

**WHY is Teck Really
Randomly Testing Its Workers?**

Under Teck's new alcohol and drug testing policy, Teck supervisors can show up where you are working at any time, insist that you accompany them to a testing site, and keep you there until you provide them with breath and urine samples, which they send away to a lab for analysis. Teck is able to engage in this investigation into your private life and off-duty conduct, even though it has no reason to suspect you of misusing alcohol or drugs, or of being impaired at work. Most workers find this demeaning and degrading.



Why does Teck treat its workers this way?

Teck says that random alcohol and drug testing is not about improving productivity and profits. Indeed, it must be costing Teck a fortune to do the tests and to defend its alcohol and drug testing policy at arbitration. Certainly, having pissed off workers doesn't help productivity. Instead, Teck says that its new random testing policy is all about safety. After all, who wouldn't support workplace safety? But the scientific evidence doesn't prove that random testing really results in a safer workplace.

Remember that for years, Teck has been testing employees for drug and alcohol use only when there is some reasonable cause for it, such as a safety incident in the workplace, and there is no evidence that alcohol and drugs have been a factor in accidents or injuries. Fording River and Elkview have excellent safety records. What was wrong with the old system? So, why is Teck really randomly testing its workers? What does Teck gain by treating all of its workers as untrustworthy and potentially dangerous? What does Teck gain by putting its workers' private lives under a microscope? What does Teck gain by focusing concerns about health and safety on the private lives and behaviour of its workers?

What Teck gains is control – control over your body, control over your movements, and control over your personal life. But it's way more than that. Having put its control - and power - in your face, Teck wants to convince you to be obedient followers of all of its rules, even if those rules aren't necessary, fair or reasonable.

Teck wants to show suspicion and cause divisions between you and your co-workers. Teck wants to take your mind off of how the work environment, maintenance and training (or the lack thereof), and work speed-up – all things in their control - are the key causes of workplace safety problems.

At the end of the day, all of this feeds Teck's bottom-line. Workers know better than to fall for these well-tried employer tactics. The safest workplaces are those where workers have a meaningful say about how best to keep their workplaces safe and where workers aren't afraid to hold employers to account when they try to sidestep their responsibilities. Let's get back to the real business of Health and Safety.



July 25, 2013

Teck Reports Unaudited Second Quarter Results for 2013

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA--(Market wired - July 25, 2013) - Teck Resources Limited (TSX: TCK.A and TCK.B, NYSE: TCK) ("Teck") reported second quarter adjusted profit of \$197 million, or \$0.34 per share, compared with \$398 million or \$0.68 per share in 2012.

"We are pleased with our operating performance this quarter and have made good progress on our cost reduction program. However, prices for our products have continued to weaken, particularly steelmaking coal.

We continue to adapt to changing market conditions and are taking steps to further reduce our capital spending, slowing the start of our Quintette mine reopening and delaying the development of Quebrada Blanca Phase 2. In addition, we are reducing our sustaining capital expenditures and increasing the targets for our cost reduction program," said Don Lindsay, President and CEO.

Donald R. Lindsay

Chief Executive Officer, President, Director and Member of Executive Committee, [Teck Resources Limited](#)

Age 2012 Total Calculated Compensation **Donald R. Lindsay, has been the President at Teck Resources Limited since 2005. The following is Mr. Lindsay's 2012 Total Compensation Package.**

54 **C\$10,247,327.00**

Annual Compensation* 2012

Salary	C\$1,400,000
Total Annual Compensation	C\$1,400,000

Stock Options*

Restricted Stock Awards	C\$2,947,500
All Other Compensation	C\$252,914
Exercised Options Value	C\$2,982,670
Total Value of Options	C\$9,018,470
Total Number of Options	1,092,500

Total Compensation*

Total Annual Cash Compensation	C\$3,827,114
Total Short Term Compensation	C\$1,400,000
Other Long Term Compensation	C\$3,200,414
Total Calculated Compensation	C\$10,247,327

Donald R. Lindsay's Escalating Compensation Package

2006 Compensation Package = \$3,059,604.00
2007 Compensation Package = \$3,631,997.00
2008 Compensation Package = \$6,518,788.00
2009 Compensation Package = \$4,992,038.00
2010 Compensation Package = \$7,406,014.00
2011 Compensation Package = \$9,326,668.00
2012 Compensation Package = \$10,247,327.00

**\$7,187,723.00 Dollar Increase in 6 years. Yes that was
MILLION'S**

A Haul Truck driver who has worked at Fording River for 30 years has been given a \$6.88¢ an hour increase in the past 6 years. Mr. Lindsay who has been working at Teck for 8 years has received an increase of \$7,187,723.00 in the same 6 year period. Where is the fairness in that?

