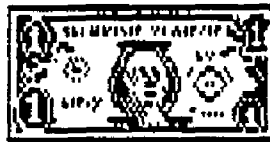


DAVE COOKER



AIW Pawtucket Safety Meeting January 1995



Oil & Chemical Spills

- A) CAN CAUSE SERIOUS INJURIES
- B) ARE EXTREMELY COSTLY
- C) CAN RESULT IN EXPENSIVE FINES
- D) DEVALUE PROPERTY
- E) ALL OF THE ABOVE

AIW - Pawtucket Safety Meeting Agenda

1. Review Minutes
2. Maintenance Progress Report: A. Karalis / L. Rezendes
3. Training Report by Department
4. Safety Talk for February '95: Spill Prevention & Response
5. Notable accidents December 1994...D. Turner/J. Scallin
6. Fire Prevention Inspection: (N. Levin)
7. EVACUATION PLAN (in progress)
8. Safety Walk Film
9. HAZWASTE - HAZSHED - SHED UPDATE

Reminder*** Once a HAZWASTE drum is full or labeled, it *MUST*
be removed from the work area within 3 days.
10. Union Issues
11. Medical Dept. Issues
10. Personnel Issues

NEC: Sewer
UST Tests

AIW: AST

1995 MAINTENANCE SAFETY WORK REQUEST PROGRESS REPORT

PLANT: AW 29

MONTH: Nov 1995

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

281

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

1

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

4

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

1994
1995
total

19
0
19

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

*Install new exhaust blower in Dept 28
Inspect all electric & manual hoist
through-out the plant.*

Comments:

1995 MONTHLY TRAINING REPORT
AIW

as of 1/26/95

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

PLANT RATE.....

88

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

SAFETY TALK TRAINING SCHEDULE 1995

SAFETY TALKS ARE PRESENTED BY THE DEPARTMENT FOREMAN AND SUPERVISORS TO DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL ON A MONTHLY BASIS. TRAINING TOPICS ARE EITHER PRESENTED TO OR CHOSEN BY EACH DEPARTMENT'S SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL.

JAN '95 SPILL PREVENTION/RESPONSE

FEB '95 SAFE LIFTING TECHNIQUES/BACK BELTS

MAR '95 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

APR '95 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS..SAFE HANDLING & STORING
FIRE PREVENTION

MAY '95 PREVENTING CUTS, LACERATIONS & BURNS

JUN '95 ELECTRIC SHOCK & ELECTRIC POWER TOOL SAFETY
HEAT STRESS/HEAT INJURY PREVENTION

JUL '95 HEAT STRESS INJURIES

AUG '95 SPECIFIC OPERATION TRAINING (chosen by each dept)

SEP '95 HOW TO RECOGNIZE AND REPORT SAFETY HAZARDS

OCT '95 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT/ELECTRICAL SAFETY

NOV '95 RIGHT TO KNOW/HAZCOM
Supervisor Training..Waste Disposal/Spill Response
HEARING PROTECTION TRAINING (offered annually w/
audiogram)

DEC '95 FORK LIFT SAFETY

SPILL & RESPONSE PROCEDURES

'Safety Talk'

I. POTENTIAL CAUSES OF SPILLS

- a) over filling tanks or containers (heated material
- b) tipped drums or any transfer of materials.
- c) leaky drums or containers due to puncture, freezing, corrosion or metal fatigue.
- d) damaged containers..struck by forks or other vehicles.
- e) mixing reactive chemicals

II. POTENTIAL TYPES OF SPILLS at AIW

- a) Fuel Oil for boilers
- b) Banbury chemicals such as plasticizers.
- c) Wire drawing solution
- d) Water & Boiler treatment chemicals Chlorine NaOCl
- e) Lubricating Oils
- f) Flammable liquid drums (MEK, lacquers, etc)
- g) HAZWASTE

III. PREVENTION

- a) Pay attention to condition of the drums you are using.
 - examine for signs of damage, dents, corrosion, etc.
- b) Pay attention to where drums are stored.
 - store in low traffic areas away from obvious sources of heat and ignition.
 - store flammables in a cabinet whenever possible.
- c) Double check all orders for bulk storage.
- d) Never add heat to a tank fully loaded with cold product.
- e) Never mix unknown chemicals.
- f) Never carry drums on forks.
 - Use a drum picker or secure drums to forks while atop a pallet.
- g) Use a hand truck specifically designed for drums as opposed to rolling drums or using standard hand truck.

IV. RESPONSE

1. NOTIFY PLANT SUPERINTENDENT

- a) If spilled material enters floor drain or storm drain.
- b) If material spilled is HAZARDOUS and greater than one gallon.
- c) If material spilled is non hazardous and greater than 5 gallons.

IV. RESPONSE (continued)

2. IF SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL ARE UNAVAILABLE:

- a) Call Environmental Science Services (401) 421-0399;
Explain the situation and request assistance.

3. IF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES IS UNAVAILABLE:

- a) Call Clean Harbors Environmental Services:
401) 461-1390 or:
- b) Franklin Environmental Services: (508) 384-6151

4) IF YOU CANNOT LOCATE AN ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE COMPANY:

- a) Call Massachusetts DEP: 9am -5pm 508 946-2850
After hrs 508 820-3111
Call RI DEM: 24 hours: 401 277-2384

5) CLEAN UP

AIW personnel are not trained to respond to chemical spills. It is illegal and unsafe for AIW employees to engage in any clean up activities. LET'S LEAVE THE CLEAN UP TO THE PROFESSIONALS.

