

Central Concrete Supply Inc, a U.S. Concrete Company Injury And Illness Prevention Program

755 Stockton Ave
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The health and safety of personnel at this facility is of primary importance. The prevention of occupational injuries and illnesses is of such consequence that it will be given precedence over operating productivity whenever necessary. Management will provide all equipment, clothing, facilities and training required for personal health and safety in keeping with industrial standards. To be successful, this program requires cooperation in health and safety matters, not only between management and employees, but also between the employee and their co-workers.

This health and safety plan details the efforts taken at this facility to protect the health and safety of its personnel.

Facility Hazard Assessment Certification

The facility hazard assessment has led to the development of the following policies and procedures, including those for the selection, use and training in personal protective equipment.

Subsequent hazard assessments will be conducted annually or where operational processes or procedures dictate.

All subsequent changes to the program will be communicated to employees immediately, in the form of retraining or testing.

Responsibility

The Injury and Illness Program (IIP Program) Administrator, Dan Murray has the authority and responsibility for implementing the provisions of this program for Central Concrete Supply Inc.

All Managers and supervisors are responsible for implementing and maintaining the IIP Program in their work areas and for answering workers questions about the IIP Program. A copy of this IIP Program is available from each manager and supervisor.

Compliance

Management is responsible for ensuring that all safety and health policies and procedures are clearly communicated and understood by all workers. Managers and supervisors are expected to enforce the rules fairly and uniformly.

All workers are responsible for using safe work practices, for following all directives, policies and procedures, and for assisting in maintaining a safe work environment.

Our system of ensuring that all workers comply with the rules and maintain a safe work environment include:

1. Informing workers of the provisions of our IIP Program
2. Evaluating the safety performance of all workers:
3. Recognizing workers who perform safe and healthful work practices:
4. Providing training to workers whose safety performance is deficient
5. Disciplining workers for failure to comply with safe and healthful work practices
6. Regularly scheduled safety meeting for all employees

Communication

We recognize that open, two-way communication between management and staff on health and safety issues is essential to an injury-free, productive workplace. The following system of communication is designed to facilitate a continuous flow of safety and health information between management and staff in a form that is readily understandable and consists of the following items.

1. New worker orientation including a discussion of safety and health policies and procedures
2. Review of the IIP Program
3. Workplace safety and health training programs
4. Regularly scheduled safety meetings by the safety department in conjunction with plant managers
5. Effective communication of safety and health concerns between workers and supervisors, including translation where appropriate.

6. Posted or distributed safety information
7. A system for workers to anonymously inform management about workplace hazards.
8. A safety committee comprised of employees and management, whose mission is to review data on injuries, auto accidents and plant safety concerns, and develops procedures and policies to prevent future occurrences.

Hazard Assessment and Control

This section describes the types of hazards that can occur at the site and the prescribed methods used to control these hazards. The potential hazards have been through classical industrial hygiene and safety analysis. The control measures utilized consist of engineering control, work practice control and personal protective equipment.

Hazard Assessment

To present the potential hazards at this facility in a meaningful manner, the hazards will be divided into two categories – Safety and Health. The safety hazard category will deal with those elements that can cut, bruise, fracture, or otherwise injure the human body either through physical contact with the equipment or through sudden events such as fire, explosions, fall etc. The health aspect will deal with those elements that can impair the health of the employee either through acute and/or chronic exposure to physical (e.g., ultraviolet radiation) and chemical (e.g., dust, mist, vapor) agents.

Safety Hazard

There are numerous safety hazards at this facility for which precautions need to be taken.

Although these hazards do not have the same probability of occurrence, they are known to occur from historical accident data found in other industries handling similar products as the materials handled at this facility.

Obviously some of these safety hazards have a greater severity than others. For example, electrocution or a fall from high elevations may be fatal. Injuries resulting from being struck by objects can also be quite serious and cause severe injuries if the striking object has a large mass or falls from elevations. Other potential injuries may result from being caught between objects being moved by cranes to eye injuries resulting from blowing dust.

