

OTM Book 7 Temporary Conditions Office Edition April 2022

The MLTSD, the OHSA and Reg. 213 has the legal authority to regulate the safety of provincially regulated workers. This includes measures to protect workers from health and safety hazards on the job, including requirements related to traffic control persons (TCP) who direct traffic through or around a highway construction site. Book 7, Temporary Conditions is a guideline and is recognized by the MLTSD.

New Section 1.3 clearly lays out who needs what training, training outcomes and competency levels of both workers and designer of TC Plans. It also clearly emphasizes Regulation 213 Section 67-69.

Persons identified that need training include:

- Traffic Control Persons (TCP);
- Workers who design traffic control plans; and
- Workers who set-up, operate, and remove traffic control measures.

Training organizations need to update their training material and employers need to update the persons identified above.

This newest version of Book 7 through the updating process, continues to become more comprehensive and user friendly but that means important changes happened which affects all of your paperwork, including your Traffic Controls Plans and your Health and Safety Program.

References in your Traffic Control Procedures in your H&S program will no longer be accurate if they refer to definitions or specific segments in the OTM Book 7 and or the field edition, these have been added to, reordered and sections renumbered.

In the 2014 edition all Typical layouts started with TL, in the 2022 edition 224 Typical Layouts are broken down in Table F.

A quick review of the new Table G - Decision Matrix Layouts on page 248 in the 2022 edition shows that all of the layouts have been renumbered.

There are new symbols in the updated legends for the layouts. The layouts are larger for easier reading and references to Labels in Table A,B,C are now included on the layout page. In some cases notes and been expanded, added to and clarified.

First responders also need to update their reference for Incidents and be aware of new symbols referenced in the legends on page 505.

In the 2014 version there were 7 Layouts numbered A1-1 to A1-7. In the 2022 Book 7 Incident Layouts are numbered A.1 to A.8

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Table F Nomenclature for Layout Decision Matrix

Abbreviation	Explanation
Two-Lane, Two-Way	
TG	Two-Lane, Two-Way - General
TS	Two-Lane, Two-Way - Segment
TI	Two-Lane, Two-Way - Intersection
TO	Two-Lane, Two-Way - Roundabout
Multi-Lane Undivided	
UG	Multi-Lane, Undivided - General
US	Multi-Lane, Undivided - Segment
UI	Multi-Lane, Undivided - Intersection
UO	Multi-Lane, Undivided - Roundabout
UR	Multi-Lane, Undivided - Ramp
Multi-Lane Divided	
DG	Multi-Lane, Divided - General
DS	Multi-Lane, Divided - Segment
DI	Multi-Lane, Divided - Intersection
DO	Multi-Lane, Divided - Roundabout
DR	Multi-Lane, Divided - Ramp
Freeway	
FG	Freeway - General
FS	Freeway - Segment
FR	Freeway - Ramp

To download the Field Edition, Enter Book 7 Field Edition in the Key Word Search.

In the Courts

Review the bulletin below and click on the link to know more if these hazards could occur in your workplace.



[May 2, 2022 Lift Truck Accident Results in \\$25,000 Fine for Trouw Nutrition Canada Inc.](#)

A worker was operating a lift truck in order to move bags of animal feed material.

The worker was traveling forward on the lift truck when they unexpectedly came into contact with a post, injuring the worker.

After completing their task, the injured worker notified their supervisor of the incident, who drove the worker to the hospital to be examined. A doctor at the hospital told the supervisor the nature of the injury. That night the supervisor reported the injury to a Trouw Nutrition manager.

Trouw Nutrition did not at that time report the critical injury to the Ministry of Labour, Training and Skills Development.

Section 51(1) of the Occupational Health and Safety Act provides that when a person is critically injured at a workplace, the employer shall notify a Ministry of Labour, Training and Skills Development inspector immediately by telephone or other direct means.

Accordingly, between March 26 and 27, 2019, Trouw Nutrition failed to notify an inspector immediately of the occurrence of a critical injury at the workplace located at 600 James Street South, St. Marys, Ontario, as required by s. 51(1) and contrary to s. 66 of the Occupational Health and Safety Act.

[May 2, 2022 Critical Injury Results in \\$50,000 Fine for FIO Automotive Canada Corporation](#)

FIO operates a large industrial facility engaged in the manufacture of automotive parts. The facility's main operation involves metal stamping, welding, and assembly.

A worker at the facility was operating an overhead crane to lift a press die off a bolster plate to move it to storage. A trainee was assisting the worker by disconnecting clamps holding the press die on the bolster. As the worker began to lift the die with the crane, he did not notice one of the clamps had not been removed.

The clamp eventually disconnected under pressure of the crane, causing the die to swing in the air, impacting the bolster's feed bar. The feed bar, weighing approximately 1,500-pounds, was dislodged from its position, knocking the worker to the floor and critically injuring them.

