



Handling Drums Safety

In the typical workplace, drums are used to store material, to ship it, to dispense it for use, and to store wastes. All these drums must be moved from time to time.

Serious injuries can occur if a drum is not handled safely:

- Fractures
- Lacerations
- Hernias
- Back strain
- Smashed toes and fingers
- Exposure to hazardous chemicals

All these injuries are painful and require a long time to heal. By taking a few precautions before you attempt to move a drum, you can help prevent these serious and painful injuries. Before you move a drum, put on a pair of thick gloves. The gloves will help protect your hands.

Follow this preliminary checklist:

- Prior to handling the drum, read the label on the drum and look for symbols, words or other marks which indicate if its contents are hazardous, corrosive, toxic or flammable. If the drum isn't labeled, consider the contents hazardous.
- Look around the drum to see if it is leaking. Before cleaning up a spill, make sure the substance has been identified, and you've been trained in its hazards and have the correct materials for cleaning it up. Find and review the appropriate MSDS.
- Check to see how much room there is to move the drum.
- Plan your route in advance. Don't wait until the drum is in motion.
- Check the route for anything that might cause you or your equipment to trip or slip.
- Check the drum to make sure it isn't warped. This could cause the drum to slip.
- Check the drum for burrs which could cause a laceration.
- Check the drum for liquids which could cause you to lose your grip.
- Check the bung to make sure it is tight enough to prevent leaks.
- If you are moving the drum using a pallet, make sure the pallet is in good condition.

Four ways to "break" or initially move a drum from its standing position

1. Pulling – Pulling is necessary when drums are grouped closely together. To pull the drum, grip the near chime with one hand and the far chime with the other. Brace your foot at an angle

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across the bottom chime. Your hands and feet should form a straight line. Check the position of your fingers for possible pinch points. Now you are ready to pull back on the drum.

2. Pushing – Pushing is used when there is ample room to work. To push the drum, place your hands near the chime at shoulder width. Move your shoulders low and close to the drum. Slowly push forward with your legs until you feel the drum reach its balance point.
3. Drag/Pull – The drag/pull method is used when there are tight spots in the area you are "breaking" the drum. When using the drag/pull method, place your hands at the near position at shoulder width. Brace the drum with your foot to prevent it from sliding, and shift your weight to the rear foot. Pull and drag it a few inches to the left then to the right.
4. Push/Pull – The push/pull method is used when drums are located beside a wall. To use the push/pull method, use one hand to pull the far chime. Use the other hand to push against the wall. If a drum starts to fall, get away from it as quickly as possible. If the contents spill, follow your worksite's procedures for reporting a spill.

Two People Moving a Drum

If two people are moving a drum, both people can push the drum, pull the drum, or one can push while the other pulls. When rolling the drum, it is safer for one person to roll it.

Rolling a Drum

To roll a drum, in this case to the left, follow these steps:

- Place your left hand high on the chime and your right hand low.
- Use both hands to roll the drum.
- As your right hand reaches the top, quickly switch the left hand to the top position.
- Lift your hands and place them into position. Do not slide your hands because you may cut or burn them.
- Keep your feet separated and do not slide them. Use the side step.
- Turn your body slightly away from the drum, but not too far away.
- Stay close and ahead of the drum.
- When you reach your destination, place the drum in its position using the reverse of the push, pull, drag/pull, or push/pull method.

For heavier drums, use material handling equipment whenever possible—a forklift, or a hand truck or drum cart designed specifically for drum handling—and get help when you need it!

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