

Section 1

Reporting Month Statistics – Quick Overview

Reporting Month	Fatalities	Critical Injuries	Total
May 2016	1	10	11

Provincial Coordinator's Comments

June 2016 PLMHSC Meeting

This month MOL continues its “all programs” fall protection blitz, and as an early report back, we have continued to see the need for improvement in many areas of construction. Charges have been laid, and stop work orders issued, but the fundamental change in protecting workers has not shown itself evident across the industry. This month a worker has died while performing shingling work, and fall protection solutions exist in that industry to protect every worker, if they are used.

This month, in an entirely unscientific fashion I offer my observations as it relates to common construction hazards that need improvement. The list is not definitive, and is based on my personal experience and feedback from our field staff. The ranking is purely my attempt at placing them in an order that focuses on areas where worker safety is most likely at risk.

1 Scaffolding

Workers assigned to use scaffolding must be trained and aware of falling debris, electrocution from power lines, and falls related to unstable platforms. Scaffolds must be properly outfitted with all fittings in place and with guardrails. While erecting scaffolds workers must be protected from falling.

2 Fall protection

All workers in danger of falling must complete fall protection training and updates as required. Company site specific training needs to identify specific hazards and familiarize employees with all fall protection equipment used in the workplace. It is a good practice to have a written protection plan.

Fall protection equipment should be inspected each time it is used. The equipment should be inspected according to manufacturer's recommendation and OHSA requirements.

3 Ladder safety

Ladders must be secured and safely positioned at appropriate angles. Prior to use they need to be visually inspected for damaged components including hinges, rungs/steps, side rails and feet. Side rails should extend at least 900 mm above the landing and be secured at the top. As of July 1, all ladders must be Construction grade 1 CSA standard or equivalent, and portable ladders must be used in compliance with the weight standard they are designed to hold. A ladder should never be the first choice to use as a work platform/position device.

4 Respiratory safety

With the application of Occupational exposure limits under O. reg 833 on July 1 MOL has established a protection standard for reducing and eliminating respiratory hazards. All measures for respiratory protection are required to adhere to, so it is important that workers understand them before determining the best course of action for upgrading workplace respiratory

safety.

As a starting point for compliance, employers should have an exposure assessment performed to determine exposure levels and fume components (including from welding).

5 PPE

Employers are responsible for providing PPE and although many workers bring their own PPE with them to a project, employers are ultimately responsible for determining the level of PPE (and its condition) for their employees use for optimum protection. Safety hats Class E Type 2, eye, ear and hand protection, earplugs and other protective equipment must provide adequate protection from falling objects, head injuries, sparks, dust/fragments and burns. Not wearing PPE, or the use of worn out damaged or inadequate PPE is simply not an option.

6 Fire safety

Fire safety is a key program on any given job site. With new 6 storey wooden structures this becomes even more important. Fire extinguishers must be kept in ample supply, regularly inspected and used for the type of fire they are effective on. Workers should be adequately trained about fire hazards on the construction site and what to do in an emergency. Fire emergency plans should outline the assignments of key personnel, provide evacuation routes and be reviewed regularly. Every worker should know the closest exit in the event of a fire, and have an immediate understanding of an alternative if the primary exit is blocked.

7 Confined spaces

Working in confined spaces is a silent invisible hazard, as fatalities most often occur due to oxygen-deficient, toxic or combustible atmospheres. Confined spaces, must be tested prior to entry and continuously monitored using a properly configured and calibrated monitor.

A rescue team needs to be trained and available to rescue workers in a timely way, as rescues delayed by even 5 minutes may often become recoveries of workers who have succumbed to the environmental hazards in confined spaces.

8 Recordkeeping

Actually carrying out needed maintenance is foremost with all equipment, but maintaining up-to-date records of equipment inspections and injury logs is required by the OHSA

9 Welding safety

Welding is commonplace, it seems many workers believe they know how to weld, however welding injuries, from minor flash burns to eye injuries, are common and can be painful.

Unfortunately, overconfidence leads many welders to think they are immune to such injuries, or they may choose not to use PPE because it is too uncomfortable or the job is too small. Welders now have many options in materials, flame-retardant traits, fabric weight and accessories to suit up for the job.

Welding helmets should be equipped with the proper filter lens in either a passive or an auto darkening style to shield against the arc's bright light. When cutting, eye protection must be provided by the use of safety glasses or goggles.

