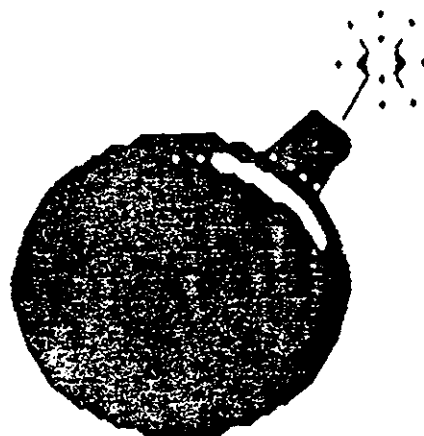


DC



AIW Pawtucket Safety Meeting

February 1995



FLAMMABLES & GASES

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 March '95: Flammable liquids/gases ✓
5. Notable accidents January 1995..D. Turner/J. Scallin
6. Fire Prevention Inspection: (N. Levin) ✓
7. EVACUATION PLAN (in progress)
8. Safety Walk Film
9. HAZWASTE - HAZSHED - SHED UPDATE (D. Aubert)
10. Oxy-actetylene training date(s) (Corp. Bros.)
- Flash back arrestors (see J. Zangi for pricing.)
11. Union Issues
12. Medical Dept. Issues
13. Personnel Issues

NEC: Sewer
Hypalon LBS for disposal
Cardboard Recycling

AIW: AST
HAZSHED clean out
Flammables/combustibles 3rd floor
Salvage drums
Cardboard Recycling

SAFETY MEETING

A Safety Meeting was held January 30, 1995 at 1:35 p.m. with the following present:

Danny Amaral
John Bettencourt
Chuck Federico
Al Martins
John Pavao
Sandy Rinebolt

Ed Baranski
Dave Cookson
Paula Kalafarski
Manny Medeiros
Manny Pimental
Joe Scallin

Manny Bento
Danny deCruz
Norm Levin
Raul Pao
Larry Rezendes
John Silva

Dave noted that the cabinet in the Striping area should be checked to make sure it is in place and being used.

The Maintenance Report was presented and reviewed; it was noted that a new hoist inspection is necessary. Plexiglass is needed for the V-10 machines in Department 1; Larry Rezendes will see that it's taken care of.

The monthly training report was reviewed; every department's report has been turned in.

2. Dave circulated an article regarding the use of long handles to facilitate reel moving. Dave asked if we are using handles of this type, and if not, why not? If any foreman wants to try them, Dave will be glad to order some.

The 1995 Safety Talk Training Schedule was discussed. Dave reminded the foremen that they are welcome to change the designated topic any month they like, but they should let him know of the change, as he might have handouts, films, etc. related to that topic. Also, when completing a Training Report Sheet, Dave reminded the foremen to list on the report only the safety topics that were discussed at the meeting.

* Dave encouraged the foremen to make use of the safety films that are available. There are over 400 titles to choose from; a foreman can order a film, and we can have it in 48 hours. Dave does acknowledge, however, that obtaining a tv for viewing purposes can be difficult; we need to establish a way to get the tv to the department with minimal effort.

This month's topic is Spill and Response Procedures. Among the main factors involved with spills is the issue of cost. Once a spill is reported to the state, we have to hire a licensed professional to clean it up - this makes for an additional cost. Dave suggested the foremen review the Spill and Response Procedures handouts with their employees and remind them that the most common situation where a spill can occur is during liquid transfers. Should a spill occur, it is important to notify one or more of the following: Joe Scallin, Dave Cookson or Environmental Safety Services. Notify the state only as a last resort.

Norm Levin presented this month's Fire Safety Report. Norm commented that the fire alarms must be checked on a regular basis to insure that they are in proper working order.

The Worker's Compensation Reportable Injuries Report for December 1994 was reviewed; only two injuries had occurred that month. The summary of worker's compensation accidents of 1994 versus 1993 was reviewed. 1994's numbers were very comparable to the previous year; they have come down a little, but are still too high.

Dave discussed an article entitled "Seven Ways Safety Training Pays Off".

