



Leading Through Innovation



# EHS Pledge

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We care for  
Mother **EARTH.**



**Environment**



**Health**



**HEALTH**  
means more  
than wealth  
to us.

We put **SAFETY**  
before all other  
considerations.



**Safety**

## The secret of change is to focus all of your energy, not on fighting the old, but on building the new

Premier business performance requires outstanding Safety, Health, Environment & Quality performance. This means the protection of the health and safety of our people and of those affected by our business, the protection of our physical assets and reputation and the protection of the environment. **EHS Pledge** aims at sharing the 'LESSONS LEARNED' on best practices at work with our employees and other stakeholders to maintain impeccable Safety Record and Statistics.

We believe in an Incident & Injury Free (IIF) principle and that all incidents & injuries are preventable. We provide healthy, safe and secure work environments.

We make a positive contribution to the protection of the environment and reduce to the minimum practicable any adverse effects of our operations on the environment.

We all at ACME recognize that EHS&Q is everyone's responsibility and that we each have a duty to intervene to prevent unsafe actions and to reinforce good behaviors.

### SAFETY IS A TEAM GAME

One important issue in maintaining a good Process Safety Culture in any organization is to remember the

past and learn the lessons from the previous incidents. We must always remember and respect the hazards associated with our business process.

#### What Can You Do?

- Be vigilant about the hazards of the materials and processes in your plant.
- Recognise "near miss" events to remind you of what could have gone wrong.
- Use incidents which occur in other places, such as the incidents reported in other plants, to remind you of the possibility of similar problems at your plant.
- Always operate within safe operating limits, and established operating procedures. When this isn't possible, notify your supervisor immediately.
- Use approved methods for authorizing changes to established procedures, including a thorough risk evaluation and approval by knowledgeable authorities. We will go beyond compliance with local regulation to meet or exceed internationally accepted good practice in health, safety and environmental management.

## WHEN THINGS HEAT UP

## ...CHILL OUT!

### Protecting Team Members from the Effects of Heat

- Wear lightweight cotton clothing
- Drink plenty of water

At times, employees may be required to work in hot environments for long periods. When the human body is unable to maintain a normal temperature, heat illnesses can occur and may result in serious consequences. The following are **Heat Illnesses** that may result from exposure to heat in the workplace.

**Heat Stroke** is the most serious heat-related health problem. It occurs when the body's temperature regulating system fails and body temperature rises to critical levels (greater than 104°F). This is a medical emergency that may result in death! The signs of heat stroke are confusion, loss of consciousness, and seizures. Employee experiencing heat stroke has a very high body temperature and may stop sweating. If he shows signs of possible heat stroke, get medical help immediately. Until medical help arrives, move him to a shady, cool area and remove as much clothing as possible. Wet him with cool water and circulate the air to speed cooling. Place cold wet cloth, wet towels or ice all over the body or soak the employee's clothing with cold water.

**Heat Exhaustion** is the next most serious heat-related health problem. The signs and symptoms of heat exhaustion are headache, nausea, dizziness, weakness, irritability, confusion,

thirst, heavy sweating and a body temperature greater than 100.4°F. Employee with heat exhaustion should be removed from the hot area and given liquids to drink. Cool him/her with cold compresses to the head, neck, and face or have him wash his/her head, face and neck with cold water. Encourage frequent sips of cool water. Employee with signs or symptoms of heat exhaustion should be taken to a clinic or emergency room for medical evaluation and treatment. Make sure that someone stays with him/her until help arrives. If symptoms worsen, call ambulance and get help immediately.

**Heat Cramps** are muscle pains usually caused by the loss of body salts and fluid during sweating. Employee with heat cramps should replace fluid loss by drinking water and/or carbohydrate-electrolyte replacement liquids (e.g., sports drinks) every 15 to 20 minutes.

**Heat Rash** is the most common problem in hot work environments. Heat rash is caused by sweating and looks like a red cluster of pimples or small blisters. Heat rash may appear on the neck, upper chest, groin, under the breasts and elbow creases. The best treatment for heat rash is to provide a cooler, less humid work environment. The rash area should be kept dry. Powder may be applied to increase comfort. Ointments and creams should not be used on a heat rash. Anything that makes the skin warm or moist may make the rash worse.

# Portable Ladder Safety

Falls from portable ladders (step, straight, combination and extension) are one of the leading causes of occupational fatalities and injuries.

