

WorkSafe

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Keeping safe on the
night shift p7

Putting a lid on tarping
injuries in transportation p11

Get ready for new regulations on
storage racks p17



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New exhibit at Science World teaches kids the science of safety p26

Contents

November / December 2017 | Volume 17 | Number 6

Features

5 | Ask an officer Fall protection can eliminate a leading cause of injury

WorkSafeBC occupational safety officer Marcelle Hiebert talks fall protection and what it really means to be protected when at elevation.

By Gord Woodward

7 | On the cover Community co-op makes working alone safer

The working-alone policies at Mid-Island Co-op are helping to keep workers healthy, safe, and happy on the job.

By Heather Allen

11 | Safety solution Putting a lid on tarping injuries

The owner-operator of a Prince George transport company is determined to put a lid on the large number of injuries to B.C. woodchip haulers through an innovative hydraulic tarping system.

By Lynn Easton

15 | Safety talk Managing seasonal driving hazards

Five tips for staying safe on the road this winter.

By Gord Woodward

Departments

4 | From the editor

17 | Policy notes

21 | What's wrong: you tell us

22 | Safety on the agenda

23 | WorkSafeBC updates

30 | Penalties

Centre pullout

What's wrong with this photo?

These kitchen workers could be cooking up a catastrophe.

On the front cover: Gas-bar clerk Chas Tocher (left) receives training in working-alone policies from store manager Ron Gurney at Mid-Island Co-op in Nanaimo, B.C.

Safe today, safe tomorrow

November, December, and January mark the shortest days of the year. With them comes less daylight and weather conditions such as snow, ice, and fog. This could bring added risks to those who work in isolation, as help is further away if winter weather makes roads impassable.

In our cover story, a co-op in Nanaimo takes strides to protect late-night retail workers in all seasons (page 7), and our safety talk on winter driving (page 15) reiterates the need for adequate planning before getting on the road. We also share an innovative solution for bulk haulers who face the chance of injury when tarping bulk loads outside on the icy ground (page 11).

These are all dangers some workers face as the winter months settle in. But what issues will they face in the months and years ahead? What will health and safety look like a generation from now? Whatever the future holds, we know that instilling a sense of safety in the workers and workplace leaders of tomorrow is key to creating a bright and safe future. A new partnership with Science World — a health and safety exhibit aimed at 7- to 18-year-olds — aims to do just that (page 26).

It's all about making sure workers come home safe at the end of the day — today, tomorrow, and far into the future.



Terence Little
Editor-in-chief

WorkSafe

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WORK SAFE BC



Gord Woodward

Gord Woodward has covered everything from ergonomics in truck cabs to safety motivation. In this edition, he talks fall protection (right), winter driving (page 15), and learns how to be a kid again through WorkSafeBC's new Science World exhibit (page 26).



Heather Allen

In our cover story, Penticton-based writer, editor, and newspaper columnist Heather Allen looks into the issues facing late-night retail on B.C.'s coast (page 7).



Lynn Easton

From asbestos removal to winter driving and rehabilitation innovations, writer Lynn Welburn has covered a variety of topics for *WorkSafe Magazine*. In this edition, she explores an innovative solution for preventing injuries when tarping a bulk load (page 11).



Don Hauka

From the suburban wilds of New Westminster, journalist, author, and screenwriter Don Hauka reaches out to manufacturing experts to talk safeguarding (page 23).

Fall protection can eliminate a leading cause of injury



Marcelle Hiebert
Occupational safety officer

Region: Port Moody
Years on the job: 1 year with WorkSafeBC, more than 10 years in construction safety

Have questions about fall protection? WorkSafeBC occupational safety officer Marcelle Hiebert is here to answer them. Hiebert formerly worked in construction highrises, from the Canada Line to the Port Mann Bridge, each of which had major elements of working at elevation.

Q. I've been in the roofing business for a long time and never had any problems. Why is fall protection such a big deal?

A. There's absolutely no reason anyone should fall from elevation, yet falls are one of the leading causes of injuries to construction workers in B.C. They represent 24 percent of all injuries and 37 percent of all claim costs. Falls from ladders, scaffolds, staging, and platforms injured or killed 1,408 workers in the construction sector from 2013 to 2015. That's more than one fall every day for three years.

It's more than physical injury too. For workers who have had a fall, there could also be psychological trauma. That's there forever.

Q. What does it mean to be "at elevation"?

A. At elevation means someone is working above ground level. When that's the case, the worker needs fall protection. Generally, the requirements start when a person is at 3 m (10 ft.) but they can also apply to heights of less than 3 m (10 ft.) if there's a risk of injury greater than what would happen if the person fell on a flat surface.

That's especially true if there's something hazardous below the worker. For example, if they're on scaffolding above a garbage bin, or on a stepladder above a short picket fence. In those cases, the worker needs fall protection.

“There’s absolutely no reason anyone should fall from elevations, yet falls are one of the leading causes of injuries to construction workers in B.C.”

—Marcelle Hiebert, WorkSafeBC occupational safety officer

Q. What regulations should I review to learn about my fall-protection obligations?

- A.** Part 11 of the Regulation covers fall protection and the requirement for fall protection plans. Part 13 specifically covers ladders, scaffolds, and temporary work platforms. Be sure to read 4.54 and the ensuing sections for information on guardrails.

Q. What is the hierarchy for fall protection?

- A.** It refers to the required methods to eliminate or control fall hazards. They are, in order: guardrails, fall restraint, fall arrest, and safety procedures.

You can’t jump the hierarchy. You have to start with guardrails. If that’s not practical due to things like sheeting or lack of space, then you have to go to fall restraint — a fixed-length line that prevents workers from travelling too close to an opening or edge. If that’s not possible, then you need a fall-arrest system. This includes a lanyard or lifeline, a harness, and an anchor. It protects you after a fall by stopping you from hitting the surface below.

Q. What are some of the most common problems surrounding fall protection?

- A.** A big one is complacency. People get so used to walking on sloped surfaces that they forget to pay attention to requirements for their own safety. A lot of times we find workers in direct view of their supervisors and nobody is tied off.

Interestingly, the public is very knowledgeable about safety. They call us to tell us about roofers working in their neighbourhood without any harnesses.

The first thing I look for is whether workers are even wearing fall protection equipment and, if so,

are they connected to anything. A lot of people wear their harnesses and don’t connect the lifeline because it’s an inconvenience to drag the rope and keep it tight. If you keep all your connections tight at all times and you trip on a roof, that’s where you’ll stay — on the roof.

Q. I’m a worker; what does my employer have to do to protect me?

- A.** Your employer is responsible for:
- Following the fall protection hierarchy
 - Providing, maintaining, testing, and repairing your safety equipment
 - Training and supervising you in the use of that equipment, including making sure everyone is tied off and has their own anchor

If these requirements haven’t been followed, you need to exercise your right to refuse unsafe work. In the roofing industry, that right is not used enough by workers.

Q. Where can I find more information on fall protection?

- A.** At worksafebc.com you’ll find booklets, videos, and toolbox meeting guides. You can also contact the BC Construction Safety Alliance (bccsa.ca) for training and help with developing fall protection plans.

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 Ask an Officer feature. ☺

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On the cover



At Mid-Island Co-op, a late-night barrier between staff and the public is just one part of their robust safety program.

Community co-op makes working alone safer

By Heather Allen

Retaining long-term night staff is no issue for Mid-Island Co-op in Nanaimo, B.C. Their working-alone policies are helping to keep their workers healthy and happy on the job.

It's 3 a.m. While most people are in bed, a lone gas-station attendant is awake to serve the odd car pulling in for gas or snacks.

As an employer, you might think that this late-night shift would be hard to fill. Not at the Cranberry Road location of Mid-Island Co-op. Working alone late at night comes with an extra set of hazards, including the risk of confrontation or violence. But because this station has put many safety measures in place, they've had regular night-shift employees for years.

"Retaining long-term staff isn't an issue for us," says Ron Gurney, operator of the gas bar. "I have people who specifically want to work nights alone for me. They appreciate that we have a system in place, and they feel, as much as anybody can, that they are safe."

Keeping late-night retail workers safe

To mitigate the hazards of working alone, late-night retail businesses must follow regulations, which include a 2012 amendment to address violence-prevention measures. WorkSafeBC recently conducted a late-night retail inspection initiative to find out how businesses, such as this one, were implementing these safety measures.

Alex Bayati was the WorkSafeBC occupational safety officer who inspected this location of Mid-Island Co-op. Some of the required measures Bayati was looking for included good visibility and lighting inside and outside the premises, limited access to the inside of the premises, video surveillance, signage telling customers about limited amounts of cash on the premises, and a system requiring customers to pre-pay for their fuel.

Bayati was impressed by the co-op's safety measures. "The safety of the workers was obviously a big concern for the employer at this location," says Bayati.

Violence-prevention measures

In late-night retail specifically, employers must eliminate or reduce hazards by having a physical barrier separating the employee from the public, having more than one worker on shift, or deciding not to stay

open late at night (from 11 p.m.–6 a.m.). Instead of, or in addition to these measures, businesses can also choose to implement a Violence Prevention Program.

Violence-prevention measures include precautions such as keeping cash handling away from entrances, keeping small amounts of cash on hand, putting bills in a drop box, having counter safes fitted with time-delay locks, and using one register, with the till left open on other empty registers.

"Retaining long-term staff isn't an issue for us."

—Ron Gurney, operator of the Cranberry location of Mid-Island Co-op

Regular check-ins on the well-being of lone workers, whether at risk of violence or not, are also essential. Visually checking on employees is best, but timed interval procedures such as phone calls, or workers from nearby businesses checking on each other, can also be an option.

At Mid-Island Co-op, lone attendants must also wear a personal emergency transmitter to automatically alert a service provider to an emergency. "Every hour they are polled by security, and they have to press a button in response," says Gurney of his lone workers. "It's easy for them to press the button in case of an emergency too."

Safety procedures must also be clearly written down for employees. After the late-night retail inspection, the gas bar developed written procedures for both money handling and checking-in on the well-being of lone workers.

"They put in time and effort to amend their written procedures," Bayati says. "The employer representatives' interaction with WorkSafeBC was outstanding."