**Profit Share Bonus for the Workers at Teck Coal
Is estimated to be \$0.00**

**2012 Bonus for Don Lindsay
Was: \$2,174,200.00**



I Would Like to Write You a Cheque but My Hands Are Full

Retention at Fording River

On July 14th your Union Worker Representatives had a Labour Management Committee meeting with the Company where one of the main topics of discussion was the Company's retention policy. We told the Company that in today's market companies must work hard to keep their people relatively happy and it seems here at Fording River their attitude is, if you don't like it leave.

CNRL is paying their trades people \$56.56 an hour, giving them a generous share plan, 160 hrs of vacation to start, 10% annual wage given as a fly in-out bonus, say you make \$140,000.00 a year you can put the 10% \$14,000.00 in a pension share plan and the company will match it 1.5 times \$21,000.00.

They work seven (7) days on and seven (7) days off, free fly in-out, and free camp. And above all and most importantly, the workers are treated with dignity and respect and their thoughts are respected and appreciated, unlike how they felt they were treated when they worked at Fording River.

We told the Company that in the past 18 months at Fording River alone, 26 trade's people retired and 25 more trade's people quit. The Union conducted exit interviews with some of these trades' people and they did not quit just because of the money. They quit because they felt bullied and were treated like crap, they had to fight and argue to get the tool's they needed to do their job's, they were not challenged in their trade. The Contractors are given any real technical work, and when they complained the Company response was "if you don't like it you can quit, so they quit.

It is not only the trades people quitting and retiring early, good experienced heavy equipment operators are in great demand and are also leaving. Let me make it clear that there are some really good bosses working at Fording River, however they are the exception, and not the rule. Especially in the Maintenance Department, where they seem to breed, disrespectful bully bosses.

When I do exit interviews with workers who quit, I keep hearing the same message, my boss is a bully, my thoughts and work ethics are not respected and I'm not treated with dignity or respect.

When employees feel valued and appreciated, they take stronger ownership of their work and seek new opportunities to grow in their roles. This not only benefits the employee, but also the company and its customers.

Respect has gotten a lot of attention in the work environment lately, as it relates to equity, fairness and just getting along. In fact, I think most of us will agree a healthy level of respect is probably the most potent ingredient for workplace civility.

But respect reaches much further than manners and compliance. It also plays a key role in recognition, engagement, and in creating a strong organizational culture.

Think about it. Recognition, at its core, is really just a form of respect. People who have been recognized tend to rise to that recognition, and strive in the future to be worthy of it. People who are not recognized for hard work tend to feel forgotten, unappreciated and disrespected.

Keep up the good work! I'm sure that CNRL, North American, Kearl, and Suncor thank you for your efforts.



“I don’t have time to write performance reviews, so I’ll just criticize you in public from time to time.”

The USW Humanity Fund Help's Local Residents

Don Takala - President USW Local 7884 presents a \$1,500.00 Cheque from the USW Humanity Fund to Warren and Charlotte Seifrit after their property on Elk Lakes Road was flooded on June 19th



Contributions from Steelworkers Members make it possible for the Steelworkers Humanity Fund to provide emergency assistance to victims of disasters around the world. Anyone seeking assistance for disaster relief or aid can make application for assistance to their local Steelworkers Hall.

Warren & Charlotte Seifrit would like to thank all Steelworker Members who donate to the Humanity Fund and especially to our Steelworker Brothers and Sisters from USW Local 7884 who work at Fording River Operations.

OHSC Report

As everybody is aware there have been some serious issues surrounding the OHSC committee. Many would say that nothing has been accomplished over the years and that the report would have to say "Nothing has been or is being done".

Your representatives would agree to this to a large degree. In the past 2 months your committee has made some decisions that everybody needs to know.