Two films were viewed: One was an AIW plant tour, and another dealt with spill and leak prevention.

Continued
A reminder that the First Aid classes will be held February 7th and 14th.

The meeting adjourned at 2:15 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,

Paula R. Kalafarski
Paula R. Kalafarski

1994 MAINTENANCE SAFETY WORK REQUEST PROGRESS REPORT

PLANT: A/W 29

MONTH: Feb 1995

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

4

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

3

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

2

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

1994	17
1995	2
total	19

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

Inspect all electric & manual hoist
through-out the plant

Install flash back arrestors on Oxygen & acetylene Tanks

Hoist
- Hardware
- Ratings

Comments:

1995 MONTHLY TRAINING REPORT

AIW

as of 2/24/95

DEPT.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	RATE
1	2	2											100
3	2	2											100
4/18	2	2											100
14	2	2											100
21/9	2	2											100
25/28	2	0											50
29/52	2	1											75
51	2	0											50

PLANT RATE..... 84

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	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS & GASES..SAFE HANDLING, STORING & FIRE PREVENTION
MAR '95	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
APR '95	SAFE LIFTING TECHNIQUES/BACK BELTS
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

Safety Smart! Magazine's Weekly

Safety Talks!

Safety Talks! • Handout:

Fire safety is everyone's responsibility!



By being careful and aware of fire safety, you will help protect both yourself and your co-workers. This will also ensure the continued operation of our workplace.

Because fire safety is such an extensive topic, this talk is intended as just an introduction. Later *Safety Talks!* in this series will deal with more specific fire safety guidelines.

MACHINERY

It is important to follow safe operating guidelines to prevent the overloading of machine capacity. Keeping equipment well-maintained, correctly lubricated and clean will also help prevent overheating. These safety measures can also prevent other malfunctions which lead to fire.

ELECTRICITY

When working with electrical equipment, make sure it is correctly grounded.

Check frequently for worn insulation and frayed cords.

Don't overload circuits. Do not jam circuit breakers into the "on" position. Use only the correct fuses.

Make sure only authorized and qualified persons conduct electrical repairs or other maintenance.

FLAMMABLE MATERIALS

Know and understand the flammable materials you are dealing with in your particular work area. Know which are explosive, combustible, flammable and reactive. Understand the hazards associated with each category.

Material Safety Data Sheets should be available for all such materials, and the labels should be read and understood. Check with your supervisor if you have any questions or concerns about any of these products.

SMOKING

Know the smoking policy for your work area. Smoke only in designated areas. *(This means never sneaking off for a quick smoke in a storage area.)* Make sure cigarettes and matches are completely extinguished. Empty ashtrays only when the smoking materials are cold.

Good HOUSEKEEPING habits are good controls for fire safety.

Regularly dispose of trash and product waste rather than letting it accumulate. Store and dispose of oily rags in covered metal containers. These practices should all be done according to company directions.

Keep stairwells, doorways, traffic areas and exits free of clutter and don't use them for storage. Keep fire doors closed as directed. And don't block fire exits.

Many fires are the work of arsonists. Report any suspicious persons or activities. Company security procedures are intended to keep out unauthorized persons.

IF FIRE DOES STRIKE, DO YOU KNOW WHAT TO DO?

What emergency numbers should you call?

Where is the nearest fire alarm?

Where is the nearest fire extinguisher?

Do you understand that there are different kinds of fire extinguishers for use on different kinds of fires? *(This topic is covered in greater depth in a future Safety Talk! in this series.)*

What about other fire equipment such as sprinklers, fire blankets, hoses and monitors? Do you know how to use this equipment?

What are the safety procedures for shutting down operations and equipment before you leave your work area in an emergency?

Which fire exits should you use?

Do you know two escape routes?

Where should everyone assemble after escaping in an emergency?

Fire prevention is everyone's responsibility. If you see an unsafe situation, correct or report it. If you don't know the fire safety procedures, ask.

Work carefully and stay alert to the danger of fire.

Safety Smart Magazine's Weekly

Safety Talks!

