

Health & Safety



FIRE PREVENTION WEEK™ | October 5–11, 2025

CHARGE
into Fire Safety™

Lithium-Ion Batteries
in Your Home



Learn more
at fpw.org

©2025 NFPA | Sparky® is a trademark of NFPA

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) – the official sponsor of Fire Prevention Week for more than 100 years – has announced “Charge into Fire Safety™: Lithium-Ion Batteries in Your Home” as the theme for Fire Prevention Week™, October 5-11, 2025. This year’s focus on lithium-ion batteries works to better educate the public about how to buy, charge, and dispose of them safely.

Most of the electronics in our homes — smartphones, tablets, power and lawn tools, laptops, e-cigarettes, headphones, and toys, to name just a few — are powered by lithium-ion batteries. If not used correctly or damaged, they can overheat and start a fire or explode. “Charge into Fire Safety™: Lithium-Ion Batteries in Your Home” provides the information, guidance, and resources needed to use lithium-ion batteries with caution and care.

“Lithium-ion batteries are powerful, convenient, and they’re just about everywhere,” said Lorraine Carli, vice president of Outreach and Advocacy at NFPA. “Making sure the public knows how to handle them safely is critical to minimizing the potential risks they present.”

The three key messages that support “Charge into Fire Safety: Lithium-Ion Batteries in Your Home” include:

BUY only listed products:

- When buying a product that uses a lithium-ion battery, take time to research it. Look for a stamp from a nationally recognized testing lab on the packaging and product, which means that it meets established safety standards.
- Many products sold online and in stores may not meet safety standards and could increase the risk of fire.

CHARGE devices safely

- Always use the cables that come with the product to charge it. Also, charge the device in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.
- If you need a new charger, buy one from the manufacturer or one that the manufacturer has approved.
- Charge your device on a hard surface. Don’t charge it under a pillow, on a bed, or on a couch. This could cause a fire.
- Don’t overcharge your device. Unplug it or remove the battery when it’s fully charged.

DISPOSE OF/RECYCLE batteries responsibly

- Don’t throw lithium-ion batteries in the trash or regular recycling bins because they could catch fire.
- Recycling your device or battery at a safe battery recycling location is the best way to dispose of them. Visit www.call2recycle.org to find a recycling spot near you.



October 6, 2025
Ardaman & Associates, Inc.
A Tetra Tech Company

Ardaman
& Associates, Inc.



Inside this issue

What is Fire	2
Basic Fire Prevention Steps.....	2
Before fighting a fire.....	2
Purpose of fire extinguisher	3
Inspecting a fire extinguisher.....	3
How to evacuate facility	3
Hot Work & Fire Watch	4
Gasoline, what to know	4
Ardaman Update	5
Quiz	6

Safety Contact Information

Brett Buxbaum H&S Director

Thais Morales H&S Officer

Brett Cell: (407) 509-3085

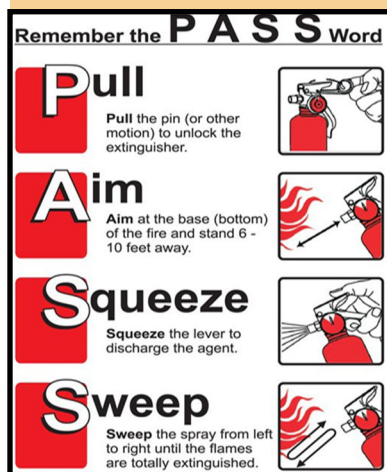
Thais Cell: (407) 757-6640

BBuxbaum@ardaman.com

TMorales@ardaman.com

Before deciding to fight a fire.....

- Make certain that the fire is small and not spreading. A fire can double in size within two or three minutes. Use fire extinguishers only on small, contained fires:
- If in doubt, sound alarm, evacuate area, and let trained firefighters handle it.
- You have the proper fire extinguisher for what is burning.
- The fire won't block your exit if you can't control it. A good way to ensure this is to keep the exit at your back.
- You know how your fire extinguisher works. Inspect extinguishers once a month for dents, leaks or other signs of damage. Assure the pressure is at the recommended level. On extinguishers equipped with a gauge, the needle should be in the green zone - not too high and not too low. All 5lb and larger fire extinguishers must be inspected by a licensed fire inspector annually.
- After a fire has been extinguished, do not immediately leave the scene. Instead, monitor the area for a few minutes to ensure that the fire does not re-ignite. When conducting hot work (spark or flame produced) a fire watch must be present and remain on site at least 60 minutes after all work has finished. The fire watch must have a proper fire extinguisher present and have been trained on how to operate it.



