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Insurance Loss Control Association

ILCA E-News March, 2011

Founded by and dedicated to the professional insurance company loss control representative

Go to the Website and join us: www.insurancelosscontrol.org

2011 Conference Update 2011 Conference Update Call for Speakers It's time to load the buses again, Tuesday, October the 4th ILCA will be making Checklist for hazardous liquids two field trips. No increase in registration fee's to make these trips. The Colors of Safety We are confirmed to have one trip to Ohio State Ergonomics Department. Space will be limited for this trip so you will need to sign up early to be sure to reserve Dangers of "canned air" your spot. The great response from last year's visit to OSU means the Board will once again make this available to the organization. Don't miss it this year. A second location to be announced. David Ludwin, Product & General Liability Director, from CNA Insurance Co., is confirmed to be speaking on Risk Transfer techniques and methods for the Loss Control rep. More information on this speaker to follow.

<u>Call for Speakers / Presenters</u> <u>Submissions Due By April 15, 2011</u>

The Insurance Loss Control Association (ILCA) invites those interested in presenting at its 2011 Annual Conference on October 3, 4 and 5 2011 in Columbus Ohio, to submit a proposal for review by the Conference Planning Committee.

Suggestions for presentations:

Identify key/specific issues facing Loss Control professionals
Will expand their knowledge or improve professional skills
Identify challenges in the Insurance Loss Control field
Will engage attendees in discourse concerning the profession (Round Table Discussions')

The committee is particularly interested in advanced, technically oriented and practical presentations.

Initial submissions should include:

- 1. Presentation Title and Description: Describe your presentation and specify expected learning outcomes. Also include a brief description of the presentation for inclusion in ILCA Conference marketing materials.
- 2. Session level: Basic: 2 to 5 years' experience. Intermediate: 6 to 10 years' experience. Advanced: 10 plus years' experience. Executive: Executive level material.
- 3. Biographical Data & References: For each speaker... include name, address, education, current position, certifications, designations, qualifications and relevant speaking experience for each speaker (that address qualifications to present) and contact email address.
- 4. List contact information (work phone number) for three references. List noteworthy articles and publications from the last three years. (Maximum length is three pages)

Forward all submissions to: administration@insurancelosscontrol.org

Additional Information:

Length of Presentation: Conference sessions last 1 to 1 ½ hours, including 15 minutes for Q & A.

Chosen speakers must submit their full presentation for inclusion in conference attendee's materials no later the May 1, 2011.

Honoraria: Individual speakers will receive a complimentary one-day registration; all other expenses are the responsibility of the speaker.

Speakers who are chosen will be notified by March 15, 2011 via email.



Checklist for Hazardous Liquids

In the USA, there is a precise definition of **flammable liquid** as one with a flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Less-flammable liquids (with a flashpoint between 100 degrees and 200 degrees)_Fahrenheit are defined as **combustible liquids**. This definition is used by the National Fire Protection Association, The US Department of Transportation, the US Environmental Protection Agency, the US Occupational Safety and Health Administration and others.

These categories are further subdivided, depending on the liquid's flash point and boiling point.

- Class IA flammable liquids have a flash point below 73 °F and a boiling point below 100 °F
- Class IB flammable liquids have a flash point below 73 °F and a boiling point greater than or equal to 100 °F
- Class IC flammable liquids have a flash point greater than or equal to 73 °F and below 100 °F
- Class II combustible liquids have a flash point greater than or equal to 100 °F and below 140 °F
- Class IIIA combustible liquids have a flash point greater than or equal to 140 °F and below 200 °F
- Class IIIB combustible liquids have a flash point greater than or equal to 200 °F

A quick checklist to identify common safety violations in a facility using flammable liquids or chemicals.

- 1. Are flammable, combustible, and hazardous liquids stored in open containers? They should all be stored in functionally closed containers, and the lids are closed adequately.
- 2. As a "Best Practice" and to meet OSHA regulations, flammable and combustible liquids should be stored in UL/FM approved safety cans. These cans should have lids that operate properly, close effectively, and are provided with a flame arrestor.







