D. Cooke

AIW
Pawtucket
Safety Meeting

May 1995

PLAN AHEAD FOR SUMMER WORK CONDITIONS! CHECK FLOOR, WINDOW & ROOF FANS. ENCOURAGE EMPLOYEES TO DRINK PLENTY OF WATER BEFORE STARTING TO WORK AND REMIND THEM TO DRINK BEFORE THEY BECOME THIRSTY. HEAT STRESS AND HEAT STROKE ARE VERY SERIOUS MEDICAL CONDITIONS REQUIRING IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

SAFETY MEETING AGENDA May 1995

1. Review Minutes
2. Maintenance Progress Report: A. Karalis / L. Rezendes
3. Training Report by Department
4. Safety Talk for June.

   ELECTRIC SHOCK & ELECTRIC POWER TOOL SAFETY
   HEAT STRESS/HEAT INJURY PREVENTION
   Film(s): *Occupational Heat Stress* (15:00)
   Electricity The Unseen Danger (22:00)
   Electrical Safety related Work Practices (24:00)

5. Notable accidents April 1995..D. Turner/J. Scallin
6. Fire Prevention Inspection: (N. Levin)
   FIRE EXTINGUISHER TRAINING
7. Accident Rates for 1995
8. HAZWASTE - HAZSHED - SHED UPDATE (D. Aubert)
9. Union Issues
10. Medical Dept. Issues
11. Personnel Issues

NEC: Sewer Project
Hypalon LBS for disposal
Flammables for disposal
Cardboard Recycling
AST procedures w/ D. Turner/J. Hazelton/etc.
MA DEP
Acetophenone

AIW: AST
HAZSHED clean out
Salvage drums
Cardboard Recycling
Lead PEL's dept. 28
AST #6 oil

1994 MAINTENANCE SAFETY WORK REQUEST PROGRESS REPORT

PLANT: AIW 29 MONTH: May 1995

1. Number of safety related Maintenance Work Requests received year to date since 1/1/95: 50

2. Number of safety related work requests received this month.: 1

3. Number of safety related work requests acted upon and completed this month.: 10

4. Number of safety related work requests yet to be completed.

1994	15
1995	40
total	55

5. List all other safety related work accomplished by the Maintenance Dept. this month.

Inspect all electric & manual hoist through out the plant

Comments:

1995 MONTHLY TRAINING REPORT
AIW **as of 5/22/95**

DEPT.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	RATE
1	2	2	2	2	2								100
3	2	2	2	2	2								100
4/18	2	2	2	2	2								100
14	2	2	2	2	(0)								80
21/9	2	2	2	2	2								100
25/28	2	2	2	2	2								100
29/52	2	2	2	2	1								90
51	2	2	0	2	2								80

PLANT RATE..... **94**

2 - indicates that safety training was conducted at Monthly Dept. Safety Meetings by the department's supervisory personnel.

1 - indicates that an attendance sheet for safety training was submitted but, a safety walk inspection was not conducted.

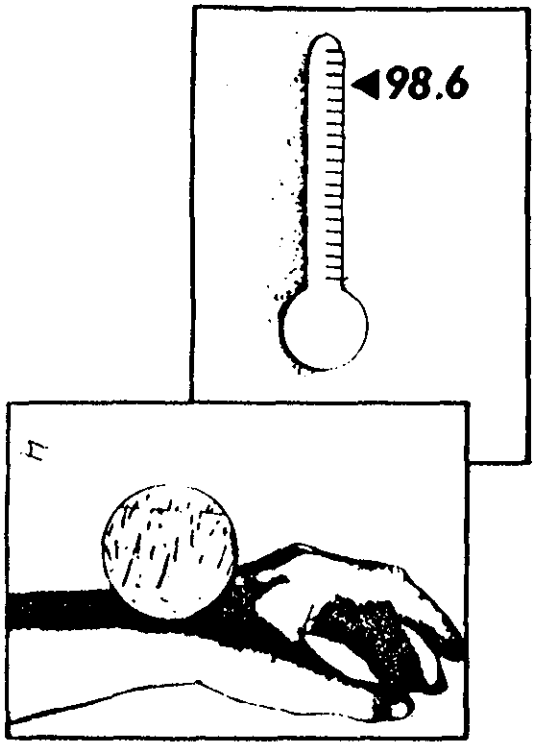
OR

1 - indicates that a safety walk inspection form was submitted but, safety training attendance forms were not.

0 - No Reports Submitted

;OW HEAT AFFECTS THE 3ODY

·) function efficiently, the human body must main-·in a temperature very close to its normal 98.6°F. ·stentially serious health effects can occur if the ·ody's temperature rises by three degrees or more.



·der normal conditions, body heat is maintained ·a fairly constant level by regulating blood cir-·lation and by perspiring. As more blood circu-·es closer to the skin, noticeable as a flushed or ·d complexion, excess heat is transferred from the ·dy to the surrounding air. The evaporation of ·rspiration also helps reduce body heat.

