

ENSURE ALL EMPLOYEES AND SUB-CONTRACTORS WORKING FOR AVALANCHE ACID REVIEW THIS NEWSLETTER.
IT IS A KEY PART OF OUR SAFETY PROGRAM



APRIL 2019 VOL.4

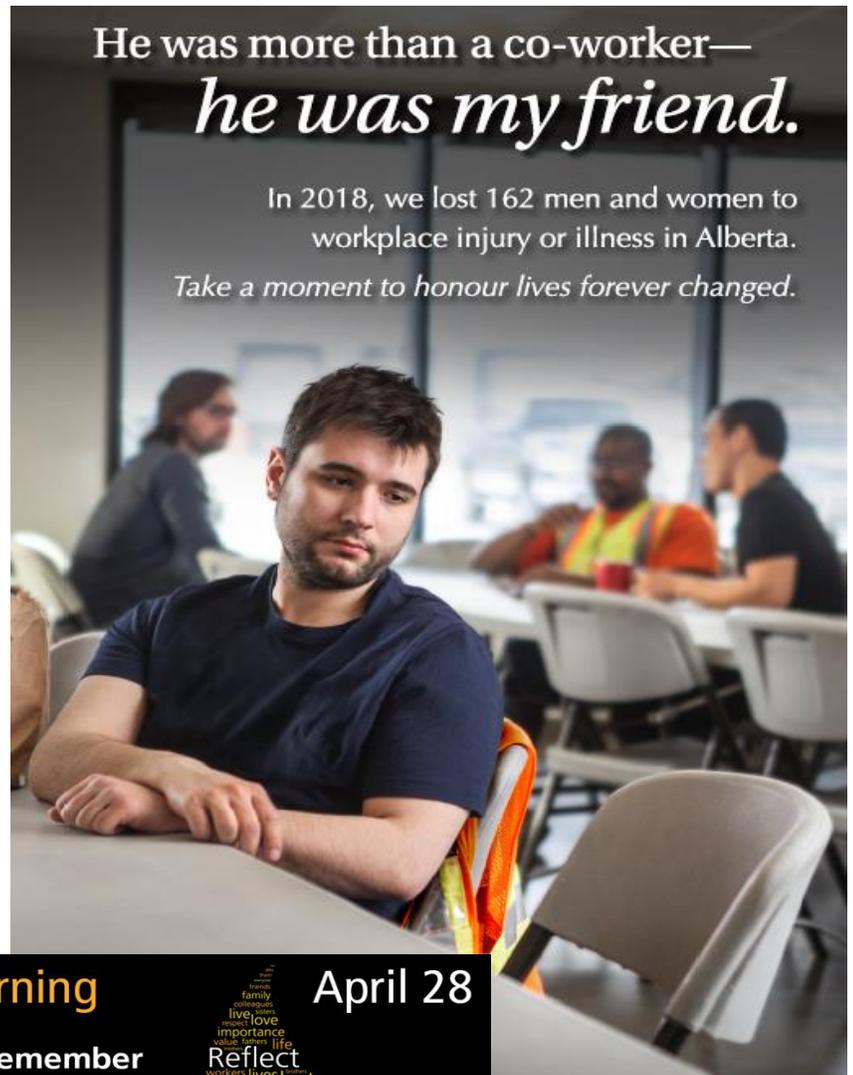
MONTHLY HEALTH & SAFETY NEWSLETTER

SAFETY TOPICS

- PG.1 – Day of Mourning
- PG.2 – Personal Protective Equipment Policy
- PG.3 – PPE Training - Fire Retardant Coveralls
- PG.4 – PPE Training - Hard Hats
- PG.5 – PPE Training – Ear Plugs
- PG.6 – PPE Training – Wearing Contact Lenses
- PG.7 – PPE Training – Safety Eyewear for Worker with Glasses or Contacts
- PG.8 – PPE Training – Footwear Safety
- PG.9 – PPE Training- What Symbols Should be on Footwear
- PG.10 – PPE Training – Respirator Responsibilities
- PG.11 – JSA – Acid Tank Circulating Procedure
- PG.11 – JSA – Acid Tank Circulating Procedure
- PG.11 – JSA – Acid Tank Circulating Procedure
- PG.12 – Personal Protective Equipment Inspection Form

DAY OF MOURNING

On April 28, we come together to remember all the workers who were killed, injured or disabled on the job.



SAFETY SUGGESTIONS/CONCERNS

If there is a topic or item that you would like either reviewed in a monthly newsletter or discussed at the quarterly safety meetings; please fill out suggestions and concerns form and please drop a note in the Safety Basket and we will do our best to accommodate your safety requests.

