

Safety FIRST !!!

Before permitting construction or operation of a business which creates the potential danger of a major fire, explosion, or hazardous materials spill, residents of Cambria and the surrounding area need to know that our safety needs and the safety needs of our school children will be met.

Emergency response plans must be available FIRST.

Emergency personnel must be trained FIRST.

Emergency equipment must be available FIRST.

LOCAL Hazardous Material response teams must be available FIRST.

If the proposed ethanol plant is built in this area, these chemicals will pose serious safety risks to the community (these will be transported through our area and stored in bulk at the plant):

- * Sulfuric acid
- * Caustic Soda solution (sodium hydroxide, lye)
- * Ammonia
- * Ethanol
- * Gasoline

In the case of an accidental explosion, fire, or spill: All of these substances require special equipment, special procedures, and specially-trained personnel to control the situation. We do not have the necessary equipment or trained personnel to deal with this sort of emergency. We would be required to wait for the arrival of Hazardous Materials crews to arrive from Portage and Madison. Estimates range from 45 minutes to three hours before the needed personnel and equipment would be on the scene.

Accidents Happen
Safety FIRST!!!

Information provided and paid for by the Cambrians for
Thoughtful Development, Referendum Committee, Sarah
Lloyd Treasurer

Safety FIRST!!!
Some Safety Facts:

People's Safety is the Highest Law
(Salus Populi Est Lex Suprema)

This is the motto of the U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard
Investigations Board (CSB). Nearly a third of the chemical
incidents investigated by them involved fatalities. Over
half of the accidents studied involved inadequate storage,
handling, or processing of chemicals. Over 90% of the
accidents could have been prevented.

Source: Improving Reactive Hazard Management, report
No. 2001-01-H of the U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard
Investigation Board (CSB), December 2002. Available
online at:

[http://www.chemsafety.gov/info/docs/2002/DS-
Reactives.pdf](http://www.chemsafety.gov/info/docs/2002/DS-
Reactives.pdf)

Recent chemical accidents in the U. S.

A simple internet search will provide overwhelming
evidence of the frequency of chemical accidents which

occur in the United States almost daily. For example, sulfuric acid spills from truck or train accidents have occurred in : Tamaroa, Illinois February 10, 2003; Gulfport, Mississippi November 9, 2002; Sioux Falls, South Dakota October 22, 2002; Knoxville, Tennessee September 16, 2002. A train derailment in Minot, North Dakota on January 18, 2002 resulting in a massive spill of anhydrous ammonia which also involved a fatality.

Management of a sulfuric acid spill

- A massive, growing bluish-white cloud (acid mist) will form.
- The cloud will move as fast as the wind is moving.
- Moisture in the atmosphere will "feed" the cloud.
- There must be adequate access routes to approach the cloud from upwind.
- Special hazardous materials clothing is required for the emergency personnel.
- Special nozzles are required to apply the special foam needed to blanket the cloud.
- A second special foam must be applied to neutralize the acid.
- Every two-person team involved in managing the spill must have a back-up team available to monitor the situation from safety and effect rescue if necessary.
- Personnel involved in managing an acid spill must have Hazardous Materials Technician certification. Source: Industrial Fire World magazine, July-August 1998

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