

Amended regulations came into effect: July 1, 2019

W@H Training (Auto Mfg. Plants) Regulatory Amendments

This amendment to [O. Reg. 297/13 – OHS Awareness and Training](#) reduces the regulatory burden on the automotive sector by creating a targeted exemption for workers employed directly by automobile manufacturing plant employers from CPO approved working at heights training. For more information read the amending regulation, [O. Reg. 191/19](#).

Construction Projects Notifications at Auto Plants Regulatory Amendments

This amendment to [O. Reg. 213/91 – Construction Projects](#) reduces the regulatory burden on the auto manufacturing sector by increasing the project cost threshold that triggers the requirement for the MoL to be notified of a construction project at an auto plant from \$50,000 to \$250,000. For more information read the amending regulation, [O. Reg. 190/19](#).

Industrial Establishments Regulation Amendments

The amendments to [Regulation 851 - Industrial Establishments](#) help modernize workplace health and safety requirements that apply to Ontario industrial establishments, including offices, factories, arenas, and shops. They will increase flexibility by:

- allowing the use of alternative procedures if worker H&S is at least as well protected
- allowing workers to wear personal flotation devices instead of lifejackets when appropriate
- allowing the use of antidotes, flushing fluids or washes instead of eye-wash fountains or emergency showers, where appropriate, to prevent permanent injury to the eyes or skin

For more information read the amending regulation, [O. Reg. 186/19](#).

Oil and Gas, Offshore Regulation Amendments

The amendments to [Regulation 855 - Oil & Gas, Offshore](#) modernize the existing requirements for life jackets and specific electrical equipment that is installed and used on offshore oil and gas rigs.

For more information read the amending regulation, [O. Reg. 188/19](#).

Mines and Mining Plants Regulation Amendments

The amendments to [Regulation 854 – Mines and Mining Plants](#) help modernize mining regulations. They will:

- harmonize the definition of non-destructive test with O. Reg. 213/91 – Construction Projects and amend related requirements
- reduce regulatory burden by revoking several redundant or duplicative provisions;
- update various references to recognized industry standards
- Increase flexibility by amending requirements relating to the maximum height of working faces at surface mines and transportation of oxygen and acetylene containers underground
- amend miscellaneous requirements to update terminology and/or clarify certain requirements

For more information read the amending regulation, [O. Reg. 187/19](#).



Test Yourself

Where in the regulations does it require employers to protect workers from heat hazards?

First Correct answer wins a prize – answer to be published on the web site.

Send your answer by email to: newsletter@safetyscope.net

This Months Tip: Focused Inspections

Construction Aug 6 – Sept 27
Suspended access equipment

Industrial July 15 – Aug 30
New and Young Workers

Mining Aug 6 – Sept 27
Ground Control

Think about it.

Safetyscope Upcoming courses

Working at Heights

Aug 9 & 23

Confined Space Awareness

Aug 12 - 13

Standard First Aid

Aug 7-8

Contact Us with your training needs training@safetyscope.net

Alert: Light stands with portable generators

Hazard summary

Light stands with portable generators are common in work locations where lighting is necessary, and power is either not available or inconvenient to access. This equipment is used:

on construction sites	for road maintenance tasks
in mining areas	for other work requiring portable lighting

Changing a light bulb on this equipment is high risk and a hazard to workers if they do not correctly de-energize the electrical power. **It is not a simple and low-risk task.**

Incorrect wiring

In a workplace incident in 2017, a worker did not de-energize and lock out the lighting circuit prior to doing the work changing a 1000 watt metal-halide light bulb on a light stand equipped with a generator that was running. With the generator running, the worker inadvertently contacted the lower conductive portion of the metal-halide bulb, which was energized because of the reverse polarity.

Incorrect wiring is a hazard that could exist due to a manufacturer's wiring error or because of poor maintenance and verification. Always verify your unit for CSA approval or Field Evaluation Certification. [Click for more info](#) on VIN numbers that require immediate review.

High starting voltage

A secondary hazard is the initial starting voltage of the ballast. The lighting circuits use a metal-halide type 1000-watt light bulb. These types of bulbs typically have ballasts that supply higher starting voltages, higher than those normally supplied to the light's electrodes.

