

Emergency Showers & Eyewashes

Emergency showers & eyewashes are used to save eyes and lives. Furthermore, they are required by law! Failure by an end user to use these emergency products in certain situations can result not only in warnings and fines, but also in eye damage and chemical burns. The primary driver for employers to provide showers & eyewashes is the Occupational Health and Safety Act and its regulations.

Regulation 851

S 124. Where a worker is exposed to a potential hazard of injury to the eye due to contact with a biological or chemical substance, an eyewash fountain shall be provided.

S 125. Where a worker is exposed to a potential hazard of injury to the skin due to contact with a substance, a quick-acting deluge shower shall be provided.

The Industrial Establishments Regulation Amendment Proposal Is proposing amendments to existing requirements regarding guardrails, fall protection, protection against drowning, signalers, eyewash fountains and deluge showers to reflect current workplace practices, processes and technologies.

Regulation 213

S 21. (1) A worker shall wear such protective clothing and use such personal protective equipment or devices as are necessary to protect the worker against the hazards to which the worker may be exposed.

Z358.1-2014

Currently there is no Canadian standard for the design or placement of eyewash stations or emergency showers. As a result, the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Standard Z358.1-2014 "Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment" is generally used as a guide.

Wherever potential hazards for eye injuries exist, employers need to provide emergency eyewash. But in many work areas, installing plumbed eyewash stations can be difficult. Where there's a lack of space or running water, shifting work areas or a hazard that is far from existing plumbing, employers often rely only on eyewash bottles, which allow flushing for only a few minutes.

A better alternative is often a portable, self-contained station. These stations are particularly useful where work involves materials that can damage the eyes, such as caustic or hazardous chemicals, flammable liquids, dirt and dusts, and where physical conditions make plumbed stations difficult or impossible.



Test Yourself

A permit is always required for employees to enter into bins, silos, and tanks.

True or False?

First Correct answer wins a prize – answer to be published on the web site.

Send your answer by email to: newsletter@safetyscope.net

This Months Tip

As for Sept. 1, drivers will be required to slow down and move into the next lane whenever they see a stopped emergency vehicle with its red and blue lights flashing. This will apply to stopped tow trucks that have amber lights flashing. The fine for breaking these rules will be \$490 and three demerit points.

Think about it.

Safetyscope Upcoming courses

Aug 24, Sept 7, 21
Working at Heights

Aug 17, 31, Sept 14, 28
Working at Heights Refresher

Aug 13 -14, Sept 17-18
Confined Space Training

Contact Us with your training needs training@safetyscope.net

Requirements in the Z358.1 Standard

Manufacturers of emergency showers and eyewashes are required to design and build equipment to meet certain performance standards. This performance then needs to be verified by a third-party certification company that inspects and tests our equipment and reports publicly that the equipment meets the requirements of Z358.1. Typical certification companies include IAPMO, CSA, and SEI. When specifying shower and eye-wash equipment, make sure that it has been certified by a third-party organization.

While there are numerous details on how to construct this equipment, here are some of the more important requirements:

All equipment needs to:

- Be activated in 1 second or less and then allow hands-free operation.
- Be constructed of materials that will not corrode.
- The water flows need to be non-injurious to the eyes or body.
- Operate continuously for 15 minutes.

Showers need to:

- Provide 20 GPM of continuous flow.
- Provide a water dispersion that will cover a person's body fairly evenly.

Eye & eye/face washes need to:

- Eyewashes flow at least .4 GPM.
- Eye/Face washes flow at least 3.0 GPM.
- Provide flushing fluid to both eyes simultaneously.
- Nozzles and flushing fluid are protected from airborne contaminants.

Combination Stations need to:

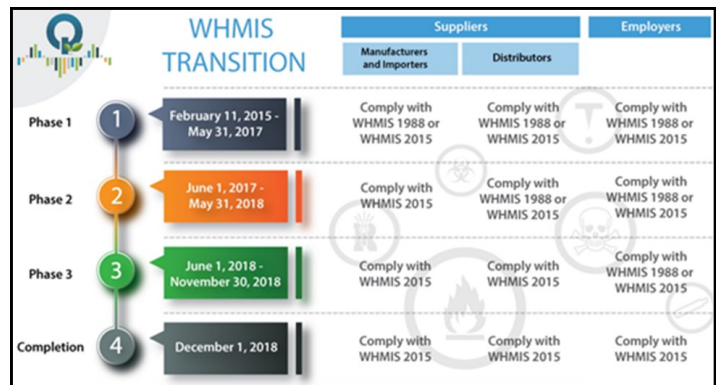
- Be capable of operating individually or simultaneously.