10 Training

MOL Report to PLMHSC – Construction Sector – June 2016 Meeting

A key to preventing many workplace accidents and injuries is frequent and effective employee training programs. In addition to mandatory training required by law programs exist for virtually all construction safety components including, fire safety and welding safety among others.

It is however not enough to just accept a training card, as an assurance that a worker has been effectively trained. Employers and supervisors should routinely ask for a demonstration of skills to ensure that worker safety and the safety of others on the project is protected.

Sounds familiar, well it is... however, despite our collective best efforts some workplace parties just don't get it, and although safety has vastly improved in the past 30 years, further improvement is hampered by those who don't know, or don't care to know, or are simply playing the odds that they will be lucky enough to avoid injury this day, to work again tomorrow.

Let's all work safely this month and use our collective force to make sure safety is a real sustainable and cultural change that will continue on into the future.

Mike Chappell

Provincial Coordinator

Construction Health and Safety Program

Ontario Ministry of Labour

Section 2**MOL Current Events**

- 2016-2017 Inspection Blitzes and Initiatives
<http://www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/resources/blitzschedule.php>
- Safe At Work Ontario Annual Report - Results for April 2014 - March 2015 (20 April 2016)
<http://www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/hs/sawo/report/index.php>
- Small Business Health and Safety Checklist
<http://www.forms.ssb.gov.on.ca/mbs/ssf/forms/ssfforms.nsf/FormDetail?OpenForm&ACT=RDR&TAB=PROFILE&SRCH=&ENV=WWE&TIT=1960&NO=1960E>
- Working at Heights Training (content reviewed March 2016)
http://www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/hs/topics/heights.php?utm_source=molwebsite&utm_medium=banner&utm_content=spotlighths_EN&utm_campaign=WorkingAtHeights
- Occupational Exposure Limits
<http://www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/about/consultations/oels/index.php>
- Replacing Your Roof (content reviewed March 2016)
http://www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/resources/roofing.php?utm_source=molwebsite&utm_medium=banner&utm_content=spotlighths_EN&utm_campaign=RoofingPilot
- Alert: Elevating Work Platform Crushing Hazard (April 2016)
<http://www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/hs/pubs/alerts/a36.php>
- Alert: Tire Explosion – Pyrolysis (March 2016)
<http://www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/hs/pubs/alerts/a34.php>

Section 3**Case 1****Defendant #1 – Aqua-Drain Sewer Services Inc.**

1. Aqua-Drain Sewer Services Inc., Yanick Brule, Hawthorne, Ottawa, Ontario, K1G 3N4, on or about the 8th day of May, 2014, in the City of Ottawa, in the East Region, in the Province of Ontario did commit the offence of failing, as a constructor, to ensure that the measures and procedures prescribed by section 234(1) of Ontario Regulation 213/91, R.S.O. 1990, as amended, were carried out at the project located at Southgate Road, Ottawa, Ontario, contrary to section 23(1)(a) of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.1., as amended.

Facts in Support of Guilty Plea/Conviction or Reasons for Acquittal:

[1] Aqua-Drain Sewer Services Inc. (“Aqua”) is a corporation incorporated pursuant to the laws of Ontario. At all material times, Aqua was a constructor as defined by the Occupational Health and Safety Act, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O.1 (the “Act”). At all material times, Aqua was an employer as defined by the Act.

[2] The offence, which is detailed below, occurred at Southgate Road, Ottawa, Ontario, which was, at all material times, a project (“project”) as defined by the Act. Aqua was the constructor for the project.

[3] On May 8, 2014, a worker, employed by Aqua, was injured when a wall of an un-shored trench collapsed at the project. The worker was in the trench at the time of the collapse. Aqua failed to shore the trench as required by the construction regulation to the Act. The trench depth at the time of collapse was approximately nine feet and the width of the trench was approximately six feet. At the time of the collapse the walls of the trench were vertical and there was no apparent shoring or sloping of the trench and there was not the use of a trench box although one was available for use at the project. The worker suffered a broken leg.

[4] As such, Aqua committed the offence of failing, as a constructor, to ensure that the measures and procedures prescribed by subsection 234(1) of Ontario Regulation 213/91, as amended, were carried out at the project, contrary to section 23(1)(a) of the Act. To wit: failing to ensure that the trench was properly shored as per the regulation.