What is Fire?

The ancient Greeks believed that fire was one of the four basic elements that composed all things in the universe. In the mythology of virtually every culture, fire is a sacred substance that gives life or power. Fire is not, in fact, a substance. When you gaze at the leaping flames of a campfire, you're observing not an object, but a process – a chemical reaction. It's the same chemical reaction that occurs when a cut apple left on the counter turns brown, when silver tarnishes or when an iron nail rusts.

That process is oxidation: combining oxygen with other substances. The defining difference between a fire and your half-eaten apple is speed: fire is an oxidation process that happens very fast, so that light, heat and sound are released – often with enough force and majesty to justify the ancients' reverence. The sudden release of energy causes temperatures to rise, sometimes by thousands of degrees. And it also results in smoke, the toxic waste of fire's leftovers.

The fire triangle and the fire tetrahedron

The fire triangle identifies the three needed components of fire:

- fuel (something that will burn)
- heat (enough to make the fuel burn)
- and air (oxygen)

All three components must be present to have a fire. Fire will burn until one or more of the components are removed. Traditional fire extinguishing methods involve removing either the fuel, heat, or oxygen.

In more recent years, a fourth component – the uninhibited chain reaction – has been added to explain fire. This chain reaction is the feedback of heat to the fuel to produce the gaseous fuel used in the flame. In other words, the chain reaction provides the heat necessary to maintain the fire. The addition of this fourth component (which forms what is called the "fire tetrahedron") more

accurately describes the mechanism for fire suppression by clean agent halon replacements which break up the uninhibited chain reaction of combustion.

Stages of fire

Ignition: Fuel, oxygen and heat join together in a sustained chemical reaction. At this stage, a fire extinguisher can control the fire.

Growth: With the initial flame as a heat source, additional fuel ignites. Convection and radiation ignite more surfaces. The size of the fire increases and the plume reaches the ceiling. Hot gases collecting at the ceiling transfer heat, allowing all fuels in a room to come closer to their ignition temperature at the same time.

Fully developed: Fire has spread over much if not all the available fuel; temperatures reach their peak, resulting in heat damage. Oxygen is consumed rapidly.

Decay (Burnout): The fire consumes available fuel, temperatures decrease, and the fire gets less intense.

How fire spreads

Fire spreads by transferring the heat energy from the flames in three different ways.

Radiant Heat takes the form of light and heats objects that its rays land on. Both the sun and a light bulb give off radiant heat.

Convection Heat is transferred through the air. For example, if a fire in one room of a building is hot enough, it may make the next room burst into flames even if the fire hasn't physically spread to the second room.

Conduction Heat spreads through matter rather than through the air. A hot muffler on a vehicle parked in dry grass conducts its heat to the grass, which may catch on fire.

Basic Fire Prevention Steps

Step 1. Get Organized– Practice good workplace housekeeping. Clutter contributes to fires by providing fuel and by preventing access to exits and emergency equipment.

Step 2. Designated Smoking Areas – Smoke only in designated areas, and extinguish smoking materials safely. Never smoke in storerooms or chemical storage areas.

Step 3. Fire Extinguishers – Maintaining the appropriate type and number of fire extinguishers and learn how to properly use a fire extinguisher.

Step 4. Electrical Hazards – Report all electrical hazards. Many fires start in faulty wiring and malfunctioning electrical equipment.

Step 5. Access to Control Panels – Electrical control panels need to have free access maintained so that the electric could be shut off easily.

Step 6. Maintenance – Maintain machinery to prevent overheating and friction sparks.

Step 7. Sprinkler Systems & Smoke Detectors – Never block sprinklers, firefighting equipment or emergency exits. Observe clearances when stacking materials. Testing of sprinkler systems and smoke detectors at least annually.

