OKLAHOMA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Use of Cloth Face Coverings to Help Slow the Spread of COVID-19

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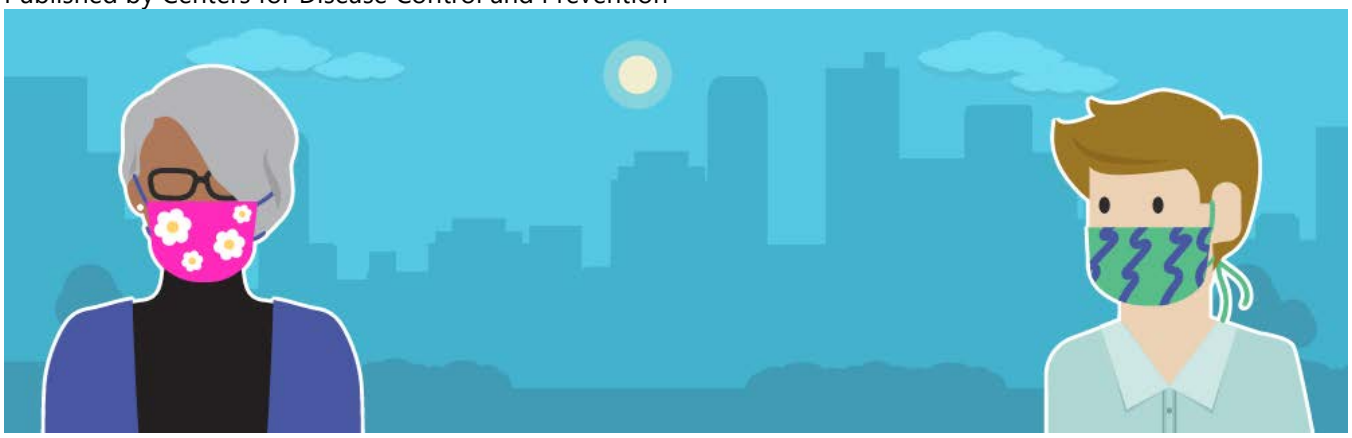

Cloth face coverings are recommended as a simple barrier to help prevent respiratory droplets from traveling into the air and onto other people when the person wearing the cloth face covering coughs, sneezes, talks, or raises their voice. This is called source control. This recommendation is based on what we know about the role respiratory droplets play in the spread of the virus that causes COVID-19, paired with emerging evidence from clinical and laboratory studies that shows cloth face coverings reduce the spray of droplets when worn over the nose and mouth. COVID-19 spreads mainly among people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet), so the use of cloth face coverings is particularly important in settings where people are close to each other or where social distancing is difficult to maintain.

How to wear and care for cloth face coverings:

- Cover the nose and below the chin.
- Include multiple layers of fabric.
- Fit snugly but comfortably against the side of the face.
- Allow for breathing without restriction.
- Be secured with ties or ear loops.
- Be able to be laundered and machine dried without damage or change to shape.

FDA Expands Recall List for Toxic Hand Sanitizers

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has expanded its list of recalled hand sanitizers to at least 75, saying toxic levels of wood alcohol in those products can cause injury or even death. Some were sold at national chains, such as Walmart and Costco.

Employees Monitoring Convenience Store Fuel Deliveries

Recommended Procedures During Fuel Delivery

Each fuel drop needs to be supervised by a trained employee.
Fill points are to be unlocked and locked by this employee.
Keys should always be in the possession of site personnel.

There are locks on the fill pipes for several reasons:
1. To prevent theft from the fuel tanks, although the locks may not stop a determined thief but might deter others.
2. The Employee must go to the fill pipe before and after delivery to unlock and lock the fill point.

a. Before
   i. An employee confirms the spill bucket is clean.
   ii. An employee verifies the driver is dropping the proper product in the correct tank.
   iii. Measure for water in the tank before the delivery begins, verify fuel level.

b. After
   i. Verify the delivery driver left a clean spill bucket.
   ii. Verify the spill bucket is in good condition.
   iii. Make sure the fill pipe and vent pipe are clear of obstructions.
   iv. Measure for water in the tank after delivery, verify fuel level.

The orange caps are not fill points. These are the vapor recovery ports where a vapor recovery hose is attached, to return vapors from the tank to the fuel delivery truck. There is no reason to lock them. If you take the orange cap off the vapor pipe you should see a silver metal disk in the middle of the pipe. Do not push down on the silver disk in the middle of the vapor point. If you did, it would release vapors that are under pressure and you could get a face full of gas fumes. Not pleasant!

