



## 757 Save Team

Three weeks ago Mark Easton informed us that American was looking to contract out 757 heavy checks. Two weeks ago Sam Cirri ask Tony Bunch to get a group of union members together, form a team, gather solutions to prevent any of our work from being sent out. This team has now met two times and believes that with some research of the dock schedule, planning of MODS, Bill of Works, parts kitting and proper workforce allocation, alternatives to outsourcing are very possible, if management is willing to work with us.

The **757 Save Team** are made up of members from 757 heavy checks, crew chiefs and others who have technical knowledge of scheduling, planning and bills of work. Therefore, if one of these members approaches you for help or information, please try to assist them as much as possible.

It is in all of our best interest to keep this work here at the Tulsa Maintenance Base.

## Contractually Speaking

There has been a lot of movement about the Tulsa base between transfers, upgrades and even some new hires to back fill some of these positions such as building cleaner, aircraft cleaner and parts washer. This is good news!

Members are watching the transfer and bid boards and noticing that some new faces are showing up at what is considered a prime shop and never saw a transfer posted for that position. It is important to understand the language in Article 12 of the TWU/AA Agreement, and more specifically Article 12.1 (Transfers to job Vacancies at TUL/AFW Maintenance Bases), which defines how the company fills openings. Here is the simple version of it:

'A' vacancies (1-hole) are created when a shop is going up in headcount or due to retirement/attrition. They are always posted on Bid/Transfer boards.

'B' vacancies (2-hole) are created when a person fills a posted bid, transfer, or upgrade opening. Filled at the company's options by posting on Bid/Transfer boards.

'C' vacancies (3-hole) are created when a person fills a posted 'B' Vacancy. This is filled at the company's option, first with a surplus of the same classification within the station, then 12l station to station transfers, then 12m upgrades. Unfilled A or B vacancies can be filled by the same process.

One thing to note when looking at the Bid/Transfer boards is that the rec number has a letter at the end noting whether it is an 'A' or 'B' vacancy.

## Labor Day Weekend

TWU's Labor Fest carnival will be held at the Quik Trip Center in Tulsa on September 3, 2011 and there will be a Labor Day Parade in Henryetta on September 5, 2011. Please mark your calendar and make plans to join us. For all who attend the parade, Local 514 will buy breakfast at the *Coffee Pot Cafe* from 6:00am to 8:45am. More details will be coming soon. Stay up to date on the TWU, Local 514 website <http://twu514.org>.



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# Hexavalent Chromium (Chromium IV) is the Toxic Form of Chromium.



Hexavalent Chromium compounds are man-made and widely used in many different industries because it imparts superior corrosion resistance.

## Health effects of Chromium

### Respiratory:

The respiratory tract is the major target organ for Chromium VI toxicity. Breathing in high levels of Hexavalent Chromium can cause irritation to the nose and throat. Symptoms may include runny nose, sneezing, coughing, itching and a burning sensation.

Breathing small amounts of Hexavalent Chromium even for long periods does not cause respiratory tract irritation in most people.

Some employees become allergic to Hexavalent Chromium so that inhaling chromate compounds can cause asthma symptoms such as wheezing and shortness of breath.

Irritation or damage to the eyes and skin if Hexavalent Chromium contacts these organs in high concentrations.

Hexavalent Chromium may cause lung cancer in workers who breathe it airborne.

### Skin:

Some employees can develop an allergic skin reaction, called Allergic Contact Dermatitis. This occurs from handling liquids or solids containing Hexavalent Chromium. Once an employee becomes allergic, brief skin contact causes swelling and a red, itchy rash that becomes crusty and thickened with prolonged exposure. Allergic contact dermatitis is long-lasting and more severe with repeated skin contact.

Direct skin contact with Hexavalent chromium can cause a non-allergic skin irritation. Contact with non-intact skin can also lead to chrome ulcers. These are small crusted skin sores with a rounded border. They heal slowly and leave scars.

## How can employees be exposed to Hexavalent Chromium?

- Inhaling airborne Hexavalent Chromium as a dust, fume or mist
- Particles can be swallowed if the dust gets on hands, clothing, food or beverages producing chromate pigments and powders.
- Working near chrome electroplating
- Welding and hot working stainless steel, high chrome alloys, and chrome-coated metal
- Alloying and removing chromate-containing paints and other surface coatings

## What can you do to protect yourself from exposure to Hexavalent Chromium?

### Proper Protection

1. Supplied Air Hood – Personnel wearing a supplied air hood will have a protection factor of at least 1,000.
2. Full-face Cartridge Respirator – Personnel wearing a full face cartridge respirator will have a protection factor of at least 50.
3. Half-face Cartridge Respirator – Personnel wearing half face respirator will have a protection factor of 10.
4. Disposable coveralls with hood
5. Booties
6. Approved gloves
7. Respirators should be properly washed and cartridges put in waste cups and rags barrel.
8. After each use, always dispose of coveralls, booties and gloves in the waste cups and rags barrel.
9. Never dry sweep dust from Cr(VI).
10. Always properly clean tools after use with Cr(VI).

Remember GOOD HOUSEKEEPING!!!

by: Aurora Sommer, Local 514 Safety Committee

SAFETY-LIVE WITH IT!