Step 8. Chemical Safety – Use and store chemicals safely. Read the label and the Material Safety Data Sheet to determine flammability and other fire hazards. Provide adequate ventilation when using and storing these substances.

Step 9. Waste Control & Storage – Control the accumulations of flammable and combustible waste materials and residues so that they do not contribute to a fire emergency.

Step 10. Prevent Ignition – Use all precautions to prevent ignition in potentially explosive atmospheres such as those containing flammable liquid vapors or fine particles. Use non-sparking tools, and control static electricity as required.

Step 11. Exits – Emergency exit diagrams should be posted and emergency exits should be well lit with neon-regulation signs.

Step 12. Contact Info – Employees should have a list of emergency contact phone numbers in case of emergency. Remember that people will often panic in an intense situation; therefore basics such as the company address, phone number and floor plan should be posted.

What is the purpose of a fire extinguisher?

Portable fire extinguishers apply an extinguishing agent that will either cool burning fuel, displace or remove oxygen, or stop the chemical reaction so a fire cannot continue to burn. When the handle of an extinguisher is compressed, agent is expelled out the nozzle.

All portable fire extinguishers must be approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory to verify compliance with applicable standards. [29 CFR 1910.157(c)(2)] Equipment that passes the laboratory's tests are labeled and given an alpha-numeric classification based on the type and size of fire it will extinguish.

Let's take a look at the label pictured to the right. The classification is:

4-A:80-BC

The letters (A, B, and C) represent the class of fire for which the extinguisher has been approved.

The number in front of the A rating indicates how much water the extinguisher is equal to and represents 1.25 gallons of water for every unit of one. For example, a 4-A rated extinguisher would be equal to five (4 x 1.25) gallons of water.

The number in front of the B rating represents the area in square feet of a class B fire that a non-expert user should be able to extinguish. Using the above example, a non-expert user should be able to put out a flammable liquid fire that is as large as 80 square feet.



Class of Fire	Type of Fire	Type of Extinguisher	Extinguisher Identification	Symbol
A	Ordinary combustibles: wood, paper, rubber, fabrics, and many plastics	Water, Dry Powder, Halon	A	
B	Flammable Liquids and Gases: gasoline, oils, paint, lacquer, and tar	Carbon Dioxide, Dry Powder, Halon	B	
C	Fires involving Live Electrical Equipment	Carbon Dioxide, Dry Powder, Halon	C	
D	Combustible Metals or Combustible Metal Alloys	Special Agents	D	
K	Fires in Cooking Appliances that involve Combustible Cooking Media: Vegetable or Animal Oils and Fats		K	

How to inspect and maintain a fire extinguisher

If you're going to do your own inspections, then there's a couple of things that you're going to have to do based on the type of fire extinguisher you are inspecting. Ardaman uses ABC style fire extinguishers.

Always performing a Monthly Fire Extinguisher Inspection

1. The very first thing we're going to do is walk up to the extinguisher, and we're looking to make sure that it has a valid maintenance/inspection tag on it.

2. The second thing we're going to do is make sure that the fire extinguisher is "in the green," that it is charged and ready for use.

There are a couple of different extinguishers that require a little bit more attention. One of those is the cartridge-operated extinguisher. This type of extinguisher doesn't have a pressure gauge on it; instead it has an indicator. We want to make sure that the indicator is not up and charged, we want to make sure that it is actually depressed.

The other type of extinguisher is called a CO2 (carbon dioxide) extinguisher. This particular extinguisher is self-expelling, it's going to pressurize itself, so it doesn't have a gauge. All we want to do is make sure that the extinguisher is full. We can do this by weighing the extinguisher and making sure that the weight is the same as the weight that was recorded on the tag.

3. We also want to make sure that the extinguisher is not blocked or obscured from visibility, if located in a vehicle it must be secured to the vehicle.

4. The next thing we want to do is make sure

that the tamper seal (plastic tie) is on the extinguisher, that it's holding the pin in firmly, and that it hasn't been damaged.

5. You are then going to make sure that the nameplate is visible and legible.

6. Next we're going to make sure that the extinguisher is full, and we're going to check that by lifting it up. Simply by lifting the extinguisher we can tell if it does have agent inside of it. We then must shake it several times to make sure the chemical is not packed down as we generally use ABC types of fire extinguishers.

