WorkSafe

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From small corner grocery stores, to the largest manufacturing facilities and everything in between, almost every workplace has a ladder of some kind. This Safety Talk covers the top five things workers need to know about safe ladder use.

By Don Hauka

Centre pullout

What's wrong with this photo?

This sandblaster has a few things to learn about safe work procedures.

On the front cover: Island Bison's Marc Vance and WorkSafeBC occupational safety officer Dawn lanson out on the range.

From the editor

Strategies for reducing high-risk injuries

In early 2018, WorkSafeBC released a series of three-year plans to help employers reduce serious injuries. These High Risk Strategies and Industry Initiatives all focus on industries, sectors, and subsectors with a significant risk of serious workplace injury.

We created this edition with these plans in mind. For example, our Ask an Officer (page 5) focuses on the Crane Initiative, which aims to work with the industry on consistent and safe use of tower cranes. Meanwhile, animal handling is one of ranching's riskiest activities, making it a focus of the Agriculture Initiative. That's why we're inspired by the story of a bison ranch that's made "Safety First" their daily motto (page 7). And, falls from elevation remain a top hazard in industries from agriculture, to construction, to manufacturing. It only takes a few minutes to do a safety talk; why not do one on ladder safety (page 17)?

These and other stories in this issue showcase ways to reduce the risk of serious injury. To find out more about B.C.'s high-risk work activities, explore our High Risk Strategies and Industry Initiatives on worksafebc.com.



Editor-in-chief

WorkSafe

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Contributors



Ryan Parton is a professional copywriter and the former Regional Director for British Columbia of the Professional Writers Association of Canada. In this issue, he heads just a few miles down the road from his studio in Courtenay, B.C., to speak with the owner of Island Bison for our cover story (page 7).



Don Hauka

In our safety talk, journalist, author, and screenwriter Don Hauka lays out the step-by-step instructions to ladder safety (page 17).



Marnie Douglas

Communications strategist, writer, and screenwriter Marnie Douglas investigates the ins and outs of a remote shut-down device for chlorine gas in Saanich, B.C., (page 13), and gets into the details of apprenticeship training in the Lower Mainland (page 28).



Gail Johnson

For one of our WorkSafeBC updates, certified group-fitness instructor and award-winning journalist Gail Johnson uncovers the facts about ammonia exposure while covering an emergency training exercise in Sicamous, B.C. (page 23).

Ask an officer

Focusing on tower crane safety



Doug Younger Occupational safety officer

Region: Port Moody Years on the job: 11

One of WorkSafeBC's safety initiatives for 2018 focuses on tower cranes. The provincial crane inspection team's goal is to identify and eliminate specific tower crane and construction equipment hazards and unsafe work practices that have the potential to cause serious injury, death, or catastrophic equipment failure. With that in mind, WorkSafeBC occupational safety officer Doug Younger, a member of our provincial crane inspection team, talks about the safe erection, inspection, maintenance, and operation of cranes.

Q. What do I need to know about crane safety?

A. As an employer, you need to ensure your tower crane is erected according to the manufacturers' specifications and is inspected, maintained, and safe to operate.

You'll also need to have documentation that confirms you are completing preventive maintenance inspections both before and after the tower crane is erected, and that you are repairing the crane as required. You should be documenting all inspections and repairs in an equipment log. A safe tower crane operation program has:

- Foundation certifications, erection documents, and equipment pre-erection and annual inspection certifications
- Preventative maintenance inspections
- Qualified crane operators
- Safe work procedures
- Appropriate rigging and below-the-hook lifting devices

If you're a tower crane supplier, owner, erector or technician, you can use the Construction Site Tower Crane Report and tower crane inspection checklists at worksafebc.com as guides for inspecting your cranes or for preparing for a site inspection.

Q. Who is responsible for crane safety on the job site?

A. Workplace safety is a shared responsibility between the owner, prime

contractor, and employer. It's not just about protecting the operators. You're also responsible for any other workers in the area at the time the crane is operating. You will need to perform a risk assessment and install measures to avoid the hazards for all workers on the site.

Q. What should I include in my risk assessment?

A. Some of the more common and most dangerous hazards to look for during your assessment are the limits of approach to high-voltage overhead power lines, and an overlap with another tower crane or other piece of equipment. You'll also need site- and tower crane-specific plans for lockout, fall protection, blind lifts, and emergency rescue.

Q. Are there any hazards that often get overlooked?

A. The crane operator's qualification often gets overlooked. A crane operator may be certified to operate a tower crane but often the employer neglects to have the operator demonstrate competency and confirm familiarity with the operating instructions for the specific make and model of crane being operated. This leads to equipment-operating errors or preventive maintenance not being completed. Employers can find more guidance on this in the Occupational Health and Safety Guideline G14.34 - Operator qualifications and competencies.

Q. I'm a crane operator. What are best practices to ensure safe lifting of loads?

- A. Plan every lift and lift to the plan. You're responsible for having full control of the equipment whenever hoisting loads, so don't move a load unless you're satisfied that it can be handled safely. Lift planning includes:
 - Confirming the crane is inspected and safe to operate
 - · Determining the weight of each load to be hoisted

- Using the appropriate rigging or below the hook lifting device — rigging must be done by qualified workers
- · Using tag lines to control load movement
- Using hand or radio signals that have been confirmed as effective
- Planning the lift to avoid passing loads over any person

Q. Should tag lines always be used?

A. Tag lines or other effective means must be used when necessary to control hazardous movement of a load or to assist with positioning a load. Tag lines keep people from having to stand under or be close to elevated loads. Tag lines made from soft fibres are not recommended when lifting over or around overhead high-voltage power lines because they're conductive.

Q. I supervise crews that sometimes work around cranes. What are some key safety tips I can give them?

A. You can start by evaluating site hazards and communicating the lift plan to everyone on site. Check to make sure workers are familiar with standard hand signals for controlling crane operations. And remind them never to stand under or pass beneath a suspended load. I often remind workers and employers that what gets lifted up by the crane will come down controlled or uncontrolled. Always expect the unexpected.

Q. Where can I find more info about crane safety?

A. You'll find many free resources at worksafebc.com and bccranesafety.ca.

Looking for answers to your specific health and safety questions? Send them to us at worksafemagazine@ worksafebc.com, and we'll consider them for our next

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Taking the risk out of the range

From "accidental" bison farmer to agricultural health and safety leader, Island Bison's Marc Vance has learned a lot along the way.

Back in 2010, during one of his least proud moments, Marc Vance found himself cowering under a tractor from two raging male bison, each more than 1,000 kilograms and surly as heck. The carpenter, turned closet organizer, turned impromptu bison farmer, spent a full half-hour held captive by the magnificent beasts, of which he was admittedly "scared to death," before they finally lost interest.

Vance, owner of Island Bison on Vancouver Island, has learned a lot since those early days as a bison rancher. Nonetheless, he still seems uncomfortable with the notion of being lauded as a role model for occupational health and safety in the ranching industry. Like it or not, however, that's exactly what he's become.

In an industry that sees an average of 38 time-loss claims each year in B.C., 40 percent of which are for serious injuries, Island Bison doesn't have a single claim on its record. In fact, Vance can only recall two minor incidents in that eight-year period — an impressive track record considering he and his five employees deal every day with wild animals that can weigh more than a tonne, jump nearly two metres high from a standing position, and go from zero to fifty-five kilometres per hour in just three strides.

"I compare it to painting a house," says Vance. "It's all in the prep work. You know how smoothly a paint job goes once you get your taping and prep work taken care of; it's the same with safety."

Working with the 'predictably unpredictable'

From ensuring farm equipment is well-maintained, to placing an emergency air horn in every building and vehicle, to creating clear reference points by naming every field, gate, outbuilding, and alleyway on the 130hectare ranch, Vance has certainly done his prep work.

"You can tell that the health and safety of his family and his workers is paramount in the decisions they make each day," notes Dawn lanson, a Victoria-based occupational safety officer and part of WorkSafeBC's 11-member Agriculture Team. "Marc absolutely respects the power of those animals. He spends the time to ensure his workers and his family are mentored properly, and he's invested in equipment that keeps his employees as safe as possible."

One such example is Island Bison's purpose-built hydraulic handling system, which lanson says is the most "substantial and well thought out" network of chutes, squeezes, alleyways, and holding pens that she's ever seen. The system allows workers to operate virtually every gate from a raised mezzanine above the sightline of the bison, which keeps the powerful animals calmer and more predictable, thus improving safety for both workers and the animals themselves.

While the handling system was designed based on extensive animal-behaviour research, other Island Bison initiatives are much more straightforward. High-visibility vests are required at all times, farm vehicles are enclosed to prevent injuries from ramming, and behavioural traits are considered when choosing breed stock in order to breed aggression out of the herd. Notably, every employee carries a two-way radio at all times on the farm, a simple yet effective safety measure that lanson says goes "above and beyond" what's required by B.C.'s Occupational Health and Safety Regulation.

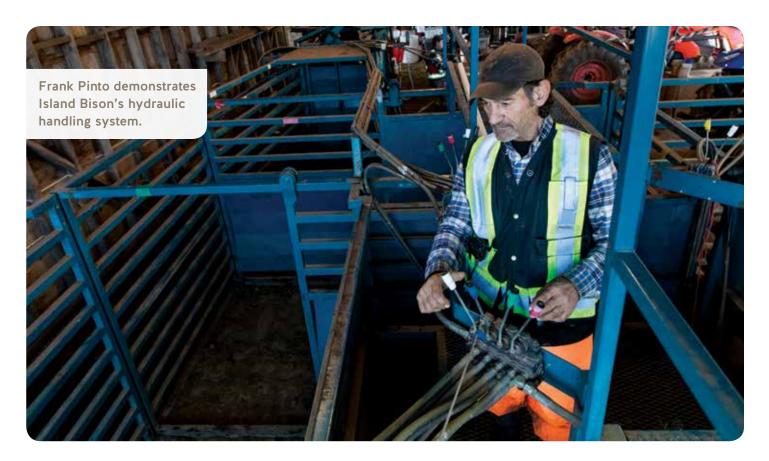
But that's not the only area in which Island Bison exceeds minimum standards. Because bison are, in Vance's words, "predictably unpredictable," he and his team conduct an informal safety huddle every single time they move animals, as well as a debriefing afterward to discuss how things went.

