

champlin 

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO: Louis G. Brammin
FROM: B. D. Routh
SUBJECT: January Safety Meetings

JFG
UWB

RETURN TO

SAFETY DEPT.

OFFICE: C. C. Refinery

DATE: February 4, 1975

The January safety meetings were very capably handled by Herbert Noakes of the electrical department. A quiz on static electricity was given to each employee followed by a question and answer period. Examples of how static electricity can be created was presented. The research that went into the presentation of these meetings is a tribute to Mr. Noakes. This was exceeded only by the excellent presentation of the subject.

All the meetings had excellent group participation, and the entire series of safety meetings were very well received.

Following are the safety suggestions:

Jan. 7
Shift I No suggestions

Jan. 14
Shift II No suggestions

Jan. 16
Group I &
Lab 1) Water standing in street behind tool room.

Status: Work order issued to open drain valve and to leave open.

Jan. 21
Shift III 1) Concrete box at base of #4 Platformer flare tower has no cover.

Status: Work order issued and should be completed.

2) Fire extinguisher at Alky is not on holder.

Status: A permanent ladder was constructed where bracket holder was. A work order has been issued for correction.

Jan. 23
Group II &
Lab 1) Step ladders are needed at the vacuum unit and the #4 Platformer.

Status: Ladders were received, wood treated, stenciled and delivered to appropriate areas.

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January Safety Meetings

Jan. 28
Shift IV No suggestions

Jan. 30
Group III &
Lab 1) Gasoline is being carried in 55 gal. barrels by winch truck and distributed to designated areas for disbursement into gasoline pumps. Static clamps must be attached.

Status: This has been discussed with winch truck operator and will be done.

B. D. Routh
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SP

cc: R. C. Duvall
J. A. Cain
Shift Foremen
Process Supervisors
Area Maintenance Supervisors
Herbert Noakes
File

HOW MUCH DO YOU
KNOW ABOUT
STATIC ELECTRICITY?

	True	False
1. Static electricity and friction electricity are not the same.	T	F
2. Static is formed by constant contact and breaking of contact.	T	F
3. A charge so small you cannot see the spark can ignite flammables.	T	F
4. Bonding and grounding are required in certain hazardous areas to control static.	T	F
5. Bonding means to connect a conductive wire between two objects so they share the same electrical charge.	T	F
6. Grounding means to connect a conductive wire from an object to ground to let the charge flow harmlessly away.	T	F
7. All liquids in free-fall accumulate static.	T	F
8. Static electricity flowing between objects that have different electrical potentials can create sparks that can cause ignition in an ignitable mixture of vapors, dusts, or gases.	T	F
9. Conductive soles and floors can prevent the dangerous buildup of static charges on floors and employees.	T	F
10. Filling tanks with liquids from below - beneath the surface of the liquid - can reduce the buildup of static charges in the area above the liquid.	T	F

HOW MUCH DO YOU
KNOW ABOUT
STATIC ELECTRICITY?

Answers to Quiz

1. True They are not the same.
2. True That's actually what happens when liquids free-fall or when you agitate a liquid or a dust.
3. True Such as that created by a fly walking on a ceiling.
4. True Know what they mean? See numbers 5 and 6.
5. True When there is no difference in the electrical charge, no static spark has to try to move between the two.
6. True That's the safest and simplest way to control static.
7. True Even water.
8. True If the vapors, dusts, and gases have the right mixture of air.
9. True You can get quite a jolt by walking across a carpet and touching a door knob - or your spouse.
10. True If you don't agitate the liquid too much while filling.