WHMIS Reg 860 Changes

April 26 Reg 342/18 modified the WHMIS Regulation 860.

1. (1) The definition of “first transition period” in subsection 25.1 (3) of Regulation 860 of the Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1990 is amended by striking out “May” and substituting “August”.

(2) The definition of “second transition period” in subsection 25.1 (3) of the Regulation is amended by striking out “June” and substituting “September”.



These are minor changes, moving the timeline for compliance by distributors and employers slightly.

In the Courts [Click for more Information](#)



June 15, 2018 Belmont Meat Products fined \$35,000 - S75 Reg 851 Betts Cleaning Specialist fined \$50,000 - S51(2) OHSA

A worker was critically injured by a partly-disassembled machine. The MOL was notified later that morning. When the inspector arrived, the machine was in operation and the scene of the incident had been interfered with.

Betts pleaded guilty to failing as an employer to ensure the mixer/grinder was stopped when it was being cleaned. S75 of Reg 851 requires that a part of a machine shall be cleaned only when motion that may endanger a worker has stopped.

Belmont pleaded guilty to having interfered with, disturbed or altered the scene of a critical injury before permission to do so was given by an inspector. S 51(2) of the OHSA requires, where a person is killed or is critically injured at a workplace, "no person shall... interfere with, disturb, destroy, alter or carry away any wreckage, article or thing at the scene until permission so to do has been given by an inspector."

July 27, 2018 Dominus Construction was fined \$90,000 - S44 Reg 213 S 23(1) OHSA

A person (not a worker) entered a building and fell down an elevator shaft, later succumbing to injuries. No signs were posted on the site warning of danger or that entry was forbidden, as required by law.

It was common practice at this construction site to close the access doors to the unit but to leave them unlocked while the workers were inside.

Although there was some signage on the external fencing at the site indicating "Danger due to Construction," this signage was insufficient to warn of the hazard of the open elevator shaft, and there was no "DANGER - entry forbidden" sign on any of the doors leading into the shaft, as required by Reg 213/91 S 44. The defendant failed to ensure that adequate warning signage was in place and thereby violated S 23(1)(a) of the OHSA

July 23, 2018 Universal Structural Restoration Ltd Fined \$125,000 – S95(2) Reg 213 S25(1)(c) OHSA

A worker who was on the platform of a boom was killed when the boom lost stability and tipped over.

It was determined that one of the limit switches located at the end of the secondary boom was tied back with a piece of green wire. The arm of the second limit switch at the side of the primary boom was folded back so that it did not function either.

S 95(2) of Reg 213 states "No modification to, extension to, repair to or replacement of a part of a vehicle, machine, tool or equipment shall result in a reduction of the safety factor of the vehicle, machine, tool or equipment." The defendant failed to ensure that the measures and procedures prescribed by this provision were carried out at the workplace, contrary to S 25(1)(c) of the OHSA..

July 19, 2018 CRH Canada Group, Dufferin Construction Company fined \$90,000 – S104(6) Reg 213 William James Price operating as Bill Price Grader Rentals fined \$5,000 - S 93(1) Reg 213

A worker was critically injured when a grader operating in reverse ran over the worker.

Price was the operator of the grader. A MOL determined that that the back-up alarm on the grader was not maintained. Price failed as an employer to ensure that all vehicles, machinery, tools and equipment were maintained in a condition that does not endanger a worker, S 93(1) of Reg 213 contrary to section 25(1)(c) OHSA.

The MOL determined that, there were no warning signs in conspicuous places to warn workers of the danger of reversing equipment as required by subsection 104(6) of Reg 213/91. CRH Canada Inc., as the constructor of the project, pleaded guilty to that violation of the law.

New Leaders for Fall of 2018

As we head into the fall of 2018 Ontario has two new faces at the helm of provincial Workplace Health and Safety.

In March of 2018 Kevin Flynn, former Minister of Labour for the Liberal government, appointed Ron Kelusky as the new Chief Prevention Officer (CPO) for Ontario. Mr. Kelusky was formerly President and CEO of the Public Services Health and Safety Association, responsible for working with Ontario's healthcare, education, government and First Nations sectors. Prior to that, Mr. Kelusky was Director General of the Canadian Red Cross, and had worked with the City of Toronto for 28 years.

