



Agenda

- Investigators' Report
- Expert Panel
- Public Comment



Investigators' Report

- The Incident
- Investigation Overview
- Incident Animation
- Major Findings
- Board Questions for Investigators

The Incident

- January 11, 2006
- Methanol Tank Explosion and Fire
- Two Workers Died
- One Worker Critically Injured



The Incident





- Began January 13, 2006
- Investigation Elements
 - photo documentation
 - interviews
 - physical evidence collection
 - documentation review
 - similar incident review
 - regulatory analysis

Investigation Overview

- Full Cooperation of City Departments
 - Fire
 - Police
 - Utilities
 - Support Services
- Assistance and Cooperation of State Fire Marshal's Office



Incident Animation





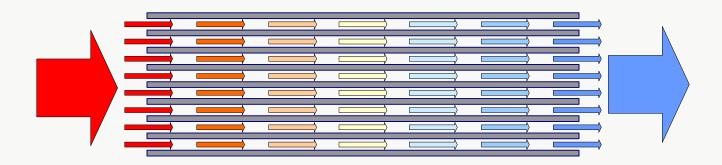
- Severely Corroded Flame Arrester
- Improper Use of Plastic Piping
- Ineffective Safety Programs
- Other Chemical Incidents In Florida
- Lack of Public Employee Safety Coverage



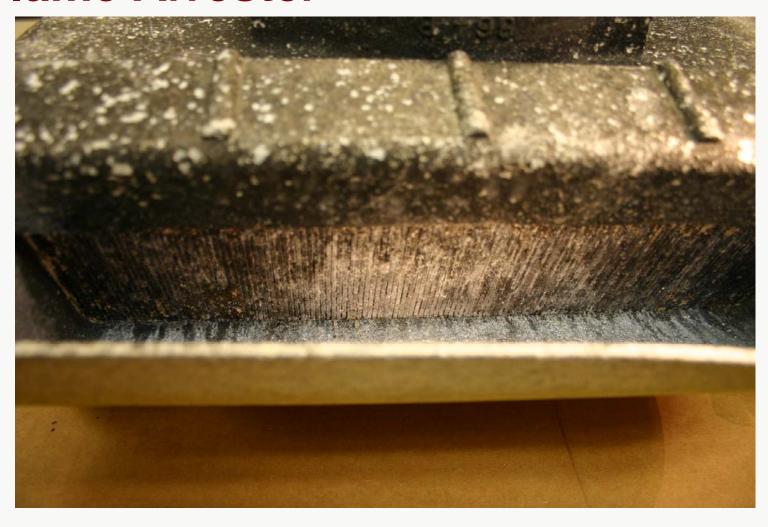




 A safety device that prevents ignition inside a tank from an external fire











- Flame arrester was made of aluminum
- Methanol is known to corrode aluminum
- City unaware of the need to clean & inspect
- Flame arrester was not cleaned or inspected since its installation in 1993





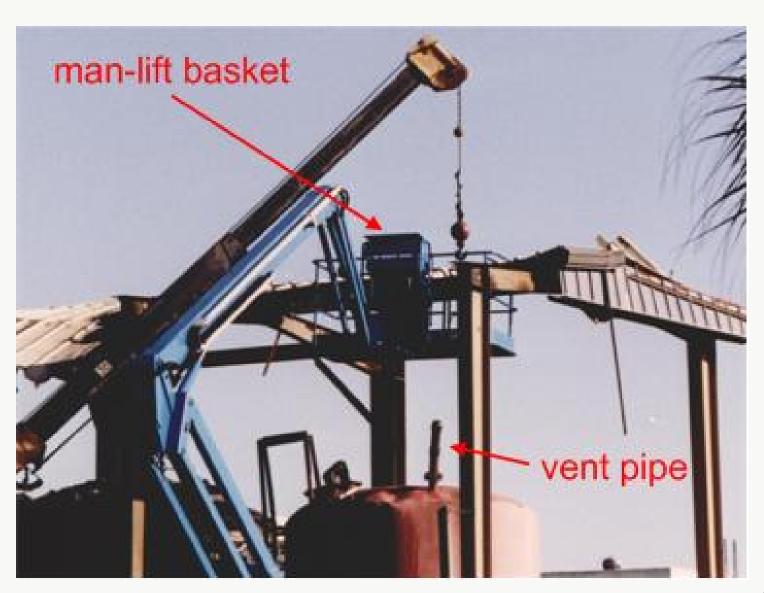




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Plastic Pipe

- Camp Dresser & McKee specified plastic pipe and valves for the Methanol System
- NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code" requires tank valves and their connections to storage tanks be steel