- 1) We will no longer have meetings if there are no solutions to the issues that are raised at previous meetings. It has been made very clear that we will not go to meetings just to fill the requirement under the code. We will not go to meetings just to hear ourselves talk.*
- 2) We require access to the process involving SP&P's. We need to check the revisions to see if they actually reflect the safety issues involved and make sense to the individual who is reading them.*
- 3) We need better access to safety investigations. The company in the past has not always provided the information from the investigations. After reviewing some of these investigations we have found some discrepancies in relation to the classification under the code. Some incidents were not classified as D.O.s when in fact it clearly states in the questions and answers section that they were.*
- 4) The company has also been informed that there has to be co-operation. If there is no co-operation from the company we will sit and wait until there is. There is no point in having meetings and discussions if the company has no interest in co-operating and implementing the findings and resolutions. All the safety reps. and OHSC members not only require co-operation but also the respect of the company. The master-slave attitude of some of management is not acceptable. There has to be some equality or else nothing will be accomplished from any point of view.*

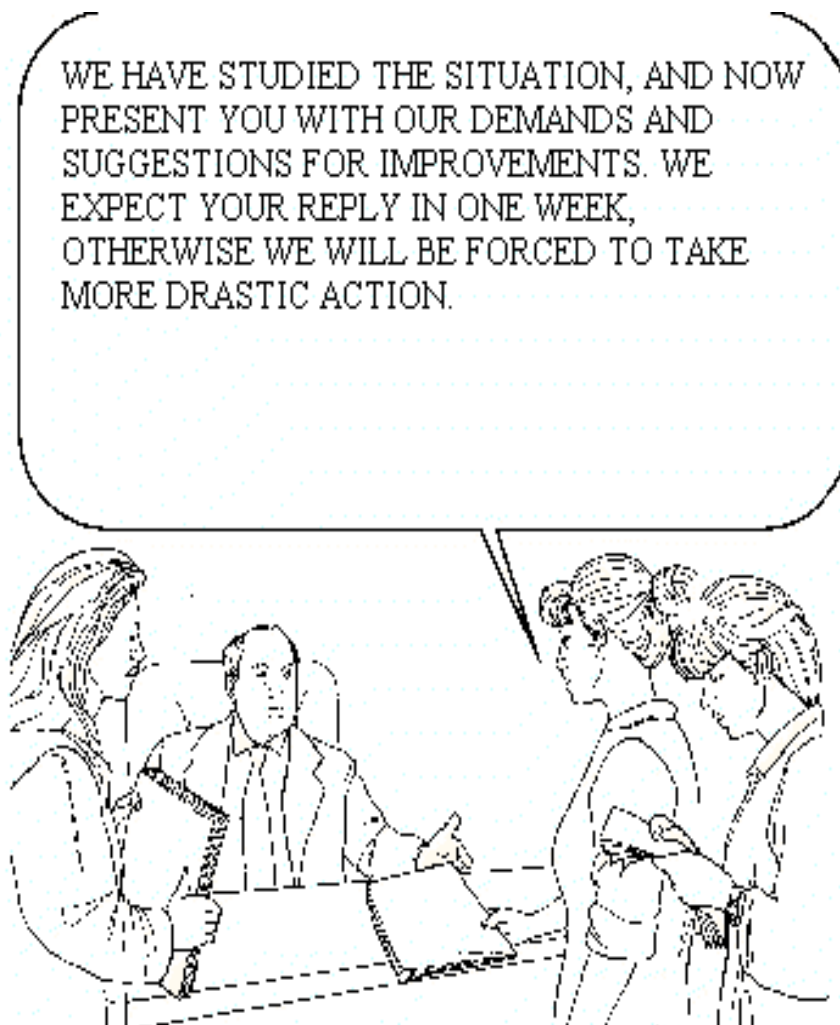
In the past 2 months there have been some changes on both the companies and the unions committee. There have been meetings with upper management and these concerns have been noted.

The company has expressed that our issues will be addressed and that things will move forward. The company has also stated that they will resolve issues as quickly as possible and get the resolutions in place.

*Your committee representatives have made the decision to make changes in the OHSC. We will **not** go back to the old system. We will move forward in one way or another.*

“If things get done, we can go to the next meeting; if things don’t get done we will wait until they are.” There are other ways to proceed outside the OHSC and these processes will be used if needed.