Day of Mourning

Reflect on and remember lives lost and resolve to prevent further workplace tragedies

CCOHS.ca

April 28



Proud Members Of



Workplace Safety
Certificate of
Recognition

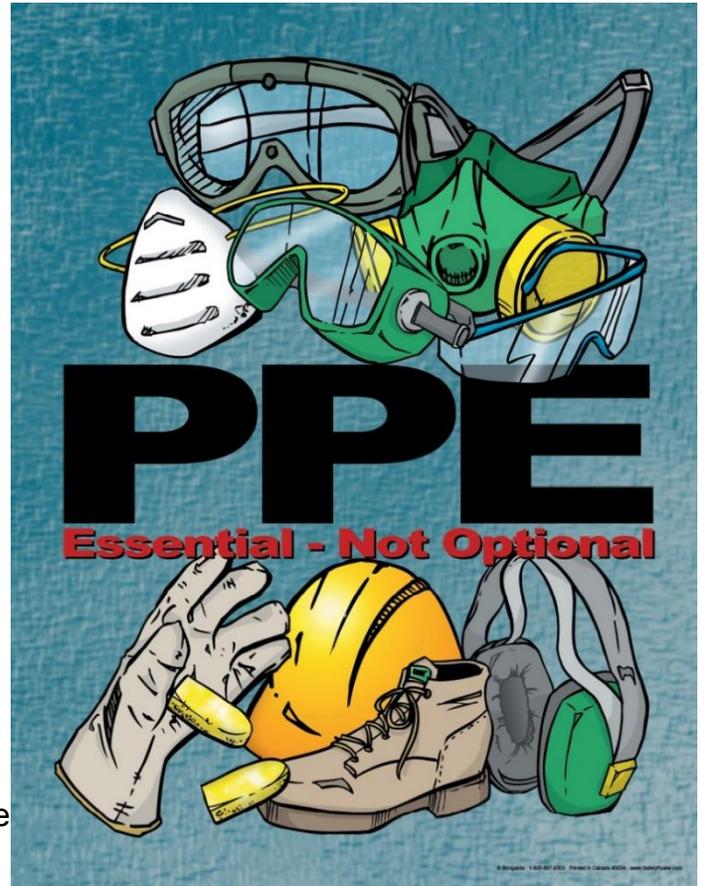


PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT POLICY

Avalanche Acid Hauling Ltd. is committed to the health and safety of all employees at all levels. When administrative and engineering controls fail to provide the required protection, personnel protective equipment (PPE) should be considered only as a last line of defense or as back-up protection. During orientation, employees will receive training or instruction in the proper selection, use, care, maintenance, and limitations of the equipment to be used. If any specialized PPE is required, employees will attend a training course of such equipment.

The following will be observed and practiced by Avalanche Acid Hauling Ltd. and its employees when the company undertakes any job:

- All employees, subcontractors, customers, and visitors will wear on a job site, as required, all necessary PPE
- All personnel must use and wear proper PPE that is correct for the hazards that exist and protects the worker
- CSA approved safety glasses must be worn when a hazard to the eyes exists
- All PPE used within the company will be within the requirements of local Health and Safety Regulations and Government standards
- All PPE used within the company will be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications
- PPE will be inspected at time of issue to the employee and supervisor. All employees will be trained in the selection, use, care of PPE to ensure it is able to perform the function for which it was designed for
- All PPE that is of questionable reliability, damaged, or in need of service, will be removed from service immediately and tagged "OUT OF SERVICE."
- The company will maintain appropriate inspection and service logs for specialty PPE
- No piece of PPE will be modified or changed contrary to the manufacturer's instructions or specifications, or the OH&S Act, Regulations, and Safety Codes.



Any additional PPE requirements will be posted where needed

The safety information in this policy does not take precedence over OH&S or any other law concerning

PPE TRAINING

FIRE RETARDANT COVERALLS

HOME WASHING

- Wash separately in a Normal or Cotton cycle at any water temperature up to a maximum of 140°F (60°C). Use any typical home laundry detergent. Do not use soap (tallow soap containing animal fats).
- Turn garments inside out before wash to reduce streaking from abrasion. Fill the washer no more than 2/3 full and use high water level.
- DO NOT use chlorine bleach or liquid nonchlorine bleach.
- Do not use starch or fabric softeners as they may coat fibers and mask FR performance and/or serve as fuel in the event of garment ignition.
- The use of conditioned or soft water can help improve removal of contaminants from garments. Hard water precipitates soaps and can result in the build-up of calcium and magnesium salts. These can serve as fuel in the event they are exposed to a source of ignition.
- It is important that all soils and other contaminants are completely removed from garments during the wash process. This may require the use of stain removal products, such as Shout®, Spray 'n Wash®, or Zout®; or presoaking garments prior to washing. The use of hot water can often make detergents more effective in the removal of soils. If all contaminants cannot be removed in home care, garments should be dry cleaned.
- Do not over dry garments. If desired, you may press with an iron on the Permanent Press/Low setting.