"At a minimum you should discuss health and safety about once a month or when a new process is introduced," says lanson. "These guys are doing it every day, and they're doing it every time they move those bison. We rarely see that.

"Safety is a shared responsibility," she adds, "and Marc is certainly doing his part to create a safe and productive workplace."

"It's all in the prep work. You know how smoothly a paint job goes once you get your taping and prep work taken care of; it's the same with safety."

-Marc Vance, Island Bison owner



'I was like a big sponge ready to learn'

Marc Vance's exemplary safety record didn't come about by accident, although his role as a bison farmer sort of did.

Vance first discovered Vancouver Island's Comox Valley when he went there to do a closet-organizing job in 2009. He quickly fell in love with the area and was intrigued by a small bison farm he saw near Black Creek, a rural community about 20 kilometres north of Courtenay.

Though Vance's farming experience was limited to a vivid, Grizzly Adams-inspired childhood dream of being a cattle rancher — he used to ask his parents to call him Tex because "that was a cowboy name" within a year he and his wife had purchased the farm and moved to Black Creek to embark upon what he jokingly refers to as his "mid-life crisis." Ironically, Vance largely credits that lack of experience with his health and safety performance today.

"We didn't come here with a preconceived notion of how to raise bison," he explains. "I was like a big sponge ready to learn. I think people who come to bison ranching from the cattle industry sometimes try to apply their knowledge and life experience with cattle to bison, and in so many ways it doesn't work well."

Though it was an "incredibly steep learning curve," Vance has grown his herd of bison from 32 to 150, and he's even added 120 water buffalo, which he started introducing five years ago. More importantly, however, he's cultivated a workplace culture that puts safety above all else.

"A phrase you'll hear on a weekly basis around here is 'Safety first at Island Bison,'" says Vance. "That work culture of safety, in my opinion, is the most important thing. If you don't have that culture, it doesn't matter what rules you implement, you won't have the buy-in of the employees.

"When my staff see something that's not right, they just deal with it," he adds. "They fix it, they move it, they put a cone on it; they've just got this attitude of looking out for things. It's not just me, the owner, who has to worry about safety. It's everybody."

Working together to keep ranchers safe

WorkSafeBC's Agriculture Team has been working closely with the ranching sector since 2013, as part of a broader agriculture initiative.

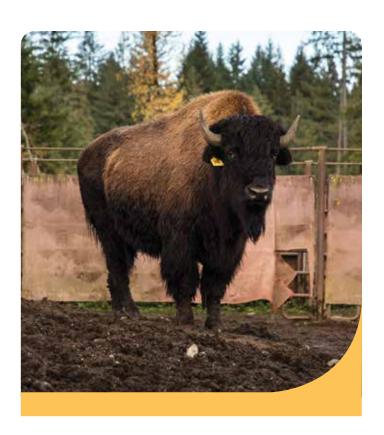
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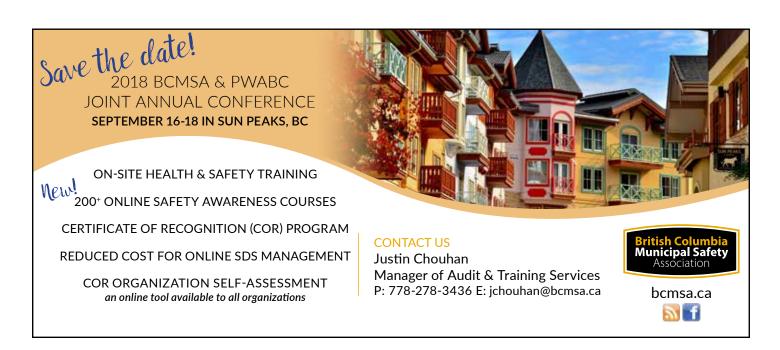
-Marc Vance, Island Bison owner

After identifying a gap in ranchers' familiarity with WorkSafeBC's mandate, processes, and regulations, the Agriculture Team embarked upon an awareness campaign designed to facilitate understanding and encourage injury prevention and regulatory compliance. The initiative also included the development of several safety resources, in collaboration with AgSafe (a health and safety organization that provides education, training, and consultation to B.C. farms and ranches) and the B.C. Cattlemen's Association. Like all efforts to improve safety, it's an ongoing process.

"We want to hear from ranchers about the perceived barriers to compliance, and to work with them to develop compliant solutions that are practical for their industry," says Doug Pasco, a WorkSafeBC manager and industry specialist in agriculture. "The overall goal is to keep ranchers safe."

For more information about health and safety in agriculture, visit www.agsafebc.ca or visit the animal







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Exposure to high levels of chlorine gas can result in serious injuries and even death, but exposure is preventable. The team at Saanich Commonwealth Place is going to great lengths to ensure it's prepared in the event of an emergency leak.

When supervisor Dave Hamer found out that WorkSafeBC would be completing a routine risk assessment inspection at the Saanich Commonwealth Place aquatic facility, he wasn't concerned. He understood the pool to be fully compliant, with all employee training up to date.

"So I was quite surprised, when after the inspection, we received an order," explains Hamer, technical and building operations supervisor with the District of Saanich.

Saanich Commonwealth Place was built for the 1994 Victoria Commonwealth Games and has been operating as a legacy facility to support high-performance sport and community recreation programs and services ever since. Among other events, the facility is a frequent host of national swim meets and even hosted the 2006 Pan Pacific Championships.

The pool itself holds some 1.3 million gallons of water and uses compressed liquefied chlorine gas, stored in cylinders, as a disinfectant. There are four in total, each with 150 pounds of liquid gas.

Chlorine leak could be deadly

Chlorine gas leaks at municipal and private pools are the most common source of chlorine gas exposure for workers in British Columbia. At greatest risk are those who use the liquefied chlorine gas. Workers who are exposed to high levels of chlorine gas are at risk of immediate injuries including damage to the eyes, irreversible lung damage, and death.

In the event of an emergency, or accidental release of chlorine, employers must ensure that the gas supply can be shut down from a remote location to stop the generation or flow of the gas.

"We needed to install valves on the chlorine gas cylinders that could be shut off remotely in the event of a leak. So I started doing research and found there are not a lot of mechanisms on the market that shut off cylinders remotely," Hamer says.

After exploring what was available — he researched pools and water-treatment plants around the world he was able to source a remote-controlled device and shut-off valves that receive a signal from a gas detector near the tanks and shut off the flow of gas at the cylinder head when a minimum of 3 parts per million of gas is detected.

The valve shutoff is mounted on each cylinder and closes the valve when it gets a signal from the remote controller. The controller can receive closure signals from the gas detector, from a seismic sensor in the event of an earthquake, from the fire alarm, and from an emergency panic button.

A key feature is that while the valve closes automatically, staff must re-open the valve manually, thus requiring an on-site assessment of the situation that caused the valve to initially close. Hamer recommends that others do their homework too. He found that in some facilities these valves were not installed right at the tank. When activated, they wouldn't stop gas from continuing to escape from the tanks.

New apparatus made sense

Rita Coshan, manager, occupational health and safety with the District, said staff looked into whether it was worth changing out the cylinders completely and moving to a different method of disinfection, such as liquid chlorine or salt water. But the cost to replace the system was prohibitive. The new shut-off valves were a safe option that made fiscal sense.

"The facility is a large one and it's busy. There is staff working 24/7, so we needed something robust," she says. "Previously, if we were to have a leak, we could not stop the flow remotely. This meant delays in stopping the flow and staff having to enter the chlorine room to manually stop the flow. There was a chance of a facility evacuation and possibly the evacuations of the surrounding neighbourhood. A major chlorine gas release could trigger a mass evacuation."

Prepared for an emergency

In addition to installing the remote shut-down device, Saanich also worked with Don MacFadgen, supervisor Prevention Field Services and with WorkSafeBC's Risk Analysis Unit to improve their emergency-preparedness planning around a chlorine gas leak.

"There were some gaps there," says MacFadgen of their previous program. "They've since completed tabletop exercises and practiced evacuation procedures."

Now, both Coshan and Hamer are confident that their workers and patrons are protected from the risk of a tragedy due to a leak.

"Dave did a great job doing his research. His due diligence and the supportive response of the District's senior management team who approved the purchase and installation of the valves, made the project the success that it is," says Coshan.

"It's a dangerous gas, but with this technology, it's safe. I know all my staff feel much safer with the valves in place. Since these were installed, we haven't had any issues," Hamer adds.

