Training Services
Excellence Through Education

Achieving Excellence

Volume 9, Issue 4 October 2004

Understanding Transportation of Dangerous Goods

By Frank Keegan

The topic of Transportation of Dangerous Goods (T.D.G.) has been with us for some time. The Clear Language Regulations, however, have only been with us for a couple of years. To help you better understand T.D.G, here are some answers to the most common questions.

Q: ***Who must be trained?***
A: Anyone who handles, offers for transport, transports or receives dangerous goods must hold a valid training certificate.

Q: ***Does this include shippers and receivers?***
A: Yes. Shippers or receivers who handle dangerous goods must have a valid training certificate.

Q: ***What does 'handle' mean?***
A: To 'handle' means either to load or unload dangerous goods, or to package dangerous goods for loading. Handling includes loading a skid with dangerous goods that will later be loaded, unloaded, or packaged.

Q: ***If the Supervisor holds a valid training certificate, can the shippers or receivers handle dangerous goods?***
A: Only if they are working under the direct supervision and in the presence of the Supervisor. In other words, the Supervisor would have to be right in the truck with the shippers or receivers.

Q: ***Can we trust that the driver has a valid training certificate?***
A: EVERYONE who handles dangerous goods MUST have a valid training certificate.

Inside This Issue

Congratulations to Frank Keegan!

Frank has completed extensive training and is now able to audit and train for Transportation of Dangerous Goods and Fall Arrest Protection. To speak with Frank about your needs, please call (905) 873-3031 or email info@cybertrain.on.ca

Ministry of Labour News

Insul-Coustic Inc. fined $40,000 for a violation of the Occupational Health and Safety Act that resulted in serious arm injuries to a worker.

On Dec. 9, 2002, a worker was using a machine that rolls insulation facing paper when a gloved hand was drawn into and entangled in the rolling paper, resulting in broken bones and permanent loss of 30% rotation. The incident occurred on the worker's first day on the job.

Insul-Coustic Inc. pleaded guilty, as an employer, to failing to provide information, instruction and/or supervision to the worker on the safe operation of the machine, contrary to Section 25(2)(a) of the Act.

General Electric Canada Inc. fined $50,000 for a violation of the Occupational Health and Safety Act that resulted in arm injuries to a worker.

On May 29, 2003, a worker was clearing some bulbs on a 'high-speed horizontal line' (a machine that makes florescent light bulbs) when the worker's forearm was caught by rotating spindles on the machine. A Ministry of Labour investigation found it was standard operating procedure at the time to clear bulbs while the machine was in operation.

General Electric Canada Inc. pleaded guilty, as an employer, to failing to ensure the high-speed horizontal line was properly guarded to prevent access to moving parts, as required by Section 24 of the Industrial Regulations, contrary to Section 25(1)(a) of the Act.

A true measure of your worth includes all the benefits others have gained from your success.

-Cullen Hightower-

The Nu-Gro Corporation fined $200,000 for two violations of the Occupational Health and Safety Act that resulted in the death of a worker.

On June 20, 2002, a worker employed as a truck driver was delivering a load of landscaping materials, when he was found by another worker, pinned between the mast and frame of a forklift.

A Ministry of Labour investigation found the truck driver had likely been attempting to exit the forklift from the front, with the mast tilted forward, when the driver's left foot came into contact with the foot pedal controlling the mast's tilt. The driver died of asphyxiation and chest compression. Testing revealed that while there were three safety controls: a seat belt, a seat switch, and seat bar. Each of the safety devices had been either malfunctioning or bypassed, in addition to a number of maintenance issues.

The Nu-Gro Corporation pleaded guilty, as an employer, to:

1. Failing to ensure integrated safety lock switches on the forklift were not made ineffective, as required by Section 28(c) of the Industrial Regulations, contrary to Section 25(1)(b) of the Act.
2. Failing to ensure the forklift was maintained in good condition, contrary to Section 25(1)(b) of the Act.

Hunter Amenities Ltd. fined $130,000 and a Supervisor fined $8,000 for a violation of the Occupational Health and Safety Act that resulted in a leg amputation of a worker.

On Nov. 18, 2002, a worker was dumping a barrel of recycled soap into an open hole above an industrial mixing machine, when the worker fell into the hole of the operating mixer.

