

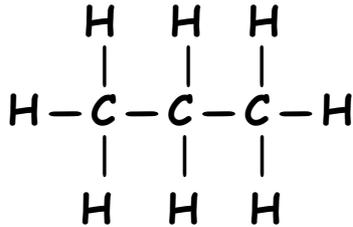
newsletter

Case report -

R v Sunrise Propane

Sentence.

Ontario OH&S Act.



CAS 1 74-98-6 234

This case has been reported previously in this *newsletter*.⁵⁶ On 07 May, Old City Hall, evidence was heard at a sentencing hearing; to be continued, **27 & 31 October**, Old City Hall.

Ontario Court information documents:

<http://www.workers-safety.ca/> → Home page → Main Menu → Publications → Downloads →

[2013 07. Sunrise Propane.PDF](#)

Reasons for Judgment:

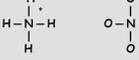
<http://www.canlii.org/en/on/oncj/doc/2013/2013oncj358/2013oncj358.html>

<http://www3.quicklaw.com/cgi-bin/LNC-prod/lnetdocf.pl?DOCNO=985>

<http://www.workers-safety.ca/>

→ Home page → Main Menu → Publications → Downloads →

[2013 10. Vol.21 No.5.doc](#)

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IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE THIS NEWSLETTER VIA e-MAIL.

From TWH&SLC -- A course offering starting 08 July 2014: For details see page 5, & :

<http://www.workers-safety.ca/>

[2014 course -- H&S law & policy & physics & chemistry](#)

[2014 04 23. course outline - H&S law & policy & physics & chemistry.doc](#)

Case report -

R v Flex-N-Gate

In this recently reported case,⁸⁹ the Ontario Court of Appeal held, that in considering sentencing for *Occupational Health & Safety Act* convictions, correcting the cause after the mishap is not a mitigating factor.

Case report -

R v Pal Distributors *Ontario OH&S Act.*

Reported in the previous issue of this *newsletter*¹¹ were the sentencings of the corporation and an employee who was a supervisor. From¹² the transcript of the corporation's sentencing:

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

v.

PAL DISTRIBUTORS

FACT READ IN ON PLEA

AND

SENTENCE

BEFORE HIS HONOUR JUSTICE

J. BOIVIN

[Old City Hall, Toronto]

...

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 2014:

MS. CHAN: [Counsel for the Crown¹] I could read the facts into the record, Your Honour.

The defendant, PAL Distributors Inc., carrying on business as Foampak and/or Powell Group, was at all material times and continues to be a validly subsisting corporation incorporated under the laws of Ontario.

At the relevant time, PAL carried on business in manufacturing bubble wrap at its facility at 110 Woodbine Downs Boulevard, Unit Number 5 in Toronto, Ontario, M9W 5S6. The Woodbine Downs Boulevard facility is a factory and therefore an industrial establishment as defined by the *Occupational Health and Safety Act*, R.S.O. 1990, chapter O1.^[2] At all relevant times, Ontario regulation 851/90 which is the regulation for industrial establishments applied to the facility.^[3]

At all relevant times, PAL employed three workers at the facility including then-27-year-old

Jowell Jo-Yee Lau and the defendant, Sandra Churney. Miss Churney was employed as the supervisor at the facility. PAL was an employer, Miss Churney was a supervisor, Mr. Lau was a worker and the facility was a workplace -- all as defined by act.

On January 19th, 2012, Mr. Lau was injured when his hand became caught in the unguarded rollers of a machine on which he was working. Mr. Lau was working on a large bubble wrap manufacturing machine which is described as the Malex A Air Bubble Film Machine which was experiencing several jams.

Mr. Lau was in the process of clearing one such jam when the glove of his right hand was caught between the unguarded rollers, drawing his hand in where it was pinched. The rollers continued to rotate after Mr. Lau's hand was caught. As a result, he suffered severe friction burns and swelling.

The emergency stop button closest to these rollers had been disabled, requiring a co-worker of Mr. Lau's to go to another emergency stop button in order to stop the machine in order to extricate Mr. Lau.

As a result of the incident, Mr. Lau suffered severe friction burns and swelling.

Joel Magnan, an inspector with the Ministry of Labour, conducted an inspection into the incident and determined that on January 19th, 2012, the rollers of the Malex machine in which Mr. Lao's hand

was caught created an in-running nip hazard which could endanger the safety of a worker working on the machine.