Other violence-prevention measures include personal skills training, such as learning to greet customers and give eye contact. "If you're sitting with your head down, and don't engage, you are far more likely to be targeted," explains Gerard Hunter, Mid-Island Co-op HSE and ASSET protection manager. "Creating a micro-relationship can deter violent behaviour."



Mid-Island is constantly reminding its employees about the importance of safety. “To avoid employee complacency, we build upon their initial orientation with bulletins, or address incidents at other locations,” explains Hunter. In addition, violence prevention can be useful for employees who work with a partner, but at times, find themselves alone. To ensure ongoing safety, employers are also required to do a third-party security audit every two years.

“We do a lot of little things to make things safer,” says Gurney. For instance, they give their night-shift workers extra responsibilities such as paperwork, which helps, keep them awake, alert, and engaged on the job.

Gurney insists, however, that it isn’t difficult to implement these or other safety measures. “We’re always looking for ways to do things better,” he says. “We’ve had help from WorkSafeBC to tweak a few things. We really appreciate that because, in the end, it means we do a better job.”

Working in isolation affects a wide range of industries

Employees in many industries beyond retail face increased risks from working alone or in isolation, including taxi drivers, truck and delivery drivers,

“To avoid employee complacency, we build upon their initial orientation.”

—Gerard Hunter, Mid-Island Co-op HSE and ASSET protection manager

by-law officers and security guards, night cleaners and custodians, warehouse workers in cold rooms or freezers, night-shift employees, and home care and social service employees. In addition to a risk of confrontation, lone workers are more vulnerable if they are injured or fall ill while on the job.

“For example, a health care worker going into someone’s home is alone, has to deal with pets, with family, and many things that can catch them off-guard or cause an injury,” says Brenda Matsalla, WorkSafeBC Prevention Field Services supervisor.

All employers who have employees working alone, whether in retail or not, must identify hazards and take steps to eliminate or minimize them, says Matsalla. This can be something as simple as scheduling more hazardous work during times when more than one worker is present.

To get a complete picture of the potential hazards for lone workers, employers must complete a workplace risk assessment by looking over the premises, considering previous accidents or incidents, and talking to employees about current problems, concerns, and possible solutions.

For more information

You can search for “working alone” or “working in isolation” on [worksafebc.com](https://www.worksafebc.com) and access the following resources:

- Occupational Health and Safety Regulation Sections 4.20–4.23
- The “[Working alone or in isolation](#)” home page
- The “[Retail & wholesale](#)” home page
- The [Safety for Retailers: How to Prevent Violence](#) video 📺

Do you have employees who are assigned to work alone or in isolation?

If the answer is “yes,” you must do the following:

- **Identify hazards and assess risks.** Inform your workers about them, and eliminate or minimize the hazards.
- **Develop and implement a written procedure for checking on the well-being of workers.** Make sure to train your workers on the procedure.
- **Review written procedures at least annually.** You will want to review them more frequently if there is a change in work arrangements or the procedures are not effective.



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Elite Transport's innovative design uses a side lever that operates the hydraulic tarp overhead. Driver Deane Carlson demonstrates it to operations manager Lonny Burkett and WorkSafeBC occupational safety officer Jeff Postnikoff.

Putting a lid on tarping injuries

By Lynn Easton

The owner-operator of a Prince George transport company is determined to stop the large number of injuries to B.C. woodchip haulers.

Elite Transport's Dean Jardine was shocked to learn that the overwhelming majority of injuries at his company occur when his drivers secure tarps on their bulk sawdust and woodchips.

"I couldn't believe it," says Jardine. "It was out of control."

Ministry of Transportation regulations specify that every bulk load must be secured with a tarp, so that particles don't fly out when the trucks are on the highway. But drivers are routinely at risk of falling when securing the tarps because they have to climb up ladders on their trucks to throw the tarps using ropes and ties. This also puts them at risk for tripping and slipping on the ground outside and for musculoskeletal (MSI) injuries from throwing the heavy tarps.

Jardine was determined to find a solution, to lower both the number of injuries, and the cost of those injuries to his business. "We had no choice," he says. "We had a shortage of staff and needed a safer environment."

In 2016, a survey by the Bulk Haulers Injury Elimination Task Force (BHJET) enlisted the not-for-profit researchers FP Innovations to survey member-companies on the issue. They found, on average, 60 percent of all injuries for bulk haulers happened while tarping woodchip loads. WorkSafeBC statistics cited in the survey note that the average claim cost per year for tarping-related injuries was just above \$1.7 million, and total claims for the last five years topped \$10.3 million. "We can't survive with those kind of costs," Jardine says.

Elite sews up an effective solution

So, two years ago, he and his employees started experimenting to fabricate an automatic hydraulic

tarping system. Through trial and error, they came up with a prototype that allows drivers to flip a switch on the side of their trucks to start the tarping process.

They also designed lightweight mesh tarps that automatically fold over the load from either side of the truck. Jardine even brought sewing machines into his shop to make his own tarps. “Everybody was welcome to throw their ideas in,” he says.

And it’s worked. The tarps have been highly effective, and have held up well in harsh northern B.C. winters, when covering a load is most dangerous for drivers.

So far, there have been no tarp-related injuries on trucks that use the automated system, Jardine notes. “Not one,” he says. “We just had to get on with it and make something that worked.”

He has installed the hydraulic system on 7 of his 29 vehicles and says the mechanism can be retrofitted for approximately \$7,000 per truck. Since then, he has also added an electric system to one of his shorter trucks, which means drivers don’t even have to leave the cab to tarp their loads.

As a bonus, injured workers are getting back on the job more quickly than before, he adds. Recently, a worker with an unrelated hand injury managed to return to work within four days because he could drive an automated chip truck with little risk of re-injury. “If I can help get the guys safer on the job I am going to do it,” Jardine says.

Innovation sparks interest from other transport companies

Both the hydraulic and electric designs have caught the attention of other transport companies in the Prince George area after Jardine was invited to present a video of his hydraulic system at a BHIET meeting.

Brad Evans, who helped form the BHIET, is excited by the idea. As the former director of safety for Excel Transportation, Evans helped create the BHIET to discuss ways to end the high number of tarping injuries. He’s worried that if companies don’t find answers, they’ll face a driver shortage very soon.

“You have to give Elite a whole lot of credit,” he says. “They really took the bull by the horns and looked for a solution.”

A few Prince George companies have tried to slow the number of injuries in other ways. Excel Transportation converted an old chip truck to make an elevated floor

so drivers wouldn’t have to climb ladders. A few mills have developed tarping stations that work for specific-sized trucks.

These changes have improved conditions for some drivers but don’t eliminate all safety issues, says WorkSafeBC safety officer Jeff Postnikoff who has been part of the task force for about four years.

“The key is going to be engineering the problem out, and from what I can see, Elite is well on the way to doing that,” he says.

Expanding the use of the automated tarp system

Shelagh Locke, WorkSafeBC transportation industry specialist, says that industry support is needed to test the tarping in more trucks. “Elite has a great system and they are definitely reducing loss days,” she says.

Locke has met with the BHIET and watched Jardine’s presentation. “I’m really impressed with how the whole industry is working together to find a solution. It’s very admirable,” Locke says.



In this truck, the tarps are operated from inside the cab, as demonstrated by shop foreman Dave Kerr.

Jardine has a prototype patent and is manufacturing his design but says he'd be happy if someone else builds on his idea. After showing his system to the task force, one of his competitors showed up the next day and brought a designer with him.

"Go for it, make it better," Jardine says. "We're not marketing this. We just want to keep our guys safe and retain our drivers."

BHIET members have been impressed with Elite's system, says Trish Kohorst, task force facilitator and Forest Safety Council transportation safety program manager. "Elite has put in big money without any support to this point," Kohorst says.

The task force is now waiting for results from an FP Innovations evaluation of Elite's hydraulic system, as well as a second device, developed by Tycrop, a Fraser Valley based manufacturer of trailers and products for the trucking industry.

"Our companies need to decide what their own next steps will be and what direction the task force will go in," she says.

"We just want to keep our guys safe and retain our drivers."

—Dean Jardine, owner-operator of Elite Transport

Jardine isn't waiting. He plans to continue to improve both the hydraulic and electric tarping systems on his trucks. "I want this not only for us," he says. "I want my drivers safe and I want my competitors' drivers safe." 🙏



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**WINTER DRIVING
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It's not just ice and snow. Dark cloudy skies and roads slick with rain are part of the winter driving season, especially in the city. Be prepared.

Reduce speed. Winter driving season ahead

By Gord Woodward

B.C.'s winter driving season brings some of the most dangerous months for people who drive for work. This includes those who drive in the city in rain and fog, and those who drive on the highways in snow and sleet.

As inclement and potentially unsafe weather conditions roll in, employers need to address the potential risks and hazards workers face behind the wheel.

"Employers have obligations to ensure the health and safety of workers who drive for work purposes," says Kevin Bennett, WorkSafeBC's industry specialist for transportation and occupational road safety. "This is especially critical during the winter months."

Work-related crashes increase dramatically at this time of year. October through December is the most dangerous stretch of time, accounting for almost 30 percent of all work-related crashes resulting in injury and claims for time loss.

Snow is just one of the factors affecting driving conditions. Rain, fog, and ice also create hazards. Light rain mixed with residual oil can make road conditions slick, and heavy rain creates conditions ideal for

hydroplaning. And there's a reason that this time of year you hear the words "black ice" thrown about. Ice is often unseen. It quickly forms on roads in shaded areas and on bridges and overpasses and stays frozen long after the sun has risen. Sections of road that appear black and shiny can frost over, causing a vehicle to suddenly lose traction. Mix in less daylight hours and the dangers of driving in winter begin to stack.

To protect staff who drive for work, employers need to:

- Develop a driving safety policy and written safe work practices or procedures.
- Make workers aware of all work-related driving hazards and give them the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their safety.
- Conduct regular vehicle inspections and remedy any hazardous conditions.

"Your obligations are the same whether employees are driving a vehicle owned or leased by your company or one they own themselves," Bennett says. "Whether you have a fleet of truckers hauling your goods or one person making sales calls outside your office, you have a responsibility to keep them safe."