An investigation by the Ministry of Labour, Training and Skills Development determined that the feed bar holder would not securely retain the feed bar if struck by the die swinging in the way it did.

The investigation further revealed there had been similar instances in the past where dies, being lifted off bolsters, swung and contacted a feed bar, secured against tipping or falling. This is an offence under section 25(1) (c) of the Occupational Health and Safety Act. bumping it out of position but remaining in the cradle.

Accordingly, FIO contravened section 46 of the Industrial Regulations by failing to ensure that a feed bar that may tip or fall and endanger any worker was

Chain Saw Safety

Turbulent weather has resulted in more chainsaw use by professionals and the general public. They can simplify heavy-duty yard tasks such as clearing timber, pruning trees and cutting firewood.

However, the raw power of a chainsaw can create safety dangers to users and those nearby.

Wear proper clothing that fits snugly and personal protective items before operating a gas-powered or electric chainsaw.

- Safety goggles for eye protection
- Face shield to keep fast moving wood chips away from your face
- Head protection to deflect anything that could fall on you
- Hearing protection as permanent hearing damage can occur from exposure to chainsaw noise
- Safety footwear, such as steel-toe work boots or steel-toe work shoes, to protect your feet from falling logs
- Protective chaps and leg guards offer protection against chainsaw operation hazards
- Heavy-duty work gloves and long-sleeved shirts prevent bark and splinters from scuffing your hands and arms



Read your manual (download the user manual if you have lost it)

- Plan each job before you start.
- Arrange to have help.
- Carry the chain saw by its front handle, with the muffler away from your body and the guard bar pointing behind you.
- **Know the location of the persons working with you at all times.**
- Use the correct saw. The weight, power, and bar length should all be suitable for the job.
- Operate the chain saw in a firm two-handed grip with fingers and thumb surrounding the handles.
- Keep both feet firmly positioned when operating a chain saw.
- Maintain full power throughout each cut.
- Ensure that the chain does not move when the chain saw is idling.
- Turn off the chain saw before refuelling or doing any maintenance.
- Keep your saw clean – free of sawdust, dirt and oil.
- Wear safety gloves or mitts when sharpening the chain.

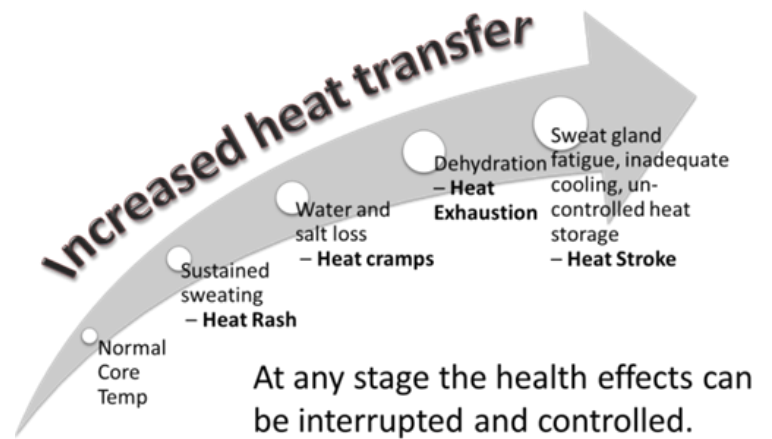


For more information on Chain Saw Safety and Hazards [Click Here](#)

Heat Hazards

It has been a relatively cool spring but summer is coming.

Heat hazards pose a risk to workers in a wide variety of workplaces. Some of these come readily to mind when considering workplace hazards – foundries, laundries, and bakeries are some examples. Other workplaces can become dangerously hot only under certain circumstances - i.e. paving roads is especially dangerous when working under the summer sun.



Five kinds of heat transfers

1. Conduction is the direct transfer of heat from a hotter body to a cooler one.
2. Convection is the transfer of heat through the movement of air.
3. Thermal radiation travel in a straight line from the source to the target. This includes the sun's rays.
4. Metabolic heat - The harder we work the more metabolic heat we produce.
5. Sweating is a natural reaction to over-heating, and the evaporation of that sweat will cool us.

When our body generates too much metabolic heat, our hypothalamus automatically moves more blood flow closer to our skin, so we can lose a bit of heat. If more heat loss is required, our hypothalamus makes us sweat. Occasionally things can go wrong. If we overheat, or have a fever, our body temperature will rise.

When our core temperature gets out of a relatively narrow range, we can begin to suffer a range of heat-related health effects.

Heat Rash - It is common when skin is constantly wet for a long period of time, especially when the temperature is high enough to cause continued sweating.

Heat Cramps - Continued activity without fluid and salt replacement can lead to muscle spasms, especially in those muscles used extensively.

Heat Exhaustion - If the fluid loss associated with sweating is extreme, it will begin to affect blood volume. Low blood volume (which is seen as low blood pressure) will produce symptoms such as weakness, dizziness, nausea and headache, and, eventually, fainting.