·, if the surrounding air is as warm or warmer ·n the body temperature, or if the humidity is ·h, maintaining a normal temperature becomes ·re difficult. In a hot or humid environment, the ·nger of heat stroke and other heat-related ill-·sses increases as the body temperature rises.

PREVENTION

Personal health practices are of primary importance in preventing the potentially harmful effects of heat stress.

- Body fluids lost through perspiration must be replaced daily. Drink water or other fluids frequently. Thirst alone is not an adequate indication of the body's need for liquids.
- Replace lost body salt by increasing salt used on food. (Caution: salt should not be used by persons with heart problems or on low-sodium diet. Consult a physician.)
- Allow time for the body to become used to work in a hot environment. The body can make adjustments to heat over a period of several weeks.
- Bathe regularly to prevent blockage of sweat ducts.

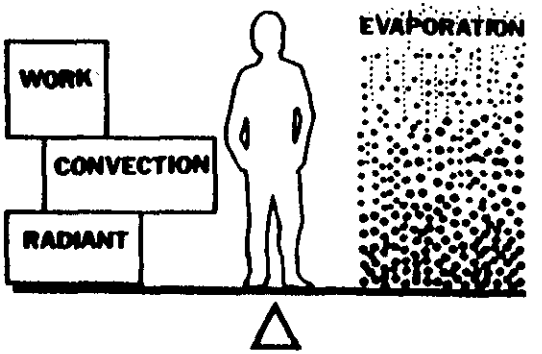
Other steps which can be taken to minimize heat stress include:

- Engineering controls, such as the use of air conditioning for cooling and dehumidification, ventilation systems to remove hot air, or portable fans for spot cooling can help reduce stress caused by extreme environmental temperature or humidity. Shields placed between workers and radiant heat sources can block electromagnetic energy.
- Work practices, such as the rotation of tasks to minimize exposure time in hot environments or the designation of work times to coincide with cooler conditions can reduce stress.
- Personal protective equipment, such as body cooling garments that use ice packets, or forced air or water flows, can lessen the effects of a hot environment.

FACTORS OF HEAT STRESS

Heat stress occurs whenever the body strains to eliminate excess body heat. Stress can become potentially damaging as the factors influencing the body's temperature become more extreme.
There are four (4) important factors that can contribute to occupational heat stress.

- ***Environmental temperature.*** Convective heat, such as the movement of heated air surrounding a furnace can significantly affect the body's ability to eliminate excess heat.
- ***Radiant Heat.*** The transfer of electromagnetic energy, such as infrared rays through space can create heat directly within body molecules.
- ***Humidity.*** Humidity caused by steam or other evaporative processes increases stress by hindering the evaporation of sweat.
- ***Work Load.*** Strenuous physical labor increases the body's metabolic, or interior cellular, heat dramatically.



Date: **May 22, 1995**

To: **Joe Scallin**
From: **Dave Cookson**

Subj: **Worker's Compensation Reportable Injuries for April 1995**

Listed below are those injuries which occurred at your facility during the previous month which necessitated the filing of an Employer's First Report of Injury. Cause of injury statement are usually taken verbatim from the supervisor's report.

Dept/Clock	Employee	DOI	Type of Injury	Lost Time
1/9727	**Humberto Carvalho**	4/5/95	Back strain	No
	The employee states that while moving an empty wooden pallet, he felt pain in his lower back. Employee was wearing a back belt at the time.			
1/3286	**Luis Barboza**	3/22/95	Groin injury	No
	Claim denied! Employee alleges that injury occurred when he was lifting an 8" spool of wire.			

cc: H. Goulet
S. Rinebolt
File

PAWT

3. CONDITION OF FIRE PUMPS	N/A
4. FIRE PUMP SUCTION SUPPLY FULL/EMPTY	N/A
5. FIRE PUMPS ADEQUATELY HEATED	N/A
6. FIRE PUMPS SUCTION SUPPLY VALVES OPEN/CLOSED	N/A

INSPECTORS COMMENTS:

FIRE EXITS:

(1) THE AREA LEADING TO THE FIRE EXIT IS COMPLETELY BLOCKED BY PALLETS OF SPOOLS AND STEEL REELS ON THE 4TH FLOOR BLDG. #3.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS:

(1) FIRE EXTINGUISHER #A101 IN THE OLD ELECTRONICS SHOP SHOWS NO EVIDENCE OF INSPECTION.

NOTE:

THE POLES THAT HAVE HAD EXTINGUISHERS RELOCATED OR REMOVED SHOULD BE REPAINTED WITH THE ORIGINAL COLOR AND THE NEW POLES THAT THEY HAVE BEEN RELOCATED TO PAINTED RED, RENUMBERED, AND MARKED SO THAT THEY CONFORM TO THE FIRE CODE.