DRY CLEAN

- Either perchloroethylene or petroleum solvent may be used.

STAIN REMOVAL

- If garments become contaminated with flammable substances, they should be removed immediately and replaced with clean flame resistant apparel. Either home or industrial laundering may successfully remove most types of both flammable and non-flammable soils. However, home laundry detergents may not successfully remove some types of soil found in industry, especially heavy greases and oily soils. If flammable soils are not completely removed, the flame resistance of the garment may be compromised.
- It may be difficult to determine that flammable soils have been completely removed, but indicators would include the presence of stains and/or odors after laundering. However staining alone is not an indication that the soil has not been adequately removed. If it appears that the garments may still be contaminated after home wash, laundering at a local commercial or industrial laundry may be required. Dry cleaning may be used to remove oils and greases. Finally, if questions remain Bulwark will conduct flame resistant testing of the garment in question to determine its flame resistance. Please be aware that this is a destructive test and the garment will be destroyed.
- Flammable materials are for the most part volatile substances that dissipate into the atmosphere, for example, gasoline. Stains remaining after laundering on the other hand are either un-removed contaminants or, more likely, simply discoloration of the fabric.
- Always consult the garment manufacturer for detailed instructions and precautions.

Why is noise an important workplace hazard?

Noise is one of the most common occupational health hazards. In heavy industrial and manufacturing environments, as well as in farms, cafeterias, permanent hearing loss is the main health concern. Annoyance, stress and interference with speech communication are the main concerns in noisy offices, schools and computer rooms. To prevent adverse outcomes of noise exposure, noise levels should be reduced to acceptable levels. The best method of noise reduction is to use engineering modifications to the noise source itself, or to the workplace environment. Where technology cannot adequately control the problem, personal hearing protection (such as ear muffs or plugs) can be used. Personal protection, however, should be considered as an interim measure while other means of reducing workplace noise are being explored and implemented. As a first step in dealing with noise, workplaces need to identify areas or operations where excessive exposure to noise occurs

How can I tell if my workplace is too loud?

If you answer yes to any of the following questions, the workplace may have a noise problem.

- Do people have to raise their voices?
- Do people who work in noisy environments have ringing in their ears at the end of a shift?
- Do they find when they return home from work that they have to increase the volume on their car radio higher than they did when they went to work?

PPE TRAINING CONT'D

HARD HATS

HARD HAT EXPIRY DATES

ANSI statute Z89.1-2009 requires particular information to be permanently printed inside each hard hat, including the date of manufacture. The longest a hat should be in service is four to five years from date of manufacture, according to the manufacturer's guidelines. If the hat is not visibly damaged, you can calculate the expiration date by checking the date of manufacture. Additionally, workers should use a permanent marker to record the date they begin to use their head protection. This date will vary from the date of manufacture but may be needed for documentation in case of injury or accident. The manufacturer must also include the following information on the inside of the hat: manufacturer name, ANSI standard designation, and the appropriate ANSI class designation (Class A, B, or C).



REASONS FOR HARD HAT EXPIRY DATES

An expiration date is a safeguard for you as a worker. Ideally your hard hat will be required to be replaced before it's worn out in order to provide you with maximum protection at all times. If you work in the sun long hours or in extremely hostile environments with chemicals or high temperature, you may need to replace your hat after two years of use. Most manufacturers recommend replacement of the suspension inside the hat every 12 months. Proper maintenance of your hat ensures a longer life. Clean it with soapy water. Cleaning products may contain ingredients that could have an unfavorable reaction with your helmet, compromising its integrity before its expected expiration date. Don't intentionally do anything that can shorten the lifespan of your hat, such as paint it. This essential piece of safety equipment must be kept in top condition.

