

# ASSP



# GRANITE STATE CHAPTER

# FEBRUARY 2022

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## UPCOMING MEETINGS AND EVENTS

### **Joint Meeting with KSC Student Section**

**Date:** February, 23rd at 5pm

### **Granite State Networking Event**

Granite State Chapter is hosting a Network event in Keene after the KSC Job Fair!

**Date:** March, 3rd at 4pm

## DONATE TO THE GRANITE STATE SCHOLARSHIP FUND FOR KSC STUDENTS

<https://granite-state-assp.square.site/>

# President's Message

## Hello Granite State Members!

The E-Board and I are looking forward to getting to see you this year and we are excited to share some chapter updates!

On February 23rd at 5pm on Zoom we will be having a joint technical meeting with the KSC Student Section, on Zoom at 5pm. We will have two speakers for this session. Sam Despins will be speaking on IH Surveys and Ryan Emerson will be presenting on Navigating the Business World as an EHS Professionals.

On March 3rd, at 4pm following the KSC Safety Job Fair we will be hosting a networking event in Keene NH, location TBD. We will also be presenting our Fall Scholarship winners with their prizes. Keep an eye out on our social media for more details on the event.

Donations can be made to the Granite State Scholarship Fund using the link found on Page 1. If you would prefer to write a check please reach out to me using the contact information on Page 6.

If you are interested in speaking at one of our meetings this year please reach out to any of our E-Board members our contact info can be found on Page 6.

Please check out the Granite State ASSP website and our social media platforms for the most up to date information in upcoming events!

Thank you,  
Danielle Cobleigh

## Granite State Welcomes our New Members Since December 1st!

Brooke Morman	Devin Philbrick	Kevin Finocchiaro	Simon Diette
Cameron Giodano	Edwin Ezedonmwun	Michael Battalino	Sophia Aiello
Isabella Angelone	Eric Dubreuil	Michael Collins	Ted Durand
Aaron Harmon	Erin Donovan	Nathan Marciniac	Thomas Duhaime
Alfred Archambault	Francisco Fialho	Nolan Kazalski	Tommy Donnelly
Benjamin Laliberte	Jacob Bettencourt	Patrick McGilvray	Vanessa Lesage
Bryan Trudel	Jakob Curtis	Ryan Gryniewicz	Viking Bartlett
Chris Wilson	Jonah Smith	Shawn Smith	William Wilder
Danielle Baldwin	Zach Perry		

## ASSP Granite State Membership Anniversaries!

**10 Years**  
Aaron Leff

**25 Years**  
John Lysy  
Remi Fleurette

**40 Years**  
Bryant Winterholer

Thanks for your commitment and congratulations!

## Look for us on Social Media!

### Facebook:

American Society of Safety Professionals Granite State Chapter

### Twitter:

@gscASSP

### Instagram:

@granitestateassp

### LinkedIn:

ASSP Granite State Chapter

# News & Events

## Check Out our Websites for Updates!

<https://granitestate.assp.org/>

# Risk for Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Increases in Winter

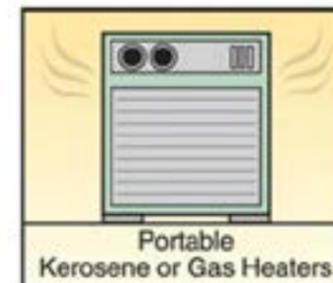
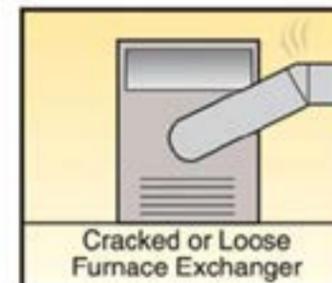
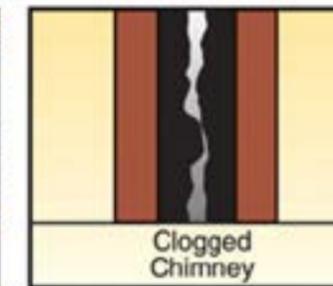
Author: Courtney Simone, CSP - ASSP Granite State Communications & Social Media Chair, Nominations & Elections Chair

Each year, carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning is responsible for more than 20,000 emergency room visits, resulting in more than 4,000 hospitalizations and 400 deaths according to the National Safety Center. Winter can be a prime time for carbon monoxide poisoning as people turn on their heating systems and mistakenly warm their cars in garages. So as the weather turns colder, it is important to take extra precautions.

## What is Carbon Monoxide?

CO is a colorless, odorless, tasteless, invisible gas produced when gasoline, natural gas, propane, kerosene, and other fuels are not completely burned during use. Automobile exhaust is the most common source of CO, but small gas engines, camp lanterns and stoves, charcoal grills, gas ranges, and furnaces also produce it. When appliances and furnaces are improperly adjusted and used in poorly ventilated areas, dangerous amounts of CO can build up in the air and when inhaled CO can enter the bloodstream, replacing oxygen, and may cause asphyxiation. CO is often referred to as the "silent" or "invisible" killer due to the fact that since it is colorless and odorless it often goes undetected, striking victims caught off guard or in their sleep.