The rollers were not equipped with or guarded by a guard or other device which would prevent access to the pinch point as required by Section 25 of the Regulation for Industrial Establishments.

Other pinch points of the Malex machine were also not guarded.

The Malex machine was being cleaned or repaired by Mr. Lau even though a motion that may have endangered him had not been stopped as required by Section 75 of the Regulation for Industrial Establishments.

The emergency stop buttons closest to these rollers had not been maintained in good condition as required by Section 25 (1) (b) of the *Act*.

Finally, no pre-start engineering review had been done on the Malex machine prior to initial operation in November, 2011, which is a requirement of Section 7 sub 1 of the Regulation for Industrial Establishments.

In addition, on a subsequent visit to the workplace on June 19th, 2012, Inspector Magnan determined that orders he had issued to PAL in relation to guarding the Malex machine, including stop work orders issued on the date of the incident, had not been complied with. Furthermore, some of the contraventions were still present.

TORONTO WORKERS' HEALTH & SAFETY LEGAL CLINIC

On that date, Sandra Churney told the inspector that the Malex machine had not been and was not being used. The inspector later determined that statement to be false.

On January 19th, 2012, therefore, PAL failed as an employer to ensure that the measures and procedures prescribed by section 25 of Ontario Regulation 851, Regulation for Industrial Establishments, were carried out at the workplace and this is contrary to Section 25 sub 1 sub c of the *Act*.

That is, PAL failed to ensure that the rollers of the Malex machine were equipped with or guarded by a guard or other device which would prevent access to the pinch point, and as a result of this failure, Mr Lau was injured.

Those are the facts the Crown relies on in support of the conviction under count 3.[4]

REASONS FOR SENTENCE

Boivin, J. (Orally):

The facts of the case before me show that PAL Distributors were somewhat careless in their treatment of employee safety.

The fact that there was no guard on this particular machine which caused the injury to Mr. Lau was certainly the basis for this plea. Yet the facts that were read in indicate other aggravating factors: the prior orders that were not compiled with, the fact that there were other pinch points that were identified and it was clear that PAL was not

taking their responsibilities under the Act in a serious fashion at the time of this offence.

Having said that, I have before me a joint submission and I will accede to it.

So one further comment I want to make is that we are lucky that Mr. Lau is coming here with a minor injury because pinch point in industrial settings, I think we have all seen, can cause deaths. I was involved in a case where someone died as a result of his exposure to pinch points.

So in a way, PAL Distributors comes to court, luckily, with only a minor injury. Had this been more serious, I am sure the Crown would have asked for a much more serious penalty and I think the case law would support a much greater fine than what is suggested.

Both counsel have indicated to me that this carelessness that was manifest on the day of the offence has been addressed and post-incident measures have been implemented such that PAL Distributors is attempting to ensure that this type of injury does not re-occur in its workplace.

I also note the small nature of the corporation [5] and that the fine, while it may seem large to some people, it is on the lower end for this type of occupational safety offence where there has been an injury of this sort.

Though it may seem high, we also have to stress deterrence. We have to ensure that the message gets out there that these type of injuries are preventable and we just can't simply ignore implementing the measures necessary to satisfy everyone that they don't occur. People get harmed and injured and even die as a result of not addressing these matters.

Having said that, I think what has been proposed is fair and addresses all the mitigating and aggravating circumstances. As a result, there will be a fine of \$22,500.00 and automatically there is a Victim Fine Surcharge of 25 per cent which would be added by the Government in his matter.[6]

I will be granting one year to pay the fine and the Victim Fine Surcharge.

MS. CHAN: Thank Your Honour. I appreciate your reasons.

MR. HENNESSEY: Thank Your Honour.

MS. CHAM: If I could ask that the Court withdraws the counts 1, 2 and then 4 through 13 inclusive, please.[7]

THE COURT: All those counts will be withdrawn. And just to be clear, the count against Miss Churney which is Count 14 is the one that we have adjourned earlier to March 18th, court room 112.

MS. CHAN: Thank Your Honour.

...

This case is still yet to appear on the MOL website as an entry under "Court Bulletins are announcements about convictions for violations of Ministry of Labour legislation."¹² Although the incident may have been at a small industrial site (3 workers), it would appear to be part of Pal Distributors as a large interprovincial industrial organization,³ but the actual corporate and organizational structure is not known here.