These higher starting voltages can be greater than 400V and are needed to ionize the gas mixtures before current can flow through the lamp. The ballast will also regulate the starting current and operating current, so that when the materials inside the bulb are vaporized the bulb will emit light and the voltage and current will be regulated to their operating values.

Recommended precautions

De-energize and lock out

Electrical hazards are one of the most dangerous hazards posed to workers.

It is **imperative** that higher wattage metal-halide light bulbs, or any light bulb regardless of the voltage, are changed with the electrical circuit **de-energized and safely locked out**.

Manufacturer's instructions will indicate how to safely turn off the generator to perform maintenance. Read the user manual and provide adequate training for workers to understand how to maintain and operate this equipment.

Verify for zero energy

Verify certification of your equipment

There is no visual indicator when there is an incorrect wiring condition because a unit will still function as intended.

All units must have either CSA approval, or a Field Evaluation Certification attached to it. This needs to be verified. If neither of these approvals are located on the equipment, the employer should remove this equipment from service and have it approved accordingly.

In the Courts

July 19, 2019 Access Limited fined \$130,000 Death of a Worker

A worker was performing diagnostic tests on a new metal stamping press and feeder when a component moved and pinned the worker within the equipment, causing fatal injuries. The power to the press machine had been turned off but a piece of equipment known as a destacker feeder remained powered and operational.



The Ministry of Labour investigated the incident and determined the likely cause of the fatality was that while the worker was present within the fenced area, the bucket car started and moved along the rail towards the opening of the fence and the worker.

The investigation also revealed that safety interlock circuits would have prevented the bucket from moving, however, these safety interlock circuits had been overridden. The investigation did not reveal who overrode the interlock circuits or why. As such, Access Limited failed to take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances, contrary to section 25(2)(h) of the act.

July 9, 2019. Torrent Shotcrete Canada Ltd., fined \$130,000 Death of a Worker

The worker was in the process of cleaning out a hopper at the end of the work day using a power chisel. The worker fell into the hopper with the concrete auger running and was killed.

Investigation by the MOL revealed that the sensor on the hopper in question had been rendered inoperative by a metal washer that had been taped onto it, which would cause the sensor to allow power to the auger even when the grate was open. It had the same effect as the contact of the sensor with the grate when the grate was closed. Investigation further revealed that wiring for the sensor had been altered so as to falsely indicate that the safety grate was closed.

Torrent Shotcrete pleaded guilty to failing as an employer to comply with section 25(1)(b) of the Occupational Health and Safety Act by failing to ensure that a grate sensor on a concrete hopper was not rendered inoperative.

July 5, 2019 MC Oakvillage GP Inc. (MCO) Fined \$60,000 Working at Heights Injury

A worker was installing aluminum siding on a second-floor balcony on one of the units under construction. The balcony was 11 feet above ground level. There was a single two-inch by four-inch piece of wood (2x4) installed horizontally at the open edge of the balcony at a height of approximately four feet from the balcony floor.

While descending the ladder, the worker grabbed on to the wooden 2x4. It gave way and the worker lost balance, falling over the side of the balcony and landing on the ground 11 feet below. The worker suffered an injury as a result.

Section 26.1(1) of Ontario Regulation 213/91 (the Construction Projects Regulation) requires that workers exposed to a fall of more than 3 metres (approximately 10 feet) shall be adequately protected by guardrail system. On February 21, 2018, MC Oakvillage GP Inc. failed as a constructor to ensure that the measures and procedures prescribed by the regulation were carried out at the project, contrary to section 23(1)(a) of the Occupational Health and Safety Act.

[Click for more Information](#)

Basic Principles Of Working In Hot Environments

In the latest edition of the Canadian Occupational Health & Safety Magazine, they noted the following information on heat stress:

“Construction will be “severely impacted,” with an estimated 19 per cent of global working hours lost at the end of the next decade, said an ILO report on climate change.

An increase in heat stress at work linked to climate change could have a massive impact on global productivity and economic losses, according to a report by the International Labour Organization (ILO).



