



Incident Tracking

OSHA Incident Profile

Incident Title:	Employee Is Injured When Helium Tank Explodes
Incident (Accident) ID:	201167582
Report Date:	11/10/2005
Report ID (OSHA):	950641
Incident Description:	<p>At approximately 4:25 p.m. on November 10, 2005, Employee #1 was filling a tank of helium at a party store. The tank was 19 inches high and 8 inches in diameter, was constructed of aluminum, and was manufactured by Kiddee. It had a CGA 580 fitting designed for helium. As he filled the tank, he heard a hissing sound so he stopped the filling process. Thinking that it was a faulty rupture disc, he removed the original disc, which was rated for 3500 psi, and replaced it with another disc rated at 3775 psi. He then used a wrench to tighten the transfill hose to the valve. When he began fill the tank again, it exploded. He was struck by a piece of the tank approximately 10 inches long by 8 inches wide by 4 inches thick and suffered a compound fracture of his femur. He was hospitalized with his injury.</p>
Inspection Number:	126062520
Establishment Name:	SIMS WELDING
(State-Zip):	CA 90232
Fatalities:	0
Injuries:	1
Keywords (OSHA):	HIGH PRESSURE, TANK, COMPRESSED GAS, EXPLOSION, STRUCK BY, CYLINDER, LEG

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Incident Tracking

OSHA Incident Profile

Incident Title:	Employee Is Killed When Struck by Flying Object		
Incident (Accident) ID:	201391117		
Report Date:	11/02/2005		
Report ID (OSHA):	552652		
Incident Description:	Employee #1 was operating a bladder-type forming machine. As air was directed from the regulator through an air hose attached to the dome of the lid, the pressure inside the lid increased. The lid blew off and a piece of the lid struck the employee in the neck, killing him.		
Inspection Number:	308852565		
Establishment Name:	LEON PLASTICS INC		
(State-Zip):	MI 49548		
Fatalities:	1	Injuries:	0
Keywords (OSHA):	FORMING MACHINE, HIGH PRESSURE, BLADDER, STRUCK BY, FLYING OBJECT, MACHINE OPERATOR, AIR PRESSURE, NECK		



Incident Tracking

OSHA Incident Profile

Incident Title:	Four employees burned while servicing steam unit
Incident (Accident) ID:	201858180
Report Date:	10/18/2005
Report ID (OSHA):	452110
Incident Description:	On October 18, 2005, Employees #1 through #4, of Hussung Mechanical Contractors, Inc., and two coworkers were trying to bring a steam unit online. A joint blew out and all six workers sustained burns from the steam. Employees #1 through #4 were hospitalized.
Inspection Number:	309116986
Establishment Name:	HUSSUNG MECHANICAL CONTRACTORS
(State-Zip):	KY 40202
Fatalities:	0
Injuries:	4
Keywords (OSHA):	CONSTRUCTION, BURN, STEAM, HIGH TEMPERATURE, HOT WATER, UNSECURED, HIGH PRESSURE, PRESSURE RELEASE, ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE



Incident Tracking

OSHA Incident Profile

Incident Title:	Two Employees Are Burned by Steam		
Incident (Accident) ID:	201858719		
Report Date:	10/18/2005		
Report ID (OSHA):	452110		
Incident Description:	On October 18, 2005, six employees were working to bring a steam unit online. When an expansion joint failed, steam blew out onto the employees. Employees #1 and #2 were hospitalized with burns.		
Inspection Number:	309117026		
Establishment Name:	ARROW ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS		
(State-Zip):	KY 40202		
Fatalities:	0	Injuries:	2
Keywords (OSHA):	HEAT, STEAM, STEAM LINE, EQUIPMENT FAILURE, BURN		

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Incident Tracking

OSHA Incident Profile

Incident Title:	Employee's Hand Is Burned When Ammonia Escapes		
Incident (Accident) ID:	200801447		
Report Date:	10/03/2005		
Report ID (OSHA):	523300		
Incident Description:	On October 4, 2005, Employee #1 was working as a refrigeration mechanic. An ammonia system valve in freezer Number 7 was being turned, when the bonnet came loose with the wheel, releasing approximately 100 to 200 lbs of ammonia. Employee #1 was 35 feet up without fall protection, and he had to slide down racking to escape. He gave notification to shut the system down and summoned the city's hazard materials team. The plant and the surrounding businesses were evacuated without incident. Employee #1 sustained first and second degree chemical burns on his left hand. He was not hospitalized. This was not the first time that the bonnet of that Hansen 1.25 in. shut off valve had come off when the valve was turned. This type of valve is now made with a bolt to prevent the bonnet from turning.		
Inspection Number:	308382324		
Establishment Name:	CENTRAL STORAGE & WAREHOUSE COMPANY		
(State-Zip):	WI 53716		
Fatalities:	0	Injuries:	1
Keywords (OSHA):	VENTING, AMMONIA, REFRIGERANT, VALVE, REFRIGERATOR, FALL PROTECTION, STORAGE RACK, CHEMICAL BURN, HAND		