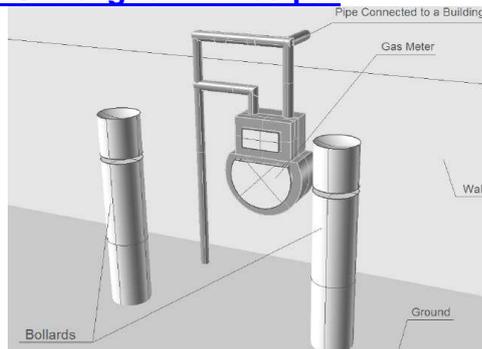
Hopefully, the remaining transcript of the other guilty plea can be obtained for the next issue of this *newsletter*. ■

U of T Engineering Strategies & Practice course.

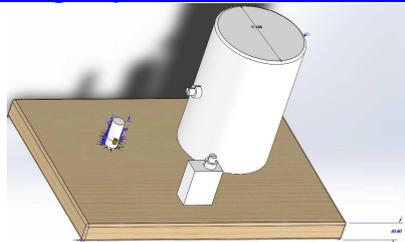
As reported in the previous issue of this *newsletter*,⁵ our Clinic again became a “client” of the University of Toronto Engineering Strategies & Practice course -- to work with teams of first-year engineering students. The students' presented their conclusions 24 April on the St. George Street campus. Their final reports:

<http://www.workers-safety.ca/> → Home page → Main Menu → Publications → Downloads →

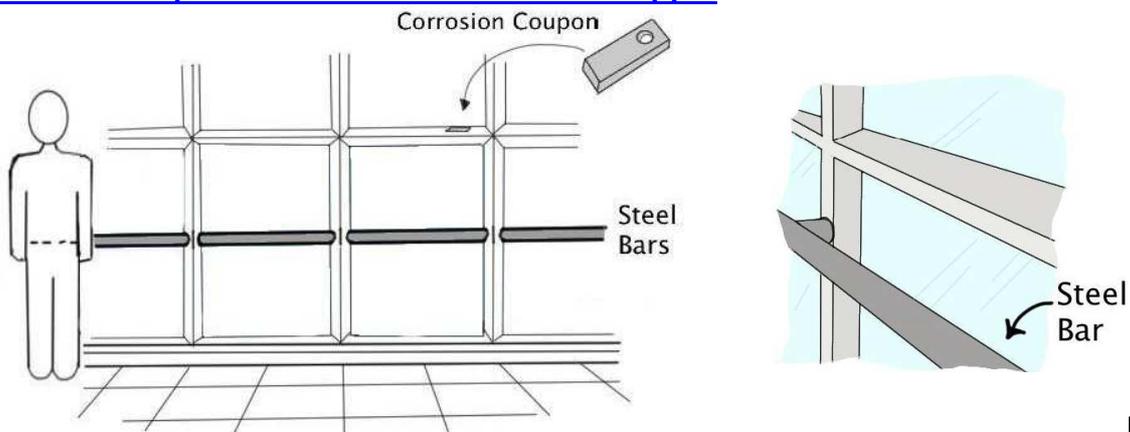
- [2014 04. U of T ESP FDS fuel gas fixtures.pdf](#)



- [2014 04. U of T ESP FDS Hg vapour load measurement.pdf](#)



- [2014 04. U of T ESP FDS high-rise building window design.pdf](#)
[2014 04 25. Final presentation Window Guard PP.pptx](#)



From the Clinic:

A course offering:

PLEASE POST.

**ONTARIO WORKPLACE HEALTH & SAFETY LAW & POLICY,
& UNDERLYING PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY.**

Presenter = M. Grossman, B.S., Ph.D., LL.B., Barrister & Solicitor.

Outline (summary) =

- PREFACE = This Clinic; LEGAL AID ONTARIO; this course.
- I. INTRODUCTION = the world changes for making & doing things.
 - II. Law in concept & in relation to the workplace.
 - III. Fundamental worker rights.
 - IV. Legal regimes that may be used for workplace health & safety.
 - V. Ontario *Occupational Health & Safety Act* (main operative provisions).
 - VI. Regulations under the Ontario *OH&S Act* (list).
 - VII. Repeated well-known & preventable workplace tragedies.
 - VIII. Physics & chemistry.
 - IX. Error in scientific measurement.
 - X. Regulation of chemicals & energy phenomena.
 - XI. Science & law difficulties in Canada.
 - XII. Examples of physics & chemistry found in workplace situations.
 - XIII. Systems to deal with toxics.
 - XIV. Hazard communication - WHMIS.
 - XV. Workplace health & safety as criminal law.
 - XVI. Workplace health & safety law and administration & *NAFTA, et seq.*
 - XVII. Right to refuse unsafe & unhealthy work; with remedy before the OLRB.
 - XVIII. Ontario *OH&S Act* - case law.

