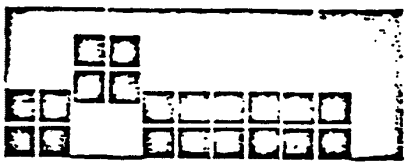
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AIA 8th EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
7 JULY 1978
AGENDA ITEM 6

GUIDE TO SAFETY AND HEALTH IN DOCK WORK



International Labour Office Geneva

1976



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Under the regulations the port authorities are generally empowered to strictly prohibit any unsafe operation, and neither the stevedoring undertakings nor the workers can question their decisions.

13.4. Labelling

To facilitate their prevention, the nature of the risks of accident or disease to which some goods may give rise should be pointed out. A simple way of drawing attention to these risks is to use labels giving a concise indication of their nature; these labels may be affixed to the goods, the packaging, the container or the vehicle, or posted up in premises where there are bulk goods or outside such premises, or both, or again attached to the documents accompanying the goods.

The coexistence of a variety of regulations with different labelling schemes sometimes makes it necessary to affix a number of labels to one package. The number and variety of labels threaten to cause confusion, with serious results, and it is hardly necessary to point out the advantages that would follow from the adoption of a single scheme for the whole world.

In 1954 the International Labour Organisation recommended the adoption of danger symbols for the principal categories of risks. Figure 104 reproduces the seven symbols in question. Continuing the action undertaken by the ILO in this field, the recommendations of the United Nations committee of experts on the transport of dangerous goods incorporate the six danger symbols recommended by the ILO in a more complete scheme for the identification of such goods. The experts have recommended this scheme for the following purposes:

(a) to make dangerous goods easily recognisable from a distance by the general appearance of the labels on them (conventional sign, colour, shape);

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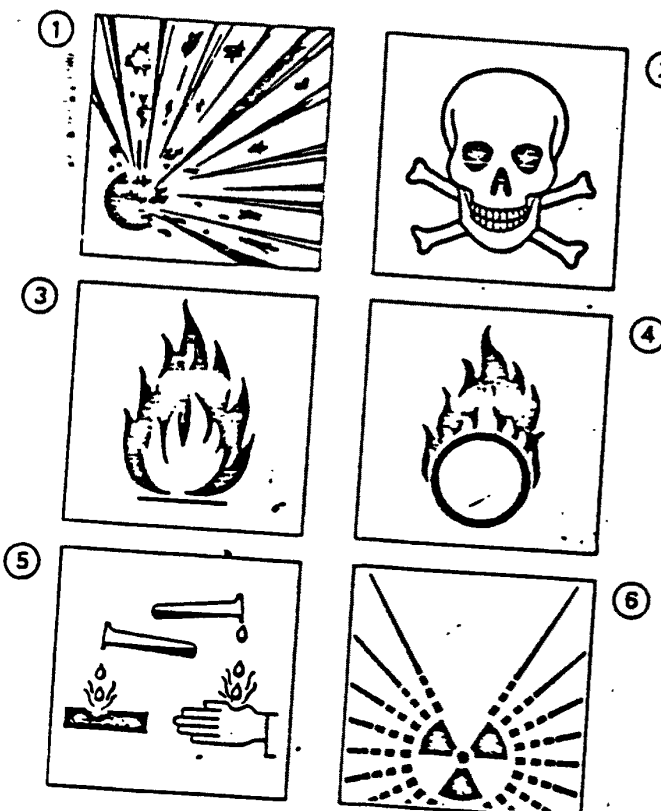


Fig. 104 Danger symbols of the International Labour Organisation

1 Danger of explosion
2 Danger of poisoning
3 Danger of ignition
4 Oxidising agent
5 Danger of corrosion
6 Radioactive source

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(b) to enable the nature of the risk to be easily identified by means of the conventional signs listed below:

(i) a bomb (for the risk of explosion);

(ii) a flame (for the risk of fire);

(iii) a skull and crossbones (for the risk of poisoning);

(iv) a trefoil (for the risk of radioactivity);

(v) acids dripping from two test tubes and attacking a hand and a piece of metal (for the risk of corrosion);

(vi) a flame over a circle (for oxidising agents); and

(vii) a gas cylinder (for non-flammable compressed gases);

(c) to give a useful preliminary indication, by means of the colour of the labels, in handling and stowing operations.

The United Nations labelling scheme is already coming into general use, and is shown in Figure 105.

