of personnel and equipment in the event of a major emergency. This emergency could be created from outside Monsanto Company.

When a state of emergency has been declared, personnel will be notified through the same siren and horn system, but the horn signal will be thirty (30) beeps on and off over a minute but without a code. In the event that this Emergency Procedure Plan is activated, your people should immediately make their work safe to leave and go to the Instruction Point of that area (they are marked) and a Warden or

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Chief Operator will give your people direct instructions.

4. Monsanto has a fire permit procedure as a part of our plant fire prevention program. Monsanto supervisors will arrange for the issuance of fire permits when needed, subject to precautions required by Monsanto policy.
5. NO MATCHES OR CIGARETTE LIGHTERS ARE TO BE CARRIED IN THE PLANT AT ANY TIME. Smoking, except at approved locations and times, is forbidden.
6. Open fires and salamanders for heating purposes will not be allowed. Heaters in buildings will be inspected and approved by our Loss Prevention Department.
7. Cleaning of clothing by solvents is forbidden.
8. All engines must be cut off before filling tank with fuel. Proper grounding of hose and storage device is required. When handling gasoline in small containers, a closed top safety can with a spout should be used.

PLANT SECURITY

It is the policy of Monsanto Company to

control the entrance and exit of employees, visitors, material and equipment into or from the company premises and to protect personnel and property through the application of the regulations and procedures contained in this section of this manual.

It will be the responsibility of the company's Plant Security Department to administer the above policy, to establish and enforce the necessary rules related thereto, to prepare all identification credentials and to make such revisions as may become necessary.

All contractor badges will be issued at Gate No. 2 (West Gate) unless otherwise notified. It will be the responsibility of the contractor to account for badges issued to his employees upon termination of the employee or the job.

GATE PASSES

1. Nothing will be taken out of the plant without a gate pass except items of a personal nature, i.e., a lunch box, a brief case, a purse, hand-held electric calculator, change of clothes, etc., or items that would be considered normal equipment on a vehicle.

2. A gate pass must be signed by an authorized Monsanto supervisor. Any regulations that may be required by that supervisor must be met prior to his signing, i.e., co-signature, inspection of material, etc.
3. The security officer may require packages or bundles or lunch boxes to be opened for inspection.
4. Special procedures apply to large contractor gang or tool boxes. See your Monsanto supervisor.

Parking facilities and a specific gate will be provided for each contractor. Limit your employees to the gate and parking facility assigned.

A VISITOR'S PASS can be issued to visitors having official business with the contractor.

Each contractor's employee or visitor will be required to identify himself before entering or leaving company property by exhibiting to the Monsanto guard at the gate his officially authorized badge or pass. Such badges or passes must be worn visible to the eye and kept in his possession at all times while he is within company property,

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subject to inspection upon request.

Terminating employees shall surrender their badge to their respective employing contractor before leaving Monsanto property and that contractor will return the badge to Plant Security at the West Gate.

Any contractor's employee attempting to use a counterfeit badge or pass, or a badge or pass of another employee, will be promptly taken into custody by the Monsanto guards and turned over to the employing contractor for appropriate action.

FACILITIES

Due to the crowded condition of the Monsanto Cafeteria, contractor's employees cannot be served in the plant cafeteria.

Sanitary facilities shall be provided and maintained by the contractor except where Monsanto will permit the contractor's employees to use Monsanto facilities. The employees must use only the toilet facilities provided for them.

Never drink H_2O out of any hose!

FIRST AID

1. If you are injured or become ill while in the plant, report to your foreman and

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then to your employer's First Aid Station.

2. To report serious injuries and summon an ambulance notify the guard by dialing Extension 2222. (This number is for emergency only.) Giving the correct location of the injured is the most important information. It is very helpful to everyone concerned if someone would direct the ambulance to the injured person.

   At peak construction periods there may be a construction nurse available in the field. If this occurs the information will be made available to Monsanto. Monsanto also maintains a First Aid Dispensary located at the north side of the Main Office Building. For assistance dial 2301 (0800 - 1630 Monday-Friday).

3. Injuries or serious incidents shall be reported immediately to the contractor's supervision. It shall be the responsibility of the contractor to report such injuries by the procedures prescribed by the contractor's insurance carrier, and to report all injuries and incidents to the Monsanto supervisor.

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4. Suggested steps for major injuries:
   A. Do not move an injured person unless he is in a dangerous area.
   B. Control bleeding by compression of wound or by use of pressure points.
   C. Restore breathing using artificial respiration (Mouth-to-Mouth technique most successful).
   D. Get medical aid.

The Tourniquet should be used only for severe, life-threatening hemorrage that cannot be controlled by other means.

To use pressure points to stop bleeding you should feel the pulse, otherwise you are not pressing the artery. Pressure should be sufficient to stop this pulsation.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION

MOUTH-TO-MOUTH METHOD. . .

. . .Place nonbreathing victim on back, face up. To clean out any foreign matter, turn victim's head to side, force mouth open, wipe out throat and mouth with fingers or cloth.

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MOUTH-TO-MOUTH METHOD IN ADULTS. . .

. ...Place one hand under the back of the victim's neck and lift forcibly so that the head is tilted backward. Close victim's nostrils with your other hand.

. . .Take a deep breath and place your mouth tightly over victim's mouth. Blow forcefully enough to make victim's chest rise. Repeat inflations every three or four seconds.

FOR CHEMICAL CONTACTS

For chemical splashes flush with water for a minimum of 15 minutes, and notify supervision in the area or the First Aid department immediately. Never leave a victim unattended. Have a back up stand by before entering a spill area to remove victim.

STAY AWAY FROM SCENE

Visiting at the scene of a fire or accident by personnel other than the fire or emergency crews is prohibited.

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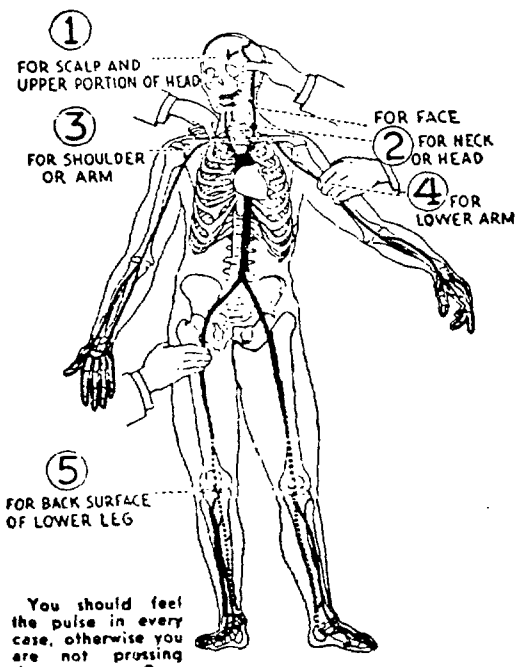
PRACTICAL FIRST AID

Where to Apply Pressure to Stop Bleeding



You should feel the pulse in every case, otherwise you are not prussing the artery. Pressure should be sufficient to stop this pulsation.

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