Anticipated audience = lawyers, workers, *et al.*

Formal academic credit = none; CPD (Substantive hours; not Professionalism hours).

Fee = \$200 + HST (lawyers, *et al.*); or \$0 (workers, volunteers, *et al.*).

When & Where = Tuesday evenings -- weekly -- for a total of six weeks. The 1st session is set for **08 July 2014**, 5pm.→7pm. Subsequent sessions to be confirmed at the 1st session. Continuing flexibility is intended. 180 Dundas Street West, 20th floor.

Not included = WSIB, & some other employment & labour topics; bio-science & medicine.

Registration = before it starts: give name & contact data → HuyskenS@lao.on.ca

For details:

<http://www.workers-safety.ca/> →Home page→Main Menu→Publications→Downloads→

[2014 course -- H&S law & policy & physics & chemistry](#)

[2014 04 23. course outline -- H&S law & policy & physics & chemistry.doc](#)

Opinion -

Criminal liability of Ontario Labour Inspectors?

M. Grossman

An on-going criminal law prosecution¹² prompts a theoretical legal question about the role, administrative law, and criminal law liability of Ontario Ministry of Labour Inspectors. That question is in the context of the use of the criminal law at all, as a policy issue, for workplace safety tragedies.

I have argued before that the post-Westray *Criminal Code* amendments were not a good idea;³⁴ that workplace safety is essentially best addressed in an administrative/regulatory context, with the rules-of-engagement of that area of law. By this argument, *Criminal Code* negligence charges should be avoided and rare, with the criminal law, and its rules-of-engagement reserved for very special workplace cases.

To criminally prosecute is essentially a decision of a provincial Crown Attorney, on the particular merits of each case. The accused would typically be charged under the *Criminal Code*:⁵

...

Criminal negligence

219. (1) Every one is criminally negligent who

(a) in doing anything, or

(b) in omitting to do anything that it is his duty to do, shows wanton or reckless disregard for the lives or safety of other persons.

Definition of "duty"

(2) For the purposes of this section, "**duty**" means a **duty imposed by law**. [6]

Causing death by criminal negligence

220. Every person who by criminal negligence causes death to another person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable

(a) where a firearm is used in the commission of the offence, to imprisonment for life and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of four years; and

(b) in any other case, to imprisonment for life.

Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence

221. Every one who by criminal negligence causes bodily harm to another person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.

...

It would be wilful blindness to not also recognize that public relations, and union organization media releases and rallies, are not also somewhere in the mix of decision making.

The victim would typically be a killed or seriously injured worker. The accused would typically be an employer or supervisor, but possibly also another worker. The "duty imposed by law" would be a provision of the Ontario *Occupational Health & Safety Act*,⁷ and a regulation thereunder.

But if there would be reason-enough for an employer, supervisor or worker to experience criminal liability, what about another important person at the workplace - a government inspector? Apparently not so, because, while there are substantial inspection powers, there is not actually a legal requirement to inspect - *OH&S Act* s.54→65:⁸

...

Powers of inspector

54. (1) **An inspector may**, [9] for the purposes of carrying out his or her duties and powers under this Act and the regulations,

(a) subject to subsection (2), enter in or upon any workplace at any time without warrant or notice;

(b) take up or use any machine, device, article, thing, material or biological, chemical or physical agent or part thereof;

...

TORONTO WORKERS' HEALTH & SAFETY LEGAL CLINIC

(i) require that a workplace or part thereof not be disturbed for a reasonable period of time for the purposes of carrying out an examination, investigation or test;

...

(k) require in writing an employer to have equipment, machinery or devices tested, at the expense of the employer, by a professional engineer and to provide, at the expense of the employer, a report bearing the seal and signature of the professional engineer stating that the equipment, machine or device is not likely to endanger a worker;

(l) require in writing that any equipment, machinery or device not be used pending testing described in clause (k);

...