Hunter Amenities International Ltd. pleaded guilty as an employer, to failing to ensure that the mixer/auger was equipped with and guarded by a guard or other device that prevented access to the auger, as required by Section 24 of the Industrial Regulations, contrary to Section 25(1)(c) of the Act.

A Supervisor was also fined $8,000 after pleading guilty to failing to ensure that the mixer/auger was equipped with and guarded by a guard or other device that prevented access to the auger, as required by Section 24 of the Industrial Regulations, contrary to Section 25(1)(a) of the Act.

Woodbridge Foam Corporation fined $175,000 for a violation of the Occupational Health and Safety Act that resulted in the death of a worker.

On March 4, 2003, a worker was loading foam into a 'shredder' when the worker entered the shredder, and was later found dead.

A Ministry of Labour investigation found the shredder had a safety limit overweight assembly, which was designed to stop the shredder from operating when more than 31.7 kg (70 lbs) was placed on the plate. The Ministry determined the assembly was not working, and as a result, did not activate when the worker entered, and the assembly had not been properly maintained. Foam waste particles had accumulated on the device to prevent it from working.

Woodbridge Foam Corporation pleaded guilty, as an employer, to failing to ensure the safety limit overweight assembly on the shredder was maintained in good condition, contrary to Section 25(1)(b) of the Act.

Sherwood Windows Ltd. fined $45,000 for a violation of the Occupational Health and Safety Act that resulted in serious arm and hand injuries to a worker.

On Oct. 1, 2003, a worker was attempting to remove 'yokes' from a 'milling machine' when the worker's left hand and arm were caught by the machine's rotating saw. The worker suffered broken bones and severe lacerations up to the elbow. A Ministry of Labour investigation found there was no guarding device to prevent access to the saw blade.

Sherwood Windows Ltd. pleaded guilty, as an employer, to failing to ensure the saw blade was equipped with and guarded by a guard or other device to prevent access to the saw blade, as required by Section 24 of the Industrial Regulations, contrary to Section 25(1)(c) of Act.

Intercorp Excelle Foods Inc. fined $55,000 for a violation of the Occupational Health and Safety Act that resulted in serious arm injuries to a worker.

On May 15, 2003, a worker was re-assembling a 'colloid mill' (a machine that mixes components used in production of salad dressings) when the mill started rotating. The worker suffered a broken right arm. The mill had been activated when another worker began operating a touch screen panel that controlled various machines, including the mill.

Intercorp Excelle Foods Inc. pleaded guilty, as an employer, to failing to ensure control switches or other control mechanisms on the colloid mill were locked out and/or other effective precautions were taken to prevent the machine from starting, as required by Section 76 of the Industrial Regulations, contrary to Section 25(1)(c) of the Act.

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Understanding Transportation of Dangerous Goods

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Q: ***Must the person carry their training certificate on them?***
A: Anyone who handles dangerous goods must have the training certificate with them. We tell our clients the training certificate is just like a driver's license and should be kept with you at all times.

Q: ***Who could ask the worker to produce their training certificate?***
A: The worker could be asked by a Police Officer, by a Ministry of Transportation Inspector, or by any other person delegated to ask for it.

Q: ***If the dangerous goods are at our plant, and my staff are trained in W.H.M.I.S., can my staff handle or move these goods?***
A: If the products are in the process of being unloaded, they are controlled by T.D.G. Regulations and a T.D.G. certificate is required. Once the dangerous goods are stored at your plant, they are no longer covered by T.D.G. Regulations. W.H.M.I.S. training, however, is then required.

Q: ***Once the truck or trailer is unloaded, do the receiver's responsibilities end?***
A: No, it is the receiver's responsibility to ensure that the placards are removed from the vehicle once it has been unloaded.

Q: ***Why is it the receiver's responsibility to ensure the placards have been removed?***
A: It is just as dangerous to leave placards on when they should not be as it is to not have placards on when they should be. Imagine an empty truck leaves your facility with a corrosive placard on it. The truck is then in an accident and people are trapped and/or injured. The local Fire Department responds and sees the placard and are not equipped to handle this type of incident. They may have to call a HAZ/MAT team to respond. This could take precious time and lead to fatalities.

Q: ***We have security guards at night who sign the documents for their drivers when they drop off a shipment. Do the security guards need to hold valid training certificates?***
A: Yes. The T.D.G. regulations are clear: handling includes storing for transportation.

