

REMOVING MISCELLANEOUS PARTS



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

Hazard: 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 fumes

Threat

- Severe burns from fire or explosion
- Dermatitis and removal of the fats and oils from the skin resulting in severely cracked skin with prolonged exposure
- Cancer
- Death

Note: Do not use gasoline – alone or mixed with other liquids to clean anything, including your hands (See Industrial Establishments Regulations 851 (s. 22, 63, 78))

Safe Work Guidelines

Before You Start

- Make certain 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 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, wet/dry shop vacuum cleaners, 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 light that has a strong plastic cover or a Teflon-coated bulb instead of a common wire-cage style trouble light
- Store the gas tank face up outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
- Wear rubber or nitrile gloves (see the MSDS) for protection against splashes
- 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

Hazard: Sharp Edges

Details

- Created while removing damaged vehicle parts

Threat

- Cuts, bruises

Safe Work Guidelines

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

Hazard: Dirt and Debris

Details

- Can fall from the underside of the vehicle

Threat

- Eye injuries

Safe Work Guidelines

- Wear safety glasses or goggles that are CSA-approved for the job

Hazard: Noise

Details

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

Threat

- Hearing damage, deafness

Safe Work Guidelines

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

Hazard: 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

Safe Work Guidelines

- Remove parts only from vehicles on the ground or on a proper lifting device
- Inspect hoists every day for damage
- Use the hand brake or chocks to prevent the vehicle from moving
- Make sure that 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 spring the hoist
- Inspect jacks regularly for broken teeth and faulty holding features; do not use broken jack
- **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 out of the way to prevent others from tripping over them
- Wear CSA-approved steel-toed safety shoes

Hazard: 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

Safe Work Guidelines

- 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 cause serious injury

- **Do not** use extreme force in pulling, etc., when the vehicle is on the jack
- Use a longer wrench or breaker bar and, if necessary, a 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

Hazard: Electrical Shock

Details

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

Threat

- Severe injury or death

Safe Work Guidelines

- **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 lockout/tagout procedure when working with hard-wired equipment

Hazard: Working in a Fixed Position

Details

- Muscles tire quickly when you stay in a fixed position which cause them to be at a higher risk for injury

Threat

- Muscle strain and associated tendon, nerve, disc, or joint pain (common areas include neck, shoulder, elbow, wrist, and lower back)

Safe Work Guidelines

Before You Start

- 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 position the work to suit your standing 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
- If possible, use two hands to support hand tools
- 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 or tool box)

- Take frequent, short breaks:
 - For short jobs: 15 second break for every 1-2 min. of work
 - For long jobs: 5 minute break every 15-20 min. or work
- Change to a task that involves moving around or uses a different body part to improve your blood flow

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