57. (6) Where an inspector makes an order under subsection (1) and finds that the contravention of this Act or the regulations is a danger or hazard to the health or safety of a worker, **the inspector may** [10]

(a) order that any place, equipment, machine, device, article or thing or any process or material shall not be used until the order is complied with;

(b) order that the work at the workplace as indicated in the order shall stop until the order to stop work is withdrawn or cancelled by an inspector after an inspection;

(c) order that the workplace where the contravention exists be cleared of workers and isolated by barricades, fencing or any other means suitable to prevent access thereto by a worker until the danger or hazard to the health or safety of a worker is removed.

...

OH&S Act s.54→65 is phrased permissively, not mandatorily: "... inspector may..." Therefore, there is

no *OH&S Act* duty to trigger *Criminal Code* s.219, *et seq.*

But suppose a Crown Attorney, does see fit to prosecute an employer under *Criminal Code* s.219, *et seq.*, and also suppose that the negligence had been observed by an inspector, who took no action in the course of an inspection. For example: an obviously missing machine guard, in violation of a well-known regulation. The inspector should have, but did not, tag-out the machine.

The inspector would not be directly criminally liable because there was no legal duty. But what about the inspector as a party to the crime of the employer?

Criminal Code:¹¹

...

Parties to offence

21. (1) Every one is a party to an offence who

(a) actually commits it;

(b) does or omits to do anything for the purpose of aiding any person to commit it; or

(c) abets any person in committing it.

...

By the theory of an accused as a party to the crime of another, the inspector would then become fair game for the Crown Attorney.

Suppose further that the facts of the case to be alleged by the Crown fit as a very special workplace case for

which there should be a criminal prosecution, even to biased me. Would it not then be only fair to include the inspector in the fray if the fact fit requires it? And unfair otherwise? And should not police investigations also include inspectors.

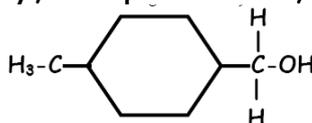
My experience as a criminal law defence lawyer suggests that criminal prosecution of a government inspector would lead to more of a quagmire than there often otherwise seems to be at the criminal courts.

Criminal investigation and charging a government inspector would make the public relations and union activity, mentioned above, seem mild. But the criminal law is a very serious business; if charges are necessary for one participant, then, if the facts fit, why not the other?

The answer may be to take an extra pause before there would be any criminal prosecution, as alternative for administrative/regulatory action. The answer may also be for there to actually be effective frequent on-going inspections, where corrective action would be taken before tragedy happens. ■

in the press -

- In *THE NEW YORKER*: "LETTER FROM WEST VIRGINIA / CHEMICAL VALLEY / The Coal industry, the politicians, and the big spill." ^{2 3 4}

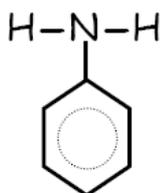


4-Methylcyclohexanemethanol

CAS ⁵ 34885-03-5

^{6 7 8}

- In *Canadian Occupational Health & Safety News*: "Sawmill inspection report reveals mixed results." ⁹
- In *The Globe and Mail*: "SAFETY / Report calls for code changes after B.C. mill blast." ¹⁰
- Also in *The Globe and Mail*: "WORKPLACE SAFETY / Suncor employee dies at oil sands site." ¹¹
- In the *NATIONAL POST*: "Injured migrant workers denied medicare / VISAS EXPIRED / Farm staff hurt in crash of company van." ¹²
- In *The New York Times*: "The Toxic Price of Prosperity / A Swiss city thrives on chemicals made far away." ^{13 14 15}

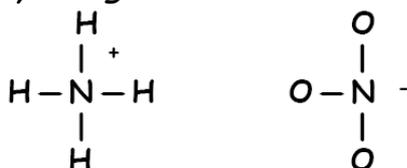


Aniline

CAS 62-53-3

^{16 17 18}

- Also in *The New York Times*: "Lax Oversight Cited As Factor In Deadly Blast At Texas Plant / Inquiry Says Regulations Need to Be Bolstered." ^{19 20 21 22}



Ammonium nitrate

CAS 6484-52-2

^{23 24 25}

TORONTO WORKERS' HEALTH & SAFETY LEGAL CLINIC

<http://www.workers-safety.ca/>

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Toronto-Workers-Health-and-Safety-Legal-Clinic/226662537458898?fref=ts>

<https://twitter.com/TWHSLC>

data added to <http://www.workers-safety.ca/>

documenting Clinic's history, law reform advocacy, etc.