The labelling of dangerous goods should be as clear and as simple as possible, but since a single substance or object may present more than one serious risk, in addition to the label for the chief risk, others for the other risks will be used. Labels can also be used on which indications for different risks are shown together; for example, a package containing iron pentacarbonyl should carry both the label with the skull and crossbones and the label showing a flame.

Persons responsible for the transport and handling of goods should make sure that dangerous goods have been properly labelled. Some laws expressly state who is responsible for labelling.

In any case the person in charge of the goods and the person in charge of the ship should warn both those supervising the handling operations and the workers carrying them out of the nature of the risk. Moreover, in all countries national regulations require the port authority to be informed, and that authority has the duty, as well as the legal power, to prohibit both the berthing of the ship

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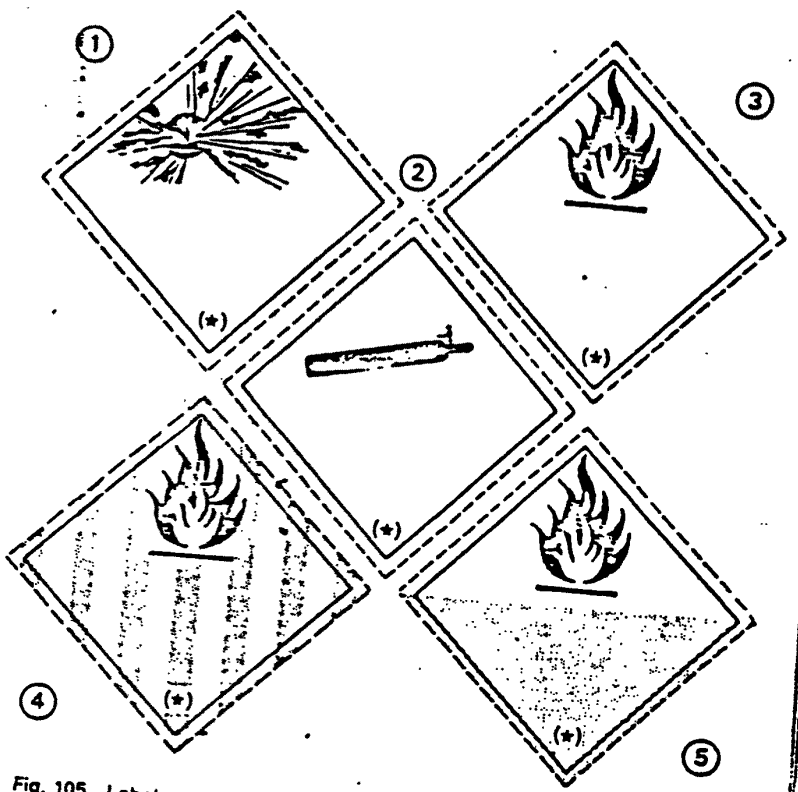
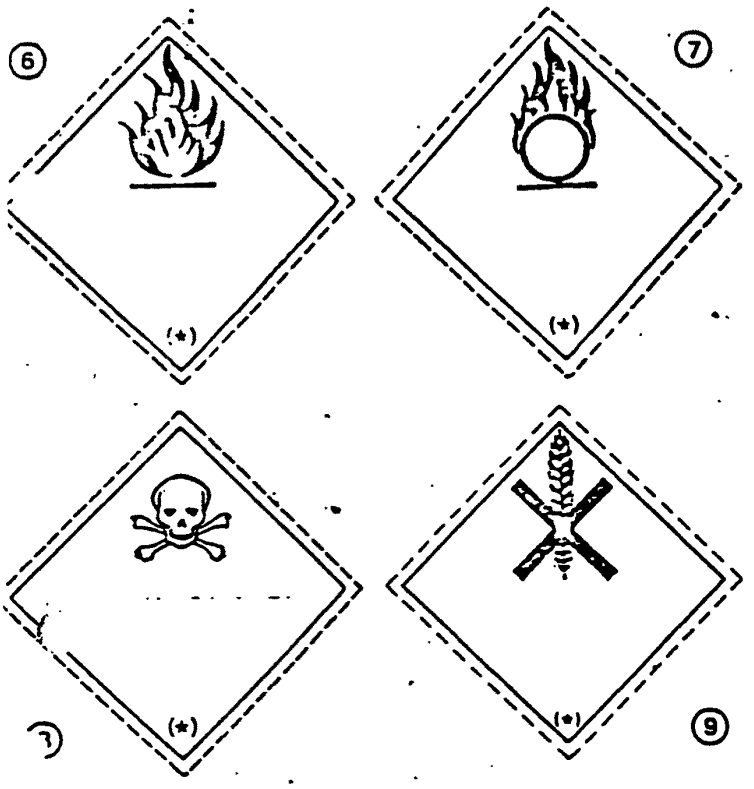