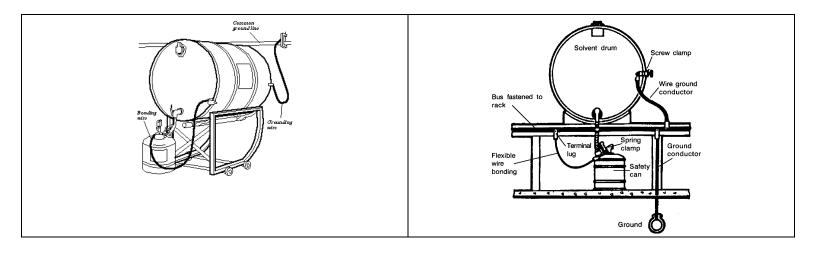




3. FM approved flammable safety cabinets help to organize flammable and combustible liquids, and increase the amount of these liquids that can be stored in an area.



4. Class I liquids are required to be properly grounded and bonded when dispensing.



5. Drum storage of flammable and combustible liquids should include a safety drum vent on each drum. FM approved drum vents provide emergency pressure venting in the event of a fire.



6. If the operation requires dispensing of flammable or combustible liquids from a horizontal drum, an FM approved faucet and spill can should be provided.



- 7. Oil soaked rags represent a fire hazard if left lying around or are not discarded in approved containers. Use UL/FM approved containers and make sure they are emptied each night into a safety container outside the building.
- 8. Other combustible waste should be stored in UL/FM approved waste receptacles.
- 9. Drum storage and EPA compliance spill protection
 - For indoor storage choose polyethylene or a metal spill containment pallet that has the correct chemical compatibility





- For outdoor storage a covered pallet can offer spill protection and protect the sump from overflow due to rain.
- There are also prefabricated concrete enclosures/dikes that can be used for containment

Resources

Carter, Glen, Justrite Manufacturing, National Safety Council, October 2010, "Workplace Solutions" page 82 http://www.ehs.psu.edu/help/info_sheets/flammable_liquid_storage_cabinet_faq.pdf

Our new sponsor and partner.



ILCA and Pictometry have signed a marketing agreement that offers ILCA members a 10% discount on the basic service, and based on the initial agreement for time purchased, they will add additional time for no charge.

Have you ever seen either of these?



There was a problem with the plug



Just trying to get some shade for lunch

The Colors of Safety

Colors are an important means of communicating hazards to workers. The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) established the standardized rules governing what specific colors mean.

Red	Fire protection
	Danger, high risk of injury
	or death
	Emergency stops or
	alarms
Orange	Hazard Warnings
	Moderate risk of injury
	Guarding devices
Yellow	Caution statement
	Minor risk of injury
	Materials Handling
	Equipment
Green	
	Safety equipment or
	information
	First aid equipment or
	location
Blue	Notice of information
	No immediate hazard

Trucks, railcars, and containers MUST have a placard attached that indicates the hazard level of the contents. These are as follows:

- ✓ Red; combustible material
- ✓ Yellow: Oxidizers
- ✓ White: poison or toxic
- ✓ Orange: explosives
- ✓ Green: Non flammable gases
- ✓ Red and White stripe: Flammable solids

Resource: "Safety & Health" National Safety Council, October 2010, pages 77, 78



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Dangers of Canned Air

"Canned air "is most commonly used in offices to clean dust from equipment present potential hazards that many of us do not consider. In most cases, these products are used without incident however they can lead to flash fires and injuries based on an article published by the Washington State Department of Labor and Industry.

Canned air products are made of a gas that is compressed into a liquid and then canned. The types of gases used vary, and some are dangerous when used improperly.

Flammable ingredients

When the can is tilted, the liquefied and highly flammable gas can be released into the air and onto surfaces it contacts. This makes for a dangerous situation in poorly vented areas when a flammable atmosphere is created, flames, sparks, and electrical switches can ignite concentrated gas and result in a flash fire.

Frostbite

If the skin is exposed to a steady stream the liquid inside the can could cause frostbite. This can be an intense burning sensation to such things as cracking skin, and damage to muscles, nerves, and blood vessels.

Asphyxiation and toxicity

Can occur if released in nonventliated areas.

Controls

- Determine who uses these products and in what areas of the workplace
- Determine if these areas have adequate ventilation
- Check the contents and if it is flammable change to a non flammable substitute
- Consider use of PPE
- Make sure all users and purchasers of canned air are aware of the potential hazards
- Make sure users read the labels and follow the instructions
- Keep MSDS sheets available and up to date for complete information

Resource

Safety Tips, Safety and Health, National Safety Council, October 2010

Please visit the ILCA Website. Follow the links to our Vendor Directory for info about these companies and their services:

To our sponsors, thank you so much! Your assistance and support are greatly appreciated!



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