This fall, Training Services will provide public seminars to help you better understand T.D.G. If you have any questions or would like further information, please call Frank Keegan at (905) 873-3031 or email him at info@cybertrain.on.ca

Not sure who is up for refresher training?

Training Services has our clients' training records on file since 1997. For a complete list of the training we have done for you, including date, seminar, instructor name and worker names, please contact your Training Services Associate or our head office at (905) 873-3031 or via email at info@cybertrain.on.ca

"Each employee in your shop today is 10 times more valuable to you- Maybe more than 10 times– than those working there 10 years ago."

Pressroom Efficiency Depends on Persistent Training

By Brad F. Kuvin
Editor, Metalforming Magazine

It is often the smallest projects that yield the biggest and quickest results. Why? Because big projects often mean big time and money investments, more complex return-on-investment formulas and therefore more opportunities for derailment. In the long term, large projects with potentially large payoffs must be on every company's radar screen. But focus solely on those long-term projects and you lose everyday opportunities for improvement.

Small, focused projects can be accomplished quickly, often with minimal time and financial commitment, yet can yield collectively remarkable paycheck scenarios. Examples in the pressroom include tool relocation to quicken die changes, more efficient scrap-removal and handling strategies to improve press runtimes, and dedicated press-maintenance schedules and practices.

This last example—maintenance— is nearly 100 percent a people issue. We're talking preventive maintenance as well as housecleaning, or 5S, tasks. A refresher: the 5S are Sort, Set in order, Shine, Standardize and Sustain.

Your pressroom employees must grasp the importance of maintenance and the critical nature of the maintenance schedule. Allow them to overlook maintenance items just once and they may not fully appreciate how important maintenance really is. I see this in my own home—I can tell my young sons that they must keep their rooms clean all the time. But talk is cheap, and should I allow them just a little slack—let them skip making their beds or cleaning their rooms for just one or two days— and all of the sudden it doesn't seem so important to them. The same occurs in the pressroom—maintenance must be an all-the-time directive.

People-related issues that make your pressroom click come down to proper and consistent training, and developing an attitude for continuous improvement. Training is another of those inexpensive projects that yields quick and significant returns. Training becomes even more critical as downsized metalforming shops function on the backs of fewer and fewer key employees. Each employee in your shop today is 10 times more valuable to you-maybe more than 10 times-than those working there 10 years ago. Only proper and persistent training ensures their broadening knowledge base and ever-widening expertise.

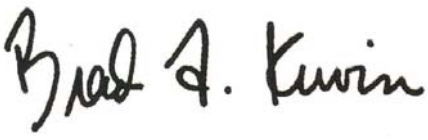
I have just returned from METALFORM Louisville as I write this, where I moderated a symposium session on press efficiency. Embedded in a talk at the session by Minster Machine's Pat Ontrop was the old question that always comes up when discussing training:

"Why should I invest in training my pressroom workers when they'll just leave my company to go work for a competitor?"

The proper response to this misguided argument against training, one which I've never heard before until Pat used it in his presentation, comes from Zig Ziglar, founder in 1970 of Ziglar Training Systems and a renowned author on the subjects of motivation, goal setting and balanced success. He says, in response to those worried that their training dollars will be wasted when their newly trained people leave for greener pastures:

"What happens if you don't train them and they stay?"

Think about that scenario and all of its implications. When Pat shared this with the symposium attendees, laughter sprinkled the room. But this is really not funny. It is serious business—the key to productivity gains and continuous improvement is not merely to use less labor to make our goods. No—you must find ways to optimize the performance, productivity and efficiency of every single employee. This happens through dedication and commitment, from the top down. Make your goals clear to everyone. Reinforce them through continuous-improvement plans. And train your pressroom employees to practice what you preach, persistently and relentlessly.



bkuvin@pma.org

Ask The Expert...