Here are five key points to cover in your driving safety policy:

1 Use the proper equipment

Ensure that vehicles are fit for the intended purpose and comply with all requirements for highway travel, such as properly inflated winter tires in good condition (with a minimum of 3.5 mm tread depth). “This is important even if you live in an area with little snow,” says Bennett. “Winter tires have improved handling and performance characteristics and have improved stopping distance, which can be critical in intersections, where there’s a risk of injury to pedestrians.”

2 Determine when work-related driving is necessary

Conduct work by email, conference calls, or online meetings to eliminate driving risks when roads are hazardous. If workers have to travel, use public transit. If that’s not possible, adjust schedules so workers aren’t driving in the dark and consider alternate routes to avoid hazardous areas. “Give people enough time to get to their destination without rushing.”

3 Require drivers to slow down

“Conditions change and so should the speeds driven by workers,” Bennett says. Slowing down gives drivers more time to react to situations involving black ice, pedestrians, snowplows, traffic

control persons, and other road users. “Educate and remind workers about safe speeds and safe following distances during rain and snow or icy and foggy conditions.”

4 Make weather-related adjustments to trip planning

Always evaluate road and weather conditions, especially when temperatures are between 5°C and -5°C. That’s when black ice can form. Check the weather forecast and drivebc.com for information on highway conditions. “If conditions are unsafe or worsening,” Bennett advises, “cancel, re-schedule, or re-route trips.” Also ensure that drivers follow working-alone procedures and know written emergency procedures in case of an incident.

5 Support positive driving behaviours

Unsafe behaviours such as aggressive driving, inattention, impairment, or fatigue can significantly increase the likelihood of a crash. “Create conditions that will improve driver safety performance, such as not obliging workers to pick up work calls or text messages when they are behind the wheel,” adds Bennett.

As a best practice, employers should evaluate their safe driving measures annually or following a motor vehicle incident.

For more tips visit shiftintowinter.ca 

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New regulations take effect January 1, 2018, for steel storage racks.

New storage-rack regulations coming soon

By Jesse Marchand

There are new amendments to the Regulation on storage racks that will take effect January 1, 2018. You'll find these new regulations in section 4.43.1 and in Part 4: General Conditions. Here's what you need to know.

What do you mean by storage racks?

The new section 4.43.1 applies to steel storage racks — those made of steel frames, beams, and associated accessories and assembled into a structure meant to support materials and products. For example, the most common types of steel storage racks affected by these regulations are pallet racks and cantilever racks — equipment commonly used in many industries and workplaces.

Exemptions to the new regulations are steel storage racks under 8 ft (about 2.4 m) in height, where the materials are loaded or unloaded off the storage rack manually by workers. Also, if you have shelving or display fixtures in a retail environment, this new section will not apply; regulations for these types of storage

racks are already covered under general sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.8, and 4.43.

Why are these amendments happening?

The new regulations are not entirely new requirements, but were previously not specific to these kinds of storage racks. The new regulations ensure that employers have a clear understanding of their responsibility to ensure storage racks are properly designed, installed, used, and maintained. If these things are not ensured, there is a risk of catastrophic failure, which can cause serious injuries or fatalities.

The new regulations will benefit employers and workers by providing:

- Specific safety requirements for proper installation, inspection, use, and maintenance of racks
- Consistent interpretation and application of requirements
- Racks that are installed and used in safe manner
- Prevention of incidents, injuries, lost time, and unforeseen expenses

What's new?

The new regulations will be posted to [worksafebc.com](https://www.worksafebc.com) on January 1. In the meantime, here's what you need to know:

- Storage racks must be installed or uninstalled by a qualified person.
- Rack inspections must be conducted by a qualified person.
- Instructions for safely loading, unloading, and maintaining storage racks must be available to workers in the workplace.
- Rated capacities of storage racks must be clearly posted near the racks and be visible to workers.
- Structural modifications, including reconfigurations, repairs, and replacement of components must be conducted in accordance with the specification of the manufacturer or a professional engineer.

What can I do to prepare for the new regulations?

First, you will need to ensure that your company's storage racks are capable of safely supporting the items on them. If you haven't inspected your storage racks recently, you should start to assess the condition of all storage racks in your workplace to make sure that none exhibit moderate- to high-risk conditions and that there is no immediate danger. A qualified person needs to inspect the storage racks and document the results of the inspection. Examples of moderate- to high-risk conditions are:

- Storage racks that are overloaded
- Storage racks that have damage or corrosion or are in disrepair
- Evidence of questionable repairs
- Missing or incompatible parts
- Unsafe loading practices (e.g., load overhang, loads not secured/wrapped properly, unstable loads)

Do you know the manufacturer of your rack? The Regulation stipulates that all your storage racks be designed and constructed in accordance with good engineering practice, and used in accordance with the specifications and instructions of the manufacturer or a professional engineer. They also need to be installed and uninstalled by a qualified person and any structural modification, including reconfiguration, of

the storage rack must be carried out in accordance with the specifications of the manufacturer or a professional engineer.

If you have pre-installed racks, you should gather what information you can on the manufacturer. If you don't know the manufacturer, look for any product identification on the storage rack (e.g., stickers or embossed markings) that may help you identify the manufacturer or the date it was manufactured. If that doesn't work, ask local manufacturers, distributors, or engineers for assistance.

After inspecting all of your racks, you should develop a risk-based action plan with short-, medium-, and long-term goals. Racks in poor condition should be addressed first to ensure racks are safe for workers. And racks in frequent use and those that carry hazardous products or heavy items should also be prioritized.

If you don't have one already, you should begin developing and implementing a rack inspection and maintenance program to keep your racks safe.

Where can I get more information?

The WorkSafeBC website has a variety of resources that can help you prepare for these changes. You can find them by searching for "storage racks" on [worksafebc.com](https://www.worksafebc.com). These include:

- [The OHS Guideline G4.43.1](#)
- [Frequently asked questions on storage rack regulations](#)
- [Regulatory change: A primer on new storage rack regulations](#)
- [Pallet Rack Inspection Checklist](#) 📄



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thinkasbestos.com

WORK SAFE BC

What's wrong: you tell us



Winner

Improper storage



Congratulations to Cori Coutts, winner of the September / October "What's wrong with this photo?" contest. Coutts is the health and safety manager of Knappett Projects Inc. in Victoria, B.C.

Here's what she noted:

- The worker is dressed in casual clothing and has no PPE. The worker should be wearing proper gloves, eyewear, footwear, hard hat, high-vis, and respirators where required.
- The worker should not be wearing headphones. They are a hearing and communication hazard on a jobsite.
- Flammables and explosives, such as gasoline and propane tanks, along with gas-powered tools, should not be stored in a shipping container, as it creates an exposure to toxic fumes, gases, and fluid leaks. This could cause a fire or explosion and the result may be destroyed property and injury or death. The storage location should not have electrical equipment, open flames, or other sources of ignition present.
- Paint and solvents are improperly stored. Gasoline and other dangerous materials should be locked up.
- One can appears to have no label on it: All containers should be properly labeled with contents and appropriate safety data sheets.
- A container has poor ventilation for chemical use and storage.
- "No Smoking" signs need to be posted near flammables/combustibles.

- No fire extinguisher is located in the proximity of the flammable substances.
- There is poor housekeeping:
 - Cluttered material and equipment storage and stacking issues
 - Worker could be struck by stored and stacked materials
 - Floors are not clear
 - Electrical cord clutter in main pathway across aisles and improperly stored cords are creating a tripping hazard.
- Electrical cords are too close to flammable substances. A spark could create an ignition point for flammables.
- The ladder appears to have damage and substantial wear. Ⓢ

Did you know?

WorkSafeBC is on social media. Find us on [Twitter](#), [Instagram](#), [Facebook](#), [LinkedIn](#), and [YouTube](#) to stay up-to-date on health and safety in B.C.

WORK SAFE BC

Safety on the agenda

Make plans for your future health and safety by attending a conference on the West Coast this winter.

Western Pulp, Paper, and Forest Products

Safety and Health Conference

November 28–Dec 1, 2017

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osha.oregon.gov (select “Conferences” under the Home tab)

Central Oregon Safety and Health Association

Mid-Oregon Construction Safety Summit

January 29–30, 2018

Bend, Oregon

cosha.org

Association of BC Forest Professionals

Managing forests: expectations vs. realities

Annual conference

February 21–23, 2018

Victoria, B.C.

<https://abcfp.ca>

Pacific Safety Center

2018 Western Conference on Safety

April 9–10, 2018

Vancouver, B.C.

pacificsafetycenter.com

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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A new booklet on safeguarding in manufacturing aims to help employers recognize hazards in the workplace.

Recognizing safeguarding hazards key to preventing manufacturing injuries

By Don Hauka

Manufacturing covers a wide range of industries, with a wide range of safety concerns. One thing they all have in common is the need for proper safeguarding when it comes to dangerous machinery and equipment.

Workers operating machinery that hasn't been properly safeguarded are playing a high-stakes game each time they hit the "on" button, says William Shepherd OHS resources and development manager for the Manufacturing Safety Alliance of BC (MSABC). And the consequences of losing this lottery are literally life and limb.

"When I'm doing hazard assessments I quite often hear workers say 'I've been doing this job for 20 years and I've never hurt myself,'" says Shepherd.

"But that doesn't necessarily mean the machine you're working on is properly safeguarded. A huge percentage of safeguarding incidents are serious ones and the statistics don't lie."

WorkSafeBC's incident statistics for the manufacturing sector show just how dire losing the safeguarding lottery can be. Manufacturing has the second highest number of work-related deaths, after construction. And from 2012–2016, WorkSafeBC processed 377 time-loss claims for amputations in manufacturing. Behind each of those claims is a worker whose life was forever changed.

New booklet aims to help employers address hazards

Shepherd was part of a team that developed an updated safeguarding in manufacturing booklet to help employers and workers identify and address hazards in the workplace. *Safeguarding Machinery and Equipment* is the result of a collaboration between safety experts from industry, WorkSafeBC, and associations like MSABC, and builds on the previous 2006 guide.

"I think it's unique," says Ian Rood, principal of UBSafe Inc., who was also part of the publication team. "It's something that's going to be very functional and useful for people."

