



Industrial webinar: Learn how to prepare for upcoming MOL inspection blitz on musculoskeletal disorders and respiratory hazards

1.888.730.7821 (Toll free Ontario)
workplacesafetynorth.ca



Welcome to the webinar: Learn how to prepare for upcoming MOL inspection blitz on musculoskeletal disorders and respiratory hazards

- Brief pre- and post-survey 15 minutes before and after the webinar – thanks in advance for your input!
- The webinar will begin at **11:00 am Eastern Time**
- For audio, please use headphones or ear buds.
- Please note the '**CHAT BOX**' to the right of the screen and feel free to type in your questions at any time during the presentation.
- Questions may be answered during the presentation, but most will be addressed at the end of the presentation.
- Presentation will be emailed to registrants within one business day of the webinar.
- For assistance with the webinar, phone WSN
1-888-730-7821 ext. 0

Webinar co-hosts

Doug Cettina Northern Region - Industrial Program Coordinator and
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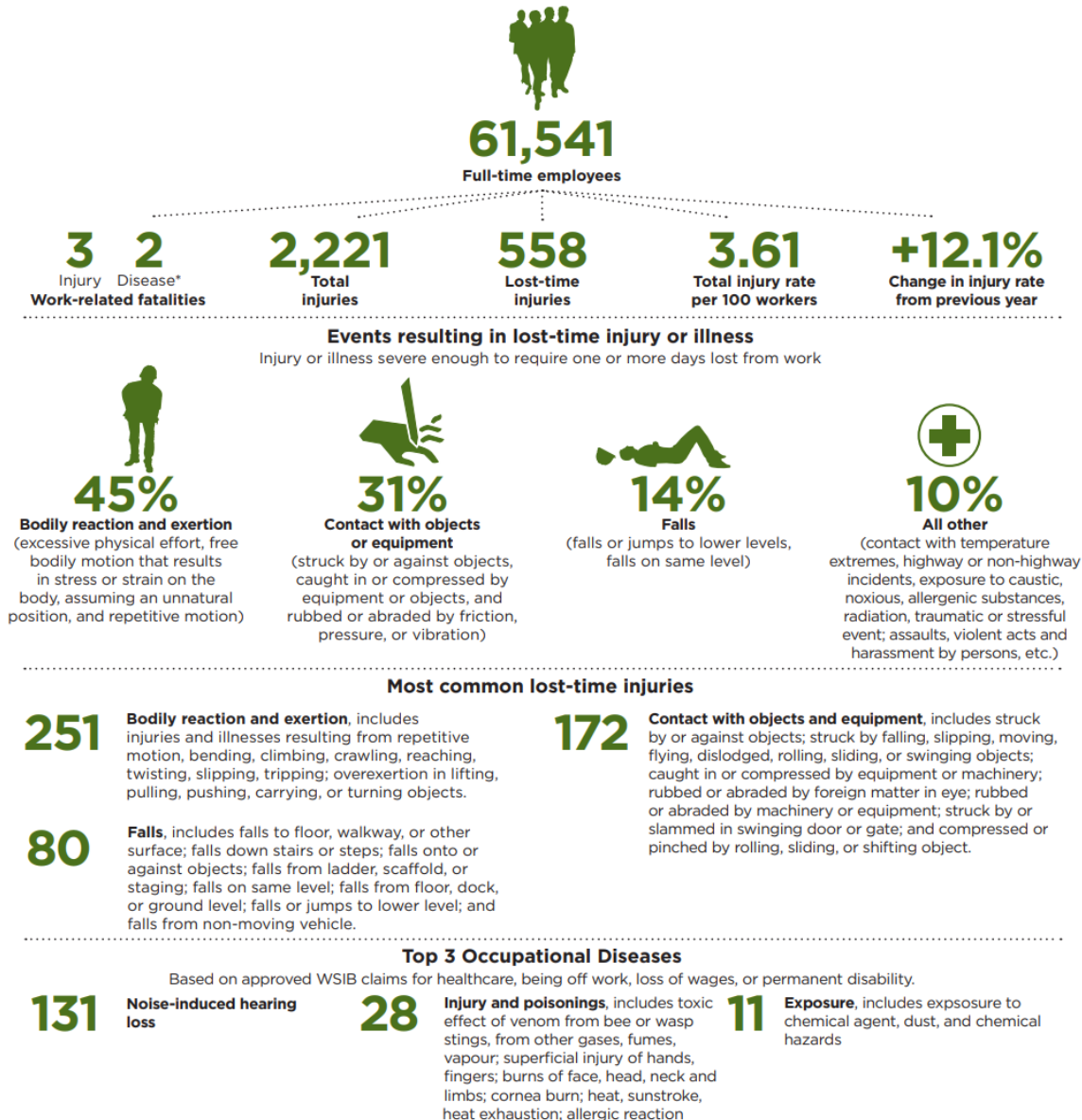
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Workplace Safety North
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Agenda