A Butane Lighter Fatality...

The following story was condensed from the actual coroner's report of this incident.

A welder and two pipefitters were working in a confined space at a steam plant in a pulp mill. The vessel was approximately 60 inches in diameter and 7 feet in height, with an entrance hatch at the top. The three workers had been performing regular service (which included grinding and welding) to the tank for a couple of hours before the accident.

When the accident occurred, the victim was the only person in the tank. He had placed a pipe in position and proceeded to tack weld it.

A co-worker located at the entrance hatch, looked away while the victim was completing a spot weld. When he looked back into the vessel, he noticed that the victim was attempting to brush away some flames from his right thigh area. Only 30 - 45 seconds had elapsed from the time that the co-worker noticed the fire until it was extinguished.

The victim remained conscious and after being assisted from the tank. His remaining clothing was removed. Most of the front of his pants were destroyed, and a hole was burned in his right pants pocket. His shirt and coveralls were destroyed except for a trace at the pocket on the coveralls.

He later died and the cause of death was listed as "extensive deep burns and pulmonary edema".

A summary of conclusions from the coroners report included:

The victim had a disposable lighter in his pocket. It leaked butane gas when the trigger was depressed due to his crouching position. The butane escaped and was trapped between his coveralls and the clothing beneath it. The gas then enveloped his body, saturated his pants and shirt, escaping upward, entering underneath his welding helmet, and saturating it with butane gas as well.

Ignition took place during the tack welding when the witness saw the victim trying to put out a fire on his thigh. From that moment on, flames spread rapidly to consume his clothing and his face inside his welding helmet. His coveralls, were also consumed except for a tiny fragment at his shirt pocket.

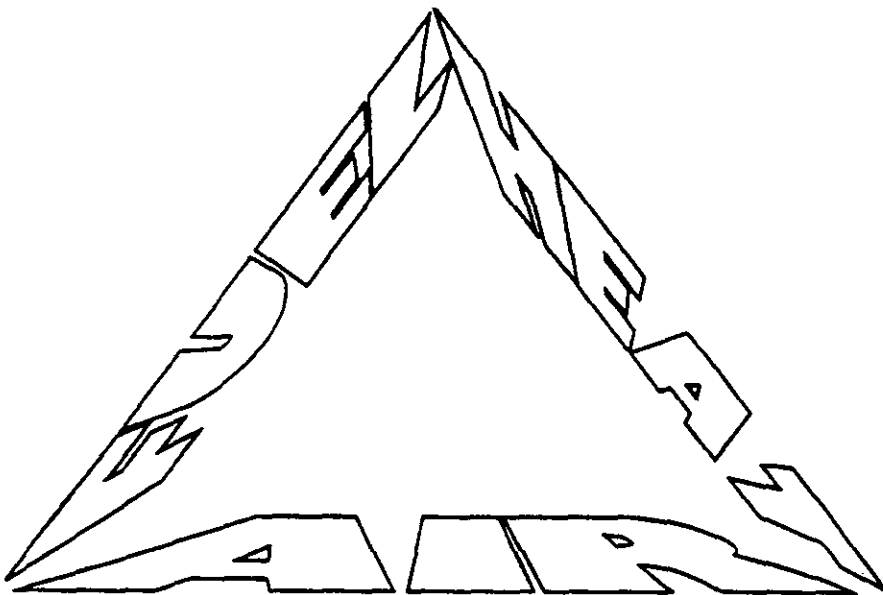
Many industrial locations have banned the carrying of butane lighters as a result of this incident.

This individual need not have been welding for his clothes to have ignited. The same thing could have happened to him if the conditions were the same and someone next to him at a coffee break lit a cigarette.

We should all be aware of the potential hazards of combustible materials. Even in very small quantities, their vapors can harm you when exposed to a source of ignition. A source of ignition does not only mean an open flame, it also means sparks, hot surfaces, hot air, electrical resistance or even chemical reactions.

Safety Talks!

There Are Three Sides To A Fire



Having an understanding of how a fire burns is very helpful in preventing one from occurring.