Q. What is the applicable standard to be used for evaluation of my manually loaded assembly equipment?

A. The answer to this question is not simple. It lies in analyzing the function of the equipment and the operator interface. Just because someone calls it assembly equipment, it may in fact have all the characteristics of a power press, and as such needs to be evaluated and upgraded using CSA Z142-02. In Section 1.2 of CSA Z142-02 a press is defined as *"a machine that is fitted with a ram (plunger or slide) and dies for the purpose of blanking, cutting, trimming, drawing, punching, forming (bending), stamping, assembling, or processing metal and other materials."* This definition accurately defines many assembly machines including pierce-nut, hydro-pierce, notching, bushing and clip assembly units. The new edition of CSA Z432-04 can also be used to analyze this assembly equipment and is more helpful then earlier editions of this Standard. Z432-04 also requires that it be used in conjunction with any other specification to yield the most effective safeguarding. Applying the risk assessment included in Z432-04 will result in needing a control reliable safety circuit on many assembly machines due to the operator interface, severity of potential injuries, frequency of entry into the hazard zone, and the likelihood of injuries if the safeguarding fails. The control circuit requirements may be the same as required in CSA Z142-02 Power Press Code.

For more information, please contact Fraser Dimma at (905) 873-3031 or email him at info@cybertrain.on.ca

Fraser Dimma
P. Eng

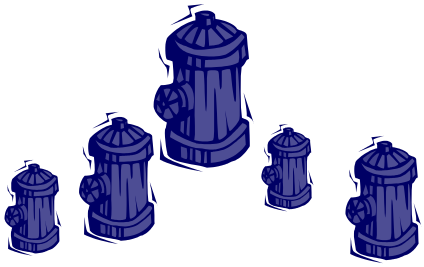
Fraser joined Training Services in 2003, and brings with him extensive knowledge of industrial machines and metal working processes. He is an expert in manufacturing and has a good working knowledge of C.S.A., A.N.S.I. and European Safety Codes and Legislation. Fraser's experience qualifies him to be an ideal person to conduct Pre-Start Health and Safety Reviews as required by Section 7 for equipment additions and modifications. Fraser also conducts many of our Power Press related training seminars. Fraser is able to provide valuable services on an urgent basis.

NEWS RELEASE!

CSA B335-04 Safety Standard for Lift Trucks is now in effect

"This Standard applies to lift truck Classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7; in addition, certain clauses apply to Class 6 vehicles, non-powered high lift trucks, and personnel and burden carriers. The purpose of this Standard is to promote lift truck safety and minimize the risk of injury to workers by specifying the essential elements of a lift truck safety program and prescribing requirements with respect to lift truck design and construction, maintenance and inspection, safe operation, and operator training. This Standard also outlines recommended qualifications for trainers and maintenance technicians."

For more information, please contact your Training Services Associate,
by phone (905) 873-3031 or by email at info@cybertrain.on.ca,
or visit the CSA Website www.csa-intl.org



I used to work at a factory where they built hydrants, but you couldn't park anywhere near the place.

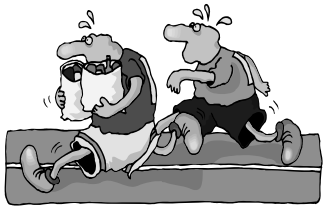
Life Motto

"Life should NOT be a journey to the grave with the intention of arriving safely in an attractive and well-preserved body. But rather to skid in sideways, champagne in one hand - strawberries in the other, body thoroughly used up, totally worn out, and screaming 'WAHOO!!!! What a ride!'"

English 101

It is said that English is a challenging language to master. Here are a few reasons why. See if you agree:

1. The bandage was wound around the wound.
2. The farm was used to produce produce.
3. The dump was so full that they had to refuse more refuse.
4. We must polish the Polish furniture.
5. He could lead if he would get the lead out.
6. The soldier decided to desert his dessert in the desert.
7. Since there is no time like the present, he thought it was time to present the present.
8. A bass was painted on the head of the bass drum.
9. When shot at, the dove dove into the bushes.
10. I did not object to the object.



Just remember, when you're over the hill, you begin to pick up speed.
Charles Schulz

CAR PROBLEM

One day, a mechanical engineer, electrical engineer, chemical engineer, and computer engineer were driving down the street in the same car when it broke down.

The mechanical engineer said, "I think a rod broke."

The chemical engineer said, "The way it sputtered at the end, I think it's not getting enough gas."

The electrical engineer said, "I think there was a spark and something's wrong with the electrical system."

All three turned to the computer engineer and said, "What do you think?"

The computer engineer said, "I think we should all get out and then get back in."

Achieving Excellence is published by Training Services, A Division of John A. Ford & Associates Inc., 24 Baylor Crescent, Georgetown, Ontario L7G 1A6
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Publisher: John Ford
Editor: Barbara Ford

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