7. Next, we're looking for physical damage on that extinguisher to make sure that it wasn't knocked off the wall or fell out of the truck or something else, with a damaged hose or anything. Always make sure the hose or nozzle is clear without any obstructions in it.

8. Lastly, you're going to take the annual maintenance tag that the service provider provided, and you're going to sign/initial and date it.



What do I do if we must evacuate an AAI facility?

Treat evacuation/fire drills as if they are real, not just an interruption to your normal routine - drills are a measure of your fire safety preparedness. Note that Ardaman safety regulations require compliance with proper evacuation action.

Be familiar with the location of emergency equipment (fire alarm devices, extinguishers, etc.); you may be the first to discover an unsafe condition. Refer to the Fire Safety Plans that are posted throughout the building for locations of equipment.

Familiarize yourself with the location of exits in the building, particularly with the exit nearest to you (this includes buildings you may visit as well).

In multi-story buildings always use the stairs – never use elevators.

Denote the location of personnel who may require assistance (e.g. employees with disabilities) or verbal notice (e.g. workers in an area with loud noise) to evacuate. Ensure that someone is assigned to perform such assistance in your division/area and they are aware of what actions to take.

When an evacuation is initiated (via fire alarm, page, and area warning or verbal) leave the building immediately.

When exiting your work area, close the doors behind you - this will aid in preventing smoke/fume and/or fire spread.

Sound a verbal alarm to personnel you encounter as you evacuate.

Never attempt to exit through an area filled with smoke or visible flames unless there is no other option. If a door is hot to the touch, do not use it.

Use the closest, most direct exit route to evacuate the building - this may not be the normal way you enter or leave the building.

Once you have reached the exterior of the building proceed at least 200 feet from the structure (or your designated area) and clear of roadways.

Find and stay with your co-workers and notify your supervisor for accountability.

Designate someone to call 911 from a remote location and verify that emergency personnel are aware of the emergency.

Do not re-enter the building until told to do so by the fire or safety officials.

Delivery vehicle operators are to keep their vehicles and themselves clear of facilities during an evacuation. If a delivery is in progress, have them move their vehicle as you evacuate (provided this can be accomplished safely). The vehicle should be moved away from the facility.

What is a Fire Watch?

Fire watch personnel are responsible for keeping flammable materials away from ignition sources and watching for sparks, embers, or other possible ignition sources that could start a fire when hot work is being performed. If a fire occurs, the fire watch will attempt to extinguish it or will sound a fire alarm. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and NFPA require fire watchers in various situations.

General Fire Watch Requirements

Fire watchers are required to have fire extinguishing equipment readily available and be trained in its use. They should try to extinguish fires when within the capacity of the equipment available. Otherwise, they should sound the alarm.

Fire watchers are required to be familiar with facilities for sounding an alarm in the event of a fire.

Fire watchers should refrain from all other job duties.

According to the NFPA 51B standard, fire watchers must remain on the scene for 60 minutes after work is complete. The fire watch may need to stay on-site longer, depending on the conditions of the worksite.

Fire Watch Best Practices

Always read, understand, and maintain the conditions stated on the hot work permit.

Inspect the work area before and after each shift for the potential release of flammable liquids or vapors.

Keep flammable materials away from ignition sources.

Maintain communication with workers in the area.

Stop operations immediately if you identify a hazard.

Know the wind direction to understand where sparks and open flames will blow.

Never leave the work area while hot work is going on. If you must go, stop the job, and notify the workers.

Return all firefighting equipment to their permanent housing following each work shift.

Fire watchers have a critical job that can save lives, prevent injuries, and preserve property. For this reason, they need to receive training on various topics, such as the use of fire extinguishers, the hazards with fire watch duties, the use of personal protective equipment, etc. By staying alert, following assigned job tasks, and keeping flammable materials away from ignition sources, fire watchers help ensure the safety of everyone around them. If you identify hazards or unsafe acts during hot work activities, you should stop work immediately and notify a supervisor.

What is Hot Work?

