

## **TEMPLATE FOR INJURY INCIDENT**

### **BURNS FOR LIQUID ASPHALT**

On January 4, 2005 an employee was assisting in a liquid AC delivery at an asphalt plant. The standard procedure included the plant employee assisting the driver of the liquid AC tanker to offload AC into a plant storage tank. This included removing the flex hose from the truck and connecting both ends with the quick disconnect. Once secured, the truck driver would open the valve allowing liquid AC to flow into the storage tank. They would reverse this procedure when complete.

The plant employee had 6 years with the company and considered this activity a “favor” for the truck driver. The injured employee had received extensive safety training but nothing specific to this task. This task has been conducted many times. During the task the plant employee determined that the filling operation had concluded and disconnected the quick connect from the storage tank. There was still a small amount of liquid AC flowing from flex hose and the liquid spilled onto the employees’ forearms, chest, and legs resulting in first and second degree burns. The employee is currently undergoing medical treatment for the injuries. He is currently off work and his return is unknown.

**Contributory factors:** (1) This was not the responsibility of the plant employee and was not a duty he was trained for and (2) the truck driver had not closed the valve sufficiently due to a defective valve caused by build up of material.

**Corrective action:** (1) Plant employee has been instructed not to assist in liquid AC loading/unloading exposing himself to unnecessary harm, (2) the asphalt plant has made it a policy that anyone performing this task will wear splash protection in the form of gloves and apron, and (3) the liquid AC supplier has inspected and repaired valves and understand their it is their employees responsibility to make these connections and disconnections as this is their specialty.