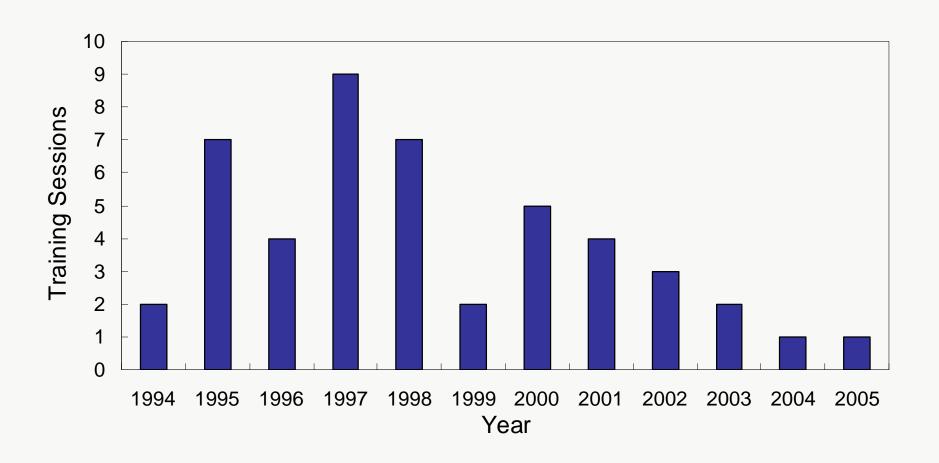


- OSHA Standard 1910.106 "Flammable and Combustible Liquids" allows plastic pipe only when "necessary"
- Since:
 - the tank was steel
 - steel pipe is commonly used for flammable liquids
 - methanol is compatible with steel
- Plastic pipe was not "necessary"

Bethune Point Safety Programs

- Right-to-Know or Hazard
 Communication training program
 - only 7 sessions in 12 years
 - not since 2002
 - no training on methanol hazards





Bethune Point Safety Programs

- Hot work (welding, torch cutting, grinding) is a recognized workplace hazard
- No city program written or otherwise existed to control hot work

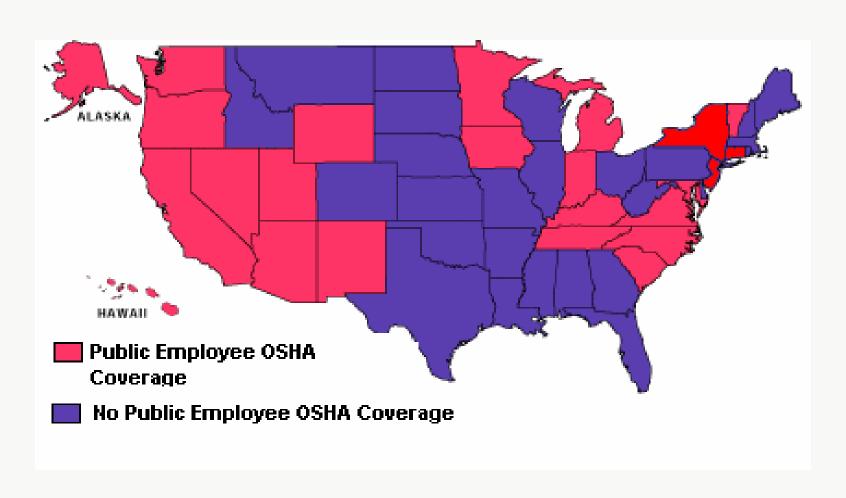
Florida Public Facility Incidents

- Public employees do many of same hazardous work as private sector
- 34 Chemical incidents at Florida public facilities in last 5 years resulting in:
 - 2 Fatalities
 - 10 Injuries
 - 23 Medical evaluations for exposure
 - 16 Community and/or facility evacuations

- Public employees are exempt from coverage under the OSH Act of 1970
- States have an option to provide coverage for public employees.



States With Federally Approved Public Employee OSHA Coverage



- Florida had a non-federally approved public employee program and Rightto-Know law
- The programs were eliminated in 2000

Executive Order (No. 2000-292 September 25, 2000)

- State Departments: "directed to voluntarily comply" with OSHA standards
- <u>Cities, Counties</u>: "*requested* to review existing policies, practices and procedures ...and implement any...made necessary by the repeal..."

Coverage	Federal OSHA	Florida Executive Order	
	State, Cities & Counties	State	Cities & Counties
Standards	✓	√	Optional
Inspections	✓	×	×
Enforcement	✓	×	*
Training	✓	√	Optional
Non-Retaliation	✓	×	*
Access to Records	✓	×	*

- Florida Consultation Program offers health and safety assistance to private small business owners
- The program is not allowed to offer any consultation to Florida's public employers

Board Questions

Questions for Investigators

Panel Discussion

- American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees
- American Industrial Hygiene Association
- American Society of Safety Engineers

Board Questions

Questions for Panel