Welding and Hot Work, such as brazing or grinding present a significant opportunity for fire and injury. All precautions must be applied prior to commencing any welding or hot work by Ardaman employees or contractors. Hot work presents an increased risk of fire and explosion hazards because it is most often performed in confined and enclosed spaces. Reference: OSHA 29 CFR 1910.252

Ignitable. Although OSHA does not define ignitable, they may be defined as solids that can burn when sufficient heat is applied. Examples are paper, plastics, wallboard coverings, and wood. This also would apply to flammable metals, such as aluminum and magnesium. Sodium and potassium also are known as flammable metals, but only if they come in contact with moisture. Aluminum, magnesium, and several other metals will burn furiously if heated enough.

Hot work. Hot work means welding, brazing, cutting, soldering, using heat guns, torch applied roofing and chipping operations, or the use of spark-producing power tools, such as drilling or grinding. It could also be mechanical friction from gears rubbing or a static discharge from an employee's shoes. Flammable, combustible, or ignitable materials should be kept a minimum of 35 feet away from the hot work area, or those materials should be covered with a flame-retardant covering for protection.

When you weld, cut or grind, the potential for accidents is significant. Eyes and skin can be burned, hearing can be damaged and an electric shock can kill you. Among the hot metal, sparks and flying chips are compressed gases stored in high-pressure cylinders. Even the fumes and gases produced during the welding process can damage your respiratory system or cause asphyxiation. It's crucial to be cautious. Wear your personal protective equipment (PPE), maintain a safe workplace and follow the JSA and safety rules.

Your PPE should include:

- Eye protection to shield against sparks, molten metal and welder's flash (E.g.; safety Glasses, face shield, and welding helmets)
- Hearing protection
- Clothing made of heat-resistant materials, such as an apron made of leather

- Safety boots
- Gloves made of leather or other flameproof fabric
- Respiratory protection to protect against toxic chemicals and gases if present. Before you use a respirator, get proper training and have it properly fitted.

Wearing the right PPE is just the first step. You must also keep your work area safe and follow these safety rules:

- Try to weld or grind only in well-ventilated areas.
- Do not weld, cut or grind near flammable or combustible materials, liquids, vapors and dusts.
- Have the appropriate fire extinguisher close by.
- Use only approved equipment in good condition and follow the manufacturer's instructions.
- Inspect equipment for loose connections, bare wires or cables before operating. Make sure the machinery is properly grounded.
- Handle compressed gas cylinders safely, following proper use and storage procedures.
- Keep aisles and stairways clear of cables and equipment.
- Keep other people a safe distance from welding and cutting operations. Use welding screens to protect the eyes of others and help contain the work area.
- Learn first aid techniques for burns, poison inhalation, shock and eye injuries.
- Know where the safety showers and eyewash stations are and how to use them.

Fire Watch

Another vital piece of the safety setup is the fire watch. This is a person whose only duty is to scan the hot work area looking for potential fires or hot spots. This person has a fire extinguisher and a means of communication to reach emergency service personnel. The fire extinguisher should be the correct type for the materials in the area and of a large enough size to be useful in the event of a flare-up only after the fire department has been notified. The fire watch must remain on site for at least 60 minutes after all hot work has been completed for the shift. Ardaman requires a fire watch anytime hot work is performed.

Gasoline and fire, what to know?

Gasoline when harnessed properly serves as a vital source of energy. Treated carelessly, it can become an explosive monster. Many people are killed or seriously injured each year because they did not treat gasoline as a potential killer. Today we will discuss how you protect yourself from being injured or causing a fire or explosion.

Gasoline Facts

- Gasoline doesn't burn. It's the gas vapors that burn.
- Gas vapors are heavier than air. As a result, they collect in low areas.
- Any type of spark can ignite gas vapors.
- Gasoline should never be allowed to come into contact with your skin. Immediately clean the area contacted.
- Don't use it as a solvent for cleaning tools or parts.

Storage

Always store in approved metal safety cans. Insure the can has proper labeling (i.e., Flammable plus the type of fuel such as gasoline.)

Always mark the storage can "GASOLINE - NO SMOKING"

- Remember, an empty can is more dangerous than a full one (because of the gas vapors).
- Always flush out empty cans.
- Keep all containers tightly closed.