Understanding and mitigating the risks

The worksafebc.com website has a number of resources on the risks and safe-work practices associated with chlorine gas. These include:

- A bulletin on Preventing chlorine gas exposures at municipal pools
- A risk advisory on Chlorine Exposure During Storage or Use
- The Chlorine Safe Work Practices manual
- The PoolSafeBC: Best Practices Guide ♥



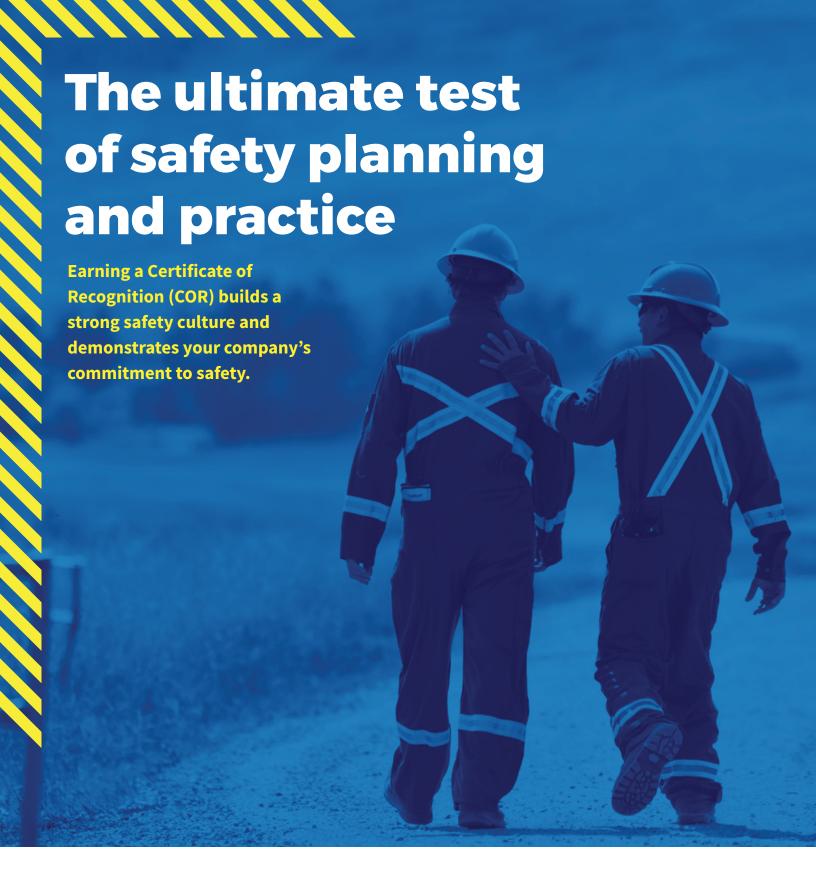


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The BCCSA has developed the Silica Control Tool as a resource for the construction industry in BC. The Tool assists employers in conducting appropriate risk assessments and implementing effective controls and safe work practices where RCS dust may be an occupational hazard. The Tool identifies processes that may lead to exposures over the allowable exposure control limit, provides information about how to bring the exposure within the allowable limit, and produces a corresponding Exposure Control Plan (ECP) for the user.

The Tool guides the user step-by-step for each of their identified RCS dust producing processes through:

- Assessment of the risk from exposure
- Identification of the expected exposure
- · Suggestions for appropriate controls
- Identification of expected exposure with
- · Any PPE that may be required
- Production of components of a related Exposure Control Plan (ECP)

EMPLOYERS' KEY BENEFITS

- Help to ensure the health & safety of workers engaged in RCS dust producing processes.
- Assist in complying with the requirements of the OHS Regulation relating to assessing & controlling RCS dust exposures to below the allowable exposure limit.
- In some situations, eliminate the need for air monitoring tests for planned work processes, which is particularly helpful given that testing can often be challenging on construction sites because of short duration of work, and changing nature of activities.
- Preparation of specific process-based ECP templates that can be tailored for each jobsite.

The BCCSA Silica Control Tool can be a valuable aid to qualified persons in conducting RCS dust risk assessments, selecting and implementing controls and developing ECPs. However, the Tool is NOT a replacement for professional advice or jobsite air monitoring tests as may be needed. Jobsites and construction projects can be highly complex with unique variables and ever changing nature of work. The Tool does not purport to provide a conclusive output for every possible RCS dust producing process. Employers are ultimately responsible for taking whatever steps are needed to ensure that the requirements of the OHS Regulation are med





BCCSA



Step by step

By Don Hauka

From small corner grocery stores to the largest manufacturing facilities and everything in between, almost every workplace has a ladder of some kind. Here are the top five things workers need to know about safe ladder use.

Used correctly, a ladder can elevate you and help get the job done safely. But improper procedures, set-up, and use can lead to serious injury or death. From 2012 to 2016, six workers died and there were 4,920 accepted time-loss claims — including 1,634 serious injuries — as a result of falls from ladders across all industries in B.C.

Mark Harper, a WorkSafeBC occupational safety officer based in Kamloops, has observed just about every way a ladder can be set up and used incorrectly, from being set up in the back of a pickup truck to being perched precariously on the top of a fully-extended forklift. But improper use isn't always so glaringly obvious.

"An accident from a ladder is usually a combination of mistakes or errors," says Harper. "In a lot of cases, improper ladder use starts with not choosing the correct equipment."

Right ladder for the job

The first thing workers and employers have to ask themselves is whether a ladder is the right piece of equipment to use for the job. In some cases, a work platform or scaffolding may be more appropriate and should be used where practical. Often, ladders are used to access upper floors and similar areas in construction when staircases could be practicably installed.

If a ladder is appropriate, then it's crucial to choose the right ladder for the work to be performed.

"You have to take into account the maximum load-bearing capacity of the ladder, which must account for your weight, your tool belt, and other equipment and tools in use," says Harper. "We often see very low grades of ladders in use, and on many occasions they're being overloaded."

Even if it has adequate load capacity, carrying heavy or bulky objects while climbing up or down a ladder is unsafe. So is working from the top two rungs of the ladder or having more than one worker on a ladder at once.

Harper says inexperienced workers who don't use ladders often are most at risk for injury. Proper

"You have to take into account the maximum load-bearing capacity of the ladder, which must account for your weight, your toolbelt, and other equipment and tools in use."

-Mark Harper, WorkSafeBC occupational safety officer

training is essential, whether you're a grocery store clerk using a step ladder or a window washer working on a 40-foot extension ladder.

Five steps to ladder safety

These five tips are a step-by-step guide to ladder-safety essentials:

- 1 Ensure that a ladder is the correct piece of equipment to use for the work to be performed. Work platforms, scaffolding or a staircase may be more appropriate.
- 2 Make sure the ladder you've selected is the appropriate type for the job, in good working condition with sufficient load-bearing capacity, and long enough to extend one metre above the upper landing.
- 3 Set up the ladder correctly and place it on a firm, level surface. When working outside, take steps to mitigate the hazards posed by slippery/uneven surfaces, wind, rain, and snow.
- 4 Always maintain three points of contact when climbing a ladder (i.e. two hands and one foot or one hand and two feet).

5 Check to see if the ladder is secured properly prior to use. Tie it off, ensure it's cleated, and always have a secure base.

Harper says another key safety tip is to have your weight directly overtop of the ladder. "That's where we see people having serious falls and serious injuries overextending, leaning over the sides of a ladder, not having your weight directly overtop of it, is what kicks out the ladder," he says.

Resources that can help

WorkSafeBC has resources that can help you and your team work safely around ladders, stepladders, and scaffolds. These include six new ladder safety videos available on YouTube, and the following resources available on worksafebc.com:

- The Ladder Safety Series
- The Manufactured Scaffolding reference sheet
- The Is This the Right Tool for the Job? Stepladder Safety in Construction toolbox meeting guide ⊛



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Safety on the agenda

Make safety a priority. Check out these health and safety events across North America and get started.

BC Council of Forest Industries

COFI Convention 2018 April 4-6, 2018 Prince George, B.C. cofi.org/convention/2018-convention/

Pacific Safety Center

2018 Western Conference on Safety April 9-10, 2018 Vancouver, B.C. pacificsafetycenter.com

BCCSA and WorkSafeBC

Occupational Disease Symposium April 19, 2018 bccsa.ca

Day of Mourning

April 28, 2018 Various ceremonies all over B.C. dayofmourning.bc.ca

Enform

Petroleum Safety Conference Banff, Alberta May 1-3, 2018 enform.ca/events/psc/about-psc-conference.cfm

North American Occupational Safety and Health

NAOSH Week May 6-12, 2018 Across Canada naosh.org

Strathcona Regional District

9th Annual Upper Island Safety Conference and Trade Show May 28-29, 2018 Campbell River, B.C. strathconard.ca/uisc

Please note: Information and links that appear in this section are provided as a resource. Listings do not necessarily constitute an endorsement from WorkSafeBC.



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Retail risks run rampant



Congratulations to Rachelle Wilkens for winning the January / February "What's wrong with this photo?" contest. Wilkens is a driving instructor for Valley Driving School in Chilliwack, B.C., and has an occupational health and safety certificate from Okanagan College. Many of our

contestants were quick to note all the issues with the fire extinguisher, but only a few questioned the behaviour of the staff at the front. Here's everything she found:

Low risk

- The work area is very disorganized, leaving little clear working space. Table and chairs are uneven.
- Lunch and drink should be kept out of the work area, perhaps a safer area would be the lunch room?
- The drink should be placed outside of the work area. It is in a place where it can be knocked over.
- The toolbox tray is balanced precariously. It could easily spill onto the floor.

• There's no cutting board to work on with the utility knife.

High risk

- The worker at the back should not be pulling on a shelf to help himself up. He might pull the shelving unit over on himself. He should be using a ladder or a stepstool instead of the chair.
- The worker lifting the heavy package should be asking for assistance or using a dolly.
- The chair at the front should be pushed over and into the desk, out of the traffic area.
- The fire extinguishers should have labels and be properly mounted to the wall with proper signage, so they are visible to everyone. They can be knocked over and also be a tripping hazard.
- The electrical cord should not run loose across the traffic area. It is a tripping hazard.
- It looks like the manager is speaking firmly to a person with a utility knife in his hand. Not sure what the outcome could be? •

Recent resources

Trying to improve your health and safety program? WorkSafeBC has resources that can help, including hazard advisories, bulletins, videos, workbooks, and guides. Check out these resources on worksafebc.com.