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Incident Tracking

OSHA Incident Profile

Incident Title:	Employee Is Burnt From Pressurized Hot Water Line		
Incident (Accident) ID:	201086998		
Report Date:	09/30/2005		
Report ID (OSHA):	0950625		
Incident Description:	At approximately 9:15 a.m. on September 30, 2005, Employee #1, of Ca Corrections, was replacing a check valve on a pressurized condensate line in the B complex area. He opened the condensate line and was sprayed with hot water. Employee #1 was transported to the hospital, and treated for second and third degree burns to his back and the side of his body.		
Inspection Number:	125755199		
Establishment Name:	CA Corrections		
(State-Zip):	CA 93204		
Fatalities:	0	Injuries:	1
Keywords (OSHA):	back, burn, water, valve		

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Incident Tracking

OSHA Incident Profile

Incident Title:	Employee Suffers Hand Fractures From Exploding Air Pressure		
Incident (Accident) ID:	201506060		
Report Date:	09/29/2005		
Report ID (OSHA):	0950614		
Incident Description:	On September 29, 2005, Employee # 1, of Big O Tires, tried to inflate a 16-in. tire mounted on the Corghi tire-mounting machine. Since the tire bead was not sitting on the rim, at 40 psi air pressure, Employee #1 bypassed the system and instead connected an independent air hose line direct from the compressor, with a working pressure of 160 psig. He held the airline chuck with both his hands. The uncontrolled released air pressure exploded and raised the tire to a height of 14 ft, which hit the roof and fell on Employee #1. He was taken to Kaiser Hospital in Oakland to treat fractures in both of his hands.		
Inspection Number:	307339895		
Establishment Name:	Big O Tires		
(State-Zip):	CA 94601		
Fatalities:	0	Injuries:	1
Keywords (OSHA):	fracture, hand, air pressure, hose, explosion		

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Incident Tracking

OSHA Incident Profile

Incident Title:	Employee Is Burned When Valve on Steam Piping Ruptures		
Incident (Accident) ID:	201037520		
Report Date:	08/03/2005		
Report ID (OSHA):	950635		
Incident Description:	<p>On August 3, 2005, an employee, who was a steam engineer, went near the sight glass to replace the seals near the two valves at the two ends of the sight glass in the boiler room. In the boiler room, there were three steam generators. The accident happened in Steam Generator Number 2. The exact location of the accident was in front of the 0.5-in. diameter, 2.5 ft long sight, glass which indicates the level of water and steam. The sight glass steam pressure and temperature were 60 psi and 350 degree F, respectively. In order to inspect the sight glass, one has to go up the ladder and stand on a platform at a height of about 6 ft from the ground level. The sight glass and some other valves of the system of Generator Number 2 could only be accessed while standing on the platform. While repairing the steam end of the valve, the employee was facing the sight glass. As the employee once turned back, his backside faced the sight glass and the valves on the platform. Suddenly, the sight glass steam end valve, on the steam piping, ruptured, resulting in hot steam jet from the spot of the pipe and valve leakage. The employee was standing at the moment, approximately 1 ft in front of the leaked valve, and there was not much free space in front of him, due to the existing layout. However, to avoid the jet of steam, the employee quickly bent down and then crawled out of hand railing in front of him in order to land on the ground level. The employee suffered second degree burns on his back. The employee was hospitalized and treated for burns.</p>		
Inspection Number:	125945626		
Establishment Name:	KAISER PERMANENTE		
(State-Zip):	CA 90706		
Fatalities:	0	Injuries:	1
Keywords (OSHA):	BURN, STEAM, VAPOR, BACK, GAS		



Incident Tracking

OSHA Incident Profile

Incident Title:	Three Employees Are Burned When Broiler Ruptures		
Incident (Accident) ID:	200758118		
Report Date:	07/26/2005		
Report ID (OSHA):	522500		
Incident Description:	At 9:34 a.m. on July 26, 2005, Employees #1, #2, and #3, of Warwood Armature Repair Company, were performing repair work on the motor of the 5 East induced fan at the First Energy Corp., R.E. Burger Plant. When a boiler tube in boiler Number 5, Unit Number 3 ruptured, it released a large quantity of steam and hot gas from the boiler interior, escaping out of openings into the boiler walls and roof. All three employees sustained steam burns. At the time of the rupture, the boiler was operating with two forced fans and one induced fan running. Employee #1 was hospitalized for six days. The other two employees were treated for steam burns and released.		
Inspection Number:	112531207		
Establishment Name:	WARWOOD ARMATURE REPAIR COMPANY		
(State-Zip):	OH 43947		
Fatalities:	0	Injuries:	3
Keywords (OSHA):	BURN, OVERHEATED, RUPTURE, STEAM, PRESSURE VESSEL, FAN		