Since hard hats are durable pieces of equipment, it may not be obvious that yours has become compromised unless you do a regular inspection of it. Inspect the shell for signs of damage such as dents, gouges, scrapes, holes or cracks. Look at the shell to see if it's faded or chalky looking—these are signs of aging. If you drop the hat on a hard surface or receive a blow to your head, inspect it carefully before continuing to use it. The suspension inside the shell actually absorbs the impact protecting your head, and it needs to be routinely checked for wear. Check for signs of excessive wear, fraying, cuts or tears, and dirt. The suspension can be washed with soapy water. When replacing the suspension, use a product from the same company that manufactured your hard hat

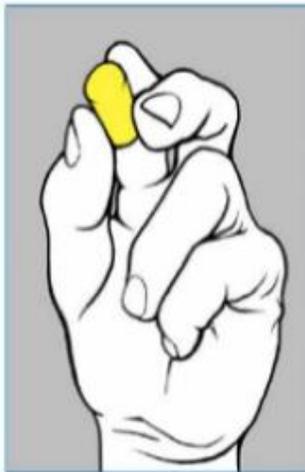


PPE TRAINING CONT'D

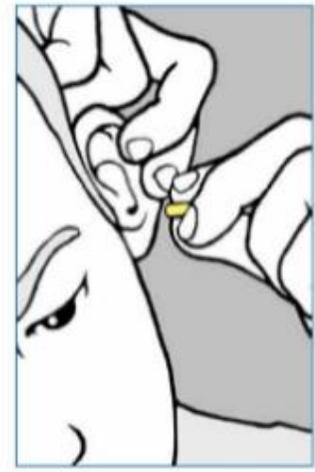
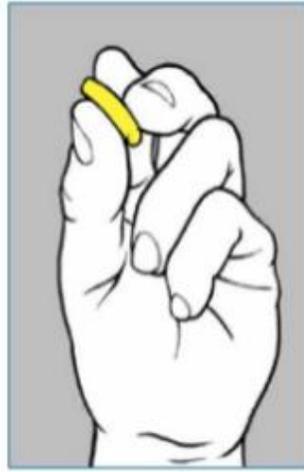
Inserting your foam earplugs

Earplugs can help protect your hearing from loud noise in your workplace if they are worn correctly. They are also useful for keeping hot slag, dust, and other flying particles from entering your ear canals.

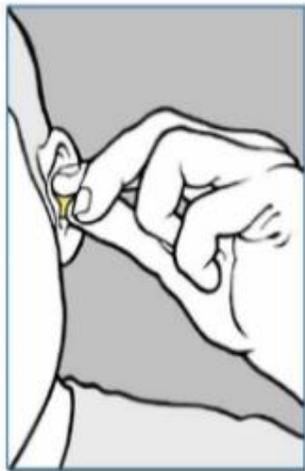
How to insert your earplugs



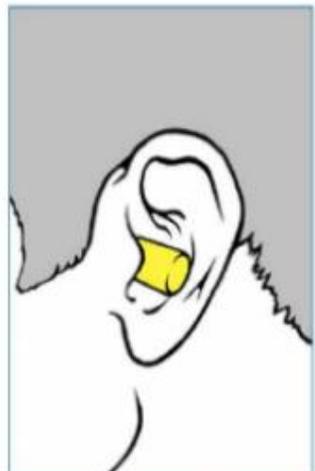
1. Using clean hands, roll and compress the entire earplug into a thin cylinder.



2. To make insertion easier, pull back and up on the outer part of your ear.



3. Insert the earplug into your ear canal, and hold it in place for a few seconds until it expands and blocks out noise.



4. Check that your earplugs are correctly inserted. If they are inserted correctly, they should not be visible if you look straight ahead into a mirror or someone looks at you face on.

PPE TRAINING CONT'D

WEARING CONTACT LENS IN THE WORKPLACE

Put as simply as possible, the problem is that, according to some people, contact lenses may complicate eye safety.

The arguments against wearing contact lenses in the work environment are based on the following:

- Dusts or chemicals can be trapped behind the lens and cause irritation or damage to the cornea or both.
- Gases and vapors can cause irritation and excessive eye watering.
- Chemical splash may be more injurious when contact lenses are worn. This increased risk is related to the removal of the lenses. If removal is delayed, first aid treatment may not be as effective and, in turn, the eye's exposure time to the chemical may be increased.

However, the opposite may be true as well. Contact lenses may prevent some substances from reaching the eye, and thus minimize or even prevent an injury. Both situations have been documented.

As a result, a wide range of opinions about the safety of contact lenses in the workplace has formed. More complete information is hard to find since occupational injury reporting systems do not typically include information about contact lens use.

The critical point to remember is that contact lenses are not intended to be used as protective devices. They are not a substitute for personal protective equipment (PPE) - if eye and face protection is required for certain work operations then all workers, including contact lens wearers, should wear the proper protective devices. Safe work conditions for all workers are only possible when basic occupational health and safety practices and procedures are followed.

The concern about the use of contact lenses with respirators or personal protective hoods arose because it was believed that dislodgement or sudden loss of a contact lens while wearing a respirator could lead to two potential problems. First, it is impossible to adjust or replace a contact lens while wearing such equipment in a hazardous environment. Secondly, the dislodged contact lens could become trapped in a part of the equipment that prevents its proper functioning.