It is neither beneficial nor necessary to discuss each of these hazards in great detail as part of this safety and health plan. It is appropriate that the employee be aware that these hazards can be present in various source areas.

Health Hazards

The potential for adverse health effects caused by physical and chemical hazards are of significant concern to all workers. At this facility, the chemicals and materials such as oils, dust, epoxies and resins can present a health hazard if not managed properly. It is important to stress that the potential for a hazard becomes significantly greater as materials are mishandled or misused to the extent the worker receives a significant amount into their body. This is frequently called “dose responses” and it is a known fact that for most substances, reducing the dose to the human body has the effect of reducing risk of harm. In other words, at lower doses, a substance has a lower probability of being toxic.

Another important fact relative to health hazards is that the potential for an adverse health effect depends greatly upon how the agent enters the body. The human respiratory system is widely recognized as the most significant entry for toxins because the lungs exchange gasses with the blood. Nevertheless, the potential for skin absorption or ingestion should not be ignored especially when solvents or other liquid chemicals are utilized.

With these factors in mind we are able to discuss the potential health hazards at this facility. Health effects are typically categorized as either acute (for example, lung and eye irritation are acute health effects) or chronic (for example, lung cancer would be a chronic health effect)

Acute Effects

Almost all chemicals are capable of causing acute health effects. Acute effects typically result from sudden and severe exposures to toxic substances and are characterized by rapid absorption of the offending material. The absorption usually occurs either through inhalation, skin absorption, or both while ingestion is a less likely route.

Careful planning and controls have been put into place to reduce the potential for acute exposures. Nevertheless, despite all the precautions that have been taken, accidents resulting from exposure to chemicals can occur and it is appropriate to be aware of those that may result in acute health effects.

Chronic Effects

Prolonged and consistent exposure to chemicals or other elements have an increased potential to cause chronic health effects. However the same care and planning that reduces the risk of acute health effects also dramatically reduces the risk of chronic health effects resulting from prolonged exposure.

Personnel Training

Properly trained personnel can effectively evaluate and eliminate sources of potential accident or injury. In the event of an emergency, properly trained personnel can act to effectively control hazardous situations in order to mitigate, or at least minimize, the hazard to human health and the environment.

Consequently, a comprehensive training program has been developed and implemented at this facility. The objectives of the program are as follows:

1. To thoroughly train all employees in the proper performance of their individual job duties; and
2. To ensure that all appropriate employees are capable of effectively implementing the proper emergency procedures, should the need arise.

The training program consists of a varying number of proper policies and procedures for which the employee will be trained dependent upon the employee's job description.

New employee orientation consists of such topics as; hazard recognition, hazard communications, general and specific site operations, site and job specific policies and procedures, use and maintenance of personal protective equipment, and regulatory training.

Documentation or certification of work experience and/or training that is equivalent to the initial training required by this program may be applied towards the initial training requirements; however, new employees with equivalent training shall, at a minimum, receive site specific training before they are allowed to engage in operations. Refresher training consists of such topics as site specific policies and procedures, personal protective equipment use and maintenance, hazard identification, hazard communication, and new policies and procedures addressing changes in regulatory requirements or operation systems.

In addition to classroom training, on the job training (OJT) specific to an employees job is performed as appropriate.

Re-training of personnel is performed on an "as needed" basis. Preventable accidents and/or safety violations are examples of incidents under which re-training is performed. Training is not considered complete until proper documentation takes place. This program uses several forms to document training. These forms may include an employee meeting record to detail the proceedings of the meeting, an acknowledgement of training received form which requires an employees signature to confirm training, and an orientation checklist which confirms each item is covered during orientation. Examples of these forms are attached.

Personal Protective Equipment

While environmental and engineering controls are used at this facility whenever possible, it is not realistic to assume that this alone will eliminate all possibility of accidental exposure or injury. To this end, the facility supplies to its employees personal protective equipment chosen to protect them from the potential hazards of the work they perform. The facility also monitors the use and care of the individual items of PPE by the employee.