Heat Stroke - If heat production continues beyond the Heat Exhaustion stage, the body eventually runs out of ways to deal with it. Temperature will spike, and lead to delirium, convulsions, coma and, eventually, death through a progressive reduction in the function of the central nervous system.

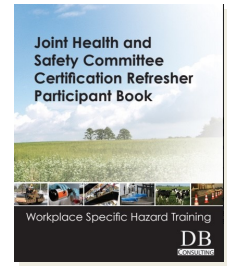
Be Aware of Contributing Factors (Factors that could put you more at risk)

- Infections and resulting fever
- External environment (direct sunlight, high temperatures, high humidity, wind)
- Work processes (Strenuous effort) increases your body's metabolism and generates more body heat
- Quality of clothing - hats, long sleeves, breathable fabrics that allow air to flow through easily, which speeds up sweat evaporation and keeps you cool.
- Age and physical condition – less muscle mass, less body heat generated
- Adaptation - Over time, the body can adapt to the heat. People who live in a hot climate are often able to withstand heat better than those from cooler climates.

Joint Health and Safety Training (In Class and Distance Learning)

Safetyscope can help with:

- In Class sessions for JHSC Part 1, Part 2 and Refresher Training
- Distance Learning (Virtual) Training utilizing DBC Inc. MLTSD approved Joint Health and Safety Refresher training courses.



Safetyscope is an approved provider

We have continued to expand our scope and now Safetyscope is an approved provider for the following:

- Toronto Water for Working at Heights
- Safetyscope is a TSSA Approved Training Provider
- Safetyscope is an approved provider for Corrections Canada



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Online Training with InFuse

Safetyscope has partnered with InFuse Compliance Systems to offer a full turn-key Health & Safety solution that includes a robust suite of Online Training. For more information [Click Here](#)



Safetyscope's Public Training Sessions

With our COVID-19 procedures in place, Safetyscope is now holding regular public training sessions in Working at Heights, Working at Heights Refresher and Confined Space Awareness.

Safetyscope staff are 100 percent vaccinated.

If your organization requires any additional courses, please contact us with your training needs at training@safetyscope.net.

Safetyscope Continuing to Maintaining Registration as an OWWCO Training Provider

These courses meet the criteria in subsection 29(4) of O.Reg. 128, Certification of Drinking Water System Operators and Water Quality Analysts. On Completion of training all participants will receive a certificate of completion with corresponding CEU Value.

1. Working at Heights	.7 CEU
2. WHMIS 2015	.4 CEU
3. TDG	.4 CEU
4. Working in Confined Spaces Rescue Level	2.8 CEU
5. Confined Spaces Attendant Non Entry	1.3 CEU
6. Confined Spaces Advanced Entrant	.7 CEU
7. Confined Spaces Attendant Refresher	.7 CEU
8. Confined Spaces Rescue Refresher	.7 CEU
9. Standard First Aid	1.4 CEU
10. Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	.4 CEU
11. Spill Response	.7 CEU
12. Trenching Hazards	.4 CEU



SAFETYSCOPE



2022 SCHEDULE

1 Day Entrant & 2 Day Attendant Course

Time: 8:00 am – 4:00 pm

January	17 - 18
February	14 - 15
March	21 - 22
April	18 - 19
May	16 - 17
June	13 - 14
July	18 - 19
August	15 - 16
September	12 - 13
October	17 - 18
November	14 - 15
December	12 - 13



Competent Supervisor 1 Day Course

Time: 8:00 am – 4:00 pm

February 22
June 27
September 26
November 2



Day 1 - Emergency Level/Recertification Day 2 - Standard First Aid Level C

Time: 8:00 am – 4:00 pm

February	7 - 8
May	9 - 10
August	8 - 9
November	7 - 8



Working At Heights 1 Day Course

Time: 8:00 am – 4:00 pm

January	14 & 28
February	11 & 25
March	11 & 25
April	8 & 22
May	6 & 20
June	3 & 17
July	8 & 22
August	5 & 19
September	2, 16 & 30
October	14 & 28
November	11 & 25
December	9



Working At Heights Refresher 1/2 Day Course

Time: 8:00 am – 4:00 pm

January	7 & 21
February	4 & 18
March	4
April	1 & 29
May	13 & 27
June	10 & 24
July	15 & 26
August	12 & 20
September	9 & 23
October	7 & 21
November	4 & 18
December	2 & 16



JHSC Part 1 Certification Dwight Barratt Inc. - 3 Day Course

Time: 8:00 am – 4:00 pm

March	28 - 30
July	25 - 27
November	21 - 23

Part 2 and Refresher also available



Confined Space Rescue 4 Day Course

Time: 8:00 am – 4:00 pm

May 30 - June 2
December 19 - 22



Course held at the SafetyScope Training Centre
2501 Rutherford Road Unit 22 Vaughan, Ontario L4K 2N6
Phone: 416.231.3752 E-mail: info@safetyscope.net

2022 Calendar Year