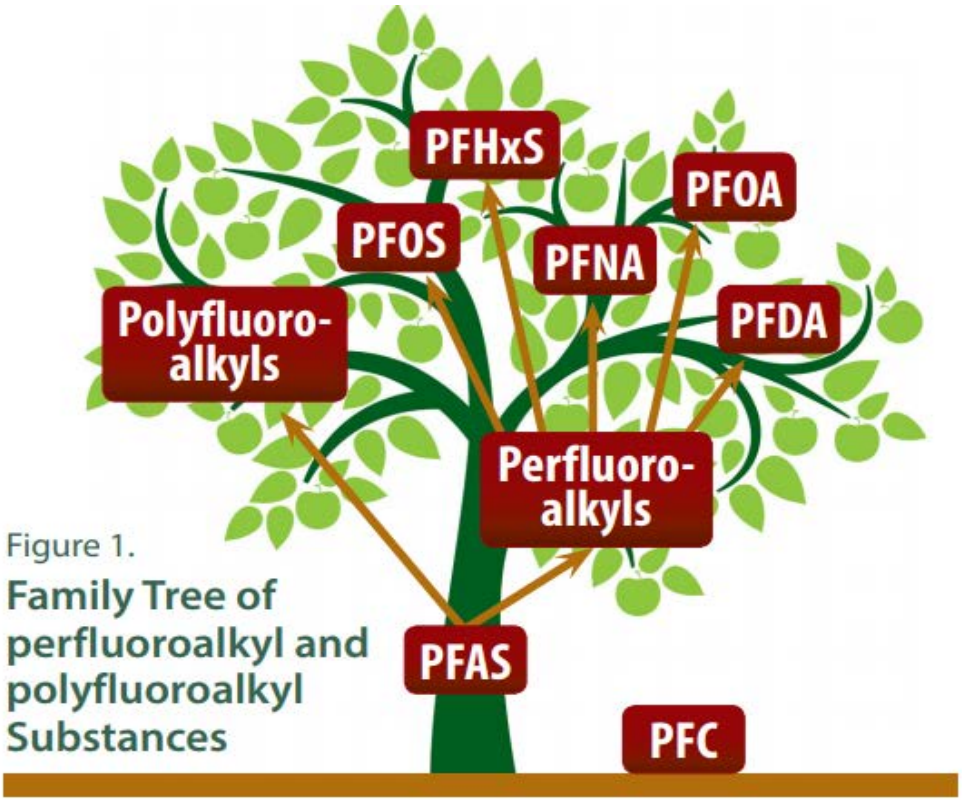

Figure 1.
Family Tree of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl Substances

If you watched the Netflix documentary, ***The Devil We Know***, then you have heard about PFAS. PFAS chemicals, scientifically known as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, are man-made chemicals commonly found in every American household, products as diverse as non-stick cookware, stain resistant furniture, wrinkle free and water repellant clothing, cosmetics, lubricants, paint, pizza boxes, popcorn bags, and many other everyday products like polishes, waxes, cleaning products, and fire-fighting foams (a major source of groundwater contamination at airports and military bases where firefighting training occurs). PFAS have been manufactured and used in a variety of industries around the globe, including in the United States since the 1940s. They are still produced internationally and can be imported into the United States in consumer goods such as carpet, leather and apparel, textiles, paper and packaging, coatings, rubber, and plastics. These chemicals take years to degrade, and bioaccumulate in people and animals. Most Americans now have these chemicals in their bloodstream, from food stored or cooked in food packaging that makes food grease and stain resistant, or even in drinking water. There is evidence that exposure to PFAS can lead to adverse health outcomes in humans. The most-studied PFAS chemicals are PFOA and PFOS. Studies indicate they can cause reproductive and developmental, liver and kidney, and immunological adverse effects in laboratory animals. Both chemicals have caused tumors in animals. The most consistent findings are increased cholesterol levels among exposed populations, with more limited findings related to: low infant birth weights, liver and kidney disease, effects on the immune system, cancer (for PFOA), and thyroid hormone disruption (for PFOS).

The EPA has developed the **PFAS Action Plan**, currently studying the health effects, exposure routes, and best laboratory methods for testing of these chemicals. ***OKLAHOMA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES is closely monitoring this newly emerging contaminant for all our industry customers and partners.***

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