1. Introduction and injury statistics
2. Hazards, categories and controls
3. WSN information and resources
4. What Ministry of Labour Health and Safety Inspectors will be looking for during the MSD and respiratory hazards inspections
5. Q & A

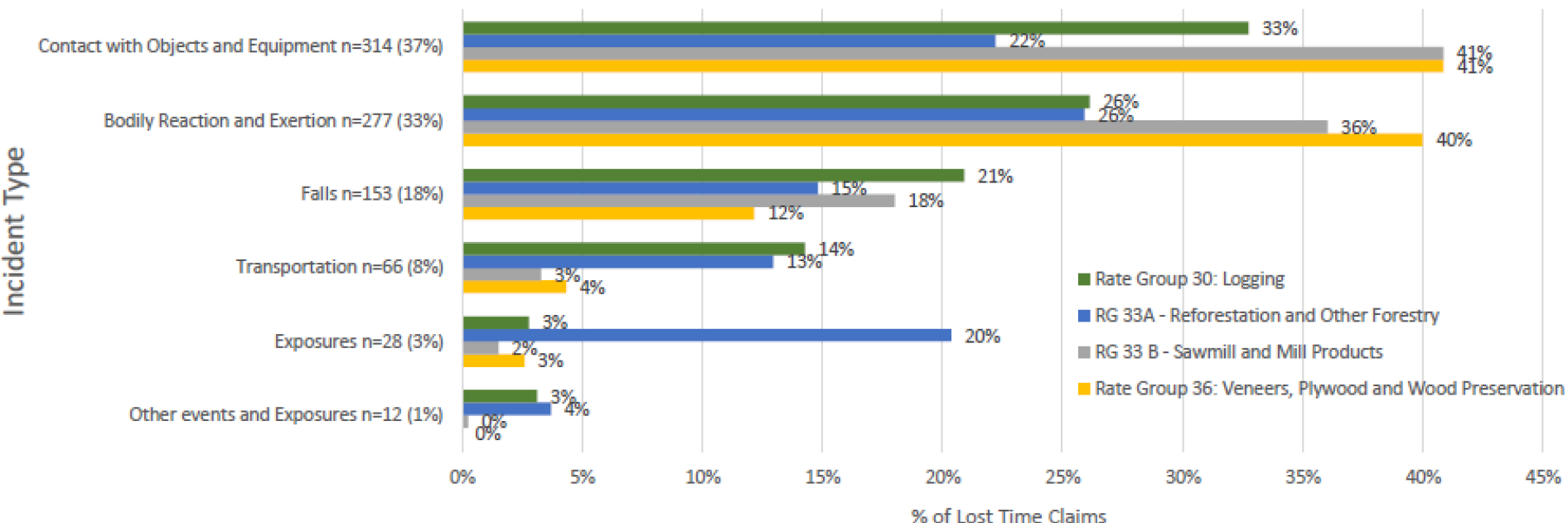
Workplace Health and Safety Snapshot for Ontario Forestry, Paper, Printing, and Converting Sector in 2018



*Disease fatality claims with a fatality effective date of 2018. Source: WSIB Enterprise Information Warehouse as of March 31, 2019. RG 030, 033, 036, 039, 041, 333, 338, 341 WSN June 2019.

Ontario Forestry Sector – by Incident Type

Allowed Non-fatal Lost-time Claims: 2014 – 2018



Source: WSIB, EIW, Claim Cost Schema, as of March 31, 2019.