Bulletins



Preventing explosions in shipping containers used outside the shipping industry. Shipping containers used outside the shipping industry can explode with deadly force if they contain common flammable substances that vaporize and combine with a source of heat or ignition. This bulletin explains the hazards and discusses how to reduce the risks.



Non-bonded fuel hoses create fire and explosion hazards. This bulletin is directed to everyone involved in storage, transportation, and delivery of fuel. It explains the hazards that non-bonded fuel hoses present and the risk of serious injuries from flash fires. It also highlights the importance of ensuring that fuel hoses are adequately bonded and meet the requirements of the ULC standard for dissipating static electricity.

Health and safety books

You can order hardcopies of these resources at worksafebcstore.com. Just search for their titles in the upper right-hand corner of the store page.



Health and Safety for Wineries and Vineyards. This guide will help prevent accidents and injuries by describing: specific hazards; how to eliminate the hazards and minimize the impact; how to develop specific safe work procedures; and how to deal with an accident or injury.



Sound Advice: A Guide to Hearing Conservation Programs. This guide explains what is required of a hearing conservation program and provides general information on implementing a hearing conservation program.



Safe Work Practices and Responsibilities for Power Producers. This publication is meant to help owners, employers, workers, and WorkSafeBC officers understand the health and safety requirements related to power production in B.C. It includes safe work practices for working around powergenerating stations and transmission lines. You may also find some of the information in this publication useful if you're a prime





Almost 60 people gathered in Sicamous to learn about emergency preparedness and how to respond in the event of an ammonia leak. What they learned was invaluable.

The harmful effects of ammonia exposure can unfold within seconds. In low concentrations it can cause respiratory problems, irritation to the eyes and nose, and chemical and freezing burns on the skin. In high concentrations, it can be fatal within a few breaths.

Wanting to leave nothing to chance, the Sicamous and District Recreation Centre arena teamed up with local emergency responders to carry out a large-scale training exercise, should a potentially deadly ammonia exposure ever occur in their midst.

Here's how the mock case unfolded at the arena: Toxic ammonia is leaking from the arena's ice plant and escaping the building, which is near an elementary

school and a shopping mall. There's a person down inside, while a power outage has paralyzed the emergency system that controls the centre's ventilation.

"We held this mock exposure to make sure we're proactive in what we do and how everything would be handled," says Sicamous and District Recreation Centre manager Wayne March. "We went through all the procedures and had people in place so they would know what to do and not be walking in blind to an emergency.

"You don't get second chances with this stuff."

Training exercise taught valuable lessons

Prevention of ammonia exposure is a priority for WorkSafeBC, as is an employer's ability to respond quickly and effectively in case of a leak. The recent day-long drill in Sicamous is an example of how

employers can collaborate with responders and community members so that everyone is prepared in the event of such an incident.

Nearly 60 people participated in the exercise, which was coordinated by Sicamous fire chief Brett Ogino. They included members of Sicamous, Malakwa, and Swansea Point fire departments, as well as staff from the Recreation Centre, Sicamous RCMP, Columbia Shuswap Regional District/Shuswap Emergency Program, the District of Sicamous, Eagle Valley Rescue Society, and BC Emergency Health Services. A worker from Complete Climate Control, which maintains the refrigeration system in the plant, also took part.

The end result was a few surprising, but invaluable even potentially life-saving — lessons.

"You don't get second chances with this stuff."

-Wayne March, Sicamous and District Recreation Centre manager

One relates to wind direction. While an ammonia leak might prompt an immediate evacuation of the school, for instance, if the wind were blowing toward it, sending kids outdoors would be the last thing responders would want to do. Complete Climate Control manager Jamie Nicol advised the group that it would be better to lock down the building, keep children indoors, and evacuate only when the area was deemed safe.

March explains that the recreation centre has taken other steps to ensure safety, including simple but effective ways to monitor which way the wind blows. While the building has a large B.C. flag that flies several metres above it, there's now another, smaller flag closer to the ground. "The wind could be blowing one way higher up, but a different direction lower down," he savs.

The exercise also cleared up misconceptions about how responders, particularly paramedics, are to deal with people covered in liquid ammonia.

"There might be a desire to remove the clothing off of the person, to get the toxins away from them," Ogino says. "But the expert warned that this stuff could be frozen to skin, and peeling the clothing off right away during decontamination would not be the right thing to do.

"That was a good piece of information," he says. "The whole thing was an eye-opening experience. It was great to get all the different response groups all together to do a big roundtable. Everyone wanted to know where they fit in and what they would do."

First responders have also learned over the years that no one should ever enter the area of a leak alone and unprepared, since they could become a victim themselves. A two-person team each wearing full hazardous-material suits with properly fitted respirators is protocol.

Preventing a leak is the main goal

While being prepared for the worst-case scenario is crucial, prevention of a potentially deadly ammonia leak is the premier goal.

Employers that require the use or manufacturing of toxic process gas such as ammonia should connect with their local fire department, city hazmat team, and other responders, says Kim Stubbs, a WorkSafeBC industry specialist of municipalities, arts, tourism and hospitality.

"It's about the employer determining their hazards and their risks, identifying what could go wrong, and making an appropriate plan that includes all individuals and agencies who may be involved should there be a leak," Stubbs says. "Employers must document and practise that plan so workers are familiar with the procedures."

Watch the video and find out more

A video of the Sicamous emergency preparedness workshop can be found on the website sicamous. today. For more information on ammonia safety, check out the Ammonia in Refrigeration Systems manual on worksafebc.com. @





They had an Amazing Safety Race modelled after the renowned TV show right down to a gnome mascot; a personal protective equipment (PPE) fashion show on a catwalk; and even a safety song written and performed by employees.

Those were just some of the activities the Sunshine Coast Regional District used to mark the 2017 North American Occupational Safety and Health (NAOSH) Week. Their creativity helped the message about workplace safety sink in — and earned the district recognition for Most Innovative campaign at the 20th annual B.C. NAOSH Week Awards last November.

"If you can have a bit of fun or 'gamify' the process, people learn in a different way and it sticks," says Gerry Parker, the Regional District's senior manager for Human Resources. "The feedback was that people had fun and learned a lot."

From PPE presentations to a gnome on the run

The Sunshine Coast NAOSH Week planning team focused their campaign on PPE and critical thinking. For PPE, chief administrative officer Janette Loveys donned "more than ample" PPE to protect herself from cuts and eye injury while cutting the ribbon to launch the week's activities. Later, staff paraded PPE in a fashion show "to showcase all the various positions that exist, and the types of equipment that need to be worn in our small but diverse organization," Parker says.

Another goal of the team's events: making critical thinking a habit whether at work or at home. "We wanted to make sure that we were making a difference both at work and in the community where we live," says Parker.

That's where the "Amazing Safety Race" came in.

Emulating the TV reality show format, the race included pit stops that challenged employees to make workplace safety decisions. It also featured an imitation of the garden gnome used on "The Amazing Race." "The NAOSH Gnome faced many safety-sensitive situations and staff had to help answer how he should deal with the various hazards," explains Parker.

And then there was the video. Using the tune of the 1982 song "Safety Dance" by Men Without Hats, regional district staff wrote and sang lyrics about their week's activities.

Award judges were impressed with their campaign, and also awarded the regional district with an Overall Honourable Mention for the third straight year.

Many stepped up

But the district wasn't alone in stepping up to the plate in 2017. Three other employers also took home multiple awards for their participation in NAOSH Week:

- EV Logistics, who tied for the Best Overall entry with Metro Vancouver Regional District, also topped the Transportation of Goods category;
- Squamish Nation (Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw) was honoured for Best Presentation of the Make Safety a Habit theme, and they also led the Regional Government/Regional Districts/Nations category;
- And Surewerx, a Coquitlam-based supplier of tools, equipment, and safety gear, was honoured with Best New Entry, and was the winner in the General Industry category.

When all was said and done, the B.C. NAOSH Week steering committee awarded 28 employers with an award or honourable mention.

What's wrong with this scene?

Creative minds were also behind the two health and safety campaigns that tied for Best Overall.

At EV Logistics, daily events ranged from a material-handling equipment rodeo, to "What's Wrong with this Scene?" contests, to an obstacle course. Employees were filmed talking about why and how they make safety a habit, and the video was then shown all week at the firm's two grocery distribution centres and posted on YouTube.

At Metro Vancouver Regional District, the Joint Health and Safety Committee spent months planning a

calendar of daily activities at many of the region's facilities. A safety fair, hands-on safety demonstrations, emergency drill, and audiometric testing were just some of the events.

Winning the award was "a wonderful way to encourage those who are committed to safety and actively making changes to get some recognition," says Heather Tomsic, training and communications coordinator for Metro Vancouver. "It's invaluable."

"If you can have a bit of fun or 'gamify' the process, people learn in a different way and it sticks."

-Gerry Parker, senior manager, Sunshine Coast Regional District



CWH Design Build GP's mascot at the 2017 NAOSH Awards Luncheon. The firm won in the Construction category.

Safety Champions lead by example

The awards were handed out at a luncheon in Surrey that gathered employers from around B.C. for the annual Canadian Society of Safety Engineering (CSSE) and NAOSH Week Awards.

Among the employers honoured, there were also 35 individual Safety Champions recognized at the luncheon.

"Workplace Safety Champions are the beating heart of a strong health and safety culture," says Bob Neilson, vice-president of the B.C. NAOSH Week steering committee. "They are people who are

passionate about safety, take an active role on safety committees, or lead by example among their peers."

