

Hazard Alert Jan 9, 2018

Electrical lockout using manual motor controllers



Workers who maintain electrical equipment in industrial workplaces may be at risk of injury or death. Read this alert to learn more about the rules and regulations for working on electrical equipment.

Hazard summary

Devices called manual motor controllers are typically used to control motor driven equipment such as commercial heating, ventilation and air conditioning units. They also serve as a motor starter/controller, and sometimes as a motor disconnect.

Typically, MMCs should be marked with the words “suitable as a motor disconnect.” If they are not marked “suitable as a motor disconnect”, they should only be used as a motor starter/controller.

Using an MMC without the marking “suitable as a motor disconnect” as a lockout point is a hazard because the device contacts could weld together and provide a false sense of locking out. This could lead to electrical current passing through the contacts even with the device switch in the OFF position. Without testing to make sure there is zero energy, a worker would not be able to detect whether or not the contacts have welded together.

What you’re legally required to do

Lock and tag the power supply

Under subsection 42(1) of Regulation 851-Industrial Establishments the power supply must be disconnected, locked out and tagged on or near live exposed parts of the installations, equipment or conductor:

- before any work is done
- while work is being done

Check to ensure lockout requirements are in place

Under subsection 42(2) of Regulation 851, workers must ensure the lockout requirements are in place before beginning work.

Written procedures

Under subsection 42(7) of Regulation 851, employers must have written procedures for disconnecting, locking out of service and tagging.

[More Information](#)



Test Yourself

If you are a unionized worker who has been the victim of an occupational health and safety reprisal, the Office of the Worker Adviser can:

- give you advice about your rights and how to enforce them
- represent you in filing an application to the Ontario Labour Relations Board (OLRB)
- represent you at a mediation, consultation or hearing at the OLRB

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

Did you know that insurance companies are now rating traffic convictions for “Hand Held Devices” as a “major” offence. This means that getting a ticket for using your cell-phone or other device while driving will no longer be a “minor” conviction.

A “major” conviction on your driving record would result in your auto insurance policy be non-renewed. Then your auto insurance would have to be placed in a high-risk insurance market at 2-3 times higher rate than your normal policy premiums.

Think about it.

Safetyscope Upcoming Workshops

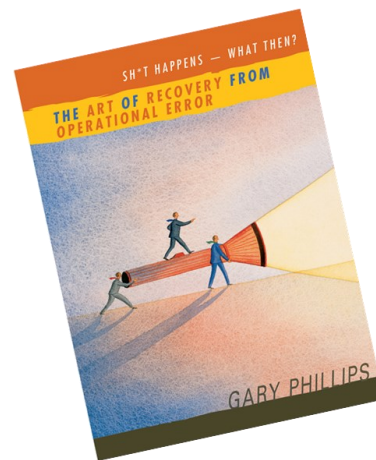
The Art of Recovery - 2 day Workshop - May 3 - 4

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](#)



PPE Inspection - Competent Person - 3 day Workshop - May 22 - 24

Gain competency in the thorough examination of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) using the Petzl protocol and learn how to create an effective PPE-management system.

- Risk assessment and associated decision making.
- Potential hazards associated with the use of PPE for protection against falls from height.
- Legislation and current requirements regarding management of PPE.
- Definition of “competent person.”
- General principles and uses of PPE.
- Employer and PPE inspector responsibilities.
- Understanding a technical notice.
- Principal actions of the examiner: maintenance, returns under warranty, removal of products from service, etc.
- Principal corrective actions: information to provide for the users and/or their management system.
- Necessary tools and work environment to efficiently perform PPE examination.
- Presentation of Petzl Technical Institute PPE examination protocol.
- Pre-use checks, special inspections, thorough examinations, signs and symptoms, significance of any defects, criteria for removal from service.
- Identify defects and damage which would result in the item being removed from service.
- Inspection reporting.

[To Register Click here](#)



Safetyscope Upcoming Public Courses

Working At Heights - Apr 6, Apr 20, May 4
Working at Heights Refresher - April 13, 27
Confined Space Public Courses - April 16 -17
JHSC Certification Part 1 - May 16 -18
Confined Space Rescue - May 28-31

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.



Contact Us with your training needs training@safetyscope.net

Clarification OHSA & Office of the Employer Advisor

We sought clarification by the Office of the Employer Adviser as to what constitutes a small business in section 50.1 (2) of the OHSA as there appeared to be a discrepancy on the office of the employer advisors web site.

OEA

Office of the
Employer Adviser

Clarification

Section 50.1 In addition to the functions set out in section 176 of the Workplace Safety and Insurance Act, 1997, the Office of the Employer Adviser has the functions prescribed for the purposes of this Part, with respect to employers that have fewer than 100 employees or such other number as may be prescribed.

The Office of the Employer Adviser (OEA) is an independent agency of the Ministry of Labour (MOL) clarified they 3 different levels of service as outlined below.

OEA provides expert advice to any size employer

OEA provides representation for primarily employers who employ fewer than 100 employees on **Workers' Compensation matters** at appeals at the WSIB and the Workplace Safety and Insurance Appeals Tribunal (WSIAT).

OEA provides representation to employers who employ fewer than 50 employees with matters regarding Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) **unjust reprisal matters** before the OLRB. They can assist with drafting the Response, attending the mediation, and presenting your case at the hearing.