Fire chemistry is made up of these three major elements :

- Fuel, which is a combustible material.
- Heat, which is a source of ignition.

- Air, which includes the oxygen necessary for burning.

This simple geometric figure is called the fire triangle. It is the best way to describe the three major components of a fire and their relationship. Fuel, heat and air each make up one of the three sides of the triangle.

Actually, there are some exceptions to this fire triangle

rule when certain chemicals add yet another dimension to the fire chemistry. They create what is sometimes known as the fire square or tetrahedron, but today we will just deal with the fire triangle, which is the most common.

Here are the three sides of the fire triangle:

- Combustible materials - Solid and liquid substances don't burn, but it is their gases or vapors that do. Ordinary materials such as wood and plastics have to be heated to the point that they are giving off vapors before they will burn. Flammable liquids, many of which give off vapors at far below room temperature, are the most dangerous fuels. Examples are gasoline, acetone and ketone. Combustible liquids such as diesel fuel, kerosene and some solvents have a flash point above 100 degrees F (39 degrees C).

(A flashpoint is the lowest temperature at which enough vapor is released for a material to start burning)

- Sources of ignition - We most commonly think of an open flame like a match as a

source of ignition, but it can also be a spark, hot surface, hot air, electrical resistance or a chemical reaction.

These sources of ignition can all give off enough heat to ignite the gases of any combustible material, as long as there is also oxygen present.

• Oxygen - The air we breathe contains about 21 per cent oxygen. So that means

fires can exist anywhere that people can breathe. Too much oxygen is a grave fire danger.

An oxygen-enriched atmosphere can make a fire much easier to ignite and also cause a fire to burn terribly out of control, being extremely difficult to extinguish. But the good news is that we can also control a fire by smothering or removing the oxygen from it. This is what happens when

you put the lid onto a burning frying pan to extinguish a fire.

In general, all three of these elements inter-react to create a fire, and a fire cannot be maintained without them. If you remove one or more of them - the fire does not exist.

We can prevent fires by keeping the three components of fuel, heat and air from combining.

The information presented in Safety Talks! has been compiled from various sources believed to be reliable. However, it cannot be assumed that all acceptable safety measures are contained in this article nor that additional measures may not be required under particular or exceptional circumstances, or your own company procedures, or by federal, state/provincial and local law. While every effort is made to ensure that information and recommendations contained within our publications represent the best current opinion on the subject, no guarantee or warranty is made by Bongarde Communications as to their absolute correctness or sufficiency of any representation contained within. 1991 © - Printed in Canada.

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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:

STORAGE OF FLAMMABLE MATERIAL:

- (1) THE FLAMMABLE MATERIAL CABINET AND THE DRUM INSIDE OF IT ARE
NOT GROUNDED AS REQUIRED.

EXIT LIGHTS:

- (1) THE BELOW LISTED EXIT LIGHTS ARE OUT

(A) # 2-4-1 ON THE 4TH FLOOR BLDG. #4

(B) # 2-4-4 ON THE 4TH FLOOR BLDG. #4

(C) # 2-3-1 ON THE 4TH FLOOR BLDG. #4

NOTE:

THE FLAMMABLE MATERIAL CABINET IN OLD DEPT. #10 SHOULD BE EMPTIED
SO THAT IT CAN BE USED IN ANOTHER AREA.

Date: February 24, 1995

To: Joe Scallin
From: Dave Cookson

Subj: *Worker's Compensation Reportable Injuries for January 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
14/3711	Manuel Ferreira No report on file.	1/5/95	Right epicondylitis (elbow)	No
21/1089	Jose Garcia Employee was stacking pallets near a scrap area. He states that he stepped on a broken piece of wood which sprang upwards striking his ankle.	1/14/95	Contusion w/ cellulitis of ankle	No
20/2811	Jose Henriques The employee states that as he was unloading spools, he turned to get another spool and as he bent over to place the spool on the pallet, he felt pain in his lower back.	1/20/95	Low back strain	No

cc: H. Goulet
S. Rinebolt
File