BAYSHORE REGIONAL
SEWERAGE AUTHORITY

FILTER PRESS

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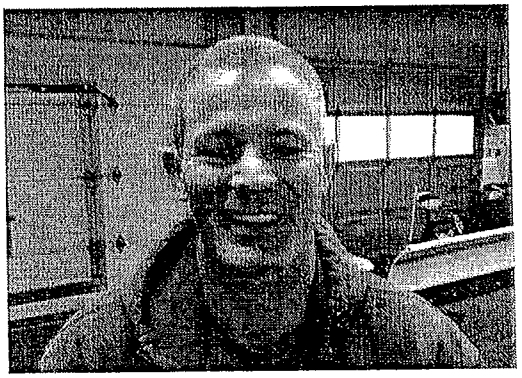
2009 SUGGESTION OF THE YEAR GIVEN BY JAMES KASTERNAKIS

JIM provided a safety suggestion that was voted on by the majority of the staff to be the safety suggestion of the year. His suggestion was to label all chemical tanks installed in the facility with the date of installation in a very visible fashion so that it may coincide with the manufacturer's estimated life expectancy of the equipment. The tanks are typically stamped when they are manufactured however this is not always when the tanks are installed. This information, made available to all who see the tanks on a regular basis is very helpful to ensure that the life of the tanks are not exceeded thus causing a potential safety hazard

2009 PERSON OF THE YEAR

PATRICK KEEFE



PAT was nominated and elected to be the BRSA Person of the Year by his fellow staff members because of his positive attitude and concern for his fellow Bayshore Family. He is a participating member of the Safety Committee and has sought out safer ways to work at BRSA. He looks out for himself as well as all his fellow workers. He leads by example and is always looking towards making difficult tasks at the Authority not only safe but enjoyable.

HAZARDS ENTERING MANHOLES

There are many hazards when entering a manhole. Some of the common hazards are:

- *Adverse atmosphere*—manholes may contain flammable/poisonous gases or the atmosphere that is deficient in oxygen. Forced ventilation may be necessary.
- *Deteriorated Rungs*—manhole steps may be corroded and not strong enough to hold a man weight. Inspecting rungs is difficult because of poor lighting.
- *Traffic*—barricades and warning devices are essential when entering a manhole in the street. Direct traffic away from an open manhole.
- *Falling Objects*—placing objects near an open manhole may fall in and injure the worker in the manhole. Keep items away from opening.
- *Sharp Edges*—sharp edges in or near a manhole may cause cuts or bruises.
- *Lifting Injuries*—use proper tools to remove a manhole cover to avoid back, hand & feet injuries.

PLANNING

Before workers enter a manhole advance planning should include arrangements for test equipment, tools, ventilating equipment, protective clothing, traffic warning devices ladders, safety harness and adequate number of personnel. Hasty actions may result in serious injuries. Time spent in the manhole should be kept to a minimum.

REMOVING THE COVER

Manhole covers should be removed with the proper hook. A pix ax, screwdriver or small pry bar should not be used.

ADVERSE ATMOSPHERES

Before workers enter a manhole, tests should be made for explosive atmosphere, hydrogen sulfide presence & oxygen deficiency. Combustible or toxic vapors may be heavier than air so tests should run at least 3/4th down into the manhole

When adverse atmosphere is encountered, forced ventilation MUST be used to create a safe condition for entry. After ventilating a few minutes, retest entering.

When explosive conditions are encountered, ventilation blowers should be placed upwind to prevent igniting any gas that come out of the manhole. When using a gasoline blower, it must be located so that the exhaust fumes cannot enter the manhole.

If testing equipment is not available, assume the manhole is unsafe and use forced ventilation before entering. NEVER assume that a manhole is safe to enter because there is no odor or the manhole was previously entered.

TRAFFIC PROTECTION

Traffic cones, markers, warning signs and barricades should be used when working in a traffic area. Placing a vehicle or a heavy pies of equipment could be placed between the worker and the oncoming traffic. Alert drivers & pedestrians with flashing lights. Orange safety vests should be worn by workers stationed at the surface.

ENTERING MANHOLES PRECAUTIONS

Precautions that should be taken when entering a manhole:
Wear a hard hat
Wear coveralls or removable outer wear that can be removed when work is complete
Wear boots or non-sparking safety shoes
Wear rubberized or waterproof gloves
Wear a safety harness with a stout rope Attached
Do not smoke
Avoid touching yourself above the collar until

FIELD EQUIPMENT

Below is a list of field equipment that should be available:

Blowers	Gloves
Breathing Apparatus	Hard Hats
Coveralls	Harnesses
First Aid Kits	Manhole Irons
Emergency Flashers	Pix Ax
Flashlights	Rain slickers
Mirror	Ropes
Gas Detectors	Safety Vests
Gas Masks	Traffic Cones
Waders	

MICROWAVE OVEN FACTS AND MYTHS

FACT Heating plastic in a microwave oven can be dangerous. Heating plastic labeled "microwave safe" releases toxic doses of Bisphenol A. Use glass or ceramic containers.
FACT Boiling a cup of water in a microwave oven can cause it to explode. If water is heated for too long in the microwave the water will become super-heated. When super-heated water is disturbed the heat is violently released and causes the water to expel from the container.
FACT Oil cannot be heated in a microwave oven. Many oils don not heat well in microwaves because the molecules in many oils lack the polarity found in water which makes is ineffective.
MYTH Metals get dangerously hot in microwaves. Metals reflect the microwave and do not appreciably heat up. Plastic, glass and ceramics allow the microwaves to pass through. Putting thin pieces of metal like a fork with cause the oven to arc and form sparks.
MYTH Microwave ovens leak unsafe levels of electromagnetic radiation. Federal regulations require two interlock systems on the door. Leak detectors are available @1-800-356-2501.
MYTH Microwaves cook food from the inside out. Food is cooked on the outer layers by heating the water molecules that are present. The inner parts of food are heated from the outer layers.
UNDERTERMINED: Microwave ovens alter food in potentially unsafe ways. Any cooking changes the chemistry of food. Some say microwaves alter the protein chemistry in food making it unsafe. Mainstream organizations and government agencies believe the food is safe. Its hard to