Fig. 105 Labels recommended by the United Nations

1 Explosives (black symbol on orange background). Separate labels have recently been recommended for two divisions of the explosives class.
2 Compressed non-inflammable gases (black symbol on green background).
3 Inflammable liquids (black symbol on red background).
4 Inflammable solids (black symbol on white background with red stripes).
5 Substances liable to spontaneous combustion (black symbol on white ground in upper half; lower half red).

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6 Substances which, in contact with water, emit inflammable gases (black symbol on blue background).

7 Oxydising substances; organic peroxides (black symbol on yellow background).

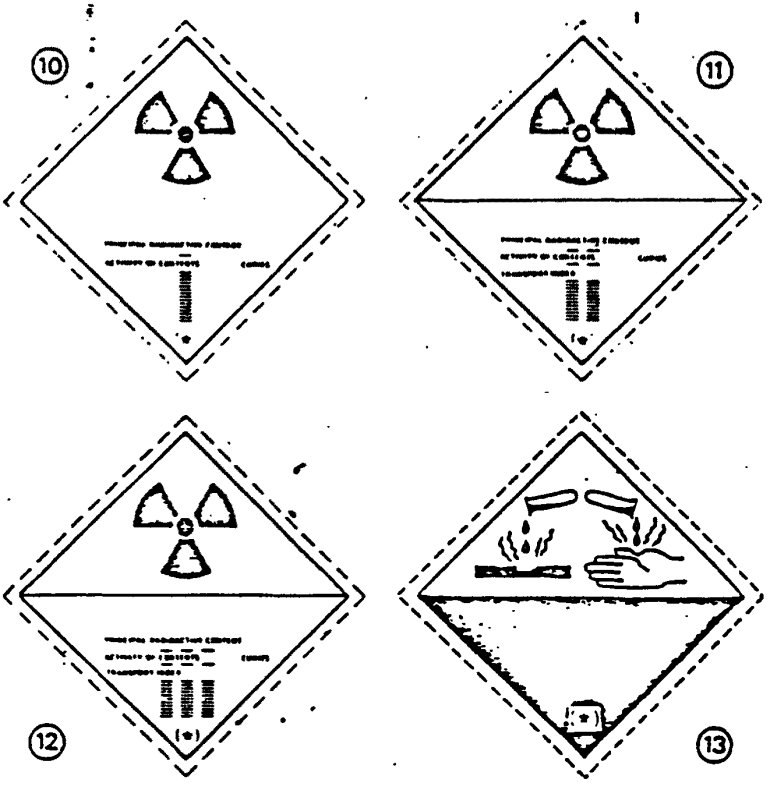
8 Poisonous (toxic) substances of high or average toxicity (black symbol on white background).

9 Poisonous (toxic) substances of a lower degree of toxicity (black symbol on white background).

(figure continued overleaf)

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10, 11, 12 Radioactive substances, containers being classified into three categories according to the intensity of the radiation and the risk of nuclear fission (black trefoil symbol, from one to three red bands and black text, on white or white and yellow backgrounds).

13 Corrosives (black symbols on white ground in upper half; lower half black).

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side the quay and the handling of the goods if the relevant
itions have not been complied with or if all requisite safety
ures have not been taken.

Special precautions in handling

handling of dangerous goods should be governed by
ularly strict safety rules, since in addition to the risks of
nts due to the breaking of slings or the workers' being struck
ckages or the nature of a package. there are risks due to the
themselves. It has therefore been found necessary to impose
llowing additional safety requirements on the handling of
rous goods:

ackages intended to be transported by wheelbarrow or by
and and weighing more than 25 kg should be provided with
olding devices, such as cleats or handles of rope, metal or
ood, by which they can be handled easily and smoothly;

ardboard boxes should not be used as outside containers
r packages with a gross weight exceeding 50 kg; for heavier
ackages strong, rigid receptacles of wood, metal or plastic
e required;

ntainers such as drums that can roll should not exceed
00 kg; if they are over 400 kg they should be bound with
least two metal or wooden protective hoops on which to
ll, since any hole in the container would release the
ntents;

ecial receptacles or containers should be equipped with
stors or placed on platforms fitted with shock-absorbers,
at least with rubber tyres to prevent or reduce jolting
hen moved.