Otto Kliment
Worker Co-Chair JSHC/JOHSC



Courageous Safety Leadership

Does Production Make a Difference?

We have been dealing with a safety issue now for about six or seven months. It concerns steel delivery from the north yard to the shops. We have brought it up several times with management, but to no avail. Years ago when big plates of steel or long pieces of pipe were needed they would have the Hiab go to the north yard to get them. Finally one morning it was brought up in one of our morning meetings and the foreman told the individual that if he had a safety concern bring it to me (pointing to myself as a safety rep).

We had gotten into many heated discussions on this issue and they were getting tired of hearing about it. We were told that it was our job to deliver, end of discussion. Finally the time had come to invoke our right to refuse unsafe work.

We had tried on several occasions to try to come up with a safer way to do this with management. Once we refused to continue this practice until something could be done, we then had their attention. The fact is we were expected to try balancing 21 foot pieces of pipe and 12 foot by 6 foot sheets of steel on the forks of our (Zoom boom) forklift and carry it down an active haul road which is extremely rough to the points of delivery. Several times the steel would fall off leaving our operators to play hockey trying to scoop this back on the forks while dodging traffic.

They came up with a jig that was actually a pretty good design. It would give the operator better control and a safer way to deliver. The only issue now was that when you have a 12 foot sheet in it you are almost 13 feet wide. Again you are trying to dodge traffic at this width.

Finally my foreman requested we sit down and come up with an SP&P for this. We had a safety rep from the company, my foreman, and another safety rep from mine ops and a warehouseman. We discussed the issue for about one and a half hours and came up with a plan. We would deliver 8 foot sheets of steel in the jig and pipe up to ten feet long on the forks. If anything bigger was requested we would have the Hiab pick it up. If no Hiab was available then we would use flaggers for traffic control until we could get the steel past the new shop where the road was very narrow.

This was what everyone agreed to at the meeting. Three months went by and I asked when this SP&P was going to get signed off and I did not get a reply. Finally about a month ago my foreman brought me the SP&P to sign off. As I read it I noticed that it was not what had been agreed to.

When I brought this up I was told that I was wrong, I called the other safety rep to see what he remembered only to find out I was indeed correct, the SP&P was changed and was not what was previously agreed to.

I could go on for hours, as could any of you about safety issues. They put us through these programs that they come up with, they tell us that we are courageous leaders, and they are going to make sure everyone including management follows the courageous leadership concept. Safety is about ninety per cent common sense, something I believe we were all born with. I take exception to having someone decide for me what is safe or not when they have never, or will never be required to do the task in question.

If safety has no price tag, then why ignore the basic rule about getting the proper tool for the job? I didn't realize safety was on a budget.



The Fire Department called in the Heavy Rescue Team to a job site on to rescue a man who was trapped under a construction machine weighing 21,000 pounds. The call came in from a construction site, fire crews arrived to the scene to find a male worker trapped under a Zoom Boom, which is an oversized forklift. The Heavy Rescue Team used a rope rescue system to get the injured man out from under the equipment. He was bleeding from the head and also had shoulder trauma.

Grievance Report

1.) *We continue to pile up the grievances as it concerns our members being subjected to the Random Testing Policy – approximately 350 grievances to date. We encourage all employees who are randomly tested to do up a statement and e-mail or drop it off at the Union Hall. When we are successful in having the Random Policy thrown out, we will proceed with these grievances, seeking individual damages.*

2.) *The next important date as it relates to the random policy is in late October in the British Columbia court of appeal.*

3.) *In the next couple of months we are hoping to have a number of arbitrations that concern the discharge of employees, suspensions, failings to abide by the union representation rights, vacation entitlement, and unfair treatment of employees. Obviously we can not provide written details of the above as we know the employer reads our paper too. For a discussion on the issues drop into the hall or give us a call.*

4.) *As the result of the flood many employees were stuck at the mine site as well employees who were trying to get to work (unsuccessfully) were held for a period of time at the Greenhills parking lot. We had a number of reports that employees were told that they would get paid, however the employer determined that they would not pay. The union has filed a grievance and is working with our legal department, in Toronto, to evaluate whether we can successfully challenge the employers decision.*

5.) *We are hoping to have shop steward schools in the fall. Even if you have put your name in the past, please reconfirm that you're still interested.*

6.) *We are still having problems with some supervisors who employees have complained about their unprofessional conduct. The union will take whatever actions that are necessary, to bring this to a stop. If any employee feels that they are being mistreated please contact the union hall immediately.*

WCB REPORT

1.) WorkSafe has recently appointed a new case manager to handle the mining claims. This is good news as the last case manager was very difficult to deal with or even get hold of. Not to say that WorkSafe is “warm and cozy” now, but at least we can deal with matters in a timely professional way.

