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



Injury Disease* Work-related fatalities

per 100 workers

from previous year

Events resulting in lost-time injury or illness

Injury or illness severe enough to require one or more days lost from work



Bodily reaction and exertion (excessive physical effort, free bodily motion that results in stress or strain on the body, assuming an unnatural position, and repetitive motion)



or equipment

(struck by or against objects, caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, and rubbed or abraded by friction. pressure, or vibration)



(falls or jumps to lower levels, falls on same level)



(contact with temperature extremes, highway or non-highway incidents, exposure to caustic, noxious, allergenic substances, radiation, traumatic or stressful event; assaults, violent acts and harassment by persons, etc.)

Most common lost-time injuries

Bodily reaction and exertion, includes injuries and illnesses resulting from repetitive motion, bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting, slipping, tripping; overexertion in lifting, pulling, pushing, carrying, or turning objects.

> Falls, includes falls to floor, walkway, or other surface; falls down stairs or steps; falls onto or against objects; falls from ladder, scaffold, or staging; falls on same level; falls from floor, dock, or ground level; falls or jumps to lower level; and falls from non-moving vehicle.

Contact with objects and equipment, includes struck by or against objects; struck by falling, slipping, moving, flying, dislodged, rolling, sliding, or swinging objects; caught in or compressed by equipment or machinery; rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye; rubbed or abraded by machinery or equipment; struck by or slammed in swinging door or gate; and compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting object.

Top 3 Occupational Diseases

Based on approved WSIB claims for healthcare, being off work, loss of wages, or permanent disability.

Noise-induced hearing

Injury and poisonings, includes toxic effect of venom from bee or wasp stings, from other gases, fumes, vapour; superficial injury of hands, fingers; burns of face, head, neck and limbs; cornea burn; heat, sunstroke, heat exhaustion; allergic reaction

Exposure, includes expsosure to chemical agent, dust, and chemical hazards

*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.



Overview of Joint Health and Safety Committee certification training

Focus on hazards specific to workplace

JHSC Certification: Part One (three days)

(Disponible en français)

This mandatory course provides participants with an understanding of how to recognize, assess and control workplace hazards, the rights and duties of certified members, and how to conduct effective workplace inspections and incident investigations.

JHSC Certification: Part Two (two days)

Focusing on the concepts of recognition, assessment, and control of hazards, and evaluation of the hazard controls, participants learn how to apply these concepts to a minimum of six hazards relevant to their own workplaces. In addition, learners practise drafting action plans and recommendations for the employer.

By the end of the two-day course, participants will:

- Review material covered in Certification Part One
- Understand the hazard-related concept of recognize, assess, control and evaluate (RACE)
- Understand key hazards specific to the sector
- Use various tools to help recognize, assess and control hazards, and evaluate hazard controls
- Understand the role of the Joint Health and Safety Committee in relation to the Internal Responsibility System.

Key hazards

- Unsafe operation of equipment
- Inadequate maintenance of machine guarding
- Failure to follow lock out procedures
- Poor lifting procedures
- Working in uncomfortable positions
- Work or equipment operation requiring repetitive motion
- Inadequate attention to workplace hazards while walking
- Failure to follow procedures while handling hazardous substances

Also available

Health and Safety Representative Basic Training

Under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, employers are required to ensure that workplaces with 6 to 19 workers have a worker Health and Safety Representative (HSR). To help small businesses comply with the law and strengthen their internal health and safety culture, the Ministry of Labour and Ontario health and safety associations (including Workplace Safety North) have developed an e-learning program that provides HSRs with the knowledge and skills they need to perform their legislated duties effectively.

Competent Supervisor Training

(Disponible en français)

Health and safety awareness training is now law for every worker and supervisor in Ontario. WSN Competent Supervisor training focuses on the health and safety rights and responsibilities of workers, supervisors, and employers; and gives supervisors the tools to integrate health and safety into their everyday role. Supervisors are responsible for helping set and maintain a strong safety culture.

About Workplace Safety North

Your local health and safety partner

An independent not-for-profit, Workplace Safety North (WSN) is one of four health and safety associations in Ontario, and the only one headquartered in the north.

WSN provides province-wide government-approved workplace health and safety services for forest products and mining sectors, as well as for businesses and communities across northern Ontario.

With health and safety specialists located across the province, WSN and its legacy organizations have been helping make Ontario workplaces safer for more than 100 years.

WSN is a leading provider of health and safety services, and businesses and communities call upon WSN for expert advice and training. For more information, visit workplacesafetynorth.ca.