<http://www.workers-safety.ca/> →Home page→Main Menu→Publications→Downloads→

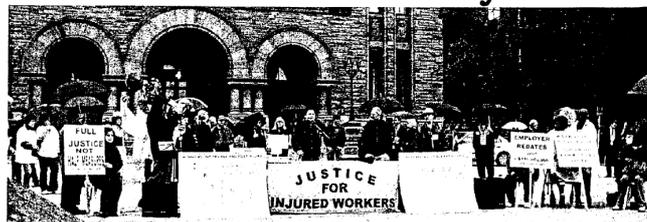
2014 04. U of T ESP FDS fuel gas fixtures.pdf

2014 04. U of T ESP FDS Hq vapour load measurement.pdf

2014 04. U of T ESP FDS high-rise building window design.pdf

2014 04 25. Final presentation Window Guard PP.pptx

Injured Workers' Day 31st Anniversary



Queen's Park – Ontario Legislature

walk north from Queen's Park Subway stop - College/University

Sunday June 1st, 2014

11:00 a.m.

Celebrate our history.

Call for justice for all injured workers.

**Workers' compensation is being destroyed
to save employers' money.**

Demand justice!

Question austerity!

Not on the backs of injured workers!

Sponsored by the Ontario Network of Injured Workers Groups (ONIWG)
For more information, call IAVGO at 416-924-6477; IWC at 416-461-2411

TORONTO WORKERS' HEALTH & SAFETY LEGAL CLINIC

NOTES:

R v Sunrise Propane -- case report.

¹See in this newsletter: "...What are CAS Numbers ...," [2008 07. Vol.16 No.3](#) pages 4→7.

² [CAS 74-98-6](#) 44.10 g/mol.

³ <http://webbook.nist.gov/cgi/cbook.cgi?ID=74-98-6>

⁴ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Propane>

⁵ [2013 10. Vol.21 No.5.doc](#) pages 1→5.

[2013 10. Vol.21 No.5.pdf](#)

⁶ [2014 04. Vol22 No1](#) ■

R v Flex-N-Gate -- case report.

⁸ *Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Ontario (Ministry of Labour) v Flex-N-Gate Canada Company*, Ontario Court of Appeal; 2014 ONCA 53; [2014] 119 OR (3d) pages 1→11.

⁹ <http://www.ontariocourts.on.ca/coa/en/> ■

R v Pal Distributors -- case report.

¹¹ 2014 04. Vol22 No1 page 1

¹² Copied here with character recognition from a transcript ordered by the Clinic from the Court Reporter. \$32 [+HST]. This is a public document. While likely accurate and not out of context, this copy is not a court document, ¹ of the Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General, at the Ministry of Labour.

² www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/navigation?file=home&lang=en

³ www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/navigation?file=home&lang=en

⁴

[2014 03 19. R v Pal Distributors information document. \(2\).tif](#)

⁵ [See comment below.]

⁶ 2010 04. Vol.18 No.2 page 6.

⁷

[2014 03 19. R v Pal Distributors information document. \(0\).tif](#)

[2014 03 19. R v Pal Distributors information document. \(1\).tif](#)

[2014 03 19. R v Pal Distributors information document. \(2\).tif](#)

[2014 03 19. R v Pal Distributors information document. \(3\).tif](#)

[2014 03 19. R v Pal Distributors information document. \(4\).tif](#)

[2014 03 19. R v Pal Distributors information document. \(5\).tif](#)

[2014 03 19. R v Pal Distributors information document. \(6\).tif](#)

[2014 03 19. R v Pal Distributors information document. \(7\).tif](#)

[2014 04 01. R v Pal. et al. info. page.tif](#)

¹<http://www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/news/courtbulletins.php>

² www.labour.gov.on.ca

³ <http://www.palgroup.ca/distributors/> ■

U of T ESP.

⁵ [2014 04. Vol22 No1](#) ■

Criminal liability of Labour Inspectors.

⁷ Opinions expressed here are the writer's, and are not necessarily of the Clinic; he may be contacted: d441267@yahoo.ca

¹ [2012 07. Vol20 No3](#) criminal negligence

² [2012 07. Vol.20 No.2](#) pages 10 & 11.

³ [2006 03 27. Westray Down Sides \(AGM 2005 04.doc\)](#)

⁴ [2012 07. Vol20 No3](#) criminal negligence

⁵ [2012 07. Vol20 No3](#) criminal negligence

⁶ **ephasis** added here.

⁷ www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/navigation?file=home&lang=en

⁸ www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/navigation?file=home&lang=en

⁹ **ephasis** added here.