PPE issued to facility employees consists of:

- Hard hat
- Safety glasses
- Gloves
- Nuisance dust masks
- Respirator
- Ear plugs and/or muffs
- And steel toed work boots
- Fall Protection Equipment for employees involved in tasks requiring same.

The use of PPE is required anytime an employee engages in any operation. The Personal Protective Equipment Policy and Procedures as well as the Work Attire Policy, SAF-12 and SAF-4 respectively, outline the PPE requirements.

The use of PPE, standardized work practices, and engineering controls at this facility goes far in protecting employees from accidental exposures and physical hazards. These controls however, may not be 100% effective in protecting employees from sudden or unplanned chemical exposure or physical hazards. In order to provide employees with the maximum protection possible, the facility has developed a Respiratory Protection Program as well as a Hearing Conservation Program pursuant to CALOSHA Title 8 Section 5144 and Section 5097 respectively. The Respiratory Protection Program Policy and Procedures are detailed in SAF-16. Hearing Conservation Program details can be found in SAF-13.

The facility also provides PPE to non-employees in the form of a hard hat and safety glasses prior to entering operational areas.

The Injury and Illness Program administrator has primary responsibility in the selection, procurement, and issuance of all PPE necessary for the job. Also, this individual will, in cooperation with supervisors, have the responsibility of monitoring the effectiveness of said PPE, as well as monitoring employees to ensure they are using the approved PPE and using it properly. Employees not using properly will be retrained on proper use of PPE and employees not using PPE will be disciplined and retrained with appropriate documentation to their file.

Medical Surveillance

This facilities commitment to health and safety of its personnel includes a medical surveillance program. The program centers on the assessment of physical capabilities of the employee, documentation of baseline health status, detection of potential disease at an early stage and the treatment and monitoring of work related injuries.

The implementation of an effective medical surveillance program requires cooperation between the facility, the designated health and safety coordinator, the clinic, its physicians and the employee.

The role of the physician/clinic is to provide accurate information about applicant and employee health status and physical capabilities. The physician's recommendations assist management in determining whether an applicant or employee is capable of performing assigned duties.

The employee has the responsibility of complying with the medical surveillance program. Compliance includes providing complete and accurate information to attending physicians. In addition, immediate reporting of any work related chemical exposure or injury is mandatory in order to ensure that proper medical follow-up is obtained.

Industrial Hygiene Monitoring

The industrial hygiene monitoring program at this facility area and personnel monitoring whenever a potential for overexposure to airborne contaminants or noise is thought to exist. The monitoring shall be performed by a third party Industrial Hygienist.

Industrial hygiene monitoring is conducted in order to:

1. Evaluate the adequacy of the respiratory protection currently provided to onsite workers for protection from potential inhalation hazards;
2. Evaluate the adequacy of hearing protection currently provided to onsite workers for protection from potential noise exposure generated by the operation;
3. Determine whether work procedures and/or methods are generating excessive concentrations of airborne contaminants;
4. Document workplace exposures for use with the medical surveillance program;
5. Comply with regulatory standards where applicable.

Confined Space Entry

The hazards associated with confined space entry are well documented. Therefore this facility has developed specific protocol to be followed when it becomes necessary to enter a confined space. The procedure outlines the responsibilities, testing procedures, personal protective equipment and the permit entry system.

Personnel designated to enter a confined space must be properly trained prior to entering the space. Training includes the Confined Space Entry SOP (SAF-21), the use of locks and tags to prevent release of materials or energy into the confined space (SAF-15), proper use of personal protective equipment, and the use and role of standby personnel and emergency procedures in the event a person becomes incapacitated while in a confined space.

Standard Operating Procedures

Due to the extent and nature of the operations performed at this facility, personnel perform operations that deal with materials and processes that are capable of causing adverse health effects or injury. As a result the facility has developed specific Standard Operating Procedures which outline methods for dealing with the potential hazards presented at this facility.