Most legislation in Canada does not specifically address this question with the exception of British Columbia. In Section 8.38 (Corrective eyewear) of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation (B.C. Reg. 296/97) part (2) states "The employer may permit the use of contact lenses by a worker who is required to wear a full face piece respirator if their use is not likely to adversely affect the health or safety of the worker."

PPE TRAINING CONT'D

Safety eyewear for workers who wear glasses or contact lenses

If your work exposes your eyes to hazards such as dust or chemicals, or to the risk of impact with tools, materials, or flying debris, you must wear safety eyewear. This requirement also applies to workers who wear prescription glasses or contact lenses. Regular prescription glasses or contact lenses are not a substitute for safety eyewear.

Eyewear options

The two main choices for workers who wear prescription glasses or contact lenses are

- Wearing non-prescription safety eyewear (glasses or goggles) over your own prescription glasses or contact lenses
- Wearing prescription safety eyewear

In order to determine which options are appropriate for you, your employer must assess the hazards of your workplace and your job. Here are some key factors for consideration:

- If you are exposed to hazards from the side, your safety eyewear must have side shields or wraparound arms.
- If there is a risk of impact to your eyes, your safety eyewear must have polycarbonate or plastic lenses.
- If you are exposed to high temperatures or corrosive chemicals, polycarbonate or plastic lenses may not be practical. In such cases, lenses made of treated safety glass may be acceptable, as long as there is no risk of impact to your eyes.
- If there is a risk of injury to other parts of your face, you must wear a face shield over your safety eyewear.
- If you work in dry, dusty, or chemically charged environments, contact lenses may not be suitable, even when worn with safety eyewear.



Wearing safety eyewear over your prescription glasses or contact lenses is one way to protect your eyes from injury.

Standards for eye and face protection

Check that your safety eyewear and face protection has markings indicating that it meets CSA or ANSI requirements.

- On non-prescription safety eyewear or face shields, look for these markings: CSA or ANSI Z87. For protection from high impact, choose eyewear marked CSA or ANSI Z87+.
- On prescription safety eyewear made of polycarbonate or plastic look for CSA. On prescription lenses made of treated safety glass, look for ANSI Z87-2. Note: Wearing lenses made of treated safety glass is acceptable only when polycarbonate or plastic lenses are not practical and there is no risk of impact to your eyes.

Who pays for safety eyewear?

- Employers must provide and pay for non-prescription safety eyewear.
- Employers are not required to pay for prescription safety eyewear. Workers who prefer wearing prescription safety eyewear may have to pay for it themselves.

PPE TRAINING CONT'D

WHAT SHOULD I KNOW ABOUT SAFETY FOOTWEAR?

If you are at risk for foot injury at your workplace, you should wear the appropriate protective footwear.

- If foot protection is required, set up a complete foot safety protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.
- Safety footwear is designed to protect feet against a wide variety of injuries. Impact, compression, and puncture are the most common types of foot injury.
- Choose footwear according to the hazard. Refer to CSA Standard Z195-14 "Protective Footwear".
- Select CSA-certified footwear. Ensure that it has the proper rating for the hazard and the proper sole for the working conditions.
- Use metatarsal protection (top of the foot between the toes and ankle) where there is a potential for injury.

HOW IS FOOTWEAR SELECTED?

Footwear must be chosen based on the hazards that are present. Assess the workplace and work activities for:

- Materials handled or used by the worker.
- Risk of objects falling onto or striking the feet.
- Any material or equipment that might roll over the feet.
- Any sharp or pointed objects that might cut the top of the feet.
- Objects that may penetrate the bottom or side of the foot.
- Possible exposure to corrosive or irritating substances.
- Possible explosive atmospheres including the risk of static electrical discharges .
- Risk of damage to sensitive electronic components or equipment due to the discharge of static electricity.
- Risk of coming into contact with energized conductors of low to moderate voltage (e.g., 220 volts or less).
- Type of walking surface and environmental conditions workers may be exposed to (e.g., loose ground cover, smooth surfaces, temperature, wet/oily, chemicals, etc.).

Also, evaluate the risk:

- to ankles from uneven walking surfaces or rough terrain
- of foot injury due to exposure to extreme hot or cold
- of slips and falls on slippery walking surfaces
- of exposure to water or other liquids that may penetrate the footwear causing damage to the foot and the footwear
- of exposure to rotating or abrasive machinery (e.g., chainsaws or grinders)

WHAT SHOULD I KNOW ABOUT THE FIT AND CARE OF SAFETY FOOTWEAR?