Allowed Non-fatal Lost-time Claims: 2018

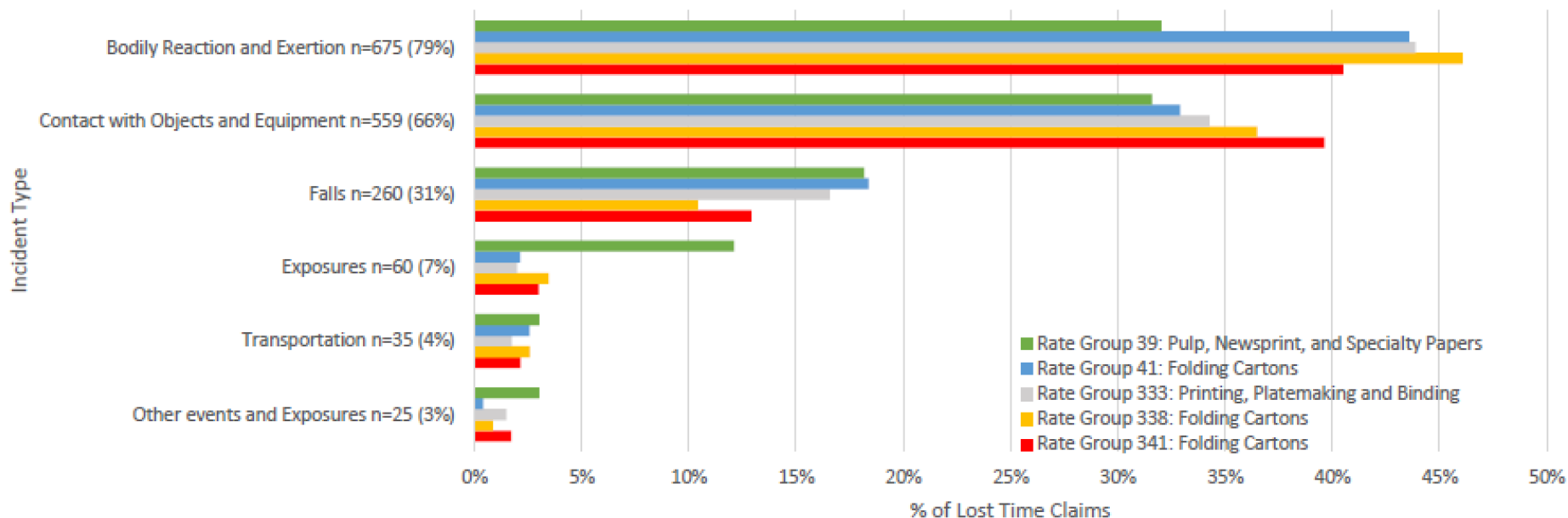
Incident Type	RG 30		RG 33A		RG 33B		RG 36	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bodily Reaction and Exertion	12	25%	4	44%	37	47%	13	48%
Contact with Objects and Equipment	16	33%		0%	29	37%	11	41%
Falls	8	17%	2	22%	11	14%	1	4%
Transportation	7	15%		0%	1	1%	1	4%
Exposures	3	6%	2	22%	1	1%	1	4%
Other events and Exposures	2	4%	1	11%		0%		0%
Grand Total	48	100%	9	100%	79	100%	27	100%

Source: WSIB, EIW, Claim Cost Schema, as of March 31, 2019.

Top incident type

Ontario Pulp, Paper and Converting Sector by Incident Type

Allowed Non-fatal Lost-time Claims: 2014 – 2018



Source: WSIB, EIW, Claim Cost Schema, as of March 31, 2019.

Allowed Non-fatal Lost-time Claims: 2019

Incident Type	RG 333		RG 338		RG 341		RG 39		RG 41	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bodily Reaction and Exertion	91	49%	15	63%	25	39%	25	42%	29	48%
Contact with Objects and Equipment	59	32%	6	25%	23	36%	11	19%	17	28%
Falls	26	14%	2	8%	9	14%	9	15%	12	20%
Other events and Exposures	8	4%		0%	3	5%	4	7%	1	2%
Exposures	3	2%		0%	2	3%	7	12%		0%
Transportation		0%	1	4%	2	3%	3	5%	1	2%
Grand Total	187	100%	24	100%	64	100%	59	100%	60	100%

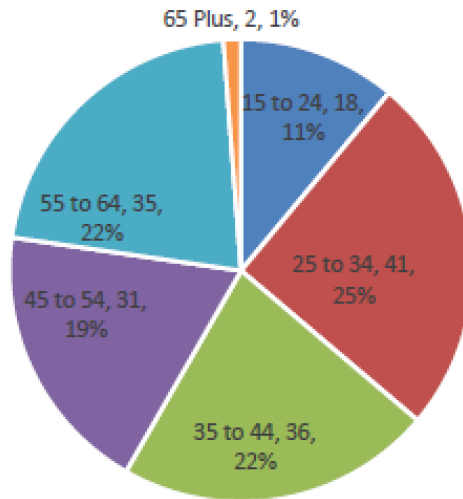
Source: WSIB, EIW, Claim Cost Schema, as of March 31, 2019.