Sentencing Information

Date of Sentence: April 28, 2016

Sentence (per count): Count #4- \$25,000 + VFS

Case 2**Defendant #1: Deep Foundations Contractors Inc.**

1. THAT Deep Foundations Contractors Inc., Ramforest Road, Gormley, Ontario, L0H1G0, on or about the 28th day of October, 2009, at the City of Ottawa, East Region, in the Province of Ontario, did commit the offence of failing as an employer to take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker, contrary to s.25(2)(h) of the Occupational Health and Safety Act R.S.O. 1990, c.O.1, as amended.

Particulars: The defendant failed to take the reasonable precaution of having a professional engineer provide the requirements for welding where one or more pile was tack welded while another pile was being driven; or The defendant failed to take the reasonable precaution of driving one pile at a time without having any other pile tack welded during the driving.

Facts in Support of Guilty Plea / Conviction or Reasons for Acquittal:

Worker was seriously injured when a steel beam being driven into the ground as a pile broke free of its supporting frame. Welds used to hold the beam in place were inadequate.

Sentencing Information

Date of Sentence: January 12, 2016

Sentence (per count): \$80,000 + 25% VFS

Case 3

Defendant #1: Legal Name (as named in information): 955140 Ontario Inc.

(2) THAT 955140 Ontario Inc. carrying on business as Pickard Construction, Thom Drive, R.R. #5, Owen Sound, Ontario, N4K 5N7, on or about the 23rd day of January, 2014, at the City of Sault Ste. Marie, in the Northeast Region, in the Province of Ontario, did commit the offence of failing, as an employer, to provide information, instruction and supervision to a worker to protect the health or safety of the worker at a workplace located at 2nd Line East, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, contrary to section 25(1)(c) of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.O.1, as amended.

Particulars: The defendant failed to provide a worker, namely Jeffrey J. , with information and instruction regarding how to move a reel in a safe manner.

Facts in Support of Guilty Plea / Conviction or Reasons for Acquittal:

On the morning of January 23, 2014, two workers employed by Pickard Construction were finishing a project on Queen Street in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. The project consisted of the installation of distribution fiber, specifically the lashing of 9 spans of feeder cable. Upon completing their work, the two workers proceeded to 690 2nd Line East in Sault Ste. Marie to pick up material, specifically cable, needed for the next project on which they were slated to work. One of the workers rolled a 615 pound reel of cable on the ground so that it was positioned in front of the arms of a lift truck, which were also on the ground. A spindle was then inserted into the centre of the reel. The ends of the spindle were positioned over the arms of the lift truck. The second worker then raised the arms of the lift truck to lift the reel spindle assembly. The goal was to use the grooves in the lift truck's arms to capture the ends of the spindle as the reel/spindle assembly rolled forward. The arms of the lift truck were lifted approximately 3 feet above the ground. However, the reel/spindle assembly did not properly seat into the grooves of the arms of the lift truck. In order to further facilitate that occurrence, one of the workers, namely Jeffrey Johns, then pushed on the reel/spindle assembly in order to move it approximately half an inch. As he did so, one side of the reel/spindle assembly slipped off of one of the lift truck's hydraulic arms and knocked him to the ground. Mr.J. suffered several fractured vertebrae.

The Ministry of Labour investigated the incident and concluded, based on the evidence gathered, that Pickard Construction did commit the offence of failing to provide information, instruction and supervision to a worker to protect the health or safety of the worker. Specifically, Pickard Construction failed to provide Jeffrey Johns with information and instruction regarding how to move a reel in a safe manner. This was contrary to section 25(2)(a) of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.O.1., as amended.

Sentencing Information

Date of Sentence: March 1, 2016 Sentence (per count): 45,000 plus Victim Fine Surcharge

Section 4

Fatality & Critical Injury Year-to-Date Overview - Construction Sector

	2016 1 January – 31 May 2016	2015 1 January – 31 May 2015 comparison with same time period last
Fatalities	3	5
Critical Injuries	40	45

** NOTE: These figures represent preliminary data, and are not to be considered official statistics from the Ministry of Labour. Official statistics will be issued quarterly by the Program Analysis, Evaluation and Outcomes Unit of the Occupational Health and Safety Branch of the Ministry of Labour.*

REPORTING MONTH: 1 – 31 May 2016 Monthly Summary Report

May 2016 Fatalities (1)

NOTE: Data are subject to change due to updates in the enforcement database. Only events reported to the ministry are included here. Except for fatalities, event categories in the ministry's data set are based on what was assigned at the time of the initial report to the ministry. The reported event category may not represent what actually occurred at the workplace.

By Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Apartment and Other Multiple Housing (RESM)
Brief Summary NOTE: These entries are in ascending date order (i.e. 1st to 31st) not sector order. See Section 5 for additional entry details.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worker was shingling, fell off the roof and succumbed to his injuries.