Fit:

- Try on new boots around midday. Feet normally swell during the day.
- Walk in new footwear to ensure it is comfortable.
- Boots should have ample toe room (toes should be about 12.5 mm from the front). Do not expect footwear to stretch with wear.
- Make allowances for extra socks or special arch supports when buying boots. Try on your new boots with the supports or socks you usually wear at work. Check with the manufacturer if adding inserts affects your level of protection.
- Boots should fit snugly around the heel and ankle when laced.
- Lace up boots fully. High-cut boots provide support against ankle injury.

Care:

- Use a protective coating to make footwear water-resistant.
- Inspect footwear regularly for damage (e.g., cracks in soles, breaks in leather, or exposed toe caps).
- Repair or replace worn or defective footwear.
- Electric shock resistance of footwear is greatly reduced by wet conditions and with wear.
- Footwear exposed to sole penetration or impact may not have visible signs of damage. Replacing footwear after an event is advisable.

PPE TRAINING CONT'D

WHAT SYMBOLS SHOULD BE ON THE FOOTWEAR?

The following symbols, or markings, will help you determine which footwear is appropriate for the job.

Selection of Safety Footwear

Marking	Criteria	Intended Application
	Green triangle indicates sole puncture protection with a Grade 1 protective toecap.	For heavy industrial work environments, especially that of construction where sharp objects (such as nails) are present.
	Yellow triangle indicates sole puncture protection with a Grade 2 protective toecap.	For light industrial work environments requiring puncture protection as well as toe protection.
	Blue rectangle indicates a Grade 1 protective toecap with no puncture-resistant sole.	For industrial work environments not requiring puncture protection.
	Grey rectangle indicates a Grade 2 protective toecap with no puncture-resistant sole.	For industrial and non-industrial work environments not requiring puncture protection.
	White rectangle with orange Greek letter omega indicates electric-shock protective footwear.	For industrial work environments where accidental contact with live electrical conductors can occur. Warning: Electrical shock resistance deteriorates with wear and in a wet environment.
	Yellow rectangle with black SD letters indicates static-dissipative footwear.	For industrial work environments where a static discharge can create a hazard for workers or equipment. Warning: This footwear should not be used where contact with live electrical conductors can occur.
	Yellow rectangle indicates sole puncture protection with a Grade 2 protective toecap. (super-static dissipative footwear)	For industrial work environments where a static discharge can create a hazard for workers or equipment. Warning: This footwear should not be used where contact with live electrical conductors can occur.
	Red rectangle with white C letter indicates electrically conductive footwear.	For industrial work environments where low-power electrical changes can create a hazard for workers or equipment. Warning: This footwear should not be used where contact with live electrical conductors can occur.
	Dark grey rectangle with M letter indicates metatarsal protection. Note: Toe protection is required for all metatarsal protective footwear.	For industrial work environments where heavy objects can hurt the metatarsal region of the foot.
	White label with green fir tree symbol footwear provides protection when using chainsaws.	For forestry workers and others who work with or around hand-held chainsaws and other cutting tools.

NOTE: Footwear will also be marked to indicate the level of slip resistance. These markings may be on the packaging, the footwear, or on a product sheet.

PPE TRAINING CONT'D

Respirator responsibilities — workers

To protect you from breathing contaminated air, you may be required to wear a respirator. Examples of dangerous air contaminants are gases and vapours, dusts, fibres, mists, fumes, bacteria, spores, and pollen.

What are your responsibilities?

Before you wear your respirator

- Participate in the selection and fitting of your respirator.
- Check that you have the right respirator for the job. **Single-strap dust masks and surgical masks do not provide respiratory protection.**
- Make sure you are instructed and trained in the proper use of your respirator, including how to fit and wear it, and how to clean, inspect, maintain, and store it.

When you put on your respirator

- Fit test your respirator when you get it and at least once a year.
- Seal check your respirator each time you put it on. Make sure nothing interferes with the seal (for example, facial hair, glasses, or earmuffs).
- Wear your respirator when required and follow safe work procedures.

When you take off your respirator

If your respirator is reusable:

- Clean and inspect it, and report any damage to your supervisor or employer.
- Place it in a clean resealable bag and store it in a clean, safe place such as a cabinet or locker.

If your respirator is disposable:

- Check for damage and replace as necessary.



Disposable respirator



Participate in the selection and fitting of your respirator, and consider all other PPE that will be worn.

Let your supervisor or employer know if you have any doubts about your ability to wear a respirator for medical reasons. You may require a medical assessment. The doctor will need to know the type of respirator you will be wearing and why you will be wearing it. If possible, bring it along to the appointment.