You can see the full list of NAOSH Week winners by searching for "NAOSH" at worksafebc.com.

NAOSH 2018: 'Just get involved'

With the awards now handed out, attention turns to NAOSH Week 2018. It runs May 6 to 12 and will be launched nationally in B.C.

"It's important for organizations to understand that being involved in activities like NAOSH Week is not only important to their employees, but it's important to industry," says Richard Dulong, president of the NAOSH steering committee.

Employers and workers can easily participate without having a big budget, he says. "You just need to get involved. Have a little bit of fun, be creative, and try to find a new way to share an old, important message of making safety a habit."

The rewards include possible awards but something even more important, says Chantell Olivier, marketing manager at Surewerx. "I found that because we engaged our staff in that week, people are now more aware of what's around them and how to be more safe





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A 14,000-square-foot expansion and investment in high-tech gear at the Finishing Trades Institute of BC is giving young apprentices more opportunities to train in safety procedures.

Formed in 1992, the Finishing Trades Institute of BC (FTI), offers training for apprentices and journeypersons in painting and decorating, glazing, drywall finishing, and lather/interior systems mechanics. Part of their learnings include hands-on safety training in a variety of disciplines such as confined spaces, fall protection, elevated platform safety, first aid, and hazmat training.

Just last year, their Surrey campus expanded to include customized shops, larger classroom space, and new specialized equipment, such as a swing stage, a scissor lift, an articulated boom lift for the glazing program, and a new plural component pump for the industrial painting program.

"Many of these apprentices hadn't even seen a plural pump in action, let alone actually get to use one," says FTI's director of training Patrick Byrne. "After receiving expert instruction, all of our apprentices are developing the necessary skills required to become proficient in the proper use, care, and maintenance of this highly technical machine."

Apprentices also get to test out techniques in a controlled and safe environment, such as the virtual spray paint station, where apprentices can learn to apply a paint coating without spraying any real paint. The opportunity to be trained not just in techniques, but in the safe application of those techniques is invaluable, says Al Johnson, vice-president of Prevention Services for WorkSafeBC.

"Safety training is fundamental to any health and safety program," he says. "Employers need to provide their workers with information, instruction, training, and supervision in order to ensure a healthy and safe workplace."

Supported by industry

Currently, about 250 workers come through FTI, split 50/50 between union and non-union members. The expansion at the Surrey campus was funded entirely by District Council 38 of the International Union of Painters and Allied Trades, which represents more than 2,000 tradespeople from across B.C., such as painters, glaziers, wall and ceiling installers, drywall finishers, hazardous-materials abatement specialists, and water blasters. They are the trades that FTI supports and offers courses in.

The school also works closely with BC's Hazardous Materials Association (HMA) to offer extensive hazardous-materials training. All employees of HMA-member contractors receive hazardous-materials handling training courses at FTI, so that they know what to look for, what the risks are, and how to handle hazardous materials, such as asbestos, mould, lead, and PCBs, safely and efficiently.

The biggest problem with asbestos — and why it can be so challenging from an education perspective is the lack of immediate health effect, says HMA's executive director Don Whyte. Workers can be exposed and not see the health effects for some 20 or even 30 years.

"Naïve workers are being exposed to this hazardous material and often without their knowledge. We have to stop handling asbestos like it's not a hazardous material," he says.

Through FTI and the HMA, workers can get the training they need before harmful exposure starts. Specifically, the training covers health hazards of exposure to asbestos and other hazardous materials; the use, maintenance, and limitations of respirators and protective clothing; work area designation and preparation; containment, negative air pressure differential and airlocks; dust suppression; use of HEPA filter vacuums; and personal decontamination procedures.

Following an initial training program, new employees are paired with experienced workers who provide site-specific training. After an initial course and then 150 working days, the employee returns for another stage, and repeats the process until all three stages and eventual certification are complete.

Emma Gibson, project and safety manager with HMA-member contractor Enviro-Vac, says each of their employees goes through the broad training offered through HMA and FTI BC. The combination of classroom learning and hands-on practical applications, completed over roughly two years, offers valuable assurances to the employer.

"The employee gets the mentorship and we see them through the whole process. We're in the hazardous-materials abatement business, and it's not for everyone. Not everyone can work in a mask and suit all day. Through this training, our workers get to understand the job and whether it's for them, and we get a well-trained employee," she explains.

Continuing to expand

Byrne says FTI will continue to look into gathering state-of-the-art equipment. Changes have already been felt by their students with the introduction of newer lightweight equipment.

"The new protective hoods and blast/spray outfits are much more comfortable and lightweight than the previous generation of protective equipment," says Byrne.

They also plan to introduce automated glazing manipulators. "Much of the heavy lifting is now being carried out by these incredible machines, taking away the overly physical aspect of the work involved."

Overall, FTI wants to ensure that students are not only trained for today's challenges, but the challenges of the future as well. "Our focus is to ensure that those coming through our programs have all the skills

Penalties

Construction

1002024 BC Ltd. / Dual Kloot Construction | \$11,919.32 | Chilliwack | November 20, 2017

This firm was roofing a storage barn. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed one worker on the 12:12 sloped roof, installing strapping on roof trusses. The worker was wearing a personal fall protection harness but was not connected to any of the available lifelines and no other form of fall protection was in place. The worker was exposed to fall risks of about 4.6 to 9.1 m (15 to 30 ft.). The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a repeated and high-risk violation.

A1 Mainland Roofing Ltd. | \$20,000 | Vancouver | December 4, 2017

This firm was roofing a new house. WorkSafeBC observed one of the firm's workers installing shingles on the 6:12 sloped roof. The worker was wearing a fall protection harness but was not connected to a lifeline, and no other form of fall protection was in place. The worker was exposed to fall risks of over 6.1 m (20 ft.). No supervisor was on site at the time of inspection. The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a repeated and high-risk violation. The failure to provide its workers with the supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety was a repeated violation.

AA Insulation Depot Ltd. | \$11,868 | Vancouver | November 6, 2017

This firm was contracted to conduct asbestos abatement on a house slated for demolition. A hazardous materials inspection report had identified a number of asbestos-containing materials (ACMs), including chimney firestop cement, penetration sealant, window putty, furnace duct tape, and vermiculite insulation. The firm had conducted its abatement activities and issued a clearance letter stating that all identified ACMs had been removed. WorkSafeBC inspected the worksite and observed furnace duct tape and vermiculite insulation still present. WorkSafeBC also observed no evidence that a containment system had been used, as well as evidence that unprotected workers had been conducting post-abatement work in the building without the required protection. A stop-work order was issued. The firm's failure to safely remove or contain hazardous materials and its failure to have a qualified person inspect the site to confirm the safe removal of those materials were both repeated and high-risk violations.

Above and Beyond Roofing Ltd. | \$1,250 | Penticton | September 11, 2017

WorkSafeBC inspected the worksite where this firm was providing roofing services and observed two workers on the roof. One worker was a representative of the firm. The other worker was wearing a personal fall protection system but was not connected to a lifeline, exposing the worker to a risk of falling about 8.8 m (29 ft.). A lifeline

Administrative penalties are monetary fines imposed on employers for health and safety violations of the Workers Compensation Act and/or the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation. The penalties listed in this section are grouped by industry, in alphabetical order, starting with "Construction." They show the date the penalty was imposed and the location where the violation occurred (not necessarily the business location). The registered business name is given, as well as any "doing business as" (DBA) name.

The penalty amount is based on the nature of the violation, the employer's compliance history, and the employer's assessable payroll. Once a penalty is imposed, the employer has 45 days to appeal to the Review Division of WorkSafeBC. The Review Division may maintain, reduce, or withdraw the penalty; it may increase the penalty as well. Employers may then file an appeal within 30 days of the Review Division's decision to the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal, an independent appeal body.

The amounts shown here indicate the penalties imposed prior to appeal, and may not reflect the final penalty amount.

For more up-to-date penalty information, you can search our penalties database on our website at worksafebc.com. Find it easily by entering the word "penalties" into our search bar.

anchor was present but had not been properly installed. In addition, there were two anchor ropes attached to the anchor, instead of one. The firm failed to ensure that fall protection was used, a high-risk violation. The firm also did not have a written fall protection plan in place. In addition, the firm failed to ensure that each personal fall protection system connected to an anchor was secured to an independent attachment point, and failed to ensure that equipment was capable of safely performing its functions.

Ace Environmental Services Ltd. | \$2,519.95 | Vancouver | December 14, 2017

This firm conducted a hazardous materials survey for a house slated for demolition. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed stucco debris outside the house. Stucco was identified as an asbestos-containing material (ACM) but the survey did not include a map, detailed descriptions, or photos for the samples taken and tested. In addition, locations where samples had been taken inside the house had not been sealed and debris had not been cleaned up. The firm failed to ensure that exposure assessment was conducted using methods acceptable to WorkSafeBC, a repeated and high-risk violation.

ANX Roofing Limited | \$5,000 | Coquitlam | January 2, 2018

This firm was re-roofing a two-storey house. WorkSafeBC observed six workers, one of whom was a representative of the firm, on the second-storey roof. All of the workers were wearing fall protection harnesses but none were connected to lifelines, and no other form of fall protection was in place. The firm stated that it was using a control zone for fall protection, but none of the required components of a control zone system were in place. The workers were exposed to fall risks of 3.7 to 4.3 m (12 to 14 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation. The firm's failure to provide its workers with the instruction and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety was a repeated violation.