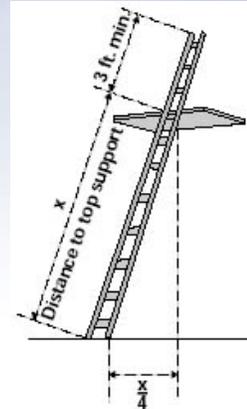
- Read and follow all labels/markings on the ladder.
- Avoid electrical hazards! - Look for overhead power lines before handling a ladder. Avoid using a metal ladder near power lines or exposed energized electrical equipment.
- Always inspect the ladder prior to using it. If the ladder is damaged, it must be removed from service and tagged until repaired or discarded.
- Always maintain a 3-point (two hands and a foot, or two feet and a hand) contact on the ladder when climbing. Keep your body near the middle of the step and always face the ladder while climbing (see diagram).
- Only use ladders and appropriate accessories (ladder levelers, jacks or hooks) for their designed purposes.
- Ladders must be free of any slippery material on the rungs, steps or feet.
- Do not use a self-supporting ladder (e.g., step ladder) as a single ladder or in a partially closed position.
- Do not use the top step/rung of a ladder as a step/rung unless it was designed for that purpose.



## SAFETY FIRST

## INSPECT LADDER BEFORE EACH USE

- Use a ladder only on a stable and level surface, unless it has been secured (top or bottom) to prevent displacement.
- Do not place a ladder on boxes, barrels or other unstable bases to obtain additional height.
- Do not move or shift a ladder while a person or equipment is on the ladder.
- An extension or straight ladder used to access an elevated surface must extend at least 3 feet above the point of support (see diagram). Do not stand on the three top rungs of a straight, single or extension ladder.
- The proper angle for setting up a ladder is to place its base a quarter of the working length of the ladder from the wall or other vertical surface (see diagram).
- A ladder placed in any location where it can be displaced by other work activities must be secured to prevent displacement or a barricade must be erected to keep traffic away from the ladder.
- Be sure that all locks on an extension ladder are properly engaged.
- Do not exceed the maximum load rating of a ladder. Be aware of the ladder's load rating and of the weight it is supporting, including the weight of any tools or equipment.



## Dust Control Measures

### Dust and Dust Diseases

Wherever it may be encountered, dust is nuisance. It reduce visibility' cause discomfort and often irritation and causes can large amount of machinery to damage or mechanical equipment. It can cause lungs diseases if inhaled in sufficient quantity over a large enough period.



### CAUSES

- Dust generated due to earthworks such as leveling, grading, and excavation works.
- Movement of vehicles across dirt/unpaved roads.

### #SafetyTip

*You are the most important factor in preventing accidents from happening! Make sure you understand all the potential safety hazards and the injuries that can result from accidents to ensure that you find ways to keep yourself and others healthy and alive.*

## EFFECTIVE MEASURES

### Water Sprinkling

By sprinkling water on the dust, the dust particles and water droplets collide and form agglomerates. Once these agglomerates too heavy to remain air-borne, they settle down from the sprinkling.

By sprinkling water before dust generation activities as keeping the material damp immobilizes the dust, the very little material becomes air-borne.

Sprinkling of water at the Sites should be carried out to suppress dust from being generated from construction, stock piles and transport movement and material transportation.

### Tarpaulin Cover

Construction material should be covered with the tarpaulin cover during the transportation and the storage of materials.

*Sprinkling water on the dust.*



*Goods covered with a Tarpaulin cover for safe transportation.*



# WORKING SMART

### Remain aware while at work.

Stay actively aware of your work surroundings. If you see unsafe conditions or people working in an unsafe manner; stop and correct the conditions before an accident happens.

### Know the safety policies and follow them with strict adherence.

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### Working in proximity to mobile equipment?

If there is mobile equipment on the jobsite, make sure you know where the equipment is and when it is being used. For example, if you are working on a ladder and there is a forklift operating nearby, make sure the forklift operator is aware of your ladder location.

## ACME

## QUALITY POLICY

Be a Quality and Reliable solar energy company by developing best in class systems, innovative technology and executing cost effective projects. We shall aim to do this through...

- The commitment and involvement of all the people in value chain to foster a Quality Culture.
- Meeting Technical requirements, Achieving Performance Parameters & completing projects in time.
- Imbibing and maintaining best Work methods & systems throughout the Project Cycle.
- Process Orientation, Continuous improvement, Development of People Knowledge & Skills.

## #SafetyTip

*Use the following process to minimize workplace hazards:*

1. Evaluate and identify hazards.
2. Eliminate or remove hazards.
3. Control hazards that cannot be eliminated.
4. Plan for your recovery from accidents.

# Glimpses of Activities related to Safety, Health and CSR conducted in March 2017



# THE **TEN** COMMANDMENTS OF **SAFETY**

1. You are responsible for your own safety and for the safety of others.
2. All incidents are preventable.
3. Do not take shortcuts. Always follow the rules.
4. If you are not trained, don't do it.
5. Use the right tools and equipment.
6. Assess the risks before you approach your work.
7. Report all hazards.
8. Do not indulge in horseplay while at work.
9. Keep your work area clean.
10. Wear the right personal protective equipment.



**We welcome your feedback.**

Tell us what you think about this Newsletter  
by writing your views & dropping at  
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