



SAFE WORK GUIDELINES

Removing Miscellaneous Parts

Different parts present different hazards; therefore, safe removal requires caution and attention.

HAZARD

SAFE WORK GUIDELINES

► **Gasoline Liquid, Vapours or Fumes**

Details

Gasoline vaporizes when it is exposed to the air (e.g., fuel spill, open container).

Benzene, a contaminant found in gasoline, and its vapours can cause damage to lung tissue over time, even cancer.

Incandescent light bulbs used in trouble lights can shatter when dropped or break if liquid is splashed on them. Such breakage can cause the filament to glow, leading to a fire if it is exposed to gasoline vapour.

Static electricity can cause fire or explosion when exposed to gasoline vapours.

Threat

Severe burns from fire or explosion

Dermatitis and removal of the fats and oils from the skin resulting in severely cracked, withered and wrinkled skin (known as de-fatting of the skin) with prolonged exposure

Cancer

Death

Note: Do not use gasoline—alone or mixed with other liquids—to clean anything, including your hands

See Regulation 851: Regulation for Industrial Establishments (Sections 22, 63 and 78)

Before You Start

- Make certain that your work area is well ventilated with a mechanical ventilation system delivering a continuous movement of air; if necessary, consult an occupational hygienist or a heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) technician to make sure that you have the proper exhaust system
- Minimize leaks when disconnecting the high pressure gasoline line from the vehicle
- Eliminate all sources of ignition: smoking; static electricity; compressors; nearby welding, cutting or grinding operations; electric or gas hot water or hot air heaters; and any other devices or tools that can create electrical sparks
- Follow proper bonding and grounding procedures when transferring gasoline

While You Are Working

- Store fuel drained from a gasoline tank only in a CSA-approved safety container or in a gasoline caddy—never in an open container
- If you siphon gasoline, use equipment that is recommended by suppliers for the purpose—not hoses, tubes or your mouth
- Use a double-insulated trouble light with a fluorescent bulb that has strong plastic cover or a Teflon-coated bulb instead of a common wire-cage style trouble light
- Wear rubber or nitrile gloves (see the material safety data sheet) for protection against splashes

▶ Gasoline Liquid, Vapours or Fumes *(continued)*

- If you spill gasoline on your skin, wash immediately with soap and water
- Wipe up small gasoline spills immediately
- Clean up larger spills with absorbent material

▶ Sharp Edges

Details

Created while removing damaged vehicle parts.

Threat

Cuts, bruises

- Take the time to use the right tools for the job at hand
- Wear leather gloves

▶ Dirt and Debris

Details

Can fall from the underside of the vehicle.

Threat

Eye injuries

- Wear safety glasses or goggles that are CSA-approved for the job when working under a vehicle

▶ Noise

Details

Noisy tools such as impact tools can be louder than 90 dB.

Threat

Hearing damage, deafness

- Wear appropriate hearing protection and make sure that other workers near you are wearing hearing protection

▶ Falling or Moving Vehicle

Details

Vehicles and parts that are not properly supported or attached can slip and fall or move.

Threat

Serious injury or death

- Remove parts only from vehicles on the ground or on a proper lifting device
- Inspect hoists for damage every day
- Use the hand brake or chocks to prevent the vehicle from moving
- Make sure that the vehicle is supported properly on an appropriate hoist or with jacks; check the capacity plate or other markings on the jack to make sure that it can support the load
- Use axle stands to support the weight of the vehicle; use a jack only for lifting—do not allow a raised vehicle to be supported only by jacks
- Make sure that a jack stand is secured underneath the vehicle when it is raised with a hand jack
- **Do not** rock the vehicle violently—this can cause it to fall off the hoist
- **Do not** lift one end of the vehicle with a single post hoist—this can spring the hoist
- Inspect jacks regularly for broken teeth and faulty holding features; **do not** use broken jacks

► Falling or Moving Vehicle (continued)

- **Do not** use a jack that is leaking hydraulic fluid: tag it and have it repaired
- Use a jack on a level and clean surface, preferably asphalt or concrete; if you are working on a dirt surface, place a piece of hardwood blocking twice the size of the jack under the jack to prevent it from turning over, shifting or sinking
- Remove jack handles and place them out of the way to prevent others from tripping over them
- Wear CSA-approved steel-toed safety shoes

► Improper Use of Tools

Details

Using the wrong tool for the job or using the correct one improperly.

Threat

Hand and foot injuries

Back injuries

Musculoskeletal injuries

Scrapes, cuts, bruising

- Use the right tool for the job and read directions on its proper use and care; ask your supervisor if you are unsure
- **Do not** use hammers with broken or cracked handles, chisels or punches with mushroom heads, or bent or broken wrenches—these damaged tools can break and seriously injure you
- **Do not** use extreme force in pulling, etc., when the vehicle is on a jack
- Use a longer wrench or breaker bar and, if necessary, penetrating solvent to loosen a tight bolt or nut; **do not** strain your muscles
- Use impact sockets on an impact tool; **do not** use standard sockets, which can shatter
- **Do not** use loose-fitting wrenches or other tools that can slip
- Use a box-end wrench or socket, which is less likely to slip
- **Do not** use an adjustable wrench unless absolutely necessary
- Pull the wrench or ratchet towards you; if you must push, use an open hand to avoid scraping your knuckles or otherwise injuring your hand, if the wrench slips—pulling also gives better control over the tool
- **Do not** carry tools, especially pointed tools, in your pocket—if you slip or fall, they can pierce your leg or kidney

► Electrical Shock

Details

Poorly maintained or ungrounded electrical tools can result in electrical shock.

Threat

Severe injury or death

- **Do not** use electrical tools with frayed or worn power cords
- Make sure all electrical tools have a ground connection or are double-insulated
- Disconnect the battery ground cable before working on a wrecked or badly damaged car
- Only use CSA-approved tools
- Follow a lock-out procedure when working with hard-wired equipment

► Working in a Fixed or Awkward Position

Details

Muscles tire quickly when you work in a fixed or awkward position. That places them at higher risk for injury.

Threat

Muscle strain and associated tendon, nerve, disc or joint pain can occur. Common areas include low back, shoulder, elbow and wrist

Before You Start

- Whenever possible, keep fit: stretch and exercise your body regularly outside of work
- Get help (e.g., another worker, support for the part)

While You Are Working

- Keep parts, tools and supplies as close to you as possible
- Use height-adjustable controls on hoists and platforms to place vehicles and parts in the ideal work zone (e.g., if you're standing, between your shoulder and knuckle height)
- **Do not** lean over a fender on tiptoes and strain on the wrench when loosening a tight bolt or nut inside the engine compartment—you or the wrench can slip while you are off balance; instead, use a stable stand to get better leverage
- Hoist the vehicle to a level where you can remove the tires without bending your back
- Use 2 hands to support hand tools if possible
- If you are standing in one place for a prolonged period of time, use a foot rest, ideally at 6 to 10 inches off the ground (e.g., foot stool, tool box)
- Take frequent, short breaks:
 - for short jobs: 15 second break for every 1-2 minutes of work
 - for long jobs: 5 minute break every 15-20 minutes, working or resting in a different position

After You Finish

- Change to a task that involves moving around or uses a different body part to improve blood flow