Baaz Roofing Ltd. | \$10,000 | Surrey | November 27, 2017

This firm was roofing a new house. WorkSafeBC observed one of the firm's workers cutting roofing materials on the 12:12 sloped roof at a height of about 8.5 m (28 ft.). The worker was wearing a fall protection harness but was not connected to a lifeline, and no other form of personal fall protection and no personnel safety nets were in use. The firm failed to ensure that a fall protection system was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

Blue Ocean Enviro Inc. | \$2,500 | Langley | December 15, 2017

This firm was conducting high-risk asbestos abatement at a house slated for demolition. WorkSafeBC observed that the containment was breached, and workers were not being adequately supervised. One worker engaged in abatement work was not clean-shaven, which compromised the seal of the worker's respirator. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. A risk assessment conducted later identified further non-compliant items, including open waste bags, a negative air unit without a current DOP label, vents that lacked seals, a breach and a non-operational shower in the decontamination unit, and visible debris throughout the house. The firm failed to take the necessary precautions to protect workers before allowing work that would disturb asbestos-containing materials (ACMs), a high-risk violation. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety, a repeated violation.

Dosanjh Construction Ltd. | \$5,000 | Vancouver | January 2, 2018

This firm was framing a two-storey laneway house. WorkSafeBC observed two workers on the sloped roof. Neither worker was using a personal fall protection system and no other form of fall protection was in place. The workers, one of whom was a supervisor, were exposed to fall risks of 4 to 5.9 m (13 to 19.5 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety, a repeated violation.

D & T Developments Ltd. | \$6,579.18 | Merritt | December 4, 2017

This firm was constructing a new apartment building. A worker was on the third floor cutting flooring sheeting near an elevator shaft opening. The worker fell down the shaft about 10.5 m (35 ft.) and was injured. WorkSafeBC's

Penalties (continued)

investigation determined that there was only a partial guardrail around the shaft opening, and no other form of fall protection was in place. The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation. Further, the firm failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety.

GR Siding Ltd. | \$2,500 | Surrey | December 22, 2017

This firm was siding a new three-storey house. WorkSafeBC observed two workers, one of whom was a representative of the firm, installing siding to the top level of the house. One worker was standing on the first level roof peak, and the second worker was standing on a ladder jack system. Neither worker was using a personal fall protection system and no other form of fall protection was in place. The workers were exposed to fall risks of 6.1 to 7.3 m (20 to 24 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

Hammer Strength Construction Ltd. | \$2,500 | Coquitlam | December 1, 2017

This firm was framing a new house. WorkSafeBC observed two of the firm's workers sheathing a section of the roof. One of the workers was using a personal fall restraint system but the other was not, and no other form of fall protection was in place. The unprotected worker was exposed to a fall risk of about 4.3 m (14 ft.). The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a repeated and high-risk violation. The firm also failed to ensure hazardous openings were covered or guarded.

Hans Roofing Ltd. | \$20,000 | Abbotsford | November 20, 2017

This firm was roofing a house. WorkSafeBC observed six workers, one of whom was a representative of the firm, on the 8:12 sloped roof. Five of the six workers were wearing fall protection harnesses but none were connected to lifelines. The sixth worker was not using a personal fall protection system, and no other form of fall protection was in place. All six workers were exposed to fall risks of greater than 7.6 m (25 ft.), and no written fall protection plan was in place. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a repeated and high-risk violation. The firm's failure to have a written fall protection plan for the workplace and its failure to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision to ensure their safety were both repeated violations.

Harrison Roofing Ltd. | \$40,000 | Richmond | November 28, 2017

This firm was roofing a new house. WorkSafeBC observed two workers, one of whom was a representative of the firm, applying barrier paper on the roof. Neither worker was using a personal fall protection system and no other form of fall protection was in place. The workers were exposed to a fall risk of over 3.7 m (12 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

Integral Exteriors Ltd. | \$3,518.06 | Kamloops | November 10, 2017

This firm was working on a new two-storey house. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed two workers, one of whom was a representative of the firm, on the 4:12 sloped roof. Neither worker was using a fall protection system and no other form of fall protection was in place. The workers were exposed to a fall risk of about 5.5 m (18 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation, and failed to provide its workers with the supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety.

Jack Anthony McBeth & Joseph Leslie McBeth / Jack McBeth Construction | \$2,500 | Kamloops | November 23, 2017

This firm was working on a three-storey townhouse complex under construction. WorkSafeBC observed a worker, who was also a representative of the firm, standing on an overhang on the edge of the building. The worker was not using a personal fall protection system and no other form of fall protection was in place, exposing the worker to a risk of falling 7 m (23 ft.). The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a repeated and high-risk violation.

Jaheny Custom Builders Ltd. | \$1,250 | Langley | October 12, 2017

This firm was the prime contractor at a residential construction site. WorkSafeBC inspected the site in response to

a report of a worker being seriously injured due to a fall from elevation, falling about 7.9 m (26 ft.). The worker was not using a personal fall protection system and no other form of fall protection was in place in the area from where the worker fell. No fall protection plan had been prepared for the site, though one was required. The firm had not been conducting regular inspections to prevent the development of unsafe and non-compliant working conditions, as part of a system for ensuring compliance. The firm failed to do everything reasonably practicable to establish and maintain a system for ensuring compliance with the *Workers Compensation Act* and the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation.

Jag Roofing Ltd. | \$5,000 | Surrey | December 20, 2017

This firm was roofing a new two-storey house. WorkSafeBC observed three workers, one of whom was a representative of the firm, on the 8:12 sloped roof. The workers were wearing personal fall protection harnesses but were not connected to lifelines, and no other form of fall protection was in place. The workers were exposed to fall risks ranging from 3.7 to 6.7 m (12 to 22 ft.). The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a repeated and high-risk violation. The firm's failure to provide its workers with the supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety was a repeated violation.

Jag Roofing Ltd. | \$5,000 | Coquitlam | December 20, 2017

This firm was roofing a new two-storey house. WorkSafeBC observed one worker applying torch-on materials on the flat roof at a height of about 3.7 m (12 ft.). The worker was not using a personal fall protection system, and no guardrail or other form of fall protection was in place. The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a repeated and high-risk violation. The firm's failure to provide its workers with the information, instruction, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety was a repeated violation.

Joseph A. Hooge / Purlin Construction | \$2,500 | Langley | September 14, 2017

This firm was roofing a new house. WorkSafeBC inspected the site in response to a report of a worker being injured due to a fall from elevation. The worker had been standing on a non-compliant toe-hold board attached to the surface of a 12:12 sloped dormer when the board gave way and the worker fell about 7.9 m (26 ft.). The worker was not using a personal fall protection system and no other form of fall protection was in place in the area from where the worker fell. A stop-work order was issued prohibiting work above 3 m (10 ft.). The firm failed to ensure that on a sloped roof of 8:12 or greater its workers used personal fall protection or personnel safety nets, and failed to install proper toe holds where possible. This was a high-risk violation.

Kurt Kuzek / Salmon Arm Roofing & Sheet Metal | \$2,500 | Salmon Arm | September 21, 2017

This firm was roofing a house under construction. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed three workers, including a representative of the firm, on the 5:12 sloped roof. None of the workers was using a personal fall protection system and no other form of fall protection was in place. The workers were exposed to a fall risk of about 4.6 m (15 ft.). The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a high-risk violation. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their safety.

Little Rock Drilling & Blasting Ltd. | \$23,110.88 | Langford | October 25, 2017

WorkSafeBC inspected a construction worksite after being notified of an incident during a blast conducted by this firm. Fly rock had been propelled beyond the planned blast area and onto a public roadway, which had not been closed to traffic during the blast. The firm had not used blast mats to control the fly rock. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. The firm failed to use cover or other effective means of controlling a blast or resultant flying material to protect persons and property. This was a repeated and high-risk violation.

Luke Alexander Friesen and Heather Friesen / LF Construction | \$2,500 | Maple Ridge | December 20, 2017

WorkSafeBC observed one of this firm's workers cutting plywood at the edge of the second level of a house under construction. The worker was not using a personal fall protection system and no other form of fall protection was in place, exposing the worker to a risk of falling about 6.1 m (20 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

Penalties (continued)

M Gill Enterprises Ltd. | \$5,000 | Burnaby | December 13, 2017

This firm was roofing a new two-storey house. WorkSafeBC observed one worker near the edge of the flat firststorey roof. The worker, a representative of the firm, was not using a personal fall protection system and no other form of fall protection was in place, exposing the worker to a fall risk of about 4.9 m (16 ft.). WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

Murphy Pipeline Contractors Inc. | \$2,500 | Powell River | December 12, 2017

This firm was replacing a municipal water main. WorkSafeBC inspected the project and observed a trench and a bulk excavation at a lake intake point. The trench was supported by a trench shoring structure but the bulk excavation was not. The excavation had depths from 1.5 to 2.5 m (5 to 8.2 ft.) and its sides were cut near vertical. A foundation concrete slab of the intake building was exposed by the excavation. No workers were in the excavation at the time of the inspection but had been required to enter this excavation to install a dewatering system. No engineer's drawings were available for the excavation, and workers had not received instruction or supervision before entering. The firm failed to ensure that the sides of the excavation were sloped, benched, or supported as required prior to worker entry, a high-risk violation. The firm also failed to ensure excavation work was done in accordance with the written instructions of a qualified professional. Further, the firm failed to ensure the health and safety of all workers at its worksite, and failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety.

On Time Excavating & Demolition Ltd. | \$2,500 | Richmond | November 28, 2017

This firm was conducting asbestos abatement at a pre-1990 house slated for demolition. WorkSafeBC inspected the worksite and observed a worker exiting the house with a bin of drywall debris. The worker was not wearing a respirator or protective clothing, and was visibly covered with drywall dust. Another uncovered bin of drywall was visible in the garage and the floor was covered in drywall dust. The hazardous materials survey conducted earlier had indicated drywall joint compound as an asbestos-containing material (ACM). WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. The firm failed to ensure hazardous materials were safely contained or removed, a high-risk violation.