The new manual includes sections on identifying hazards, assessing risks using the CSA's risk assessment process, and controlling hazards, as well as expanded appendices featuring updated safeguarding checklists. WorkSafeBC industry specialist in manufacturing Phil Vernon says it will be helpful to both younger and more experienced workers.

Young workers are vulnerable

"Younger workers are vulnerable if they aren't properly trained, but it's not just young workers. We also have those workers who have been around for a while but have become complacent or take shortcuts," says Vernon.

"They remove guards and leave them off because it's too hard to get into the machine to clear jam-ups or because it breaks down all the time. But eventually you get caught and the consequences can be pretty nasty."

The vast majority of those nasty injuries are to the fingers and hands (98 percent), of which 79 percent resulted from machines, conveyors, and power tools.

Rood says deaths and injuries can be avoided by doing proper risk assessments, which are fundamental to improving safety levels.

"People have to get out there and do their assessments," says Rood. "It's about recognition of the hazard. Quite frequently, people aren't recognizing the hazards and often they're putting together unreliable methods to safeguard."

Manufacturing has a wide range of operations

Andy Lim, WorkSafeBC supervisor and instructor, Prevention Field Services, says one of the challenges to improving safeguarding in the manufacturing sector is its sheer diversity. Operations range from traditional sawmills to high-tech businesses using radiation. But whether you're running a food processing plant or developing the latest in battery technology, safeguarding challenges are fundamentally the same.

"Everyone has safeguarding issues," says Lim. "People in these industries are pretty good at knowing what kinds of machines they need to produce their products, but they're not so good at understanding the hazards around the use of that machinery, and doing an assessment to make sure they have proper safeguarding in place. That's the gap."

"I guarantee you that if you do machine guarding the way it's intended, if you follow the standard, if you follow the manual that we put out there, you're going to save someone's life. It's going to happen."

—William Shepherd, OHS resources and development manager for the Manufacturing Safety Alliance of BC

Lim is optimistic the updated manual will help bridge that gap. And Shepherd believes the new publication will help improve other safety stats like the 244,349 days lost from work in B.C.'s manufacturing sector in 2016.

"If the owners/employers get together with their operations and maintenance teams and use this manual in the way that it was intended, there's no reason the machine guarding level of the province won't improve," says Shepherd.

"I guarantee you that if you do machine guarding the way it's intended, if you follow the standard, if you follow the manual that we put out there, you're going to save someone's life. It's going to happen."

For more information

You can find the new manufacturing booklet, *Safeguarding Machinery and Equipment* at worksafebc.com. ☺



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Recent resources

Trying to understand your insurance, improve your health and safety program, or find out more about your obligations under the *Workers Compensation Act*? WorkSafeBC has resources that can help, including videos, workbooks, and guides. Here are some of our most recent and updated resources on worksafebc.com:



Reducing the risk of injury to child care workers: As a child care worker, you may engage in activities that present a risk of musculoskeletal injury (MSI). Learn about ways to reduce risks related to various daily activities.



Joint health and safety committee fundamentals: This guide is designed to provide advice and assistance in delivering the facilitated component of the Joint Health and Safety Committee Fundamentals course. A Microsoft Word

version of the guide is also provided to allow you to customize the training materials for your own needs.



Understanding insurance rates: Do you understand your insurance rate? A new PDF explains how your rate is calculated.



Getting a job? Ask questions about safety: This brochure provides young and new workers with useful tips about how to address concerns about safety in the workplace. It can be viewed and downloaded in eight languages.



Pipeline construction inspection guide: This guide describes key items to consider when inspecting pipeline construction operations. Presented as an infoflip, this guide is best viewed in its printed format. Visit worksafebcstore.com to order your copy. ☺


ASBESTOS WHY RISK IT?

Asbestos is the number one cause of death for workers in construction.

As an employer it's your responsibility to protect your workers from the dangers of asbestos.

Find helpful resources at worksafebc.com/asbestos

WORK SAFE BC

A photograph of two young boys in a brightly lit science exhibit. The boy on the left, wearing a grey button-down shirt and a blue and white striped tie, is leaning over a wooden table, focused on a task. The boy on the right, wearing a white t-shirt with a bicycle graphic, is standing and looking towards the first boy. On the table are various materials like white PVC pipes and a yellow funnel. In the background, there are colorful educational posters, including one titled 'BRAIN Bucket B' and another about 'Coming high places?'. To the right, there's a red shelving unit filled with various tools and objects.

A new exhibit at Science World teaches kids the science of safety through tinkering.

Science World exhibit engages kids in health and safety

By Gord Woodward

To commemorate WorkSafeBC's 100-year anniversary, a unique partnership between Science World and WorkSafeBC is engaging kids in health and safety even before they start their first jobs.

Tinkering Space: The WorkSafeBC Gallery opened in October thanks to an innovative three-year partnership between WorkSafeBC and Science World. Aimed at children 7 to 18 years of age, the 900-square-foot (84 square metre) gallery uses interactive activities to educate them about health and safety.

"We're investing in the children of today in recognition of their roles as the workers — and workplace leaders — of tomorrow," says Al Johnson, WorkSafeBC's vice-president, Prevention Services. "Through this partnership with Science World, we have a chance to connect directly with the workers of the future as part of our efforts to look ahead to our next 100 years of workplace health and safety."

The gallery pairs WorkSafeBC's expertise in health and safety with Science World's understanding of education for young people.

"This is a perfect alignment of our missions," says Andrea Durham, vice-president of Exhibits, Digital, and Evaluation at Science World. "Our exhibit is better because there were more creative people in the room. It was a great example of collaboration."

Teaching safety through hands-on learning

The exhibits demonstrate actual workplace situations. Kids — and adults — can explore health and safety topics such as hearing, vision, and personal protective gear through a variety of hands-on activities such as soundproofing a buzzer, creating an even load on a vehicle, and making high-vis clothing. In the process they learn about engineering safety and the science behind health and safety.

“We’re investing in the children of today in recognition of their roles as the workers — and workplace leaders — of tomorrow.”

—Al Johnson, WorkSafeBC vice-president,
Prevention Services

“We want to connect kids to occupational health and safety concepts early,” says Johnson. “This is an outstanding opportunity to build greater health-and-safety awareness among young people before they start looking for work.”

All stations in the Tinkering Space encourage hands-on creativity and problem-solving while emphasizing safe practices.

“Tinkering has become a movement. It lets people learn by doing,” says Durham. “Our exhibits stimulate them in the STEAM disciplines (Science, Tech, Engineering, Arts and design, and Math).”

A central area in the gallery provides the space for the kids — and adults — to tinker. There, kids learn to choose the appropriate tools for a job and how to use them safely. They can work on their own or join facilitated programming.

The science behind personal protective equipment

One exhibit vividly demonstrates the value of high-visibility clothing. It challenges users to spot people in a dark space with only ambient lighting. Then the lights come up, revealing the true number of people. A related tinkering workstation lets users try their hands at fashioning high-visibility clothing.

Another exhibit focuses on hearing protection. In a sound booth, users dial up a variety of sounds that they might be exposed to in a workplace. Options include voices and jackhammers.

With a new appreciation for the hazards of excessive noise, users can then tinker with sound-deadening protection using a decibel reader.

A third station focuses on head protection. By flipping a switch, users can drop objects on a dummy equipped with a series of different kinds of hard hats and helmets, and sensors. The resulting readings tell them how well the protective equipment did its job.

Safety in the next century

Tinkering Space: The WorkSafeBC Gallery is part of WorkSafeBC’s 100th anniversary celebration, and is the first exhibit of its kind for WorkSafeBC. The anniversary theme honours a century of progress in workplace health and safety while looking ahead to protecting workers over the next 100 years.


“Our goal here is to make health and safety relevant to young people,” Johnson says. “To have them learn the science behind safety and to connect it to their daily lives and futures.”

If they can do that even before they have paying jobs, young people can later enter the workforce with a health-and-safety mindset and expectation. They’ll be better able to recognize and reduce hazards and risks in the workplace. And they’ll be better prepared to stay safe on the job.

And down the road, that will help employers and workers achieve the goal they share with WorkSafeBC: a province free of work-related injury, illness, and death. ☺



Children at Science World build structures to learn about design thinking.



If you need to raise your voice to be heard by someone within arm's length, you need hearing protection.

One-quarter of B.C.'s young construction workers are putting their hearing at risk

By Jesse Marchand

New data from WorkSafeBC shows that B.C.'s young construction workers are less likely to wear hearing protection than other age groups in the same industry, or even when compared to young workers in other industries. Training is key to preventing permanent hearing loss.

Construction sites are filled with high-risk activities like working at heights, using power tools, and working around moving equipment. When compared to those high-risk activities, loud noise may not be seen as much of a hazard. But, noise can be as devastating to a worker's health as many of the other hazards typically associated with construction work.

And the danger is ever present. Consider that anything above 85 decibels is hazardous, and jackhammers and chainsaws, for example, run at 110 decibels; hammer drills at 115 decibels. According to the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, a 25-year-old carpenter exposed to extreme noise is likely to have hearing equivalent to a 50-year-old.

Despite the risk, almost one-quarter of B.C. construction workers 21-and-under report not wearing hearing protection. Young people are, in fact, far less likely to protect their ears than their older counterparts (24 percent for 21-and-unders, as opposed to 13 percent of over-50s). And young workers in construction are less likely to wear protection than young workers in other industries like manufacturing and primary resources. The data was collected in 2016 from more than 160,000 hearing tests conducted across B.C., as part of hearing loss prevention programs.

It's costing employers a lot too. Since 2006, there have been more than 37,000 accepted claims for noise-induced hearing loss in B.C.

"Noise-induced hearing loss needs to be taken very seriously," says Sasha Brown, WorkSafeBC occupational audiologist. "It can be caused by a single exposure to an extremely loud noise like an explosion, or more typically by repeated exposures to consistent noise. While the damage may be painless, it is irreversible and may go unnoticed for years or even decades until it reaches a point where it has a significant effect on one's quality of life."

Preventing hearing loss

So what's holding the 21-and-unders back?