MONTHLY HEALTH & SAFETY NEWSLETTER

ACID TANK CIRCULATING PROCEDURE START TO FINISH - BODY JOB AND QUAD TRAILERS WHEN LOADED AT BULK PLANTS

Tools/Equipment/Material Required : Acid truck, hoses, Drip Trays

Reviewed by: Roger Mitchell / Jamie Wojcichowsky

Date: April 3 2019

#	Job Steps	Hazards Associated	Controls	Persons Resp.
1	Arrive on location, check in with medic (if applicable) and sign on to permits or other applicable document and position Truck.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ground personnel - Barricaded areas - Congestion - Rolling vehicles - Static Electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Always speak with company rep. before entering to be aware of all hazards on the worksite (site orientation) - Use spotters and good communication when backing up and when site is congested - Complete a JHA - Ensure chock blocks are utilized - Always ground unit 	Operator / Driver
2	Hook up empty load hose to vent line.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acid spills and burns and inhalations - Slips, trips, falls - Pinch points - Manual lifting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review SDS for PPE, emergency protocols - Ensure to wear steel toe Rubber boots, hard hats, FR rated rain suit, gloves, hearing protection, full face mask with cartridges, ice cleats when required - Ensure clear communication with ground personnel - Follow proper ergonomics when lifting equipment - Drip trays must be under all connections and valves 	Operator / Driver
3	Open above hatch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hazardous Chemicals (acid) - Leaks in hose and tank connections - Acid spills and burns and inhalations - Slips, trips, falls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure to wear steel toe Rubber boots, hard hats, FR rated rain suit, gloves, hearing protection, full face mask with cartridges, ice cleats when required - No ignition sources & monitor air - Properly grounded - Use Drip Tray - Check for leaks 	Operator / Driver
4	Open vent line valve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hazardous Chemicals (acid) - Leaks in hose and tank connections - Acid spills and burns and inhalations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure to wear steel toe Rubber boots, hard hats, FR rated rain suit, gloves, hearing protection, full face mask with cartridges, ice cleats when required - No ignition sources & monitor air - Properly grounded - Use Drip Tray 	Operator / Driver
5	Open load line valve.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hazardous Chemicals (acid) - Leaks in hose and tank connections - Acid spills and burns and inhalations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure to wear steel toe Rubber boots, hard hats, FR rated rain suit, gloves, hearing protection, full face mask with cartridges, ice cleats when required - No ignition sources & monitor air - Properly grounded - Use Drip Tray 	Operator / Driver



MONTHLY HEALTH & SAFETY NEWSLETTER

ACID TANK CIRCULATING PROCEDURE START TO FINISH BODY JOB AND QUAD TRAILERS WHEN LOADED AT BULK PLANTS – CONTINUED

6	Open belly valve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hazardous Chemicals (acid) - Leaks in hose and tank connections - Acid spills and burns and inhalations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure to wear steel toe Rubber boots, hard hats, FR rated rain suit, gloves, hearing protection. full face mask with cartridges, ice cleats when required - No ignition sources & monitor air - Properly grounded - Use Drip Tray 	Operator / Driver
7	Turn on pump and begin to pump slowly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hazardous Chemicals (acid) - Leaks in hose and tank connections - Acid spills and burns and inhalations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure to wear steel toe Rubber boots, hard hats, FR rated rain suit, gloves, hearing protection, full face mask with cartridges, ice cleats when required - No ignition sources & monitor air - Properly grounded - Use Drip Tray 	Operator / Driver
8	If any leaks are seen STOP IMMEDIATELY, suck back, fix leak and start again.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hazardous Chemicals (acid) - Leaks in hose and tank connections - Acid spills and burns and inhalations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure to wear steel toe Rubber boots, hard hats, FR rated rain suit, gloves, hearing protection, full face mask with cartridges, ice cleats when required - No ignition sources & monitor air - Properly grounded - Use Drip Tray 	Operator / Driver
9	When done circulating suck load hose back until empty.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hazardous Chemicals (acid) - Leaks in hose and tank connections - Acid spills and burns and inhalations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure to wear steel toe Rubber boots, hard hats, FR rated rain suit, gloves, hearing protection, full face mask with cartridges, ice cleats when required - No ignition sources & monitor air - Properly grounded - Use Drip Tray 	Operator / Driver
10	Close load line valve.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hazardous Chemicals (acid) - Leaks in hose and tank connections - Acid spills and burns and inhalations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure to wear steel toe Rubber boots, hard hats, FR rated rain suit, gloves, hearing protection, full face mask with cartridges, ice cleats when required - No ignition sources & monitor air - Properly grounded - Use Drip Tray - Check for leaks 	Operator / Driver
	Close belly valve on truck.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hazardous Chemicals (acid) - Leaks in hose and tank connections - Acid spills and burns and inhalations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure to wear steel toe Rubber boots, hard hats, FR rated rain suit, gloves, hearing protection, full face mask with cartridges, ice cleats when required - No ignition sources & monitor air - Properly grounded 	Operator / Driver