Pacific Shore Holdings Ltd. | \$2,500 | Campbell River | December 7, 2017

This firm was roofing a duplex. WorkSafeBC observed four workers, one of whom was a representative of the firm, on the second-storey roof. None of the workers was using a personal fall protection system and no other form of fall protection was in place. The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

Parbh Homes Ltd. | \$2,500 | Burnaby | November 16, 2017

This firm was framing a new house. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed a worker performing framing work on the second level of the structure, near the edge of a 5:12 sloped roof. The worker was not using a personal fall protection system and no other form of fall protection was in place, exposing the worker to a fall risk of about 4 m (13 ft.). The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a repeated and high-risk violation.

Profab Energy Services Inc. | \$7,788.73 | Port Mellon | September 21, 2017

This firm was contracted to repair a tank at a pulp and paper mill. WorkSafeBC conducted an inspection in response to a report of a confined space incident at the worksite. Two of this firm's workers, one of whom was a representative of the firm, entered a tank without following a number of required safe work procedures. The firm failed to prepare and implement a written confined space entry program, to complete and sign an entry permit where lockout or isolation procedures are required, to have a standby person present, and to provide ventilation before workers entered a confined space. The firm also failed to conduct a pre-entry test and inspection to ensure the confined space was safe for workers to enter, a high-risk violation.

Pine River Roofing & Reno's Contracting Limited | \$2,500 | Hudson's Hope | November 6, 2017

WorkSafeBC observed three of this firm's workers on the roof of a house. None of the workers was using a personal

fall protection system and no other form of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to fall risks of 3.7 to 4.9 m (12 to 16 ft.). The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a repeated and high-risk violation.

Rainstorm Roofing Ltd. | \$10,000 | Burnaby | October 19, 2017

This firm was roofing a new house. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed three workers, one of whom was a representative of the firm, on the 4:12 sloped roof. The workers were all wearing fall protection harnesses but there were no lifelines or anchors on the roof and no other form of fall protection was in place. The workers were exposed to a fall risk of about 5.8 m (19 ft.). The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a repeated and high-risk violation. The firm's failure to provide its workers with the supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety was a repeated violation.

Rainstorm Roofing Ltd. | \$10,000 | Vancouver | December 18, 2017

This firm was re-roofing a house. WorkSafeBC observed four workers, including a representative of the firm, on the 5:12 sloped roof. All of the workers were wearing fall protection harnesses but two of them were not connected to lifelines. No other form of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to fall risks of 4 to 7 m (13 to 23 ft.). WorkSafeBC later confirmed a total of six workers on the roof, including a representative of the firm. The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety, a repeated violation.

Ryan Jeffrey Prachnau / Prachnau Construction | \$6,477.68 | Mission | December 7, 2017

This firm was framing a new house. WorkSafeBC observed three workers installing sheeting near the unguarded edge of the second floor. None of the workers was using a personal fall protection system and no other form of fall protection was in place. The workers, who were in sight of a representative of the firm, were exposed to a fall risk of about 5.8 m (19 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation.

Sahara Group Roofing Ltd. | \$2,500 | Chilliwack | November 17, 2017

This firm was roofing a new two-storey house. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed four workers, one of whom was a representative of the firm, on the roof. None of the workers was using a personal fall protection system and no other form of fall protection was in place. The workers were exposed to fall risks of 6.4 to 7.9 m (21 to 26 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation, and failed to provide its workers with the supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety.

Sahara Group Roofing Ltd. | \$5,000 | Vancouver | December 14, 2017

WorkSafeBC inspected a site where this firm was working on a new two-storey duplex. WorkSafeBC observed two workers, one a representative of the firm, on the flat roof installing torch-on roofing materials. The firm stated that it was using a safety monitor system for fall protection, but no designated safety monitor was in place and no fall protection plan was available on site. The workers were not using personal fall protection systems and no other form of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to a risk of falling 7.9 m (26 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation. Further, the firm failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were both repeated violations.

SGR Construction Ltd. | \$2,500 | Richmond | December 4, 2017

WorkSafeBC inspected the site of a two-storey house under construction and observed two of this firm's workers performing sheeting activities on the roof. The workers were wearing fall protection harnesses but were not connected to the available lifelines. No other form of fall protection was available, and the workers were exposed to a fall risk of 8.5 m (28 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation. Further, the firm failed to have a written fall protection plan as required for work at heights greater than 7.5 m (25 ft.). Both of these were repeated violations.

Penalties (continued)

Storm Home Services Ltd. | \$7,748.50 | Kamloops | December 6, 2017

This firm was working on a two-storey house under construction. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed a worker installing cement board around a second-floor window. The worker was using a ladder jack system and was standing in the middle of the scaffold plank at a height of about 4 m (13 ft.). The worker was not using a personal fall protection system and no other form of fall protection was in place. The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

Sunrise Roofing Ltd. | \$2,500 | Abbotsford | November 20, 2017

This firm was roofing a new apartment building. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed two workers on the roof who were wearing personal fall protection harnesses but not connected to a lifeline. No other form of fall protection was in place. The workers were exposed to a fall risk of about 12.2 m (40 ft.). The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a repeated and high-risk violation.

Toms Roofing Ltd. | \$5,000 | Surrey | November 8, 2017

This firm was roofing a new three-storey house. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed two workers, including a representative of the firm, on the 8:12 sloped roof. The workers were not using personal fall protection systems and no other form of fall protection was in place, exposing them to a fall risk of 10.1 to 12.5 m (33 to 41 ft.). The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a high-risk violation. Further, the firm failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were both repeated violations.

Two Hills Ventures Ltd. / 2 Hills Renovation / Denise Mitchell Interiors | \$3,016.97 | Sayward | November 9, 2017

WorkSafeBC observed three of this firm's workers sheathing the roof of a new single-storey building. One worker was wearing a personal fall protection harness but it was not attached to an anchor. The other two workers were not using personal protection systems and no other form of fall protection was in place. The workers were exposed to a risk of falling 3.4 m (11 ft.). Further, WorkSafeBC's inspection determined that an extension ladder at the workplace was not compliant and had not been inspected prior to use. The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation, and failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. The firm's failure to inspect a ladder before use was a repeated violation.

Vancity Environmental Group Limited | \$2,500 | Delta | October 18, 2017

This firm was conducting asbestos abatement at a pre-1990 house. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed vermiculite insulation, an identified asbestos-containing material (ACM), on the ground outside the house, and drywall debris and dust, another ACM, scattered throughout the inside front entrance. One of the windows had not been sealed, there were breaches in the containment, and the negative air unit was not in operation. The three-stage decontamination unit had been disconnected from the house. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. The firm failed to take precautions to protect workers before allowing work that would disturb ACMs, a repeated and high-risk violation.

Vancity Environmental Group Limited | \$5,000 | Burnaby | November 7, 2017

This firm was conducting asbestos abatement work at a pre-1990 house. The hazardous materials survey conducted for the site confirmed the presence of asbestos-containing materials (ACMs), including drywall and vermiculite insulation. When WorkSafeBC inspected the site, there was evidence that abatement work had begun, including asbestos waste in bags and debris in the backyard. The negative air unit was not operating, and there were breaches in the containment. The three-stage decontamination unit was partially collapsed and its shower was not operational. Drywall had been removed without controls in place to contain friable ACM fibres from the vermiculite insulation. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. The firm failed to take the necessary precautions to protect workers before allowing work that would disturb ACMs, a repeated and high-risk violation.

Vanderstad Construction Inc. | \$3,260.02 | Kamloops | December 1, 2017

This firm was working on the construction of a new house. WorkSafeBC observed one of the firm's workers walking on top of the unsheeted joists at the edge of the second floor. The worker was not using a personal fall protection system and no other form of fall protection in place, exposing the worker to a fall risk of 3.2 m (10.5 ft.). The worker was in view of a representative of the firm. The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation. Further, the firm failed to provide its workers with the instruction and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. Both of these were repeated violations.

Vericlean Restoration Services Inc. / Vericlean Abatement Group | \$2,500 | Dawson Creek | December 4, 2017

This firm was providing asbestos abatement services for this worksite. WorkSafeBC observed two workers working on a flat-roofed building removing roofing materials with shovels. The workers were not using any respiratory equipment. The hazardous materials survey for the site had identified the tar and gravel roofing materials as asbestos-containing materials (ACMs). The firm failed to ensure that the necessary precautions were taken to protect workers during work that could disturb ACMs, a high-risk violation.

Manufacturing

Canadian Forest Products Ltd. / Canfor | \$142,497.49 | Mackenzie | **December 12, 2017**

WorkSafeBC inspected this firm's worksite and confirmed that worker entries into a waste conveyor and a baghouse (dust-collection system), both identified as confined spaces, had been permitted before proper precautions were taken. Precautions not taken included the following: conducting air sampling as required; ensuring the spaces had proper air ventilation; completing entry permits prior to entry; and ensuring appropriate rescue procedures were in place. The firm failed to prepare and implement a confined space entry program before requiring workers to enter a confined space. Further, the firm failed to ensure the health and safety of all workers at its workplace. These were both high-risk violations.

Escape Trailer Industries Ltd. | \$20,025.22 | Chilliwack | October 26, 2017

This firm manufactures and sells recreational trailers. A worker was using a table saw with an unguarded rip blade to cut corner moulding, and using a hand to control the separated pieces from flapping. The moulding caught on the blade teeth and kicked back, drawing the worker's hand across the blade and injuring the worker. WorkSafeBC's investigation determined that the saw's guard had been removed, and no pushstick was available to allow for safe operation. The firm failed to provide a pushstick or similar device for use where a guard on woodworking machinery was removed, a repeated and high-risk violation. The firm is also being penalized for intentionally removing a safeguard provided for the protection of workers.



