



# SHE Mail

ZERO Accident, Illness and Pollution

SHE Mail No. 67

November, 2010



## LPG SAFETY TIPS

LPG is widely used in the Food Industry like Hotels, Restaurants, Bakeries, Canteens, Resorts etc. Low sulphur content and controllable temperature makes LPG the most preferred fuel in the food industry.

In our day to day life, LPG usage plays a predominant role in every households. In the current issue of SHEMAIL, we have listed out some Salient safety tips for safe usage of LPG.

### For LPG appliances

- Always use BIS approved Cooking appliances.
- Obtain BIS approved rubber tubes and LPG regulators from authorized distributors only.

### While receiving cylinders

- Check the cylinder has been delivered with the company seal and safety cap intact.
- If you are not sure about usage, please ask the delivery person for a demonstration.
- Cylinders must be installed at ground level on a flat surface.

### Before Usage

- Check to see that rubber 'O' ring inside the cylinder valve is present.
- Check for any visible signs of leakage – through visual inspection, soap solution or smell.
- Never use lighted matchsticks for checking leaks.
- Always keep the cylinder in upright position at ground level at a well-ventilated place.
- Do not install the LPG cylinder in the cabinet or any enclosed places.
- The LPG stove must always be installed on kitchen slab at height above the cylinder.
- The cylinder must be kept away from other sources of heat.

### After Usage

- Close the regulator knob to 'OFF' position when cylinder is not in use.
- The empty cylinders must be stored in a cool and well-ventilated place with safety cap put ON.

### Servicing

- Replace your rubber tube at least every two years.
- Get your gas appliances periodically serviced by authorized Service Personnel only

### In case of Leak

- Do not panic.
- Do not 'Switch On' or 'Switch Off' any electrical appliances in the room.
- Isolate main electrical supply from the outside only.
- Extinguish all flames, lamps, incense sticks, etc.
- Close the appliance and LPG regulator.
- Put On the Safety Cap on the cylinder.
- Open all Doors & Windows for ventilation.
- Never use an electric fan for ventilation.
- Call your Gas dealer / Company for help.



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### ELECTRICAL SHOCK - FIRST AID



The danger from an electrical shock depends on the type of current, how high the voltage is, how the current traveled through the body, the person's overall health and how quickly the person is treated.

#### Call your local emergency number immediately if any of these signs or symptoms occurs:

- ♣ Cardiac arrest
- ♣ Heart rhythm problems (arrhythmias)
- ♣ Respiratory failure
- ♣ Muscle pain and contractions
- ♣ Burns
- ♣ Seizures
- ♣ Numbness and tingling
- ♣ Unconsciousness

#### While waiting for medical help, follow these steps:

- ♣ Look first. Don't touch. The person may still be in contact with the electrical source. Touching the person may pass the current through you.
- ♣ Turn off the source of electricity, if possible. If not, move the source away from you and the person, using a non-conducting object made of cardboard, plastic or wood.
- ♣ Check for signs of circulation (breathing, coughing or movement). If absent, begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) immediately.
- ♣ Prevent shock. Lay the person down and, if possible, position the head slightly lower than the trunk, with the legs elevated.

After coming into contact with electricity, the person should see a doctor to check for internal injuries, even if he or she has no obvious signs or symptoms.

#### **Caution**

- ♣ Don't touch the person with your bare hands if he or she is still in contact with the electrical current.
- ♣ Don't get near high-voltage wires until the power is turned off. Stay at least 20 feet away — farther if wires are jumping and sparking.
- ♣ Don't move a person with an electrical injury unless the person is in immediate danger.



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## Hazardous Waste

A hazardous waste is waste that poses substantial or potential threats to public health or to the environment.

### Characteristic wastes

Hazardous Wastes are defined as wastes that exhibit the following characteristics: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity.

### Industrial Hazardous wastes

- ♣ Chemical Manufacturers: Acids and Bases, Spent Solvents, Reactive Waste, Wastewater Containing Organic Constituents
- ♣ Petroleum Refining: Wastewater Containing, Benzene & other Hydrocarbons, Sludge from Refining Process
- ♣ Metal Manufacturing: Sludges containing, Heavy Metals, Cyanide Waste, Paint Waste

### Household Hazardous Wastes

- ♣ Paints and Solvents.
- ♣ Automotive wastes (Ex. used motor oil).
- ♣ Pesticides (Ex insecticides, herbicides, fungicides etc.)
- ♣ Mercury - containing wastes ( thermometers , switches, fluorescent lightings etc.)
- ♣ Electronics (computers, televisions, cell phones)
- ♣ Caustics / Cleaning agents.
- ♣ Refrigerant - containing appliances.
- ♣ Some specialty Batteries (e.g. lithium, nickel cadmium, or button cell batteries)



### Disposal of hazardous wastes

Hazardous wastes undergo different treatments in order to stabilize and dispose of them.

- **Recycling**

Many hazardous wastes can be recycled into new products. Examples lead-acid batteries

- **Neutralization**

Some Hazardous Wastes can be processed so that the hazardous component of the waste is eliminated: making it a non-hazardous waste.

- **Incineration, destruction and waste-to-energy**

A Hazardous Wastes may be "destroyed" for example by incinerating it at a high temperature. Flammable wastes can sometimes be burned as energy sources. For example cement kilns

- **Hazardous waste landfill (isolation, etc.)**

A Hazardous Waste may be buried in a Hazardous Wastes landfill or permanent disposal facility.

- **Pyrolysis**

Some hazardous waste types may be eliminated using pyrolysis in an ultra high temperature electrical arc, in inert condition.