Providing workers with information, instruction, training, and supervision is key, says Veer Singh, WorkSafeBC supervisor, Prevention Field Services. "Information and instruction relating to noise, as well as training on the use of hearing protection should start at the time of the employee orientation," he says.

Employers are required to provide hearing loss prevention programs, monitor noise levels, and — after establishing a baseline within six months of employment — conduct annual tests to identify early signs of hearing loss.

This includes planning for day-to-day changes in noise levels. Unlike in fixed industries, construction sites are always in flux. A quiet spot one day may be excessively noisy the next. And with site layout changing day-to-day, there are no fixed places to consistently post information or provide safety equipment.

Employers should offer a variety of types of hearing protection and post reminders at various locations around the site. And employees should be shown how to properly fit and wear the protective gear. It can then be reinforced for through a toolbox talk, says Singh.

Then, employers need to walk the walk, he adds. "Employers should lead by example — ensuring they,

as well as their tenured employees, are also using hearing protection when required," stresses Singh.

WorkSafeBC occupational safety officer Ashley Teister agrees, adding that hearing protection is for everyone, not just the person making the noise. "Often the person making the noise wears protection, but those in the immediate vicinity don't. If workers need to raise their voice to be heard by someone within arm's length, they should be protecting their ears."

Creating a hearing loss prevention program

The bottom line is that is that "employers need to understand the prevalence and seriousness of this occupational disease, and do something about it," says Brown. "They need to have hearing loss prevention programs and testing in place, so workers don't have to live with debilitating effects for the rest of their lives."

WorkSafeBC has online resources to assist in understanding and preventing noise-induced hearing loss at worksafebc.com. Those resources include:

- The "Hearing loss prevention" landing page
- [Sound advice: A guide to hearing loss prevention programs](#)
- [Hear for Good: Preventing Noise Exposure at Work](#)
- [Testing your hearing: How and Why](#) 🧐



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Construction

688 Constructions Ltd. | \$2,500 | Richmond | August 10, 2017

This firm was framing a new two-storey house. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed five workers, one of whom was a representative of the firm, working on the partially finished flat roof of the structure. 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 hazards of between 3.7 m (12 ft.) to more than 7 m (23 ft.). In addition, a stairway from the first to second floor lacked continuous handrails on the open side, a ladder used to access the roof was unsecured and not extended high enough above the surface being accessed, and workers were accessing elevated work areas via planks and trusses that were less than 50 cm (20 in.) in width. The firm's failures to provide safe access for activities requiring positioning at elevations above grade and to ensure handrails were installed where required were repeated violations. The firm's failure to ensure that fall protection was used was a high-risk violation.

688 Constructions Ltd. | \$5,000 | Vancouver | August 22, 2017

This firm was framing a two-storey house. WorkSafeBC observed two workers among the lower roof trusses, near a corner of the house. No guardrail or other form of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to a risk of falling 4.3 m (14 ft.). WorkSafeBC also observed window openings and a sunken patio entry that were lacking guardrails, and a stairway that was lacking handrails. A representative of the firm was working onsite at the time of the inspection. The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a high-risk violation. The firm failed to ensure guardrails and handrails were installed where required, and failed to provide its workers with the supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were all repeated violations.

Ace Roofing Ltd. | \$6,500 | Richmond | July 26, 2017

This firm was roofing a house. WorkSafeBC observed two workers, one of whom was a representative of the firm, on the 5:12 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 about 6.7 m (22 ft.). The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a repeated and high-risk violation.

Amacon Construction Ltd. | \$15,542.51 | Burnaby | August 22, 2017

This firm was the prime contractor on a worksite that WorkSafeBC inspected as a result of a reported workplace incident. One of this firm's workers had used a telehandler forklift with a large garbage bin attached to raise a worker from a painting subcontractor to a third floor balcony. The painter's fall protection system was attached to a point on the garbage bin. When the forklift operator began to retract the boom and move the forklift, the painter fell about 7.6 m (25 ft.) until the fall protection system arrested the painter's fall about 0.6 m (2 ft.) from the ground. Used as a work platform, the garbage bin was deficient in many respects from compliance specifications outlined in the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation. As well, during the inspection a number of other workplace violations were also observed. This included a failure to coordinate the work activities of a masonry contractor to reduce the risk of exposure to crystalline silica for nearby workers, for which activity a stop-work order was issued. The firm failed to ensure that the activities at the workplace relating to occupational health and safety were coordinated and failed to do everything reasonably practicable to establish and maintain a system to ensure compliance with the *Workers Compensation Act* and the Regulation. This was a repeated and high-risk violation.

Amar Exteriors Ltd. | \$4,359.11 | Langley | August 3, 2017

This firm was installing siding on a multi-family residential building. WorkSafeBC observed one worker standing on the skirt roof at a height of 4.2 m (13.9 ft.). 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 harness was also observed to be damaged and unsafe for use. The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a repeated and high-risk violation.

Angrej Singh Bath & Roop Sing Gill / Bath & Gill Construction Company | \$2,500 | Abbotsford | July 24, 2017

This firm was framing a two-storey house. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed three workers installing sheeting on the partially sheeted, 5:12 sloped roof. 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 about 6.7 m (22 ft.). The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a repeated and high-risk violation.

Anthony Joseph Barry & Carrie Marie Barry / Tony's Roofing | \$3,467.15 | Kamloops | August 16, 2017

WorkSafeBC inspected a worksite where this firm was re-roofing a house, and observed four of its workers on the roof. Two of the workers, one of whom was a supervisor, were wearing fall protection harnesses but were not connected to lifelines. A third worker's fall arrest system was lacking a shock-absorbing lanyard, and a fourth worker's lifeline was connected to an improperly installed anchor. All four workers were exposed to a fall risk of greater than 3.7 m (12 ft.). The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a high-risk

violation. The firm's failure to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety was a repeated violation.

A&P Roofing Services Co. Ltd. | \$10,000 | Vancouver | July 21, 2017

WorkSafeBC inspected a worksite where four of this firm's workers were replacing the roof on a two-storey house. One worker, a supervisor, was observed at the edge of the roof, about 6.7 m (22 ft.) from the ground. The worker was not using a personal fall protection system and no other form of fall protection was in place. As well, none of the four workers had received any fall protection training from the firm. 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, training, and supervision needed to ensure their health and safety was also a repeated violation.

AS Roofing Ltd. | \$5,000 | Surrey | August 3, 2017

WorkSafeBC inspected the worksite where this firm was roofing a new house and observed three workers on the 5:12 sloped roof. All three workers were wearing personal fall protection harnesses but only one was connected to an anchored lifeline. The other two were exposed to a risk of falling about 7.6 m (25 ft.). As well, no supervisor, first aid kit, first aid attendant, or written fall protection plan were 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 firm's failure to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision needed to ensure their health and safety was also a repeated violation.

Baaz Roofing Ltd. | \$5,000 | Surrey | August 23, 2017

This firm was re-roofing a two-storey house. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed three workers on the 5:12 sloped roof. Two workers were wearing fall protection harnesses but neither was connected to a lifeline. The third worker, a representative of the firm, was not using any components of a personal fall protection system. 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.

BCS Contractors Ltd. | \$2,500 | Surrey | August 14, 2017

WorkSafeBC had ordered this firm to retain the services of a qualified hazardous materials consultant to oversee its abatement work on all worksites. When WorkSafeBC inspected one of the houses the firm was working on, abatement work was already underway but the consultant had not yet been to the site to review the setup and work plans as required by the order. The firm is being penalized for failing to comply with a WorkSafeBC order.

BCS Contractors Ltd. | \$637,415.60 | Surrey | August 14, 2017

This firm was conducting asbestos abatement at a house. When WorkSafeBC inspected the site, abatement work had begun but the building had not been sealed to prevent the release of asbestos fibres. The negative air unit in place was not sufficient to ventilate the area where workers were removing asbestos-containing materials (ACMs). One worker was observed exiting the house without

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.

protective clothing, and other workers were not using appropriate decontamination procedures. Other observations included clean protective suits in a contaminated area, open bags of asbestos waste, an unused decontamination vacuum, and unused wetting equipment. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. The firm failed to take the necessary precautions to protect workers before beginning work that disturbed ACMs. The firm also failed to ensure that it followed procedures for handling ACMs to prevent or minimize the release of airborne asbestos fibres. These were repeated and high-risk violations. The firm's failure to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision needed to ensure their health and safety was also a repeated violation.

Bennett Contracting Ltd. | \$30,319.90 | Kelowna | June 23, 2017

This firm had made an excavation about 2.4 m (8 ft.) deep within a section of roadway to install and connect a water main from existing services to a new apartment development. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed that two banks of the unshored excavation were vertical or near vertical, and that one showed signs of sloughing. There were indications of work having been done in the excavation. The site supervisor confirmed that a worker had entered the excavation before it had been certified by a qualified engineer. The firm's failure to ensure that the excavation was sloped, benched, shored, or otherwise supported as required was a repeated and high-risk violation.

Blackcomb Roofing Ltd. | \$2,500 | Britannia Beach | July 7, 2017

WorkSafeBC observed two of the firm's workers on the roof of a house under construction without any form of fall protection in place. The workers were exposed to a risk of falling about 10.7 m (35 ft.). A written, site-specific fall protection plan was required for the jobsite. The firm's failure to ensure that fall protection was used was a repeated and high-risk violation.

Bridge Built Homes Inc. | \$3,951.59 | Squamish | July 7, 2017

WorkSafeBC observed two of this firm's workers installing plywood on the roof of a two-storey house under construction. The first worker was wearing a fall protection harness but was not connected to an anchor. The second worker, a representative of the firm, was not using any personal fall protection equipment. No other form of fall protection was in place. The workers were exposed to a risk of falling about 6.7 m (22 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

Chimera Construction Ltd. | \$5,871.21 | Kamloops | August 01, 2017

This firm was working on a five-storey building under construction. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed one of the firm's workers standing at the edge of the building's flat roof. No guardrails were in place, and the worker was not using a personal fall protection system or any other form of fall protection. The worker, a new worker, had approached the edge of the building in order to retrieve work materials. The worker was exposed to a risk of falling about 18.3 m (60 ft.). A supervisor was on the roof at the time of the violation. The firm failed to provide its workers with the supervision needed to ensure their health and safety. The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a high-risk violation.