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Incident Tracking

OSHA Incident Profile

Incident Title:	Employee Is Killed When Compressed Air Tank Explodes		
Incident (Accident) ID:	201146958		
Report Date:	07/23/2005		
Report ID (OSHA):	950631		
Incident Description:	<p>On July 23, 2005, Employee #1 was a full-time, permanent employee at an automated car wash. One day earlier, Employee #1 and three other people replaced the flow electronics, all the brushes, and the soap system for the car wash. Those three people were his employer, who was also Employee #1's immediate supervisor; a friend of the employer, who would be present at the accident; and a vendor, who would also be present at the accident. Two operating air compressor systems, along with several containers of soaps, the soap system, and the controls, were in the storage room at the car wash. There were two air tanks, at least one of which, an 80-gallon tank, was in the car wash's equipment room. Both air tanks had current Cal/OSHA permits. After the work had been performed, the air tanks were operated while tests were made to the soap system. The two assistants who would be present at the accident stated that they did not notice anything out of the ordinary. Rather, they heard the air cycle on and off throughout the day. The air compressor was set to cycle on at 110 psi and off at 150 psi. On the date of the accident, the two assistants to the project and Employee #1 had plans to finish up the work they had started the previous day. Employee #1 was in the storage room cleaning up. The two assistants were walking away from the building, when they heard a tremendous explosion. The vertical 80-gallon air tank in the equipment room had exploded, killing Employee #1. He died of exsanguination (blood loss) caused by the injuries to his abdomen and pelvic region. The tank that exploded was rated for 200 psi. It was manufactured by Roy E. Hanson Jr. in 1982. It had Serial Number 42453 and Cal/OSHA Number A009641-85. The system's second air tank was manufactured by Falcon. It was of similar size to the Hanson tank. The Falcon tank was 24 inches in diameter and 44 inches tall. The serial number for this air tank was not available. The pressure relief valve from the Falcon air tank and the pressure relief valve from the compressor that had been attached to the air tank that exploded were tested by the National Board Testing Laboratory and found to be functioning properly. The regulator, safety relief valve and head of the exploded tank were not found. No corrosion was seen during a visual inspection of the remains of the air tank that exploded. The motor oil and air filter on the compressor appeared to have been changed recently.</p>		
Inspection Number:	125951368		
Establishment Name:	ORANGE AUTO HANDWASH		
(State-Zip):	CA 92868		
Fatalities:	1	Injuries:	0
Keywords (OSHA):	EXPLOSION, COMPRESSED AIR, TANK, AIR PRESSURE, LOSS OF BLOOD, ABDOMEN, PELVIS		



Incident Tracking

OSHA Incident Profile

Incident Title:	Two Employees Are Burned When Clamps on Boiler Fail		
Incident (Accident) ID:	201106267		
Report Date:	05/10/2005		
Report ID (OSHA):	950624		
Incident Description:	Employee #1 and Employee #2 were trying to replace failed clamps on a low pressure boiler. The hose blew off the pipe, and both employees were burned by steam and boiling water. Both employees were hospitalized.		
Inspection Number:	300818572		
Establishment Name:	VALLEY GOLD LLC		
(State-Zip):	CA 95322		
Fatalities:	0	Injuries:	2
Keywords (OSHA):	BURN, EQUIPMENT FAILURE, HOSE, BOILER, HEAT, STEAM, HOT WATER		



Incident Tracking

OSHA Incident Profile

Incident Title:	Employee Is Killed When Tank Explodes		
Incident (Accident) ID:	200690717		
Report Date:	05/04/2005		
Report ID (OSHA):	112600		
Incident Description:	On May 4, 2005, Employee #1 was killed when a tank exploded.		
Inspection Number:	308348275		
Establishment Name:	"L.W. TANK REPAIR		
(State-Zip):	MA 01569		
Fatalities:	1	Injuries:	0
Keywords (OSHA):	TANK, EXPLOSION, REPAIR, WELDING, TORCH		



Incident Tracking

OSHA Incident Profile

Incident Title:	Employee Is Killed When Struck by Valve		
Incident (Accident) ID:	201862737		
Report Date:	04/28/2005		
Report ID (OSHA):	830100		
Incident Description:	On April 28, 2005, Employee #1 was with a crew performing hydrostatic testing of a run of pipe. The test required that the pipe be under a pressure of 1,850 psig for 4 hours. At approximately 3.5 hours into the test, the valve located between the tester header and the high pressure/low volume pump failed. Other crew members found Employee #1, indicating that he had been struck in the back and was in need of medical treatment. He was transported by private vehicle to a local hospital, and then transferred to a large Regional hospital. Employee #1 died of his injuries.		
Inspection Number:	308300623		
Establishment Name:	CENEX PIPELINE		
(State-Zip):	MT 59323		
Fatalities:	1	Injuries:	0
Keywords (OSHA):	STRUCK BY, VALVE, FLYING OBJECT, HIGH PRESSURE, HIGH PRESSURE PIPE, PRESSURE RELEASE, PUMP, BACK, CONTUSION, ABRASION		

