

## Issue 94

## Keeping you informed

## April 2025

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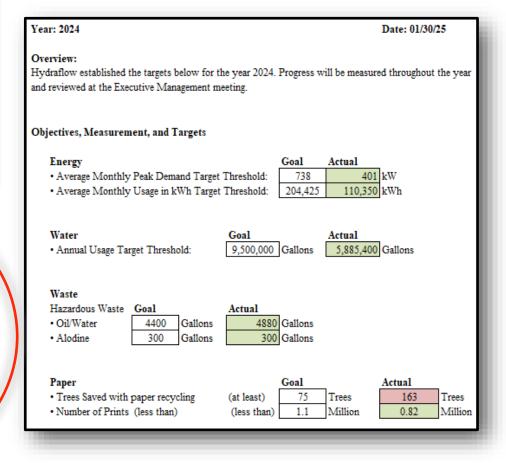
### Quarterly Luncheon Friday, April 25th!

Menu: Pesto Chicken Tortellini in Sundried Tomato Sauce Meatballs and Italian Sausage Garlic Bread Cesar Salad Assorted Desserts and Drinks!

Looking for summer activities? See Human Resources for discounted movie tickets and links to purchase admission to local attractions and theme parks!

#### **Environmental Management Systems (EMS) 2024 Performance**

On an annual basis, Hydraflow reflects on Environmental Management Systems (EMS) performance, establishes EMS goals that will be monitored for the current year, and plans initiatives to facilitate continuous improvement of Hydraflow's environmental impact as needed. After analyzing 2024 EMS data, it was determined that Hydraflow was able to meet or exceed most of our EMS goals that were put in place.



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# SAFETY PAGE

## **Flammable Liquids Safety Talk**

By: ICW

## HAZARDS AND DANGERS

Flammable gases form a flammable mixture when mixed with air. The major hazard associated with the handling of flammable gas products is fire.

Another risk associated with dispensing flammable liquids is the potential for a chemical spill. When flammable vapors are released and spills occur, there is a risk that a fire or violent chemical reaction may occur if they may come into contact with ignition sources and other incompatible chemicals. Such as:

- Asphyxiation.
- Severe injury/fatalities.
- Property loss and damage.
- Decrease profitability due to down time.
- Environmental harm.
- Impact on the local community.
- Financial liability due to non-compliance.

## **IGNITION SOURCES**

For a flammable liquid fire to start, a mixture of vapor and air must be ignited. Ignition sources include:

- Sparks from electrical tools and equipment.
- Sparks, arcs, and hot metal surfaces from welding and cutting.
- Open flames from portable torches and heating units, boilers, pilot lights, ovens, and driers.
- Hot surfaces such as boilers, furnaces, steam pipes, electric lamps, hot plates, irons, hot ducts, and flues.
- Embers and sparks from incinerators, foundry cupolas, fireboxes, and furnaces.
- Sparks from grinding and crushing operations.
- Sparks caused by static electricity from rotating belts, mixing operations, or hot combustible liquids.

#### HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF

The liquids themselves do not burn. However, as the liquid evaporates, it gives off vapors that mix with the air and form dangerous gases. These gases can ignite from a small spark, open flames, electrical discharges from a light switch, or static electricity. Hot surfaces, like incandescent light-bulbs and welding torches can also cause ignition. These types of fires may burn much hotter than ones involving wood or paper. Flammable liquids should not be used near ignition points. These liquids should only be used in areas with good ventilation.

#### FINAL WORD

Working with flammable liquids within the workplace should not be taken lightly. Improper use and storage can lead to serious injuries and tragic accidents. Be sure your employees treat flammable liquids with respect and follow the manufacturer's instructions for their use.