Agriculture, construction to be worst affected

The report defines heat stress as generally occurring at above 35 degrees Celsius, in places where there is high humidity. Excess heat at work is an occupational health risk and in extreme cases can lead to heatstroke, which can be fatal, said the United Nations agency.

Construction will also be “severely impacted,” with an estimated 19 per cent of global working hours lost at the end of the next decade, said the report. This means that heat stress will escalate as a major concern for employers to protect their workers for years to come.

Temperatures throughout Canada have started to increase creating dangerous work environments for workers both in and outdoors. Employers are looking for solutions to protect their employees from the ill and costly effects of heat stress related injuries that include:

- Heat Stress Training
- Proper hydration
- Ability to cool the workers with cooling apparel

Reduce exposure to the sun.

If possible, it is a good idea to erect temporary shelters or move some tasks indoors or in the shade. At the very least, workers should take advantage of rest breaks to get out of the sun. They should also protect their eyes, with sunglasses that meet Canadian Standards Association (CSA) standard Z94.5-95.

Sunblock with a SPF of at least 15 is commonly recommended for protecting the skin from the sun's harmful rays; unfortunately it also blocks the pores of the skin, restricting perspiration and evaporation (see below). Clothing and shade are the best sun protection.

Allow the body to perform its natural cooling functions.

Sweating is the body's most effective cooling mechanism. The cooling occurs as sweat evaporates. Working shirtless or hatless defeats that process; the sun dries sweat too quickly and prevents it from cooling the body. Outdoor workers should wear loose-fitting clothes made of a light fabric that "breathes." Clothes give sweat a chance to cool the body and help protect the skin..

Is there an acceptable temperature range for workplaces, either hot or cold?

In a health care facility or an industrial establishment, such as a factory, store, shop or office, the regulations set a minimum temperature of 18 °C, subject to some exemptions for things like work outdoors or in freezers. The construction projects regulation specifies a minimum of 27 °C for underground change rooms [Section 260 (3) (d)], a maximum of 38 °C for work chambers [Section 384], and where work is done in compressed air, the provision of a medical lock with a minimum of 18 °C [Section 357] and maximum of 27 °C [Section 380]. There are no set minimum or maximum temperatures for other workplaces. Nevertheless, because either extreme heat or cold may be a hazard, temperature is a legitimate issue in determining workplace safety. A particular concern is heat stress.

Georgian College Courses being offered at Safetyscope

MED SVOP - Small Vessel Operator Proficiency Course

The subject matter contained herein meets the requirements of a stand-alone course that addresses the particular need for minimum training of operators of commercial vessels, other than tugs and fishing vessels, up to 5 gross tonnage engaged on a near coastal, class 2 or a sheltered waters voyage, and for fishing vessels up to 15 gross tonnage or 12 meters overall length engaged on a near coastal, class 2 (including an inland voyage on Lake Superior or Lake Huron) or a sheltered waters voyage.

It is an 26 hour classroom course with no practical component: Items covered include chartwork; collision regulations; stability; marine weather, navigation lights, etc.

There is a Transport Canada accredited exam consisting of 50 multiple-choice questions. Participant must attain a minimum of 70% to receive the TCMSS Certificate. 100% attendance and participant required

The other course being offered is MED SDV-BS - Small Domestic Vessel Basic safety (MED A3)

For more information go online to Georgian College or contact carol.record@georgiancollege.ca or marinetraining.ca

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 Awareness	.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 is a TSSA Approved Training Provider

Safetyscope is an approved training provider for CH-02 construction heaters under 4000,000 btu and tiger torch under the TSSA Authorization Number 000287944.

Safetyscope is an approved provider for Corrections Canada

Safetyscope has a 4 year standing offer contract to teach 12 one week courses for inmates at various prisons in Ontario.

The one week course content will include the Workers Asbestos Type 3 Course (2 day), Awareness to Lead and Mold, Awareness to environmental legislation, Confined space awareness, Respirator training (including care, use, and maintenance and fitting of respirators) and to complete the week, a sessions to preparing student to write the MTCU asbestos worker 253W exam.