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Incident Tracking

OSHA Incident Profile

Incident Title:	Employee Killed in Fire Box Explosion		
Incident (Accident) ID:	200373496		
Report Date:	03/30/2005		
Report ID (OSHA):	454510		
Incident Description:	Employee #1 was tending a coal-fired boiler that was used to generate steam for a solvent recovery process. When he opened the door to rake ash from fire box, the fire box exploded and killed him.		
Inspection Number:	308239136		
Establishment Name:	INTERTAPE POLYMER GROUP		
(State-Zip):	SC 29250		
Fatalities:	1	Injuries:	0
Keywords (OSHA):	EXPLOSION, BURN, FIRE, COAL, TORSO, BOILER, PRESSURE VESSEL		

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Incident Tracking

OSHA Incident Profile

Incident Title:	Employee Is Injured When Struck by Blanking Plate
Incident (Accident) ID:	200651024
Report Date:	03/04/2005
Report ID (OSHA):	521100
Incident Description:	<p>On March 4, 2005, Employee #1 (leadman) was performing a hydrostatic pressure test on a large stainless steel pressure vessel at a plant which manufactures pressure vessels. The tank was cylindrical, about 14 in. diameter and 24 in. long. The tank was pressurized to 150 number for the test. Upon successful completion of the test, he was draining the water from the tank. He soon discovered that the water would not drain very quickly, as the internal configuration of the tank was such that a vacuum was being created here were inadequate air openings to displace the draining water. After consultation with the plant supervisor and plant manager, it was decided that compressed air would be pumped into the tank to force the water out for a short time, then more openings would be exposed and the water could drain by itself. The 110 number air was pumped into the tank by Employee #1 and supervisor, and the water began draining. The supervisor turned the job back to Employee #1. Sometime later, the air hose was disconnected, and the compressed air was also allowed to bleed off. About an hour after the draining began, Employee #1 ordered another coworker to close the drain valve. Employee #1 then went to the area of the drain valve and is presumed to have begun to remove the quick-closure clamps used to seal a tank portal several inches higher than the drain. Normally, the water would be pumped from an opening near, but above the drain when the water levels had dropped to near the drain level. This employee apparently had seen air bubbling out in the drain line and assumed (correctly) that the water level had dropped to near the drain level. The air pressure, however, had not completely off, and when the clamp was loosened, it flew off at him accompanied by a massive air pressure release. Employee #1 received head and neck injuries when being struck by the blanking plate and when his head was snapped back from the release. Employee #1 was paralyzed in the hospital for several days before he died of respiratory and other complications. The employee and the supervisor were very experienced at hydrostatic pressure testing, but pneumatic pressure testing was extremely rare at the plant. They had never had to pump in air to drain a tank before. The company had procedures for both hydrostatic and pneumatic tests, and each employee was trained several years earlier on these procedures. Several days earlier, an attempt to fill the tank with water for the test was unsuccessful, as the same lack of tank openings near the top of the tank would not allow for this to be filled. An extra hole was drilled to allow for filling. Quick-closure clamps are very rarely used during these tests, but the type of clamp used for the test is dependent on the type of clamp that will be used once the tank is put into production. A witness said that the employee was hurried during the draining process. It was Friday, and the tank needed to be shipped on Monday, and there was more work to be done on the tank. He was also working on another tank nearby. The tank had two pressure gauges mounted at the high point of the tank, these both should have read water and air pressure as well. Both were working before and after the test. The gauges were on the same line as was used to force compressed air into the tank. To read these gauges, the worker would have to walk to the end of the tank away from the drain and climb up a shortstepladder. There was no procedure or training for doing the work in this particular manner. How long to pump in the air, what steps were needed to ensure that the pressure was dissipated, what measures were needed to avoid reintroduction of pressure or how safely release the pressure was not specified? The normal hydrostatic test calls for the employee to make sure that the pressure is at zero before opening the tank. In a normal hydrostatic test, the tank pressure would drop to zero very shortly after the tank draining began. Because air was used, tA1 200651024 0521100 20050304 0900 Employee Is Injured When Struck by</p>

Inspection Number:	306798869		
Establishment Name:	APACHE STAINLESS EQUIPMENT CORP		
(State-Zip):	WI 54467		
Fatalities:	0	Injuries:	1
Keywords (OSHA):	NECK, FALL, HAND, LEG, DRAIN PIPE, AIR PRESSURE, TANK, STRUCK BY, HEAD		
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