Chris Speitelsbach / Bach Roofing | \$2,500 | Vancouver | August 22, 2017

This firm was re-roofing a three-level house with roof slopes of 8:12 and 15:12. WorkSafeBC observed one of the firm's workers access the roof via a ladder and walk around the roof area. The worker was not using a personal fall protection system, and no other form of fall protection was in place. The worker, who was in view of the supervisor on site, was exposed to a fall risk of 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. The firm's failure to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their safety was also a repeated violation.

Darrell William Campbell / Suburban Roofing | \$3,250 | Nanaimo | August 22, 2017

This firm was re-roofing a house. WorkSafeBC observed a worker installing shingles at a height of 4.6 m (15 ft.). The worker was not using a personal fall protection system and no other form of fall protection was in place. The worksite also included fall risks of over 7.9 m (26 ft.) but no fall protection plan was in place as required. The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a repeated and high-risk violation. The firm also failed to have a written fall protection plan in place for work at heights over 7.5 m (25 ft.).

Encivil Contracting Inc. | \$2,500 | Coquitlam | August 15, 2017

This firm was working on connecting underground utility services. WorkSafeBC inspected the worksite and observed two roadside excavations. One was measured to be about 1.8 x 4 m (6 x 13 ft.) on the surface and about 2.7 m (9 ft.) deep. The excavation had not been shored, sloped, or benched, nor was it supported in accordance with written instructions from a professional engineer. During the inspection, one wall of the excavation partially collapsed. One of the workers on site, who was a representative of the firm, had been working at the bottom of the excavation earlier in the day. The firm's failure to ensure that the excavation was shored, sloped, benched, or supported as required by a professional engineer prior to worker entry was a high-risk violation. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety.

Galaxy Framing Ltd. | \$5,000 | Mission | August 1, 2017

This firm was framing a new house. WorkSafeBC observed two workers, one of whom was a supervisor, installing floor joists and sheathing near the unguarded edge of the second storey at a height of about 5.9 m (19.5 ft.). Neither worker was using a personal fall protection system, and no other form of fall protection was in place. WorkSafeBC also observed temporary wood frame scaffolds that had work platforms narrower than the required width, uprights that had not been adequately braced, and bearers and bearer blocks installed incorrectly. The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a high-risk violation. The firm also failed to ensure work platforms were designed and installed in accordance with acceptable standards. Further, the firm failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were all repeated violations.

G S Framing Ltd. | \$5,000 | North Vancouver | July 21, 2017

This firm was framing a house under construction. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed two workers on the roof at heights of about 3.7 m (12 ft.) and 6.7 m (22 ft.). The workers were not using personal fall protection systems and no other form of fall protection was in place. The firm had not prepared a written fall protection plan for this jobsite, though one was required. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision needed to ensure their health and safety, a repeated violation, and failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

Hands On Demolition & Excavating Ltd. | \$4,962.95 | West Vancouver | July 26, 2017

WorkSafeBC inspected this firm's jobsite and observed two of its workers in a sump excavation. The excavation was over 1.2 m (4 ft.) deep with one wall being close to 3 m (10 ft.) deep. At least two of the walls were nearly vertical. No instructions had been obtained for this excavation from either a qualified registered professional or a professional engineer. The firm failed to ensure that the sides of the excavation were sloped, benched, shored, or otherwise supported as required before workers entered the excavation, a repeated and high-risk violation.

He Cheng Construction Limited | \$2,500 | Richmond | August 22, 2017

This firm was framing a two-storey house. WorkSafeBC observed one worker on the second floor without a fall protection system and no other form of fall protection in place. As there were no stairs to the second floor and the workers on site were accessing the work areas using a non-compliant wooden scaffold system that lacked guardrails, instructions were given to not access the second floor until stairs were installed. WorkSafeBC returned the following day and observed another worker on the second floor in the process of framing the stairs without using a fall protection system and with no guardrails or other form of fall protection in place. In both instances, the workers were at risk of falling about 3.4 m (11 ft.). The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a repeated and high-risk violation.

H&I Environmental Groups Ltd. | \$31,508.08 | Coquitlam | July 19, 2017

This firm was contracted to remove asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) from a two-storey house slated for demolition. Identified ACMs included vinyl sheet flooring, floor tiles, window putty, and drywall joint compound. The firm provided written confirmation that the ACMs had been removed. During an inspection, WorkSafeBC observed drywall debris remaining in the main floor areas and issued a stop-work order. A subsequent hazardous material survey confirmed that drywall joint compound, which had previously been declared abated, was still present in and around the building. The firm failed to safely contain or remove hazardous materials, a repeated violation.

Hiltec Demolition Ltd. | \$20,000 | Surrey | July 24, 2017

This firm was performing asbestos abatement at a two-storey house slated for demolition. A hazardous materials survey conducted for the site confirmed the presence of asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) throughout the house, including drywall joint compound and other materials. WorkSafeBC observed four workers, one of whom was a supervisor, exiting the house in their street clothes and without any personal protective equipment. Uncontained drywall debris was visible in the house as well as in the back of the firm's vehicle. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order for the work site and a stop-use order for the vehicle. The firm failed to ensure that hazardous materials were safely contained and removed before demolition work began, a repeated and high-risk violation.

Hiltec Demolition Ltd. | \$10,000 | Surrey | August 23, 2017

This firm was conducting asbestos abatement at a pre-1990 house slated for demolition. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed two workers wearing half-mask respirators; the workers were not clean-shaven, which compromised the seal of the respirators, and they had not been fit-tested. When removed, the respirators were not contained in sealed bags and were observed to be covered in dust. Texture ceiling coat and drywall material, both confirmed as asbestos-containing materials (ACMs), were still present in the house. Wetting had not been used to control dust during work, no decontamination facilities were available on site, and no written work procedures were in place. The firm failed to ensure workers at risk of exposure to asbestos were adequately trained in safe work

procedures, correct use of personal protective equipment, and required engineering controls. This was a repeated and high-risk violation. In addition, the firm failed to post signs indicating asbestos work was in progress and the required precautions for entering the work area.

Ian Christopher Morris / Ian Morris Roofing | \$5,000 | Chase | July 19, 2017

This firm was re-roofing a house. WorkSafeBC observed a representative of the firm and two other workers on the roof without personal fall protection systems. No other form of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to a risk of falling 6.1 to 7.6 m (20 to 25 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

Kavilla Construction Ltd. | \$5,000 | Burnaby | August 1, 2017

This firm was renovating a house. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and determined that work had begun but no hazardous materials survey had been completed. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. During a follow-up inspection, a worker was observed exiting the house. The worker was not wearing protective clothing, friable drywall debris was visible where the worker exited, and no containment measures were in place. The stop-work placard and asbestos warning tape on the door had been disturbed. The hazardous materials survey conducted later confirmed the presence of asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) on the site. The firm allowed work to take place without taking the necessary precautions to protect workers, and failed to safely contain and remove hazardous materials. These were high-risk violations. The firm also failed to ensure that workers at risk of exposure to asbestos were adequately instructed in the hazards. Further, the firm is being penalized for failing to comply with a WorkSafeBC order.

K.B. Grewal Construction Ltd. | \$2,500 | Langford | July 19, 2017

This firm was the prime contractor of a house under construction. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed a number of safety violations, including workers exposed to falls of over 3 m (10 ft.) without the benefit of any fall protection, and a worker cutting tile using a grinder with the guard removed. Further, the worker was not using any protective gear or respiratory equipment. As well, floor openings and stairs lacked guardrails or handrails, there was no designated first aid attendant and no first aid kit on site, and the site lacked a project plan providing first aid or evacuation information. The firm failed to establish and maintain first aid requirements, to ensure that hazards were addressed throughout the duration of work activities, and to post necessary project information. As prime contractor, the firm also 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. These were all repeated violations.

Kenneth R. Manke / Best Price Roofing and Drainage | \$2,500 | Chilliwack | August 3, 2017

This firm was roofing a new house. WorkSafeBC observed three workers installing shingles on the second-storey roof. The workers were wearing fall protection harnesses but were not connected to lifelines, and no other fall protection system was in place. The workers were exposed to a fall risk of about 6.7 m (22 ft.). A representative of the firm was on site at the time of the inspection. 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 information, instruction, training, and supervision needed to ensure their health and safety.

MDL Construction Ltd. | \$5,000 | Vancouver | July 18, 2017

This firm was the prime contractor for a new house under construction. WorkSafeBC observed a worker from a framing subcontractor's firm kneeling on the top plate of a second-storey exterior wall, leaning out. 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 6.9 m (22 ft. 8 in.). The prime contractor was unable to provide evidence of a system or process for complying with regulatory requirements. Other safety violations observed on site included missing guardrails, lack of handrails on stairs, and non-compliant scaffolding. As prime contractor, 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, a repeated violation.

Min Environmental Services Ltd. / Hazardous Abatement | \$20,000 | Richmond | August 8, 2017

This firm was performing asbestos abatement at a two-storey house slated for demolition. WorkSafeBC observed two workers from another firm inside the house removing insulation from behind drywall and texture ceiling. Both workers were wearing street clothes and paper dust masks instead of the required protective clothing and respirators. WorkSafeBC also observed sheet vinyl flooring that had been sliced to remove the top layer. A hazardous materials survey confirmed the presence of asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) throughout the house, including in the drywall joint compound, texture ceiling coat, and sheet vinyl flooring. A stop-work order was issued. The firm failed to ensure that hazardous materials were contained, a repeated and high-risk violation.

Mohammad Adnan Hussain / Landtec Ground Experts | \$7,500 | Chilliwack | July 24

This firm was renovating a two-storey motel. WorkSafeBC observed two workers unloading materials on the roof of the motel, working at a height of about 5.5 m (18 ft.). No fall protection system was in place, and the workers had not been trained in fall protection or other work procedures. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order in relation to working from heights. Vinyl flooring debris was also observed on site, indicating the potential for the presence of asbestos-containing materials (ACMs). The firm was not able to provide a hazardous materials survey for the site. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order for the site. In follow-up inspections, WorkSafeBC observed evidence of work having been performed in violation of the stop-work order. A hazardous materials survey conducted later confirmed the presence of ACMs. The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used, and its failure to have a qualified person inspect the worksite to identify hazardous materials before renovation work began were both high-risk violations. Further, the firm failed to comply with the *Workers Compensation Act* and any applicable orders, and to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision needed to ensure their health and safety.