Transferring Gasoline

- Never transfer gasoline from one container to another in an area where there is any chance of ignition.
- Clean up any spills immediately. It is a safety, health and environmental hazard.
- Be wary of static electricity. Always use grounding straps when fueling from an above ground tank.
- Working around or with gasoline is like working around dynamite. Only the gasoline, if improperly handled, can be more dangerous. Remember the safety rules for handling gasoline; and use your common sense.



Ardaman Update



Injury Incidents:

- The employee was threading the drill rod onto the string of rods during drilling activities. While threading the rod, they heard a pop in their right wrist. Employee stopped work immediately. Always use a pipe wrench or the breakout table hydraulic wrench when tightening or breaking the drill rods. When initially threading the rod by hand, rotate the rod slowly and ask for assistance if the rod is off balanced, awkward, or too heavy. First Aid Only. (Baton Rouge)
- Employee was climbing down from the rig's upper platform after performing repairs. When the employee was stepping down, they used the welded-in step while holding onto the upper posts on the rig. The driller believes that they overstretched their back muscle when stepping off the rig onto the ground. When accessing or exiting off of the drill rig platform, always maintain 3 points of contact and take your time when dismounting onto the ground, and lower your body slowly until your feet make contact with the ground. (West Palm Beach)

Vehicle and Equipment Incidents:

- The employee was making a left hand turn onto a service road entrance during the early morning hours. They turned the wheel too quickly and drove across the road when the oncoming vehicle lights reduced their visibility. While making the turn, they jumped over the median area and struck the stop sign and knocked it over. When visibility is compromised, stop and do not move forward until you can see where you are going. When traveling during times of poor lighting or at night, reduce speed and increase your following distances. Don't overdrive your headlights. (Houston)
- The employee was traveling down the roadway during the evening hours. A deer ran out in front of our vehicle and our driver struck the deer. When traveling during times of poor lighting or at night, reduce speed and increase your following distances. Don't overdrive your headlights. You should be able to stop inside the illuminated area. If you cannot, you are creating a blind crash area in front of your vehicle. (Baton Rouge)
- The employee was driving down a ramp while pulling a twenty foot utility trailer. The inclined ramp ends in a sharp turn onto the lower road. As the employee was slowly coming down the ramp and attempting to make the turn, the weight of the trailer caused it to slide forward as the ramp/road material was soft in that area. The trailer began to jack knife/slide and a bolt on the trailer's spare tire mount punched a small hole in the passenger side of the truck bed. When trailering or driving longer vehicles, a wider turning radius is needed to clear obstacles. If you are unsure of the terrain or if obstacles are present, stop get out and look. As for a spotter to help provide additional information while maneuvering. (New Orleans)

Near Miss / Hazard Identification

Highlighted Near Miss/ Hazard Identifications from 43 reports received from the month of August.

- Employee was in the process of weighing samples in the CMT lab. During the process, the employee accidentally dropped a heavy sample off the side of the edge of the table and it struck them on the top of their foot. Fortunately, the employee was wearing the required safety toed boots in the CMT Lab and no injury occurred. Always use two hands when transporting a load. Store samples in a safe location at lower levels and keep your hands, feet, and body out of the line of fire when lifting materials. PPE is the last line of defense. (Houston)

Leave Yourself an Out

All too often, individuals are injured at work due to putting themselves in the line of fire or finding themselves in a place where they cannot escape danger. There are many different examples of these types of incidents. From a dropped load falling onto your foot to rear-ending the car in front of you, there are many scenarios like these incidents that are preventable if you leave yourself an out.

"Leaving Yourself an Out"; What does it mean to leave yourself an out? For the purpose of this safety talk, it is "the ability to escape danger if a negative situation occurs."

The term "leaving yourself an out" is often used in defensive driving courses like the Smith System. These courses always stress that no matter what the situation is, drivers need to be on defense at all times. Being a defensive driver allows you to avoid preventable collisions. Situations such as a car in front of you braking unexpectedly or a driver swerving into your lane are unsafe acts that can put you at risk for serious injury if you are not prepared to react. A defensive driver always has an "out" so that they are able to react to changing conditions around them and have a safe option to take to avoid a collision.