On June 29, 2018, Premier Ford appointed Laurie Scott, MPP for Haliburton-Kawartha Lakes-Brock as Minister of Labour. Ms. Scott has represented her constituents five times, since 2003. During her tenure in the legislature she has championed mandatory sexual assault training for currently sitting judges and justices of the peace, as well as working tirelessly to advocate for victims of human sex trafficking in Ontario.

MOL Blitzes

Construction: Reversing equipment on construction projects

Sept 1 - Sept 30 - Phase 1: Compliance support and prevention education (MOL and IHSA)

Oct 1 - Oct 31 - Phase 2: Ministry of Labour enforcement campaign

Industrial

May 1 - August 31 - New and young workers' health and safety

Oct 1 – Nov 23 - Health and safety in warehouses and “big box” retail

February 1 – March 29, 2019 - Machine guarding

Mining: Mobile equipment

Sept 17 – Oct 1 - Phase 1: compliance support and prevention education (MOL and WSN)

Oct 2 - Nov 30 - Phase 2: Ministry of Labour enforcement campaign

Safetyscope is a OWWCO Training Provider

These courses meet the criteria in subsection 29(4) of O.Reg. 128, Certification of Drinking Water System Operators and Water Quality Analysts. On Completion of training all participants will receive a certificate of completion with corresponding CEU Value.

1. Working at Heights	.7 CEU
2. WHMIS 2015	.4 CEU
3. TDG	.4 CEU
4. Working in Confined Spaces Rescue Level	2.8 CEU
5. Confined Spaces Attendant Non Entry	1.3 CEU
6. Confined Spaces Advanced Awareness	.7 CEU
7. Confined Spaces Attendant Refresher	.7 CEU
8. Confined Spaces Rescue Refresher	.7 CEU
9. Standard First Aid	1.4 CEU
10. Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	.4 CEU
11. Spill Response	.7 CEU
12. Trenching Hazards	.4 CEU



Safetyscope is a TSSA Approved Training Provider

Safetyscope is an approved training provider for CH-02 construction heaters under 4000,000 btu and tiger torch under the TSSA Authorization Number 000287944.

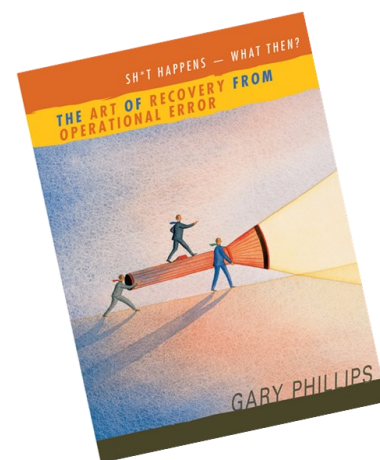
Safetyscope Upcoming Workshops

The Art of Recovery - 2 day Workshop - Sept 13-14

Learn from Gary Phillips, author of the art of Safety and the forthcoming Sh*t Happens - What Then? The Art of Recovery from Operational Error. You'll learn the latest breakthrough techniques on:

- Investigation as organization intervention
- Who should investigate
- How and why to separate data collection from analysis
- Effective interview skills and techniques
- Dealing with traumatized, aggressive or reluctant witnesses
- Causation analysis
- Recommendation analysis
- Promoting organizational recovery
- Balancing forgiveness and accountability policy

[To Register click here](#)



CSA Z462 - Arc Flash and Shock Workplace Training - Oct 10, 2018

This 1 day course provides a thorough knowledge of the recommended safe behaviors for those who work around electrical hazards. Attendees gain an understanding of the latest strategies in CSA Z462 and due diligence necessary to address OH&S legislation at the provincial and federal level.

Electrical workers and safety professionals learn key practical information: best work practices in electrical safety and how to apply them in real-world situations (120 to 13.8 kV, ac/dc as applicable).

1. Electrical Safety Facts/Risks
2. Electrical Related Government Regulations & Standards
3. Shock Hazards & Protection Strategies
4. Arc Flash Hazards & Protection Strategies
5. Arc Rated Personal Protective Equipment
6. Risk Assessment Procedure
7. Safety Related Work Practices

\$500.00/Person + HST

* Includes Lunch

* Includes Training Book (\$75)

* Includes CSA Z462 Standard (\$125)

[To Register click here](#)



e-Hazard