2.) We are encouraged on the number of employees who have contacted the hall seeking assistance in the reporting of injuries at the mine site. Unfortunately, the WCB rules have little bend if a claim is not reported properly. Always report any injury promptly, have it documented properly and give us a call at the hall.

WHEN SHOULD I GIVE MEDICAL INFORMATION TO THE EMPLOYER?

This question comes up a number of times throughout the year. It is the Unions position that if the employer request that you provide medical information to them, alarm bells should start going off. It is our advice that you politely tell the employer representative requesting the information that you will call them right back, call the union hall for advice.

There will be times when the employer is entitled to medical information however it is rare and the employer is only entitled to enough medical information to satisfy their request. For example, you phone in sick and advise the employer you won't be into work. You do not have to provide the diagnosis of your illness or your symptoms. You are obligated to inform the employer of how long you will be away from work so they can plan for your absence.

Also in limited cases, the employer has the right to request a doctor's note. If this happens please contact the hall. Remember, the employer is not a doctor. Any questions please contact the hall.

Investigation Reveals Safety Shortcomings in Saskatoon Miner's Death

Union and Company Disagree on Emergency Shut-off Switch



Christopher Reid and His Family. (Submitted photo)

Christopher Reid died last summer when he was crushed by a four-tonne mobile conveyor belt at Potash Corp's mine in Allan, Sask. The 28-year-old had been working underground for six months.

CBC News has learned the results of an internal Potash Corp investigation into his death and the sweeping changes to policy and practice it triggered in the following months. "There's a whole bunch of things that we all did wrong," said Ron St. Pierre, who heads the union. "We failed as a Company, and we likely failed as a Union."

Reid worked as a part of a three-man crew. He helped run a mobile conveyor belt called a "mineveyor" that connected to the sixty-tonne boring machine used to mine the potash. St. Pierre says the investigators tried to re-construct Reid's last moments. "He was between the mineveyor and the wall, nowhere to go, and the wheel caught his clothing or his boot, we're not sure how that happened, but it caught him and dragged him underneath the mineveyor," he said.

The mobile conveyor stretches more than a hundred meters and is broken into segments so that it can follow the borer. Reid worked at the front, and his partner worked at the back and witnessed his death.

Bill Johnson with Potash Corp says the company made changes to the mineveyor after the accident. "We made some adjustments to the mineveyor equipment and installed some emergency stops onto the mineveyor equipment itself," he said. "It would be a switch that would stop the machine from operating."

Being able to shut down a four-tonne machine in an emergency is important. But St. Pierre says the company didn't have to install a new emergency switch. Rather, it just had to fix the one that was there already. "It quit working and nobody fixed it," he said.

"It was inconvenient, at times it would shut down the machine when we weren't intending to do that ... it was more convenient to run that way." But Johnson says the emergency stops on the mineveyor were tested after the accident and found to be in good working order.

"In response to recommendations from this investigation, some modifications were made to the emergency stop system, but all emergency stops on the mineveyor were operational and in good working order," he said. The company eventually adopted 17 recommendations.

St. Pierre said there were mechanical problems with the mobile conveyor that forced Reid into an unsafe position. One of the switches on the unit was jammed, so the machine was turning when it shouldn't have. The fatality report also recommended some larger changes.

Workers are now outfitted with radios so that they can communicate over the thousand-horsepower machinery. The labeling and locations of the control boxes on the conveyors is now standardized. And any changes to the equipment, or practices, are updated in the training manuals. The province's chief mining inspector has finished his report into the accident. It's still with the Occupational Health and Safety Branch...

