

THE CONNECTION

DECEMBER 2001



*Happy
Holidays*

*To You
And
Your Family*

LP GAS SALAMANDER HEATERS

LP gas salamander heaters can be very useful for providing temporary heating on job sites, particularly when the size and location of the site makes other heaters impractical. They are ideal for heating because the salamander is equipped with adjustable valves and regulators making it easier to control the heat source and quantity of gases.

While these heaters can be very helpful to us for heating the work area, it is important that common sense precautions be taken to prevent fires or injuries that could result if they are improperly used.

Most LP gas salamander accidents that occur are fires, usually caused when the units are placed too close to combustible materials (paper, wood, plastics, etc.) or near flammable solvents or paints. Burns are the frequent source of injury, and they often occur when salamanders are placed in the middle of walkways or too close to work areas.

As with any fuel/air heater, there is always a potential for oxygen deficiency and carbon monoxide poisoning in highly confined areas that do not have adequate cross ventilation.

Some good helpful tips for salamanders and other portable heaters are:

Always maintain a minimum distance of at least 3 feet from any combustible materials and observe an overhead clearance of at least 6 feet to prevent fires.

Tarpaulins, canvas, and plastic coverings have been the major source in many fires started with salamanders, so keep these combustibles at least 10- feet away from any open flame heater.

Always be alert for hot surfaces on and around the heater. Don't touch metal parts that could become heated. Even though they don't look hot, they can cause serious burns.

Salamanders are designed to be used in a horizontal position. Don't attempt to use them

in other positions unless permitted by the manufacture's instructions.

Always follow the instructions when lighting the heater or shutting it down.

After lighting the salamander, check to be sure that it is functioning properly. If properly, shut it off and tell your supervisor.

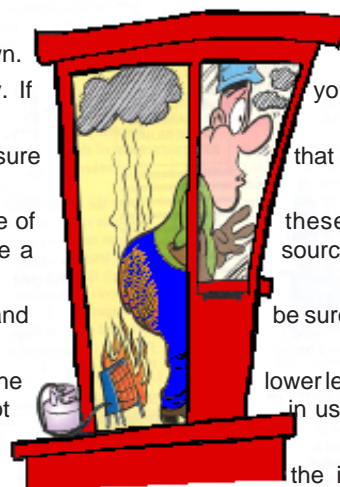
It's a good idea to periodically check a salamander after it is lighted just to be sure. A quick inspection takes very little time and you may prevent an accident.

Be very careful when you place a salamander in a confined space. Some of quickly and generate carbon monoxide vapors. There should always be a heaters are used.

When fueling or changing LP tanks follow the manufacturer's instructions and It's a good idea to check for leaks in fuel lines, hoses or connections.

Remember that LP gas is heavier than air. Leaks in cylinders tend to seek the to other areas easily. Be sure that leaks are reported. LP gas cylinders not and secured outside, away from the building.

These safety tips are common sense, and are worth considering in view of occurred with these heaters. Good thoughtful action when using salamanders will give us warmth. Careless or thoughtless use can turn them into deadly tools.



Don't attempt shortcuts. you feel that it's not working

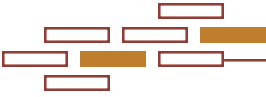
that it continues to burn properly.

these heaters use up oxygen source of fresh air when fuel-air

be sure the unit is cool to the touch.

lower level of a room and could move in use should be properly stored

the injuries and fires that have



COMBATING THE COLD

Do not dress for just the comfortable environments of your home, office or heated car when you're going outside in the winter. Wear, carry or have in your car adequate clothing, "Just in case..."

Select loosely fitting, dry and clean clothing with snug, but not constricting, cuffs and sleeves. If there is a wind, a top layer of tightly woven, snug fitting, windproof clothing will help keep you warm.

Do not allow your self to become distracted by the intensity of outdoor activities so that you end up overheated and clothing is wet with sweat. Adjust or remove clothing as soon as you start being active to keep yourself at no more than just a comfort level. Gradually replace clothing to remain comfortable as you rest afterward.

This is the purpose for wearing several layers of clothing, rather than just one heavy garment.

Do not ignore any sign or symptom of developing hypothermia or cold injury in yourself or others. Immediate corrective actions are often enough to interrupt the cooling process and rewarm tissue.

Do not delay responding to any indication of body cooling, loss of sensation or feeling of being chilled. Quick and appropriate actions are important.



EMERGENCY MEASURES FOR COLD EXPOSURE

If fingers or hands become either painfully cold, or have lost sensation, bring them inside your clothing against bare, warm skin. If toes and feet become numb or cold, get to a shelter, loosen or remove boots and socks and allow full rewarming, drying and recovery before re-entering the cold.

If you suspect there is frostbite of toes or feet, **DO NOT** massage or walk on them. If it's the fingers and hands, **DO NOT** rub or use them. Keep cold damaged extremities immobile, protect them with warm, dry clothing and seek medical help immediately. **DO NOT** attempt self-treatment.

Cold-exposed people who are sleepy, lethargic, slow to respond or who begin behaving strangely may be hypothermic. Profoundly hypothermic people will appear to be dead, even to experienced medical and paramedical professionals. **DO NOT** attempt to treat them yourself. Take no chances, demand emergency medical help.

CHRISTMAS TREES

Use caution if you purchase a live tree. Dried-out trees are fire hazards. Check for freshness by shaking the tree a few times. If only a few needles fall off, the tree is fresh.

If the tree is too heavy to tap, try bending a branch near the base of the tree and checking for loose needles.

Check for sap at the base of the tree. If it's sticky it's probably fresh.

Bend the needles between your fingers. If they don't break they are fresh.

Keep the tree outside and cover the trunk with snow or put it in water until you are ready to decorate it.

Once inside, cut a small one-to-two inch diagonal slice off the bottom of the trunk. Keep the stand full of water.

Choose a safe location - clear of heating ducts, open flames, fireplaces, doors, or other moving hazards. Never put it in a traffic area.

Set the tree up in a stable tree stand that has wide-spread legs or a broad, flat base.

After the holidays take the tree down as soon as possible.

Dispose of the tree by recycling or discarding by state or local regulations. Never burn the tree.

If you use an artificial tree, clean it before use and storage. Dust increases flammability. Wash the tree or wipe it down with a cleaner. Wrap it in plastic before storage.