Osoyoos Stucco Ltd. | \$2,500 | Penticton | July 20, 2017

This firm was working on a two-storey commercial building. WorkSafeBC observed a worker, a representative of the firm, on an aluminum painter's plank that was 30.5 cm (1 ft.) wide and 4 to 4.6 m (13 to 15 ft.) above ground on unsecured frame scaffolding. A second worker on the roof, about 5.8 m (19 ft.) above ground, was supplying the worker on the plank with stucco. The workers were not using personal fall protection systems 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.

Perfect Roofing & Power Washing Ltd. | \$10,000 | Richmond | July 26, 2017

WorkSafeBC inspected the site of a new two-storey house and observed two of this firm's workers on 6:12 sloped roofs. One of the workers, a representative of the firm, was installing roofing materials at a height of about 4.3 m (14 ft.) and a second worker was installing vents at a height of about 6.1 m (20 ft.). Neither worker was using a personal fall protection system and no 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.

Perfect Roofing & Power Washing Ltd. | \$40,000 | Delta | August 11, 2017

This firm was roofing a new single-family house. WorkSafeBC observed three workers, one of whom was a representative of the firm, installing shingles on the 7:12 sloped roof. All three workers were wearing fall protection harnesses but were not connected to lifelines, and no other form of fall protection was in place. The workers were exposed to a fall risk of about 6.1 m (20 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 supervision needed to ensure their health and safety was also a repeated violation.

Qualico Developments (Vancouver) Inc. / Foxridge Homes | \$56,338.50 | Surrey, April 6, 2017

This firm was the prime contractor for the construction of multiple homes on a site. WorkSafeBC observed that concrete forming and pouring work had been performed in a bulk excavation with near vertical cuts ranging from 1.8 to 2.7 m (6 to 9 ft.) in depth. None of the cuts had been sloped, benched, or shored. A valid geo-technical report was not posted on site and all previous geo-technical reports, which were maintained by the employer off-site, had expired. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. The firm's failure to ensure that the trench was sloped, benched, or supported as specified in writing by a professional engineer was a high-risk violation. The firm also failed to establish and maintain a system or process to ensure compliance with the *Workers Compensation Act*.

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Richard Francis Both | High Country Homes | \$3,001.17 | Chilliwack | August 2, 2017

This firm was framing a new house. WorkSafeBC inspected the worksite and observed one worker standing on a narrow ledge outside a second-storey window, and another worker on a second-storey skirt roof, lying near the edge. 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 about 4.6 m (15 ft.) and 7 m (23 ft.), respectively. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. The firm failed to ensure that fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

Richard Francis Both / High Country Homes | \$6,002.34 | Chilliwack | August 11, 2017

WorkSafeBC inspected a two-storey house under construction and observed two workers, one of whom was a supervisor, on the upper section of the 7:12 sloped roof. Neither worker was using a personal fall protection system and no other form of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to a fall risk of 4.9 to 6.1 m (16 to 20 ft.). The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a repeated and high-risk violation.

Royalcastle Constructions Ltd. | \$2,500 | Coquitlam | August 8, 2017

This firm was framing a two-storey house. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed two workers, one of whom was a representative of the firm, standing on the top plate of a wall at a height of about 3.6 m (12 ft.) above grade. Neither worker was using a personal fall protection system and no 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.

Safe and Sound Environmental Ltd. | \$5,000 | Surrey | June 16, 2017

This firm was performing asbestos abatement work at a two-storey, pre-1990 house slated for demolition. During an inspection, WorkSafeBC was told by a representative of the firm that only two rooms of drywall wall board and joint compound, identified as asbestos-containing materials (ACMs), had been removed. The representative also stated that no high-risk texture material had been abated, none of the waste had left the worksite, and there was a HEPA vacuum inside the containment. To confirm the representative's statement, WorkSafeBC asked one of the firm's workers to enter the containment and take a video of the two abated rooms, the unabated areas, and the HEPA vacuum. The worker returned with a video that was unusable and was asked to take another. The second video showed only a few specific areas and not the rooms and items that were requested. WorkSafeBC later confirmed that all the drywall and textured material had been removed. Further, about 80 percent of the drywall and ceiling waste (also an ACM) were no longer at the worksite. In addition, no HEPA vacuum was found inside the containment. This firm is being penalized for knowingly providing a WorkSafeBC officer with false information, and for hindering an officer in the performance of a function or duty.

Safe and Sound Environmental Ltd. | \$2,500 | Surrey | June 20, 2017

This firm was performing asbestos abatement work at a two-storey, pre-1990 house slated for demolition. During an inspection, WorkSafeBC was told by a representative of the firm that only two rooms of drywall wall board and joint compound, identified as asbestos-containing materials (ACMs), had been removed. The representative also stated that no high-risk texture material had been abated and none of the waste had left the worksite. The firm had not DOP-tested its HEPA equipment, completed containment inspections, or set-up a full shower for worker decontamination. Further, the firm had not been wetting the ACMs nor had they been air sampling. WorkSafeBC later confirmed that all the drywall and textured material had been removed. Further, about 80 percent of the drywall and ceiling waste (also an ACM) were no longer at the worksite. This firm failed to safely contain or remove hazardous materials, a high-risk violation.

Safe and Sound Environmental Ltd. | \$2,500 | Burnaby | July 7, 2017

This firm was conducting high-risk asbestos abatement work at a pre-1990, single-level house scheduled for demolition. A hazardous materials survey had identified asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) in the house including texture ceiling coat, sheet vinyl flooring, wood putty, and duct tape. When WorkSafeBC inspected the worksite there was evidence that abatement work had begun. However, WorkSafeBC observed that curtains and windows had not been removed prior to abatement, and there was no indication that containment or decontamination areas had been established. The firm was not able to produce air monitoring and clearance records, and there was no evidence that it had taken precautions to protect workers from exposure to ACMs. The firm failed to sample work areas for airborne asbestos fibres, and to treat all exposed surfaces to prevent asbestos fibres from becoming airborne. The firm also failed to inspect the worksite to ensure that an effective cleanup had been completed. These were all high-risk violations.

SB Roofing Ltd. | \$2,500 | Abbotsford | August 23, 2017

WorkSafeBC inspected a worksite where this firm was installing shingles on the roof of a two-storey shop. Two of the firm's workers were on the roof without any personal fall protection equipment, and no other form of fall protection was in place. The workers, who were in view of a representative of the firm, were exposed to a fall risk of about 3.7 m (12 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used as required, a repeated and high-risk violation.

Singla Bros Holdings Ltd. | \$2,500 | Penticton | June 23, 2017

WorkSafeBC inspected this firm's worksite where the demolition of a single-family home had taken place. A large rubble pile was covered by tarps, and there was spilled vermiculite insulation in several areas of the pile. The hazardous materials assessment conducted for the site had identified the vermiculite as being an asbestos-containing material. The firm's failure to safely contain hazardous materials was a high-risk violation.

SKS Roofing | \$20,000 | White Rock | August 10, 2017

This firm was roofing a new house. WorkSafeBC observed two workers on the second-floor balcony at a height of about 5.6 m (18 ft. 3 in.). Neither worker was using a personal fall protection system, and no guardrails or other forms of fall protection were in use. In addition, no supervisor was on site at the time of the inspection. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. 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 information, instruction, training, and supervision needed to ensure their health and safety was also a repeated violation.

S.S. Construction Ltd. | \$2,500 | Abbotsford | July 21, 2017

This firm was working on the construction of a two-storey house. WorkSafeBC observed two workers on the second-storey floor joists preparing for sheeting installation. 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 about 4.3 m (14 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

S.S. Construction Ltd. | \$5,000 | Abbotsford | July 21, 2017

This firm was working on a new house under construction. WorkSafeBC observed two workers, one of whom was a supervisor, on the second-storey floor joists swinging sledgehammers to adjust the outer rim board. 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 about 4.3 m (14 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

Thompson Regional Contracting Ltd. | \$2,500 | Sun Peaks | July 13, 2017

This firm was working on a three-storey house under construction. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed a worker, who was also a supervisor, standing on the top plate of a wall between two roof trusses. 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 7.6 to 10.7 m (25 to 35 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation. Further, the firm failed to provide its workers with the supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety.

Trillium Project Management Ltd. | \$4,302.82 | Port Moody | July 20, 2017

This firm was the prime contractor for the construction of five new houses. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed a worker from a subcontractor's firm working at a height of about 9.1 m (30 ft.) without the use of fall protection. Other workers on site were conducting framing activities on a work platform that did not meet required standards and without the use of fall protection. Other violations observed included unguarded floor openings and stairwells. Further, the firm's inspection records for the jobsite had not been completed. As prime contractor, 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, a repeated violation.

Try Lux Enterprises Ltd. | \$1,250 | Surrey | July 31, 2017

One of this firm's workers was drywalling while on an improvised scaffold system. The worker fell approximately 2.7 m (9 ft.) and sustained injuries. WorkSafeBC's investigation resulted in an order to the firm for failing to adequately instruct, train, and supervise the worker. The firm was informed of its requirement to conduct its own preliminary and full incident investigations to determine unsafe conditions that contributed to the incident. The firm did not provide acceptable, timely evidence of its incident investigations or of its compliance with the order. The firm is being penalized for failing to conduct incident investigations as required by the *Workers Compensation Act*, and for failing to comply with a WorkSafeBC order within a reasonable period.

Wesley Irvin Harmon / Atoz Disposal | \$2,500 | Surrey | August 8, 2017

This firm was conducting abatement of asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) in a house slated for demolition. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and determined that no air monitoring or air clearance sampling had been conducted; no airtight containment, negative pressure, or shower were used during the removal of the ACMs; and open disposal bags containing ACMs, including vinyl sheet flooring, were observed in several locations in and around the building. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. The firm failed to ensure the safe containment and removal of hazardous materials as required, a repeated and high-risk violation.