Clarification of Section 25.(2) and 25 (5)

We requested clarification by the Ministry of Labour to the recently added clause 25(2)(n) and subsection 25 (5) to understand why they did not apply to an employer who owned a workplace. These are read together as follows:

25. (2) - Without limiting the strict duty imposed by subsection (1), and employer shall,

(n) notify a Director if a committee or a health and safety representative, if any, has identified potential structural inadequacies of a building, structure, or any part thereof, or any other part of a workplace, whether temporary or permanent, as a source of danger or hazard to workers.

(5) Clause (2) (n) does not apply to an employer that owns the workplace.

Clarification

The OHSA amendments made were part of the response of the government to recommendations coming from the Elliot Lake Commission of Inquiry (regarding the collapse of a roof and structure of a mall).

The intent of the amendment in clause 25(2)(n) is to make provisions for employers that are renting or leasing a workplace and receive a report of a potential structural inadequacy from a joint health and safety committee (JHSC) or health and safety representative. There is a duty for those employers to notify the Ministry of Labour of what the JHSC or health and safety representative has identified.

The provision would not change existing responsibilities under the OHSA for employers that own their workplaces, as reflected in the amendment found in subsection 25(5) of the OHSA. These employers continue to be responsible for the safety of the workplaces and can directly address the issues identified by the JHSC or health and safety representative as the owner of the workplace.

In the Courts

[Click for more Information](#)

Inadequate Bracing

March 22, 2018 AFTT Developments Inc. was fined \$70,000 when one of its workers died when moving a mobile home from one site to an adjacent one when the mobile home shifted, fell off the jacks supporting it.

Section 31(1)(b) of Regulation 213/91 prescribes that every part of a project, including a temporary structure, shall be adequately braced to prevent any movement that may affect its stability or cause its failure or collapse.



Machine Guarding Injury Industrial Establishment

March 16, 2018 Hung Wang Foods Inc. was fined \$50,000 and employer fined \$10,000 when a worker suffered injury while attempting to clear dough jammed in a noodle cutting machine..

Section 24 of the Regulation 851 requires that, where a machine has an exposed moving part that may endanger the safety of any worker, the machine shall be equipped with and guarded by a guard or other device that prevents access to the moving part.

Section 32(a) of the OHSA requires that every director and every officer of a corporation shall take all reasonable care to ensure that the corporation complies with the act and the regulations.

Section 25(1)(c) of the OHSA requires that an employer shall ensure the measures and procedures prescribed are carried out in the workplace.

Lockout Tagout Death in Quarry

Walker Aggregates Inc. fined \$170,000 when a worker was killed at a quarry after being pulled into moving machinery. Two workers were clearing the tension pulley of a conveyor. They had opened the wire mesh gates which restricted access to the pulley, and two were right beside the conveyor. There was no interlocking device in place, and the conveyor could run while the gates were open. The conveyor and pulley were moving during this time.

Section 196(6) of the Mines and Mining Regulation (Regulation 854) states that a conveyor shall be stopped and the prime mover de-energized, locked and tagged out when the conveyor is undergoing repairs, adjustments or maintenance unless (a) it is necessary to run the conveyor during such work; and (b) effective precautions are taken to prevent injury to a worker from moving parts.

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



New Chief Prevention Officer (CPO) for Ontario

Ron Kelusky is the new CPO for Ontario as of March 12, 2018. He was formerly the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Public Services Health and Safety Association, responsible for health and safety solutions for the healthcare, education, government and First Nations sectors of Ontario.



IRS and Small Business Blitz Results

Between April 2016 and March of 2017 the MOL visited 2,335 industrial workplaces to see if employers were complying with the OHSA and regulations. These were small businesses (less than 50 employees), newly registered with the WSIB, but which had not been previously visited by MOL inspectors. During these visits 8,386 orders were issued, including 99 stop work orders.

The top orders issued under the OHSA were

- Failure to post in the workplace the Act and any explanatory material prepared by the MOL (almost 10% of total orders)
- Failure to prepare and review, at least annually, a written occupational health and safety policy, and develop and maintain a program to implement that policy
- Failure to ensure equipment, materials and protective devices provided are maintained in good condition
- Failure to have a health and safety representative at the workplace
- Failure to ensure that a health and safety representative inspects the physical condition of the workplace at least once a month
- Failure to take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of workers.
- Failure to ensure a workplace's violence and harassment policies were in a written form and posted in a conspicuous place

The top orders written under the Industrial Establishments Regulations were:

- Failure to ensure a lifting device was examined by a competent person to determine its capability of handling the maximum load, as rated, and that a permanent record was being kept and signed by the person doing the examination
- Failure to provide an eyewash fountain where a worker was exposed to a potential eye injury due to contact with a biological or chemical substance
- Failure to ensure a floor or other surface used by workers was kept free of obstructions, hazards, and accumulation of refuse, snow or ice, and that no finish or protective material was likely to make the floor slippery

The top orders written under the Occupational Health and Safety Awareness and Training Regulation were:

- Failure to ensure workers completed a basic occupational health and safety awareness training program
- Failure to ensure supervisors completed a basic occupational health and safety awareness training program

[To read the full report, please click](#)

INTERNAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM (IRS) CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY

