## Seminar focusses on health and safety

By Allyson Reid

An occupational health and safety seminar which discussed employee and supervisor safety precautions was held last Thursday at Birchwood Terrace.

Joyce R. Sottile, occupational health and safety officer with the ministry of labour, spoke on employee and supervisor safety precautions that must be practiced according to the law.

Supervisor duties

During the latter part of the 3-hour workshop, Sottile said that

the supervisor or foreman must take certain safety precautions according to the law and new legislation.

These precautions include making sure that workers are aware of the certain dangers in their work area. The foreman must also be sure that the workers are taking safety precautions to protect themselves against such dangers.

Some of these precautions include making sure they wear hardhelmets and goggles where appropriate.

Sottile also suggested that a writ-

ten document stating the workers and foreman have discussed each and every danger that is present.

For those of you who are wondering why such a document should be drawn up, the answer is quite logical. If an accident occurs and Joyce or one of her colleages is called in to perform an investigation, the first question asked is was the worker informed of the dangers in his work area.

If such a discussion had occurred, but the worker denies it and the foreman says that it did occur, the benefit of the doubt will be given to the worker and the foreman will have to pay the consequences. Thus, said Sottile, it is "extremely important" that a document be drawn up.

The supervisor is not the only one who has precautions to take. The worker is also required by law to take certain safety precautions. These include following the safety act, wearing protection, and expressing any problems concerning safety with the boss.

## Harmful substances

Joyce Sottile also told those in attendance about a list of the most harmful substances found at workplaces. They include Asbestos, Coke oven emissions,

Isocyanates, Lead, Murcury, Silica, Vinyl/chloride, Benzene, Acrlonitrile, Arsenic, and Ethylene oxide.

Book on safety

Sottile said that as a worker or a supervisor, you should be aware of the safety laws. There is a published book of them available to you. Anyone can get this book. To get it, or any other information about the seminar or health and safety on the job, you can write to Joyce Sottile at the address given below.

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## Recovery undermined-Loughlan

Toronto- The difficult recovery the Canadian forest industry has made since the 1981-1982 recession has been severely undermined by American protectionism, according to Robert B. Loughlan of Toronto, manager of the Ontario Forest Industries Association.

Speaking to a luncheon meeting of the Don Mills Rotary Club, Loughlan said cost reductions in order to become more competitive is the pre-occupation in the industry today.

He pointed out the irony of how an industry, dependent on the export market, encouraged to become more competitive to survive, is now being penalized for its success.

"In 1970, Canada was supplying 18 per cent of the United States' lumber market. In 1985, Canada's share reached 33 per cent by expanding its sales to the United States 153 per cent. Over the same

period, the United States increased its production only 12 per cent and so its market share declined to 67 per cent from 82 per cent.

Canadian producers achieved this record by improving production through investment in mill modernization, reducing labour input and were abetted by a weakened Canadian dollar."

The subsequent closing of less competitive U.S. mills in the Pacific northwest and south led to the recent protectionist mood.

The Americans complained that the \$4 billion in Canadian lumber imports were unfairly subsidized by low provincial stumpage rates.

On December, 30, 1986, the Canadian Government agreed to impose a 15 per cent Export Tax on soft wood lumber.

The tax is designed to increase the price of lumber shipped to the United States. Under the Canada

U.S. agreement, the federal tax is to be phased out and replaced by provincial charges.

"The agreement is a bad one for the Canadian forest industry," said Loughlan. "To pay this tax some mills will be forced to close and all will have their earnings reduced substantially."

"What is important now is to prevent further damage through the replacement of the federal export tax by provincial measures which extend the burden to domestic lumber, to off-shore lumber and to other products."

Loughlan says he fears the provincial governments may simply replace the tax with increased stumpage fees.

"We look to the government for stability, predictability, and an open, effective consultative process. These will foster a favorable climate for investment in the industry."