Top incident type

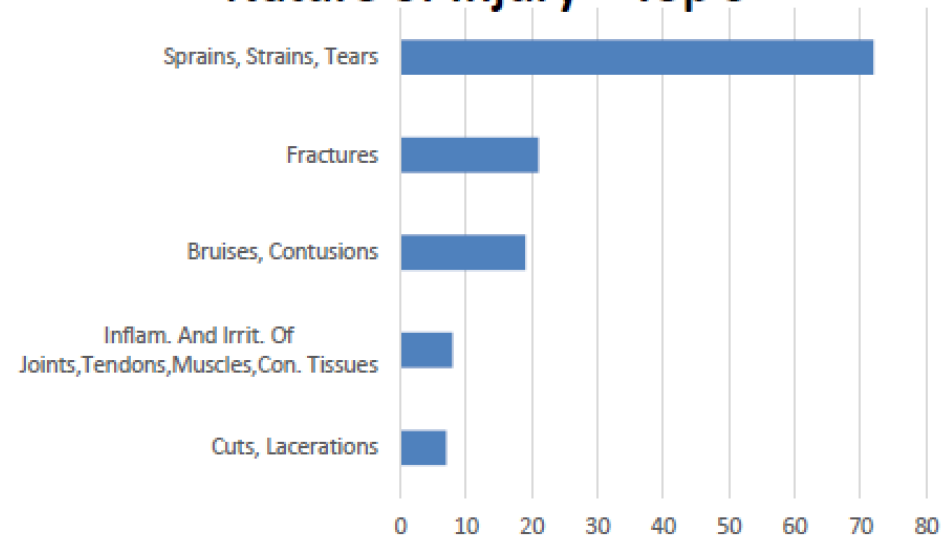
Ontario Forestry Sector – 2018

Lost-time Injury Characteristics

Age of Injured Worker



Nature of Injury – Top 5



Top 5 total – 127 (68%)

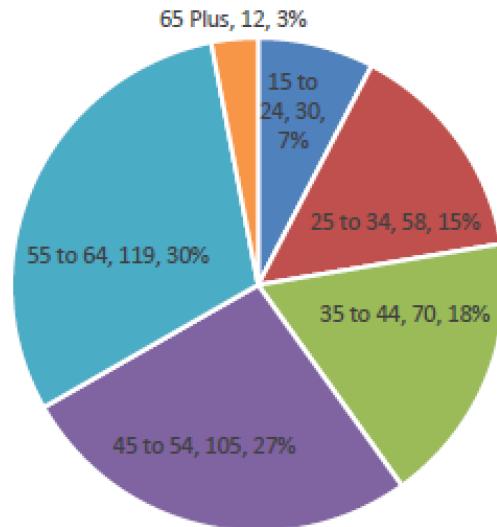
Injured Worker's Occupation – Top 5	Total	% LTIs
SAWMILL MACHINE OPERATORS	18	11%
LOGGING AND FORESTRY LABOURERS	18	11%
TRUCK DRIVERS	14	9%
LABOURERS IN WOOD, PULP AND PAPER PROCESSING	14	9%
OTHER LABOURERS IN PROCESSING, MANUFACTURING AND UTILITIES	13	8%
	77	47%

Part of Body Injured – Top 5	Total	% LTIs
Back	38	23%
Hands, Fingers and Fingernails	32	20%
Multiple Body Parts	14	9%
Shoulders	12	7%
Knees	9	6%
Total Top 5	105	64%

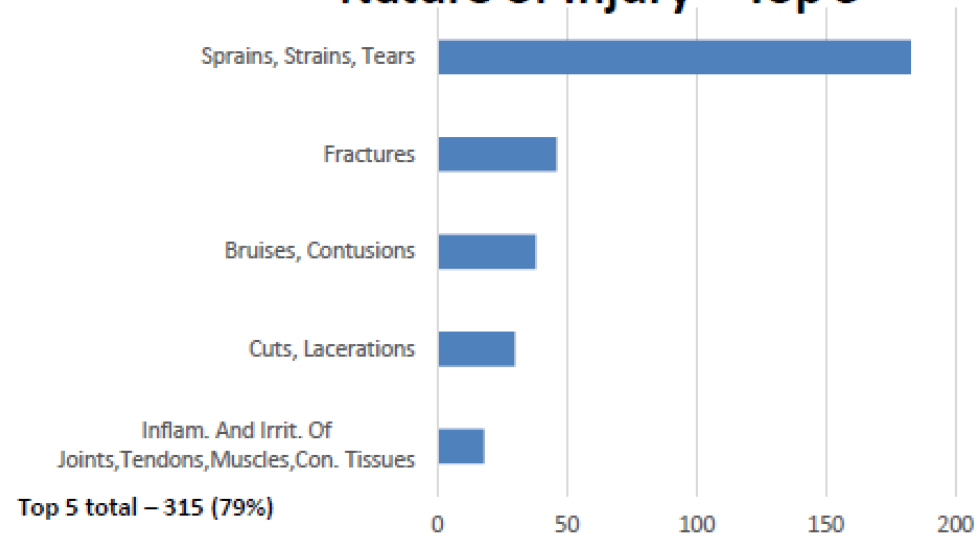
Ontario Pulp, Paper and Converting Sector 2018