6) INCIDENTAL RELEASES

Use this opportunity to remind all of our employees that:

- a) It is illegal to "dump" or intentionally dispose of any amount of any material in or on the ground or in the toilets, sewers, water troughs and storm drains.

AIW's discharges to ground, air, sewer and water are strictly permitted. These discharge limits are rigidly enforced by MA DEP, RI DEM and the US EPA. In addition, citizens groups monitor industry's discharges. In particular these groups are very attentive to emissions from boiler stacks and discharges to rivers, such as the Blackstone.

7) COSTS

(AIW 1994 appr. \$40,000.00)

a Environmental releases can result in:

- Extremely expensive clean up costs.
- Penalties & fines (EPA & OSHA)
- Negative publicity
- Personal injury
- structural damage
- stricter enforcement by regulatory agencies

AIW

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

INSPECTOR'S COMMENTS:

FIRE DOORS & EXITS

(1) THE EXIT DOOR BEHIND THE COFFEE SHOP WAS TIED CLOSED WITH A PIECE OF WIRE. THE DOOR NEEDS TO BE FIXED SO THAT IT WILL STAY CLOSED.

THIS IS IN VIOLATION OF THE R.I. FIRE CODE.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

(1) FIRE EXTINGUISHER #212W IN THE OLD CORD SET WAS COMPLETELY BLOCKED BY EMPTY DRUM PACKS. J. BETTENCOURT WAS NOTIFIED TO RELOCATE THIS EXTINGUISHER TO PREVENT REOCCURENCES.

Date: January 27, 1995

To: Joe Scallin

From: Dave Cookson *DC*

Subj: *Worker's Compensation Reportable Injuries for December 1994*

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
4/2243	Izelina Marques NO REPORT ON FILE!	12/6/94	Infected thumb/foreign body	No
29/3192	John Minasian Employee was in the process of changing a spooler motor, when he lost his grip on the motor. It slipped from his hands catching his fingers between the motor base and the machine.	12/13/94	Crush - left ring finger	No

cc: H. Goulet
S. Rinebolt
File

Protect Yourself Against Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

As winter settles and temperatures drop across the country, people close windows to keep warmth in and wintry drafts out. Unfortunately, this logical reaction increases the risk of carbon monoxide poisoning.

Approximately 300 people die from home related carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning each year, according to National Safety Council estimates. To help protect against poisoning, the Council urges people to install carbon monoxide detectors.

Any time fuel is burned without fresh air circulating, carbon monoxide poisoning can happen. Individuals can be overcome by gas escaping from a faulty or clogged heating system or stove in their home. Since carbon monoxide is an odorless, tasteless and colorless gas, you can become sickened or poisoned without knowing it.

The Massachusetts Safety Council offers the following suggestions for reducing the risk of carbon monoxide poisoning:

- Remember to keep fresh air circulating and open a vent or window to eliminate toxic fumes
- Check your heating system - furnace, space heater, water heater, fireplace and incinerator - annually to make sure it is operating efficiently and that vents, pipes, flues and chimneys are tight. Check kitchen stoves as well.
- Do not close your fireplace damper until you are certain the fire is out. Chimneys should be cleaned and inspected annually.

Though it is not 100 percent reliable, use your nose as a detection device. Although your nose won't detect the presence of carbon monoxide, it will smell the smoke that often accompanies CO. Track down unexplained sources of smoke or fumes and have the problem remediated at once.

The initial symptoms of CO poisoning are similar to the flu without a fever. They include dizziness, fatigue, nausea, and irregular breathing. Exposure to low concentrations of CO over several hours can be as dangerous as exposure to high levels for a few minutes.

The Massachusetts Safety Council urges people to install carbon monoxide detectors in their homes. For proper installation, read the directions carefully. The Council suggests installing at least one detector in a home. Place a detector outside of bedrooms or on each level of your home. Remember not to install too close to heating sources - furnaces, water heaters - they may set off a false alarm.

CSP Review Course

The ASSE-Boston Chapter is proud to announce that it will be sponsoring a CSP Review Course in Lexington, MA.

Classes will be held on Monday evening from 6:00 PM to 8:30 PM beginning on January 9, 1995 and running through April 10, 1995.

The cost will be \$395.00 for ASSE members and \$425.00 for non-members.

For further information, call Steve Cerven, CSP at (617) 861-3075.

Seven Ways Safety Training Pays Off

1. To protect employees from physical injury, chemical exposure and other hazards.

2. To increase productivity. Research indicates that employees trained in safe work practices are more likely to avoid injuries and maintain production.

3. To reduce workers' compensation costs.

4. To improve employee morale. Employees who are confident that they work in a safe environment and can handle safety challenges tend to feel better about their jobs.

5. To promote safety awareness.

6. To avoid disasters. When incidents, collision, injuries, spills, fires or explosions occur, it's often because safety rules were neglected.

7. It's the law. This may not be the best reason, but it's a fact of life.

- OSILA Compliance Officer

NOTE: The information contained herein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, and the editor has exercised reasonable care to assure its accuracy. However, the Massachusetts Safety Council does not guarantee that the contents of this publication are correct, and statements attributed to other sources do not necessarily reflect the opinion or position of the Council. Corrections and/or comments should be addressed to: Editor, Lifeguard, Massachusetts Safety Council, 100 Grandview Rd, Suite 304, Braintree, MA 02184-2686.