You should never to put yourself directly in the line of fire, such as under a lifted load or behind a backing vehicle. Even when you are not directly in the line of fire, you should consider what your options are if conditions change and a negative situation occurs. Never put yourself in a position where you cannot escape danger. **Always leave yourself an "out".**

Ardaman Safety Audits

Identified Hazards from Loss Prevention Observation/ Safety Audits conducted in the month of August.

- **Complacency:** Employee did not review the JSA prior to performing a task. The JSA is a reference tool to help remind employees of the hazards that may be present and how to avoid them.
- **Overexertion:** Employee was pivoting from the waist while lifting a nuclear gauge. Always lift with your knees and keep your back straight.
- **PPE:** Employee was not wearing gloves while performing a task that required them. Gloves are your last line of defense when laceration or pinch hazards may be present and the hazard cannot be removed.

Ardaman Health and Safety Recognition Awards



This month, the Ardaman safety committee reviewed an increased volume of submittals. We are continuing the lottery pool this month and with the increase of submittals this month, we drew two winners at random for a \$25.00 gift card.

August Winners:

Timothy Riley: Bartow
Mark Ochs: Sarasota

A Safety Sticker was awarded to the following individuals:

- **Tony Deatherage** for recognition and actions regarding erosion and sloughing activity along access ramps on a jobsite. The employee notified both the contractor and client, and the hazard was corrected. (Bartow)
- **Miguel Sardina** for recognition and actions regarding an air quality concern in the basement area of a building under construction. The employee alerted others of the hazard and the area was ventilated properly and monitored. (Miami)
- **John Daniels** for recognition and actions involving a 36" diameter HDPE pipe that was left in the middle of the jobsite access ramp during the overnight hours. AAI personnel and contractors in the area were notified of the hazard and the pipe was removed and stored properly. (Bartow)

October 2025 Safety Quiz

Please circle the letter of the answer that fits best. Some answers can be found in the newsletter

1. Fire Triangle results from combining fuel, oxygen, and a heat source.

A. True B. False

2. In order to extinguish a burning fire, at least _____ of the elements of the fire triangle must be removed

A. two B. Three C. One D. None

3. An employee should use a fire extinguisher only on a fire that does not endanger the employee.

A. True B. False

4. Class ABC extinguishers are used on:

A. Gases and Flammable liquids B. Paper or trash C. electrical fires D. All the above

5. The acronym that describes how to use a fire extinguisher is?

A. P.A.A.S B. P.A.S.A C. P.A.S.S D. All the above

6. When you use a fire extinguisher, you first pull the ____.

A. Hose B. Pin C. Trigger D. All the above

7. Before you squeeze a fire extinguisher's trigger, aim at:

A. The highest point B. Area that surrounds the fire C. The base of the fire

D. All the above

8. How often should an employee inspect a fire extinguisher in a company vehicle?

A. Once a year B. Once every six months C. Once a month D. Every two years

9. You must never use water on an electrical fire because it:

A. Will make the fire spread B. Can cause electrical power to go out C. Can cause a dangerous shock D. All the above

10. What kind of fire extinguisher must be present in all Ardaman vehicles?

A. Class A B. Class D C. Class ABC D. Class K

11. At least how many minutes must a fire watch be present after all hot work is completed on site?

A. 20 minutes B. 30 minutes C. 60 minutes D. All the above

12. How far should combustible and ignitable material be moved away from the area where hot work will be performed?

A. 10 feet B. 20 feet C. 35 feet D. 50 feet

13. Fire extinguishers must be mounted securely in each Ardaman vehicle.

A. True B. False

All Ardaman employees must complete the quiz and turn it into their H&S coordinator by the end of each month. For those individuals who cannot attend the monthly safety meeting, please complete the quiz and submit it to your supervisor for approval. All completed quizzes must be submitted at a designated location at each office. The supervisor only needs to sign the quiz if you are unable to attend the monthly safety meeting. Please provide a reason for your absence in the box below:

--	--	--

Employee Print Name	Employee Sign Name	Date
Supervisor Print Name	Supervisor Sign Name	Date