Lost-time Injury Characteristics

Age of Injured Worker



Nature of Injury – Top 5



Injured Worker's Occupation – Top 5

Injured Worker's Occupation – Top 5	Total	% LTIs
OTHER LABOURERS IN PROCESSING, MANUFACTURING AND UTILITIES	47	12%
PRINTING PRESS OPERATORS	40	10%
MATERIAL HANDLERS	33	8%
PRINTING MACHINE OPERATORS	31	8%
LABOURERS IN WOOD, PULP AND PAPER PROCESSING	26	7%
Total Top 5	177	45%

Part of Body Injured – Top 5

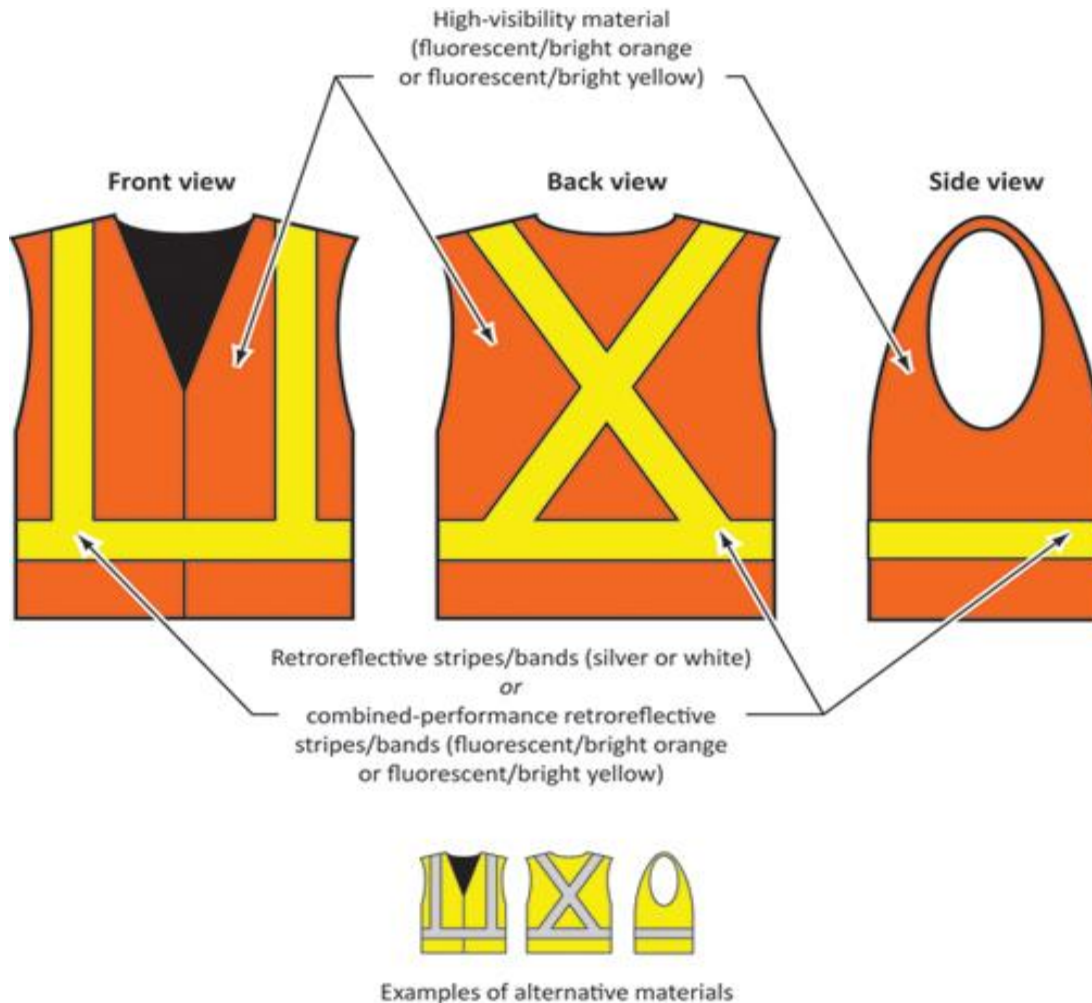
Part of Body Injured – Top 5	Total	% LTIs
Hands, Fingers and Fingernails	77	20%
Back	69	18%
Multiple Body Parts	39	10%
Knees	31	8%
Shoulders	24	6%
Total Top 5	240	61%