Recent Dangerous Occurrences

At Fording River

- *On June 26, 2013 an electrical Switch-House (HV#980) was put into active service on 1 Shovel in Eagle 4; earlier in June the Switch-House had been tested by Rev Engineering and taken out of service due to a faulty trip coil. The installation and operation of this unit, with the faulty trip coil, increased exposure potential to people and equipment if an electrical (over current, ground or pilot) fault was to occur and the trip circuit failed to operate.*

- *At around 4:00 am Monitor Man was roping off an area on the Back Fill spoil ramp up in Eagle 4, when HT 574 crossed over to make his turn (50m away) and blew the right rear outside tire blowing rocks, dust and debris towards Monitor Man striking him on the hard hat and neck.*

The Monitor Man reported to first aid with complainant of ringing in his ear and minor headache.
- *A mine operations trainer pulled up and parked ~10' behind a Letourneau loader while being fuelled to have a discussion with the loader trainee who was on the ground. Once the loader was fuelled the trainer and trainee proceeded to board the loader and continued to operate the loader, backing up over the unmanned pick up.*
- *Welder was secured and tied off while working from boom truck basket welding on 2 Drill mast ~9' ½ above the drill deck; while attempting to retract basket from mast, worker activated controls incorrectly pushing the boom forward and down onto the drill mast versus backwards and up as required. Damage occurred to the basket and will be repaired or replaced as required. Worker was uninjured and was properly tied off with appropriate fall protection PPE.*
- *Worker was removing radiator cap from Backhoe radiator when hot coolant under pressure was released from the radiator spraying worker on hand, arm, neck and shoulder.*
- *Backhoe 5 was working at 1 shovel. At 11:30 am the operator reported a fire to pit control. The fire suppression button on the backhoe was initiated by the operator but it did not suppress the fire. Operator proceeded to extinguish the fire successfully with a 20lbs hand held extinguisher.*
- *While running at full production the dryer surge bin level controller quit working and flat lined at 60 percent, the feed bin was emptied causing the heat to be pulled up onto the upper dryer causing an explosion that opened all the doors.*

- *Workers were disassembling a jib boom on 250 t crane; with the tip and first section of the jib on the ground workers were attempting to move the lower pins on the second section of the jib. Both workers were under the jib boom; one worker was checking boom alignment, the second worker was under the boom hammering on the second (of 2) pin from the inside. Working height was ~5½', when the second pin was released the boom dropped approximately 1' striking both workers on the head, causing both to fall to the ground, while falling, one worker suffered excessive force to one leg causing ligament damage.*

The 2 contractor employees involved were both struck on the head; one Dynamic Industries worker suffered a fractured nose and ligament damage to knee, the second worker, a PJB Crane employee, received bruising. Both were released from hospital; one immediately and the second more significantly injured person after doctor assessment.

- *Worker was operating 10 Hoe above 6 shovel on top of the coal seam cleaning waste from the seam. While doing this the outside edge of the coal seam cracked and gave way causing the hoe to roll approximately 15 meters down the coal face/pile to the bottom. The operator was wearing his seatbelt and said he was knocked around but nothing too severe.*

Worker crawled out of the cab on there own and notified pit control of the incident. Worker was then driven to FA for assessment. Worker walked into FA on his own, was treated in precautionary c-spine, immobilized, and transported to hospital for assessment. Worker was released from hospital shortly after with no reports of significant injury.

- *While under normal operating conditions heavy smoke was reported in the wash-plant, mine rescue was called to respond with associated equipment. The control room operator reported a system failure in communications in the plant and began a controlled shutdown at the same time of the report of smoke. Along with the PLC failure in plant controls the general evacuation alarm failed to sound but local alarms and radios communication was used to clear the building.*

Evacuation was conducted in an orderly fashion and due to heavy smoke a janitor, in the upper lunchroom, was advised to stay in the lunchroom until the source of the smoke could be determined. Electrical power was shut-down; the mine rescue teams cooled the decanter drive with water and evacuated the janitor from the building under SCBA as a precaution. The janitorial worker was assessed at first aid and suffered no injury or adverse effects.