Year 2000 Construction Ltd | \$2,500 | Abbotsford | August 01, 2017

This firm was working on a new house. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed three workers, one of whom was a representative of the firm, working on a third-floor deck. None of the workers was using a personal fall protection system and there were no guardrails or any other form of fall protection in place. The workers were exposed to a risk of falling about 6.1 to 7.6 m (20 to 25 ft.) from the deck to the base of the house footing and an additional 3 to 4.6 m (10 to 15 ft.) from the footing down a cliff to the grade below. The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a repeated and high-risk violation.

Manufacturing

Artus Bottling Ltd. | \$6,673.76 | Okanagan Falls | August 29, 2017

WorkSafeBC inspected a winery where this firm was providing mobile bottling services. Two pieces of equipment, a capper and a labeller, were in operation without guards in place. The guards (protective hinged doors monitored by safety interlocks) had been removed, and the two workers operating the machinery had unobstructed access to hazardous points of operation. The firm failed to ensure equipment was fitted with adequate safeguards, and it intentionally removed or impaired safeguards provided for the protection of workers. These were both repeated and high-risk violations. In addition, the firm failed to ensure that equipment in the workplace was capable of being safely operated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Bid Group Technologies Ltd. / Del-Tech Manufacturing Division | \$49,583.09 | Prince George | July 14, 2017

WorkSafeBC inspected this firm's worksite where a fire had destroyed a building being used as a paint spraying booth. During the inspection, it was determined that the firm had previously been ordered by the local fire authority to cease using the structure as such because the booth and its components were not designed for the flammable coatings being used. Despite the order, the firm continued permitting workers to spray paint in the building up until the fire, which the inspection determined was likely set off by a ceramic heater in a small connected structure that housed the main building's ventilation system. As well, the spray booth was not wired correctly or properly ventilated for spraying flammable coatings, and there were several other ignition risks present, including electrical sockets and an electric heater that were not explosion-proof, and an open drip-proof motor. The firm failed to ensure that all ignition sources were eliminated or adequately controlled where flammable liquids are used, stored, or handled. The firm also failed to ensure the health and safety of its workers. These were both high-risk violations.

Kamcraft Kitchen Cabinets Ltd. | \$2,812.23 | Surrey | June 12, 2017

In June 2015, WorkSafeBC ordered this firm to address safety violations relating to its ventilation system. Specifically, the firm was ordered to ensure the ventilation system was adequately bonded and grounded to minimize the possibility of a static discharge igniting a fire or explosion, and to ensure that its ventilation system was designed to prevent dust accumulation. As of the third follow-up inspection in February 2017, the firm had not complied with the orders to correct these violations. The firm is being penalized for failing to comply with WorkSafeBC orders within a reasonable time.

Nature's Oven Foods (2002) Ltd. | \$6,279.52 | West Kelowna | July 20, 2017

A worker at this firm's commercial bakery was operating a dough mixer when the worker's arm was drawn into the machine. The worker sustained serious injuries. WorkSafeBC's investigation found that the guard on the dough mixer had been modified from its original design by the addition of a hinged opening in the guard that was large enough to allow access to the interior while the mixer was in operation. The firm failed to ensure its machinery was fitted with adequate safeguards to prevent workers from accessing hazardous points of operation. The firm also failed to provide workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety.

Pacific Fibre Ltd. | \$7,540.25 | Port Mellon | July 6, 2017

WorkSafeBC inspected this firm's chipping mill and observed multiple safety violations related to missing or inadequate guardrails, machinery guards, ladder access, and worksite inspection procedures. WorkSafeBC issued orders for the firm to address these safety violations. Despite multiple follow-up communications, the firm complied with some of the orders but left several unaddressed. The firm failed to comply with WorkSafeBC orders in a reasonable period of time.

Pacific Salmon Industries Inc. / Scanner Enterprises | \$37,411.85 | Surrey | August 11, 2017

This firm operates a fish processing plant. One of the firm's workers was using a forklift to bring totes of frozen fish from the freezer and place them at the entrance to an outbuilding. The forklift operator then removed an empty tote from the building's dump bin to return to the freezer. As the forklift was reversing, it struck and ran over a second worker who was working on the building's floor. The second worker sustained serious injuries. WorkSafeBC's investigation found that the work area was congested with pallets and totes, and

lacked physical barriers or demarcations to separate workers from forklift traffic areas. The firm failed to arrange work areas to allow the safe movement of people, equipment, and materials, a repeated and high-risk violation.

Pioneer Log Homes of British Columbia Ltd. | \$42,008.83 | Williams Lake | August 8, 2017

While at this firm's worksite, WorkSafeBC observed a worker standing on a wall of a log home that was being dismantled. The worker was not using a personal fall protection system and no other form of fall protection was in place. The worker was exposed to a fall hazard of 3.6 m (10 ft. 8 in.). 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, training, and supervision needed to ensure their health and safety was also a repeated violation.

Primary Resources

Nil-Ray Farms Ltd. | \$4,018.46 | Taylor | August 2, 2017

WorkSafeBC inspected this firm's farm worksite. A feed wagon was observed to have a leak in the air brake system and a bearing in the hydraulic power pump that needed replacing. A loader was observed to have worn pins where the bucket was secured to the loader, resulting in a tilt free fall on the bucket of at least 10 cm (4 in.). The loader's seat was also torn and missing part of the cushion. WorkSafeBC determined that the employer did not have an effective system to ensure equipment was inspected and maintained, or to ensure that the supervisor was following the employer's health and safety program. The firm is being penalized because its supervisor permitted workers to operate unsafe equipment, a high-risk violation. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety, a repeated violation.

Trade

Coast Outdoor Advertising Ltd. | \$8,230.83 | Central Saanich | August 21, 2017

This firm was servicing an electrical billboard on a public highway. WorkSafeBC inspected the worksite and observed that the sign was powered at 240 V by an electrical cord running to a private residence. WorkSafeBC advised the firm of the regulatory requirement to lock out the sign before beginning work, and a representative of the firm agreed to stop work for the day and to not resume work until a qualified person had completed the lockout. Shortly after this inspection, the BC Safety Authority (BCSA) contacted WorkSafeBC to report that the firm's representative was observed working on the site. The BCSA officer de-energized the system and installed lockout tags. The following day, the BCSA returned to the site and observed that the lockout tags had been removed and the sign had been re-energized. The firm failed to use lockout devices when required, and removed lockout devices when it was not authorized to do so. These were high-risk violations. The firm also failed to arrange its work area to allow the safe movement of people, equipment, and materials. Further, the firm is being penalized for knowingly providing a WorkSafeBC officer with false information.

Pacific West Systems Supply Ltd. | \$66,638.35 | Penticton | August 29, 2017

This firm was delivering drywall supplies to a highrise project using a crane truck. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed one of the firm's workers near the edge of a fifth-floor balcony. The worker was dismantling a temporary wooden guardrail and had removed the top and middle rails, even though it was practicable to carry out the work without removing them. A second worker was also observed approaching the same unguarded edge. Neither worker was using a personal fall protection system. The workers were exposed to a risk of falling about 13.7 m (45 ft.). The firm's failure to ensure that a fall protection system was used was a repeated and high-risk violation.

Service Sector

Living Balance International Trading Ltd. | \$3,959.27 | North Vancouver | July 21, 2017

This firm was the prime contractor on a building demolition site. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed work being conducted without safe work procedures being followed for the handling of hazardous materials. A hazardous materials inspection and report had not been completed prior to work commencing and WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. The subsequent report indicated the presence of asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) within the building, including areas where workers had already begun work. The firm failed to have a qualified person inspect the worksite to identify hazardous materials before demolition work began, a repeated and high-risk violation.

Thandi Environmental Inc. | \$10,000 | Delta | August 14, 2017

This firm was contracted to conduct a hazardous materials survey on a house slated for demolition. The survey identified a number of asbestos-containing materials (ACMs), including drywall, ceiling texture, vinyl floor tiles, and vermiculite insulation. When WorkSafeBC inspected the site, it observed that asbestos abatement work had taken place. There was drywall debris scattered throughout the house and yard, but no containment or waste bin on site. A stop-work order was issued, as was an order to have a qualified third party conduct a risk assessment to determine the extent of asbestos cross-contamination. The subsequent inspection identified additional ACMs that this firm had not identified initially, including floor levelling compound, window putty, exterior stucco, asbestos duct tape, and additional vinyl floor tiles. The firm failed to have a qualified person inspect the worksite to identify hazardous materials before demolition work began, a repeated and high-risk violation.

TM Lucky Pressure Washing Ltd. | \$2,500 | Surrey, August 11, 2017

This firm was conducting pressure-washing activities at a two-storey house. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed a worker walking on the roof at a height of more than 3 m (10 ft.). The worker was not using a personal fall protection system and no other form of fall protection was in place. WorkSafeBC also observed that workers on site were not wearing eye or hearing protection while pressure washing. The supervisor on site, who was also a representative of the firm, was not able to provide evidence that workers had been adequately trained in safe work practices. The firm's failure to ensure fall protection was used was a repeated and 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.

TNAI Engineering Ltd. | \$13,015.13 | West Vancouver | July 13, 2017

This firm was the temporary works engineer responsible for designing the formwork and falsework for a residential construction site. During the placement of concrete for a suspended roof slab, a major structural failure occurred, resulting in the collapse of the already-poured section of concrete. Three workers were injured. WorkSafeBC's investigation identified the following: The erection drawings were missing clear details and supplementary instructions; the site-built formwork and falsework did not match the provided drawings; no updated drawings were prepared to reflect the formwork and falsework that had been erected; and a certificate was issued stating, incorrectly, that the formwork and falsework were in conformance with the drawings and were ready for concrete. The firm failed to ensure its erection drawings and supplementary instructions clearly showed all of the information necessary to accurately and safely assemble the concrete formwork and falsework to the design requirements. The firm also failed to ensure that field design changes to the formwork and falsework were documented and available at the worksite prior to the placement of concrete. Further, the firm failed to provide the information and instruction necessary to ensure the health and safety of all workers at the workplace. These were all repeated violations.



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