May 2016 Critical Injuries (10)

NOTE: Data are subject to change due to updates in the enforcement database. Only events reported to the ministry are included here. Except for fatalities, event categories in the ministry's data set are based on what was assigned at the time of the initial report to the ministry. The reported event category may not represent what actually occurred at the workplace.

By Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4: Commercial Building Construction (COMM) • 2: Single Family Housing (RESS) • 3: Apartment & Other Multiple Housing (RESM) • 1: Construction Not Elsewhere Captured (NECC)
Brief Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worker was hanging a pipe on a step ladder and suffered a broken arm. • Worker on a construction site was smoothing out concrete and back over a little too much and fell over the edge. The worker fell off the edge and fell about 10 feet and suffered minor lacerations also lost consciousness. • Worker was trapped under back hoe bucket and sustained injury to arm. • Worker fell from the roof approx. 5 storeys. Worker suffered internal bleeding, one kidney removed, and damage to pancreas, liver and suffered fractures to elbow, pelvic bone and skull. • Worker using hammer to hit a nail hammered his thumb and lost consciousness. • Worker was doing painting work, when he fell off a ladder, hit head and lost consciousness. • Worker fell off the roof because the scaffolding collapsed and suffered a broken collar bone. • Worker fell off the roof because scaffolding collapsed and required stitches. • Worker was working on a garage when a wall began to buckle and landed on him. Worker lost consciousness and suffered a concussion, pelvic, fracture, hip fracture and a small fracture to the vertebrae. • Worker fell two storeys off a roof, lost consciousness and sustained a ruptured spleen.

Section 5

Fatality & Critical Injury Year-to-Date Summaries*- Construction Sector

*All new entries (current month and reconciled data) appear in **bold**.

NOTE: Some detail will inevitably be missing from the PLMHSC Report. The document is intended to provide an initial overview, not a comprehensive report. Annual data reporting approved by the Director should be used by stakeholders if they wish to see all data available to the Ministry related to an event.

Fatalities Year-to-Date Summary (1 January to 31 May 2016):

Total Year-to-Date Fatalities: 3

Note 1: Ages will be included when available.

Note 2: Reconciled data appears in bold

#	Date of Incident	Region	Sector	Occupation	Details (as reported to MOL)
1	23-Mar-16	Eastern	tbd	Worker	Ice from an excavation wall fell on a worker.
2	25-Apr-2016	Eastern	ROAD	Worker	Worker struck by vehicle.
3	28-May-16	Central	RESM	Worker	Worker was shingling, fell off the roof and succumbed to his injuries.

Critical Injuries Year-to-Date Summary (1 January to 31 May 2016):

Total Year-to-Date Critical Injuries: 40

Note 1: Ages will be included when available.

Note 2: Reconciled data appears in bold

#	Date of Incident	Region	Sector	Occupation	Details (as reported to MOL)
1	05-Jan-16	Central East	INST	Worker	Worker fell 4 metres from scaffold, sustain broken leg.
2	09-Jan-16	Central East	INDU	Worker	Worker fell while installing new commercial oven chimney. Struck head – loss of consciousness
3	14-Jan-16	Central West	RESS	Worker	Worker fell 7 metres from scaffold, loss of consciousness & broken pelvis
4	18-Jan-16	Central East	RESS	Worker	Worker struck by material that fell of a truck, sustained broken leg.
5	20-Jan-16	Central East	RESM	Worker	Worker jumped from malfunctioning swing stage, sustained broken leg.
6	20-Jan-16	Western	COMM	Worker	Worker struck by material – loss of consciousness.
7	20-Jan-16	Eastern	RESM	Worker	Worker fell > 1 meter – broken leg and loss of consciousness.
8	21-Jan-16	Central West	RESS	Worker	Worker fell from ladder, broken leg.