## SOURCES OF CARBON MONOXIDE IN A HOME



## Symptoms of CO Poisoning:

Symptom severity varies depending on the level of carbon monoxide and duration of exposure. Mild symptoms sometimes are mistaken for the flu. Mild symptoms can include; headache, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, shortness of breath, confusion, and blurred vision. High level exposure symptoms can include; mental confusion, vomiting, loss of muscular coordination, loss of consciousness and even death. In some cases such as sleeping or being under the influence you may not experience symptoms, this can be life threatening. If you think you or someone in your house are experiencing any of the symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning, go outside and get fresh air immediately.

## Prevention Tips:

- Install a CO monitor on each level of your home, and any garage spaces you have, and change the batteries every six months.
- Have your heating system, water heater and any other gas, oil, or coal burning appliances serviced by a qualified technician every year.
- Keep vents and flues free of debris, as this may cause a buildup or blockage.
- Inspect homes after heavy snowfall and make sure snow is removed from around exhaust stacks, vents and fresh-air intakes.
- Never leave a vehicle running in an enclosed or partially enclosed space, such as a garage.
- Do not use a generator, charcoal grill, camp stove, or other gasoline- or charcoal-burning device inside your home, basement, or garage.
- Generators should be located at least 20 feet from an occupied structure.
- If your CO monitor alarms DO NOT ignore it. If it alarms continuously, evacuate the area and call 911 or your local gas company. If you suspect CO poisoning or have any symptoms, call 911 immediately.
- Do not reenter the premises until emergency responders have given you permission to do so

# Networking Event on 3/3



Please join the ASSP Granite State Chapter on March 3rd, at 4PM. Location is TBD. The event will be held after the Keene State Job Fair.

Our Fall Scholarship winners, Melissa Field and Hailey Haddock, will receive their prizes at the event.

For more information, keep an eye on our social media for more details and updates. Social media accounts are listed on page 2!

## Job Openings Near You!

- EHS Manager @ Watts Water in Franklin
- Regional Safety Manager @ Barry-Wehmiller in Concord
- EHS Coordinator @ Michels Corporation in Pembroke
- Sr. H&S Specialist @ Farmer's Business Network in Manchester
- Area EHS Manager @ Walmart in Raymond
- EHS Intern @ Hologic in Londonderry
- H&S Manager @ Nobis Group in Concord
- EHS Coordinator @ Alene Candles in Milford
- Safety Manager @ Venture Solar in Manchester
- Safety Specialist @ Sargent Corporation in Fremont
- Safety Manager @ NE Mechanical Overlay in Pittsfield
- Sr. H&S Specialist @ CDM Smith in Manchester

# Permit to Work

Author: Michelle Wiltshire - ASSP Granite State Secretary

Permit to work is a tool that aims to ensure that proper planning and consideration is given to the risks of a particular job. The permit is a written document which authorizes certain people, or contractors, to carry out a specific work, at a certain time and place, and which sets out the main precautions needed to complete the job safely.

## An Example of Why a PtW Process is Needed:

The Occidental Petroleum's Piper Alpha platform was operating as a oil platform but, in 1976, it added gas production. The platform used 2 condensate pumps (A and B). On the morning of 7/6/88, pump A was taken out of service for maintenance. Part of this maintenance involved removing a safety valve and temporarily sealing it with a disc cover.

The work could not be completed by the end of the shift that day, so the disc cover remained hand-tightened only. The on-duty engineer completed a Permit to Work form and indicated Pump A was not to be turned on under any circumstances. Before he left, he merely left the PtW in the control center but did not inform anyone about the condition of Pump A.

Later in the day, Pump B started to accumulate methane clathrate (a flammable ice) and became blocked and stopped. It could not be restarted. The entire power supply of the offshore construction work depended on this pump, so the manager had only a few minutes to bring the pump back online. The permit for the overhaul was found, but not the other permit stating that the pump must not be started under any circumstances due to the missing safety valve. As a result, Pump A was turned on.

Gas flowed into the pump and, because of the missing safety valve, produced an overpressure which the loosely fitted metal disc could not withstand. As a result, a series of explosions occurred.

## When PtW Could be Required:

- When work involves or is completed by a contractor
- Two or more work permits (i.e. LOTO, Hot Work or Confined Space) are required for the work
- The Senior Operations Manager determines that work will have a significant impact on Plant Operations. This may also be determined by the Regional Manager or Site Manager
- PtW can be required for work not meeting the above conditions at the Manager's discretion and the application should be initiated at least 2 days before the execution of the work



## Example of Required information on the Form:

- Section 1: Request- Includes proposed work, hazards and safety measures. This section can be completed by anyone knowledgeable in the scope of work (PtW applicant).
- Section 2: Verification & Approval- Addresses any impact to plant operations. Once complete, the Senior Operations Personnel must approve the request and sign.
- Section 3: Work Execution- This section should be completed as the work begins and should include Permit Numbers and additional measures to mitigate risk. This is signed by both the Manager/Supervisor and the person responsible for work (this may be the contractor).
- Section 4: Work Completion and Review- After the work has been completed both the person responsible for work and the supervisor/manager (or designee) must sign the form to confirm work completion. Additionally, the supervisor/manager (or designee) must sign again to acknowledge the work is completed, the further safety measures were removed, the workers sent away, and the installation is available for normal operations. Could also include notes that may be helpful for planning similar work in the future.

# Looking to Join ASSP ?

# E-Board Contact Information

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### **Region 8 Vice President**

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## Training Opportunities:

### **Offered by ASSP**

[Click Here for Courses from ASSP](#)



### **Offered OSHA Training Center**

[Click Here for Courses from OSHA](#)