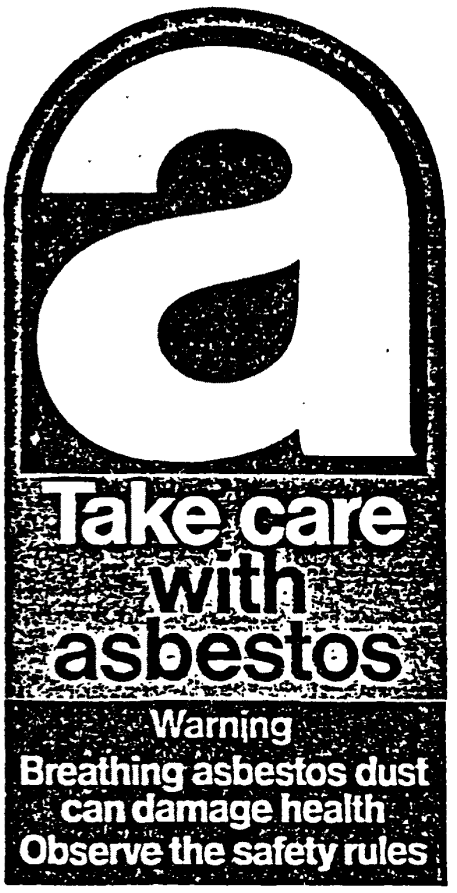
precautions to be taken in handling will evidently vary with
ture and the type of the packaging, which will depend on the
of the goods being transported. This matter is dealt with
apter 18.

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Asbestos Products Labelling Scheme



AIC asbestos information committee

JHA 07474

CRMC-Motley1000-Subj-002931

Asbestos-containing products for which labelling is considered necessary

The scheme applies to all asbestos-containing products and waste which could, under any foreseeable circumstances, constitute a possible danger to health through release of asbestos dust whether at work or through use in the home, including D.I.Y. activities. A list of asbestos-containing products for which labelling is considered necessary follows, but any other products which clearly meet these criteria should be labelled whether listed or not.

The purpose of the scheme is to enable anybody who has to work with or who purchases such products to be able to identify them immediately and to be aware of the need to take adequate precautions.

Building, Shipbuilding and Construction Industries

Asbestos Cement Corrugated Sheets, Flat Sheets, Moulded and Extruded Products

Asbestos Cement Low Density Panels

Asbestos Cement Slates, when in packs

Asbestos Insulating Boards

Marine Boards containing asbestos

Sprayed Asbestos Insulation

Asbestos-reinforced thermoplastic sheet

Thermal Insulation

Asbestos Pipe Sections, Slabs, Ancillaries (bends, elbows, flange covers etc.)

Calcium Silicate or Magnesia Pipe Sections and Slabs, containing asbestos

Asbestos Mattresses

Asbestos Rope Lagging

Asbestos Compositions, Self-setting Cements and Hard-setting Compositions

Sprayed Asbestos

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Asbestos Textiles

Asbestos Sliver

Asbestos Roving

Asbestos Yarn and Rope

Asbestos Cloth

Asbestos Gloves

Aluminised Asbestos Cloth

Asbestos Webbing

Asbestos Wicking

Asbestos Tape

Asbestos Tubing

Plaited or Braided packings with untreated asbestos surfaces

Crocidolite Goods

All products containing crocidolite asbestos

Domestic goods (included already in foregoing list)

Housewives' asbestos oven gloves

Replacements for asbestos oven door or hotplate cover seals in cookers

Asbestos-based pads used on ironing boards

Asbestos simmering pads

DIY brake relining kits

Asbestos-based wall plugging compounds

Other Products

Asbestos Millboard

Asbestos-based Friction Materials

Asbestos Paper

Asbestos-reinforced Plastics

Processed Asbestos Fibre

Asbestos fibre waste intended for sale

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Note
No labelling of products is required where the asbestos fibre has been modified by a bonding agent, coating, binder or other material so that during any reasonably foreseeable use they will not release asbestos fibres which would constitute a possible danger to health. This exception does not apply to domestic goods.

The Asbestos Information Committee,
2 Old Burlington Street,
London W1X 2LH.
Telephone 01-734 0081

August 1976

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