¹⁰ **ephasis** added here.

¹¹ [2012 07. Vol20 No3](#) criminal negligence ■

in the press -

² **Spill in W.Va.** Evan Osnos, "LETTER FROM WEST VIRGINIA / CHEMICAL VALLEY / The Coal industry, the politicians, and the big spill," *THE NEW YORKER*, 07 April 2014, cover panel & pages 38→49.

³ EDITORIAL, "Contaminated Water in West Virginia," *The New York Times*, 17 Jan. 2014, page A20.

⁴ [2014 04. Vol22 No1](#)

⁴-Methylcyclohexanemethanol CAS 34885-03-5

⁵ See in this newsletter: "...What are CAS Numbers ...," Vol.16 No.3, July 2008, pages 4→7.

⁶ **4-Methylcyclohexanemethanol MCHM**

CAS 34885-03-5 CH₃C₆H₁₀CH₂OH 128.21 g/mol.

⁷<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/4-methylcyclohexanemethanol>

⁸ US Patent 4915825

⁹ **sawmill.** Jason Contant, "Sawmill inspection report reveals mixed results," *Canadian Occupational Health & Safety News*, 10 March 2014, Vol. 37, No. 9 pages 2 & 5.

¹⁰ **B.C. mill blast.** Keven Drews, "SAFETY / Report calls for code changes after B.C. mill blast," *The Globe and Mail*, 15 Jan. 2013.

¹¹ **fatality at oil sands site.** Carrie Tait, "WORKPLACE SAFETY / Suncor employee dies at oil sands site," *The Globe and Mail*, 21 April 2014, page A5.

¹² **migrant worker.** Tom Blackwell, "Injured migrant workers denied medicare / VISAS EXPIRED / Farm staff hurt in crash of company van," *The NATIONAL POST*, 14 April 2014, page A6.

¹³ **Aniline. Switzerland. New Jersey.** Dan Fagin, "The Toxic Price of Prosperity / A Swiss city thrives on chemicals made far away," *The New York Times*, Sunday Review, 27 April 2014, page 5.

¹⁴ [2013 02. Vol21 No1](#)

¹⁵ [2009 09. Vol.17 No.4](#)

¹⁶ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aniline>

¹⁷ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Henry_Perkin

¹⁸ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauveine>

¹⁸ **aniline CAS 62-53-3** C₆H₅NH₂ 93.13 g/mol

¹⁹ **(NH₄)⁺ (NO₃)⁻ Texas.** Manny Fernandez, "Lax Oversight Cited As Factor In Deadly Blast At Texas Plant / Inquiry Says Regulations Need to Be Bolstered," *The New York Times*, 23 April 2014, pages A11 & A15.

²⁰ See also: [2013 10. Vol21 No5](#) page 11.

²¹ Jeff Johnson, "[US] AGENCIES ADVISE ON AMMONIUM / POLICY: Administration takes initial steps to address worker and public safety issues," *CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING NEWS*, 09 Sept. 2013, page 18.

²² See also in this newsletter, July 2013, Vol. 21, No.3 page 15.

²³ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ammonium_nitrate

²⁴ **(NH₄)⁺ (NO₃)⁻ CAS 6484-52-2** 80.052 g/mol.

²⁵ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ammonium_nitrate_disasters ■

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data added to <http://www.workers-safety.ca/> ■

for future issues:

- **Maquila.** www.maquilasolidarity.org
- Canadian federal OH&S inspections.*
- US Chemical Safety & Hazard Investigation Board.
- topic revisited—Ministry of Labour library. **
- book review: *Occupational Health & Safety-Theory, Strategy & Industry Practice, 2nd Edition.* ***

* David Macdonald, *Success is No Accident / Declining Workplace Safety Among Federal Jurisdiction Employers*, CANADIAN CENTRE FOR POLICY ALTERNATIVES, Ottawa K1P 5E7; 27 April 2010; ISBN 978-1-897569-88-7
<http://www.policyalternatives.ca/>

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http://www.policyalternatives.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/publications/reports/docs/Success%20Is%20No%20Accident_0.pdf
"Report blasts federal workplace inspection," *Canadian Occupational Health & Safety News*, 03 May 2010, Vol.33, No.17, pages 1 & 2.

** See in this newsletter Vol.15 No.4.

*** LexisNexis <http://www.lexisnexis.ca/bookstore/bookinfo.php?pid=2089> ■

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