MONTHLY HEALTH & SAFETY NEWSLETTER

ACID TANK CIRCULATING PROCEDURE START TO FINISH BODY JOB AND QUAD TRAILERS WHEN LOADED AT BULK PLANTS - CONTINUED

12.	Close vent line valve.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hazardous Chemicals (acid) - Leaks in hose and tank connections - Acid spills and burns and inhalations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure to wear steel toe Rubber boots, hard hats, FR rated rain suit, gloves, hearing protection, full face mask with cartridges, ice cleats when required - No ignition sources & monitor air - Properly grounded - Use Drip Tray and check for leaks 	Operator / Driver
13.	Close above hatch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hazardous Chemicals (acid) - Leaks in hose and tank connections - Acid spills and burns and inhalations - Slip, trips and Falls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure to wear steel toe Rubber boots, hard hats, FR rated rain suit, gloves, hearing protection, full face mask with cartridges, ice cleats when required - No ignition sources & monitor air - Properly grounded - Use Drip Tray and check for leaks - Follow fall protection safe job procedures 	Operator / Driver
14.	Unhook empty load hose.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hazardous Chemicals (acid) - Leaks in hose and tank connections - Acid spills and burns and inhalations - Slips, trips, falls - Pinch points - Over Exertion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure to wear steel toe Rubber boots, hard hats, FR rated rain suit, gloves, hearing protection, full face mask with cartridges, ice cleats when required - No ignition sources & monitor air - Properly grounded - Use Drip Tray and check for leaks 	Operator / Driver
15.	For trailer follow steps 1 thru 15. Gauges on truck and trailer must be watched in case belly valve leaks on truck as it will put extra fluid in trailer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hazardous Chemicals (acid) - Leaks in hose and tank connections - Acid spills and burns and inhalations - Slips, trips, falls - Pinch points - Over Exertion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure to wear steel toe Rubber boots, hard hats, FR rated rain suit, gloves, hearing protection, full face mask with cartridges, ice cleats when required - No ignition sources & monitor air - Properly grounded - Use Drip Tray and check for leaks 	Operator / Driver
13.	Remove wheel chocks and ground cables, complete thorough inspection to ensure cargo securement and all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slip, trips and falls - Pinch points - Over exertion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure to wear steel toe Rubber boots, hard hats, FR rated rain suit, gloves, hearing protection, full face mask with cartridges, ice cleats when required - Use proper ergonomics when lifting 	Operator / Driver

Safety Items Required				Risk Assessment
X	Basic PPE - Hard Hat, Safety Glasses, Gloves, Steel Toed Boots, FR Coveralls, Ear Plugs			<p style="text-align: center;"><u>MEDIUM HAZARD- POST RISK ASSESSMENT</u></p> <p>A condition or practice likely to cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An injury resulting in time off from work for any period of time • A moderate loss or damage of property, equipment, or vehicles • Substantial loss of company or client revenues greater than \$1,000.00 • A serious environmental release that requires regulatory reporting • Any media, or third-party coverage <p>Action to be Taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hazard should be considered serious and some form of action taken
	SCBA/SABA	x	Goggles / Face Shield	
x	Signs/Barriers	x	Chemical Apron / Rubber Gloves	
x	Full face/cartridges	x	Chemical boots	
x	Permits	x	First Aid Kit	
x	Ventilation	x	On-site shower facilities	
	Reflective Vest		Spotter	



PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT INSPECTION FORM

EMPLOYEE NAME: _____

Date: _____

(please print)

Place a check mark for required answer

ITEM	GOOD CONDITION	SATISFACTORY CONDITION	REQUIRES REPLACEMENT	DATE REPLACED	EMPLOYEE INITIALS
Hard Hat					
Coveralls					
Safety Toed Footwear					
Safety Glasses					
Safety Goggles					
Standard Gloves					
Reflective Vest					
Fire Retardant Coveralls					
Other:					
Acid / Chemical Gloves					
SCBA					
Respiratory Masks					
OTHER					

If you do not use a particular item identified above, just cross it out.

Likewise, if you use a type of PPE not identified, please insert it under the "Other" category.

File in PPE inspections folder