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Penalties (continued)

ISH Energy Ltd. | \$2,500 | Fort Nelson | November 21, 2017

WorkSafeBC inspected this firm's oil and gas production facility and identified several health and safety violations. The firm failed to conduct regular inspections of its workplace, including inspections of work methods and practices, to prevent the development of unsafe working conditions, a repeated and high-risk violation.

Komol Plastics Company Ltd. | \$4,275.30 | Port Coquitlam | November 17, 2017

A worker was operating a printing press at this firm's plastics manufacturing facility. The worker's hand became caught in the press's rollers and the worker sustained injuries. WorkSafeBC's investigation determined that the rollers were not adequately safeguarded, allowing workers access to the in-running nip points. In addition, the firm had not undertaken an incident investigation to determine the cause of the incident and the corrective actions required to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents. The firm failed to ensure adequate safeguards were in place to prevent workers from accessing hazardous points of operation, a high-risk violation. In addition, the firm failed to ensure the health and safety of its workers.

Nanaimo Forest Products Ltd. | \$284,196.02 | Nanaimo | November 23, 2017

A worker at this firm's pulp and paper mill was standing on a chip pile in the reclaim area when a hole formed in the reclaim pit. The worker fell through the hole into a reclaim hopper and was carried through a conveyor system into a chip bin. The worker sustained fatal injuries. WorkSafeBC's investigation determined that the firm had not conducted a risk assessment or developed safe work procedures for the reclaim pits. The edges of the reclaim pits were not guarded and were not marked to indicate a potential hazard, and workers were regularly required to stand at the edges of the pits as part of their work practices. In addition, the conveyors operated automatically with no method of alerting workers, and the hopper had no means of escape when the worker fell in and was covered by wood chips. The firm's failure to ensure machinery and equipment were effectively safeguarded to protect workers was a high-risk violation. The firm also failed to provide adequate written safe work procedures to prevent injuries to its workers. Further, the firm failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, and training necessary to ensure their health and safety, a repeated violation.

Newcastle Cabinets Inc. | \$5,830.36 | Chilliwack | December 18, 2017

This firm manufactures cabinetry. WorkSafeBC inspected the workplace and observed accumulations of dust on various surfaces, including near motors and electrical conduits. In addition, a table saw was observed to be lacking adequate safeguards. The firm failed to control and remove hazardous accumulations of combustible dust, a repeated and high-risk violation. The firm also failed to ensure equipment and machinery was equipped with adequate safeguards to protect workers from hazardous points of operation, a repeated violation.

Roxul Inc. | \$122,444.55 | Grand Forks | December 14, 2017

A worker at this firm's insulation manufacturing facility was feeding foil facing around a rotating heat drum. The worker's arms were caught between the heat drum and the tension roller, and the worker was injured. WorkSafeBC's investigation determined that the machine had not been guarded or locked out, and the work procedures for the machine did not include lockout. The firm failed to ensure machinery was effectively safeguarded and locked out to protect workers. These were repeated and high-risk violations.

Primary Resources

Khoat Khac Dinh / FV-Victoria No. 1 | \$1,250 | Vargas Island | November 30, 2017

This employer operates a crab-fishing vessel. WorkSafeBC conducted an inspection at sea and observed a representative of the employer and a worker, leaning over the vessel's gunwale, setting and hauling crab pots. Neither the representative nor the worker was wearing a personal floatation device (PFD), and both were at risk of drowning associated with cold water immersion in the event of a fall overboard. The employer failed to ensure the worker wore a PFD where there was a risk of drowning, a repeated violation.

Running W Egg Farm Ltd. | \$3,838.35 | Duncan | November 29, 2017

This firm was renovating a house. When WorkSafeBC inspected the site, interior and exterior reconstruction work had begun, and plumbing and electrical upgrades had been conducted by another firm. Two workers, one of whom was a representative of the firm, were observed loading construction debris into a dump truck. The firm was not able to produce a hazardous materials survey report. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order and put up barrier caution tape. When WorkSafeBC returned the next day, the stop-work signage and barrier tape had been removed, and there was evidence that the house had been entered. A hazardous materials survey conducted later identified asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) in samples taken from the house, including drywall joint compound and vinyl tile. The firm failed to ensure a qualified person inspected the worksite prior to the start of the demolition and renovation work to identify hazardous materials. This was a high-risk violation. The firm also failed to ensure the health and safety of all workers at the worksite.

Western Turf Farms Ltd. | \$5,000 | Abbotsford | November 29, 2017

WorkSafeBC inspected this firm to follow up on stop-use orders that had been issued for a forklift and trailer attachment. When WorkSafeBC officers arrived they were denied entry to the worksite by two workers acting on instructions from their supervisor. When access to the garage was later granted, the officers determined that the trailer with the stop-use order was not on site. A representative of the firm who was responsible for dispatching equipment did not confirm whether the trailer was in use. The firm is being penalized for refusing to provide WorkSafeBC officers with information, and for obstructing officers in the performance of their functions and duties under the Workers Compensation Act.

Transportation & Warehousing

British Columbia Rapid Transit Company Ltd. | \$607,497.56 | Vancouver | December 19, 2017

WorkSafeBC inspected this employer's worksite, a SkyTrain station, in response to an incident. Two electricians were working on an energized electrical panel when an electrical arc flash occurred, injuring one of the workers. WorkSafeBC's investigation determined that the panel had not been completely locked out before work began. The employer failed to ensure energy sources were isolated and effectively controlled, and that energy isolation devices were secured using appropriate locks. These were high-risk violations. The employer also failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety.

Service Sector

A & K Diesel Repair Ltd. | \$4,877.20 | Surrey | October 23, 2017

WorkSafeBC inspected this firm's worksite and observed a 20 cm (8 in.) deep pool of used oil in a containment tray beneath two oil storage tanks. The firm was ordered to stop using the tray and the tanks until the tray was emptied and the tanks confirmed to be in good condition and in compliance with applicable regulations and standards. Upon follow-up inspections, WorkSafeBC observed that the firm had not emptied the tray nor ensured that the tanks were in compliance. The firm failed to ensure that a hazardous substance container was designed, constructed, and maintained in good condition to securely contain the substance, a high-risk violation.

A & K Diesel Repair Ltd. | \$2,438.60 | Surrey | October 25, 2017

WorkSafeBC inspected this firm's worksite and observed containers of a cooling system cleaner that did not have an accompanying safety data sheet (SDS). The firm failed to obtain the required SDS before acquiring a hazardous product for its workplace, a repeated violation.

Penalties (continued)

Asplundh Canada ULC | \$93,986.32 | Coquitlam | October 30, 2017

Workers from this firm manually felled a tree. The tree fell about 90 degrees from the intended falling direction, striking and breaking an energized transmission line and damaging a nearby transmission tower. The broken line landed on top of the crew's wood chipper and next to two unoccupied crew transport vehicles. WorkSafeBC's investigation determined that an insufficient undercut was used when falling the tree, a repeated and high-risk violation. Also, the undercut was not cleaned out and insufficient holding wood was maintained, both high-risk violations. In addition, workers were within a two tree-length radius of the tree when it was felled. The felled tree had not been topped and no other sufficient precautions had been taken to prevent it from falling within the limits of approach. Nearby standing trees had been brushed by previously felled trees and several obstructions to the falling activity had not been cleared before the falling started. Further, the firm failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety, a repeated violation.

Avonlea Care Centre Ltd. / Avonlea House | \$4,607.58 | Kelowna | December 14, 2017

This employer operates a long-term care facility. WorkSafeBC inspected the worksite and issued an order for the employer to conduct a violence risk assessment. After a second inspection and multiple follow-up communications, the employer had not conducted the risk assessment. The employer is being penalized for failing to comply with a WorkSafeBC order to conduct a violence risk assessment.

Leemar Excavator Components Inc. | \$7,168.80 | Parksville | December 6, 2017

This firm remanufactures and rebuilds excavator parts. Two workers were repairing an excavator track adjuster (a piece of equipment with a spring inside it). One of the workers was standing above the track adjuster when the repair failed. The track adjuster broke into several pieces that shot up, striking and injuring the worker. WorkSafeBC's investigation found that the repairs had not been conducted according to the manufacturer's specifications. Repair work was not adequately supervised, and there were no safe work procedures in place for repairing track adjusters. The firm failed to ensure machine and equipment repairs were carried out according to the manufacturer's instructions. It also failed to provide appropriate written instructions for safe work. These were high-risk violations. Further, the firm failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their safety.

Sandwell Consulting Group Inc. | \$1,250 | Coquitlam | November 27, 2017

This firm conducted a hazardous materials survey at a pre-1990 house slated for demolition. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed a number of potential asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) that had not been sampled or tested, including asphalt roofing material and acoustic ceiling tile. In addition the samples taken of drywall filler compound did not meet existing WorkSafeBC sampling guidelines. Evidence at the worksite indicated that demolition work had begun. The firm failed to collect representative samples of all potentially hazardous materials, a repeated violation.

Westbank Projects Corp. | \$25,232.84 | Burnaby | December 21, 2017

This firm manages a shopping centre. WorkSafeBC inspected the site in response to incident investigation reports from employers at several of the tenant stores. Workers described near-miss incidents associated with vehicles speeding in the parking lot. WorkSafeBC issued an order to the firm to install traffic-calming devices. After multiple follow-up inspections, the traffic-calming devices had not been installed. The firm is being penalized for failing to comply with a WorkSafeBC order within a reasonable time.





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