Respiratory protection

- Safe work practices
 - Ensure workers follow policies and procedures
 - Effective supervision
- Personal protective equipment (PPE) provided to workers, employers must,
 - Ensure that workers are trained on proper use and care of PPE
 - Ensure that workers are trained to inspect their PPE
 - Ensure that workers are trained on how to store and clean their PPE



High visibility workwear (as per CSA Z96)



- Retro-reflective material on headgear must be in good condition so that the worker is visible.
- Dirty/worn retro-reflective materials provide lower visibility than clean and well-maintained ones.

Information and Resources

- **MSD Prevention Guideline for Ontario**
<https://www.msdpreservation.com/>
- **Musculoskeletal Disorders- WSN**
<https://www.workplacesafetynorth.ca/resources/musculoskeletal-disorders-msd>
- **Prevent Occupational Disease**
<https://preventoccdisease.ca>
- **Occupation Disease Prevention Resources – WSN**
<https://www.workplacesafetynorth.ca/resources/occupational-disease>

Information and Resources

- **CDC NIOSH Personal Protective Equipment**
<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/ppe/default.html>
<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/respirators/default.html>
- **Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS) - Personal Protective Equipment**
<https://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/prevention/ppe/>
- **Small Business Health and Safety Toolkit**
<https://www.workplacesafetynorth.ca/resources/health-and-safety-resources-small-business>

Healthy Workers in Healthy Workplaces MSDs and Respiratory Hazards Initiative



WSN Webinar
September 23, 2019

Disclaimer

- The purpose of today's presentation is to assist the workplace parties in understanding their obligations under the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) and its regulations. It is not intended to replace the OHSA or the regulations, and reference should always be made to the official versions of the legislation.
- It is the responsibility of the workplace parties to ensure compliance with the legislation and the presentation does not constitute legal advice. If you require assistance with respect to the interpretation of the legislation and its potential application in specific circumstances, please contact your legal counsel.
- Ministry of Labour inspectors will apply and enforce the OHSA and its regulations based on the facts as they may find them in the workplace. This presentation does not affect their enforcement discretion in any way.

Overview

- *Safe At Work Ontario*
- Healthy Workers in Healthy Workplaces -MSDs and Respiratory Hazards Initiative in Health Care
 - **Phase 1: Education, Outreach and Awareness**
 - Compliance assistance and awareness campaign with our health and safety partners
 - Joint MOL and HSAs Webinars
 - Health and Safety Awareness
 - **Phase 2: Inspections**
 - Focused inspections campaign - key priorities identified and sector focus

Safe At Work Ontario

- The goal of Ontario's *Occupational Health and Safety Act* (OHSA) is to keep workers safe and healthy. The OHSA sets out the health and safety requirements for workplaces across Ontario.
- *Safe At Work Ontario* is the Ministry of Labour's compliance strategy that helps promote safe and healthy workplace practices

Healthy Workers in Healthy Workplaces – MSDs and Respiratory Hazards Initiative – When?

This initiative is taking place in all sectors (i.e., construction, health care, industrial and mining).

Phase 1: Education, Outreach and Awareness - September 1 to December 27, 2019

- Compliance assistance and awareness campaign with our health and safety partners

Phase 2: Inspections Blitz - October 1 to December 27, 2019

- Focused inspections campaign

[Provincial health and safety initiatives in 2019-20](#)

Healthy Workers in Healthy Workplace MSDs and Respiratory Hazards Initiative – Why?

- **Rationale** – Upon consultation with system partners and stakeholders across Ontario, quantitative data and field intelligence, MSDs and respiratory hazards have been identified as priority hazards for this HWHW initiative.
- **Compliance Assistance** – provides the opportunity:
 - to work closely with health and safety partners, such as the HSAs, and labour and employer groups to raise awareness of the hazard and the resources available to workplace parties to control the risks
 - to promote compliance with the OHSA and its regulations

Workplace Sector and Subsector Information

MOL Inspectors may visit any Industrial Workplace but specific focus will be on the following sectors and subsectors:

Ceramics, Glass and Stone Sector

- Granite kitchen countertop manufacturers
- Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing

Wood and Metal Fabrication and Industrial Services Sectors

- Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing

Transportation Sector

- Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation (Buses)
- Warehousing and Storage

What to Expect During an Inspection

- During an inspection, inspectors will enforce the OHSA and its regulations based on the facts at the time of the inspection.
- An inspector has the right to enter and be granted access to all areas of the workplace.
- When an inspector arrives at your workplace, they will introduce themselves, explain the reason for the visit and ask to have a worker and management representative accompany them during the inspection.
- The Inspector may conduct an administrative review and a physical inspection of the workplace.