MOL Report to PLMHSC – Construction Sector – June 2016 Meeting

9	28-Jan-16	Hamilton	BRID	Worker	Worker was wearing a full body harness, tied off with one lanyard to a fixed point at the time; worker walked further than he could with the lanyard, lost his balance and fell approx. 6 feet. Co-worker (health and safety rep) drove injured worker to Joseph Brant Hospital. IW had sustained a high ankle break.
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MOL Report to PLMHSC – Construction Sector – June 2016 Meeting

10	04-Feb-16	Central West	ROAD	Worker	Caller alleges worker at this site (road work) was on top of a trailer pushing hot mix to the back of the trailer when he missed a step and fell to the ground; caller alleges he landed on his left arm; they drove him to Trillium Hospital where he was advised he fractured his arm.
11	10-Feb-16	Central West	ROAD	Worker	Worker was struck by a vehicle and taken to the hospital. IW sustained a punctured lung and several broken ribs.
12	22-Feb-16	Western	RESS	Worker	Caller reports that a worker slipped on piece of plywood falling approx. 7 feet sustaining a broken leg.
13	27-Feb-16	Western	COMM	Worker	Worker broke his left heel & his right leg.
14	29-Feb-16	Eastern	RESM	Worker	Worker tripped on a wire, fell, and fractured arm.
15	29-Feb-16	Northern	ROAD	Worker	Worker was cutting a tree at this site when a branch fell and hit him on the head; loss of consciousness.
16	09-Mar-16	Central East	tbd	Worker	Worker was installing second floor joists. Worker struck in the eye with the nail from a nail gun. Permanent loss of sight to right eye.
17	10-Mar-16	Central West	INST	Worker	Worker hit head on ground; loss of consciousness; fractured arm.
18	14-Mar-16	Central East	COMM	Worker	Worker fell, landed on left elbow and left knee; suffered small fractures in each limb.
19	17-Mar-16	Western	tbd	Worker	Worker performing perimeter repairs on roof and fell losing consciousness
20	21-Mar-16	Western	tbd	Worker	Worker was on top of a core borer's anchor when it came loose and the machine hit him on the head; loss of consciousness.
21	22-Mar-16	Western	tbd	Worker	Drywall fell over on top of worker. Confirmed broken left tibia.
22	23-Mar-16	Central West	tbd	Worker	Worker fell 14 feet; broken leg.
23	26-Mar-16	Central East	COMM	Worker	Caller reports that a worker fell 15 ft from a ladder; multiple injuries.
24	04-Apr-16	Eastern Region	RESS	Worker	Worker fell off a scaffold (approximately 7 ft); arm injured.
25	05-Apr-16	Western Region	EXCA	Worker	Worker exiting truck while on jobsite was hit by passing pickup truck; multiple injuries.
26	11-Apr-16	Central East	RESM	Worker	A section of fly form slipped off the hydraulic jack while being lowered striking worker's leg; broken leg.
27	11-Apr-16	Western Region	INST	Worker	Worker tripped over exposed steel banding frozen in earth and fell; lost consciousness.
28	14-Apr-16	Northern	RESM	Worker	Worker was on a step ladder - found unconscious on ground; multiple injuries.

MOL Report to PLMHSC – Construction Sector – June 2016 Meeting

29	21-Apr-16	Central	INDU	Worker	Worker was on crane when it fell approx. 82 ft; multiple injuries.
30	25-Apr-16	Eastern	ROAD	Worker	Worker struck by vehicle; multiple injuries.
31	03-May-16	Eastern	COMM	Worker	Worker was hanging a pipe on a step ladder and fell off. Worker suffered a broken arm.
32	05-May-16	Eastern	COMM	Worker	Worker on a construction site was smoothing out concrete and back over a little too much and fell over the edge. The worker fell off the edge and fell about 10 feet and suffered minor lacerations also lost consciousness.
33	09-May-16	Western	RESM	Worker	Worker was trapped under back hoe bucket and sustained a broken arm.
34	13-May-16	Central	RESM	Worker	Worker fell from the roof approx. 5 storeys. Worker suffered internal bleeding, one kidney removed, and damage to pancreas, liver and suffered fractures to elbow, pelvic bone and skull.
35	16-May-16	Eastern	COMM	Worker	Worker using hammer to hit a nail hammered his thumb and lost consciousness.
36	17-May-16	Central	NECC	Worker	Worker was doing painting work, when he fell off a ladder, hit head and lost consciousness.
37	18-May-16	Central	COMM	Worker	Worker fell off the roof because the scaffolding collapsed and suffered a broken collar bone.
38	18-May-16	Central	COMM	Worker	Worker fell off the roof because scaffolding collapsed and required stiches.
39	19-May16	Eastern	RESS	Worker	Worker was working on a garage when a wall began to buckle and landed on him. Worker lost consciousness and suffered a concussion, pelvic, fracture, hip fracture and a small fracture to the vertebrae.
40	26-May16	Eastern	RESS	Worker	Worker fell two storeys off a roof, lost consciousness and sustained a ruptured spleen.