- *On June 1st, 2013 at ~1800, #4 drill started the re-drill of hole #15562 just prior to shift change. He got the steel stuck in the hole and could not get it back out before it was time to leave. The nightshift driller came on shift and proceeded with the job and got the steel freed. He noticed that the bootleg file (screen) was turned off on the computer and when he turned it on it; the screen indicated that the current hole being drilled was in the center of a bootleg.*
- *A steel channel (9 inches wide/4feet long) was placed on a table that was pushed up against a stair hand rail located on the top floor of the dryer building. Vibrations caused the channel iron to slide off the top of the table over the top handrail and slide down two flights of stairs.*
- *At 09:15 a PLC card in the control system for the exhaust fan malfunctioned; when the fan shutdown all systems reacted as expected and planned; there was an increase in pressure due to the loss of exhaust at the fan and temperature rose causing the ventilation doors to open. The drying chamber temperature spiked to 253 degrees Celsius and the deluge system activated at 130 degrees Celsius and stayed on for 13 ½ minutes until the combustion chamber temperature was at 122 degrees Celsius and then was manually shut off and monitored.*
- *548 Haul Truck was marshaled at the lower backfill spoil, when another haul truck came down from the spoil and proceeded to marshall between a spoil monitor and 548 haul truck. The operator misjudged the amount of room available and made contact with the box of 548 haul truck on the driver's side of box behind the cab. The operator of 548 haul truck was on the stairs exiting his vehicle when the trucks made contact and lost footing on the stairs, falling on his backside and complained of a sore neck.*
- *Operator of haul truck was marshalling on turnbull spoil for maintenance, and while backing in, struck a parked man bus.*
- *99 dozer was backing up to move away from the 7-2 footwall. In the process the operator backed over a waste berm approximately 5 feet high. The dozer started to slide to the left in some soft material and slowly tipped over onto its left side.*

- *At ~ 1630 the chlorine limit alarm was triggered by a rising level of chlorine gas in the chlorination building at the Potable Water supply treatment building. It was verified that there were no employees in the immediate area, the Mine rescue team was notified and put on standby until information was gathered pertaining to the severity of the alarm. The Turnbull pit was evacuated as a precaution while mine rescue was dispatched to block off access points to the area. Mine rescue with appropriate PPE deactivated the control system remotely from outside of building.*

After doing so team evacuated to safe zone and a remote assessment of gas concentration levels determined that levels were not decreasing and that the bottles should be inspected physically to ensure the chlorine was off. The team reassembled and went back with the same original precautions and opened the building and manually shut off the chlorine bottles. The Response Team determined that once isolated, levels began dropping and area was deemed safe to allow workers within the vicinity (Turnbull Pit) to go back to work. The Response Team stood down and it was verified that fire protection water was still operational.

- *Worker was walking backhoe up a ramp carrying the rock bucket inside of the coal bucket of the hoe. The backhoe started to slide backwards on the steep grade and the operator dropped the boom to stop the slide. The rock bucket rolled out of the coal bucket and into the cab of the backhoe breaking the windshield and bending the ROP's on the right side of cab.*
- *524 haul truck was hauling from 5&7 shovels to the BF4 spoil when the right rear inside tire failed causing rock to fly and land by the maintenance trailers. Fly rock damaged parked service trucks 555 and 561. Service truck 555 received a broken front windshield and 561 service truck received damage to the right side fender and hood. At around the same time 4 grader was working 200m away on the saddle road and the right door window was shattered.*

HAZARD ALERT

While preparing to energize a new high-rise, an electrician was on the ground inside a circuit breaker cabinet, reaching up to access low-voltage equipment. He inadvertently contacted an energized busbar (a metal strip that conducts electricity inside electrical equipment) with his metal ratchet. Electric current then flowed from the energized busbar through the ratchet to a neutral busbar close by. This resulted in an arc flash. Arc flashes can occur when energized conductors are short-circuited or grounded. The dangers of arc flashes include the release of intense light and extreme heat capable of melting metal instantly. Both the electrician and his nearby supervisor, also an electrician, suffered severe burns. The electricians did not disconnect and lock out the low-voltage equipment before starting work, and no one else insisted that they do so.



Safe work practices:

- Follow the safety requirements for working on low-voltage electrical equipment. These include completely disconnecting and locking out low-voltage electrical equipment before starting to work on it.
- If completely disconnecting the equipment is not practical, ensure that only qualified and authorized workers work on the equipment, and that those workers follow written safe work procedures