What to Expect During an Inspection Cont'd..

If an inspector finds a contravention under the OHSA:

- An order may be issued.
- The inspector will explain the contravention and may refer the workplace to an HSA (health and safety association) for compliance assistance.
- Inspectors issue stop work orders where an immediate threat to worker health and safety has been observed.

A field visit report outlining the details of the visit including orders issued, will be provided to the employer.

For more information, please visit:

https://www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/hs/pubs/ohs_inspections.php

Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)

Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs) Focus

- Inspectors will focus on MSD hazards during manual material handling activities
- Inspectors will check that:
 - employers have provided training to workers on safe manual materials handling practices
 - items are being manually handled in a safe manner
 - items are stored so that they can be placed or withdrawn in a safe manner
 - handling items while the worker is on a ladder is being performed in a safe manner
 - obstructions and/or hazards on the floor are not interfering with manual material handling activities

MSD Focus continued

Administrative Review

As part of the administrative review, inspectors may ask if:

- there have been any lost-time injuries related to MSDs and if so, what has been done to prevent recurrence
- there are any policies or procedures that address manual handling or safe lifting
- the JHSC or HSR has reviewed any manual handling tasks where there are heavy loads, awkward postures, and/or lifts from the ground or above shoulder
- material storage and manual handling of items are included in workplace inspections and if workers are being engaged in discussions about any manual handling concerns they may have
- ladders are used in the workplace and what information and instruction has been provided on their use
- information and instruction has been provided for manual handling
- there are thresholds where team lifting is required

MSD Focus continued

Worker Training

- Inspectors may check that employers provide information, instruction and supervision to workers to prevent injuries, including training on:
 - manual material handling techniques such as:
 - safe lifting
 - team lifting
 - product specific lifting
 - safe pushing/pulling
 - manual handling on a ladder
 - safe ways of using equipment, such as material handling devices

MSD Focus continued

Manual Material Handling

- Inspectors may check that workers are performing manual material handling activities in a safe manner, including:
 - lifting and lowering of items
 - pushing and pulling of objects and carts
 - handling materials on a ladder
 - manual material handling conditions due to obstructions or piled materials in aisles

Employer Duties

Employer duties under the Occupational Health and Safety Act include:

Clause 25(1)(b) - equipment, materials and protective devices provided by the employer are maintained in good condition

Clause 25(2)(a) – information, instruction and supervision is provided to workers to protect their health and safety

Clause 25(2)(h) – take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker

Floor or Other Surface Requirements

Section 11 of the Industrial Regulation sets out the requirements for floor or other surfaces used by a worker.

Floors and other surfaces must be kept free of:

- obstructions
- hazards
- accumulations of refuse, snow or ice

Floors must not have any finish or protective material used on it that is likely to make the surface slippery.

Safe Material Handling

Section 45 of the Industrial Regulation sets out the requirement for materials, articles or things. They must be:

- lifted, carried or moved safely with precautions and safeguards, including protective clothing, guards, etc.
- transported placed or stored as to not:
 - tip, collapse or fall
 - endanger the safety of any worker while being removed or withdrawn
- removed from storage, pile or rack safely.

MSD Resources

- Ergonomics in the Workplace – www.Ontario.ca/ergonomics
 - Ergonomics in the workplace – understanding the law
 - Manual materials handling
 - Back belts in manual materials handling
 - Video: manual materials handling in industrial workplaces
 - Ladder ergonomics (4 documents)
- MSD Prevention Guideline for Ontario – www.msdpreservation.com

Respiratory Hazards Focus

Respiratory Hazards Focus

- Inspectors will focus on activities in industrial establishment workplaces that may produce respiratory hazards including:
 - Silica dust
 - Fumes (welding fumes)
 - Particulates (diesel exhaust)
- They are referred to as respiratory hazards when they can make a worker sick in the short-term or experience significant disability and/or premature death from being inhaled over the long-term

Respiratory Hazards Focus continued

Administrative Review and Training

As part of the administrative review, inspectors may ask if:

- there have been any incidents related to hazards of silica, welding fumes and diesel exhaust exposures especially in the past year and if so, what has been done to prevent recurrence
- the employer completed an assessment and then developed a control program accordingly (if required)
- there are any measures and procedures that address the control of exposures to silica, welding fumes or diesel exhaust such as engineering controls (including ventilation), safe work practices and hygiene facilities
- there are methods and procedures to monitor workers and the workplace for airborne concentrations, including personal records for those exposed

Respiratory Hazards Focus continued

Administrative Review and Training continued:

Inspectors may ask if:

- exposed workers are acquainted with the hazards and health effects associated with dust and fumes inhalation
- medical surveillance for exposed workers is provided where applicable
- the joint health and safety committee have reviewed these control measures and procedures
- the ventilation systems and respirators are included in the workplace inspections and are workers being engaged in discussions about any concerns that they may have regarding these control measures
- workers wearing respirators are fit-tested
- workers wearing respirators have received information and instruction for the safe use, care and maintenance of respirators

Respiratory Hazards Focus continued

Crystalline Silica:

- inspectors will be looking for workplaces that are cutting, grinding and polishing countertop stone (e.g. granite which contains up to 60% crystalline silica and engineered stones which contain approximately 90 % of quartz which is a type of crystalline silica) commonly manufactured for use in places such as kitchens
- without proper controls, these activities can generate high levels of silica-containing dusts
- silica is classified as a designated substance
- employers have a duty to ensure that exposure of workers to respirable crystalline silica dust is reduced to the lowest practical level in their workplaces

Respiratory Hazards Focus continued

Welding Fumes:

- inspectors will be looking for workplaces that have welding activities such as in fabricated metal manufacturing and industrial services
- sources of welding fumes include the parent metal, the fillers and its flux, surface coatings and contaminants and grinding dusts
- surface coatings and contaminants may include but are not limited to: metal working fluids, oils and rust inhibitors, zinc on galvanized steel, cadmium plating, vapours from paints and solvent, lead oxide primer paint and some plastic coatings
- without proper controls in place, welding fumes can accumulate and result in over exposure

Respiratory Hazards Focus continued

Diesel Exhaust:

- inspectors will be looking for workplaces that may be generating diesel exhaust indoors such as in the transportation sector (e.g. buses and in warehousing and storage)
- diesel exhaust is produced by the combustion (burning) of diesel fuel
- diesel exhaust is a complex mixture of gases, vapours, aerosols and particulate substances
- the nature of the exhaust depends on a number of factors including the type of engine, how well serviced/maintained the engine is, type of fuel, speed and load on the engine, and emission control systems
- the most common way individuals are exposed is by breathing air that contains diesel particulate matter
- without proper controls, diesel exhaust emissions can accumulate and result in overexposure

Respiratory Hazards External Resources and Guidelines

- The American National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)'s [respirators page](#) has information, resources and videos.
- The Workplace Safety and Prevention Services has a short online course on [indoor air quality training course](#) for offices and non-industrial workplaces (fee required).
- Ministry of Labour (Ontario): Designated Substances-O. Reg. 490/09: http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/regs/english/elaws_regs_090490_e.htm
- Workplace Safety and Prevention Services; Health and Safety Ontario - Silica in the Workplace: http://www.healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/media/WSPS/Resources/Downloads/SilicaWorkplace_Final.pdf?ext=.pdf
- Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS): Quartz Silica: http://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/chemicals/chem_profiles/quartz_silica/

Respiratory Hazards External Resources and Guidelines

- Work Safe BC Portal on Silica, includes video showing how breathing in silica can cause permanent damage to the lungs:
<http://www2.worksafebc.com/Portals/Construction/HazardousMaterials.asp?ReportID=34096>
- Guidance on respiratory protection program, selection of respirators as well as several respirator training videos are developed by 3M and available at:
- http://solutions.3m.com/wps/portal/3M/en_US/PPEsafetySolutions/PPEsafety/Resources/Training/RespiratoryProgram/
- U. S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration Directorate of Technical Support and Emergency Management Hazards of Transporting, Unloading, Storing and Handling Granite, Marble and Stone Slabs: <http://www.osha.gov/dts/shib/shib081208.html>

Respiratory Hazards External Resources and Guidelines

- WSIB Occupational Disease Fact Sheet: Silicosis: Facts for Workers in Ontario
- CCOHS -Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety
- IHSA.ca <https://www.ihsa.ca/Free-Products/Downloads/W120-Occupational-Health-Risks-Booklet.aspx>
- CSA – CSA W117.2:19 Safety in welding, cutting, and allied processes

Thank You!

Questions?

Thank you

Thank you for attending today and helping make workplaces safer.

WSN Contact Information

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