

Occupational Exposure to Carcinogens

13 occupational carcinogens that contribute the most to the cancer burden in Canada are: arsenic, asbestos, benzene, chromium (VI) compounds, diesel engine exhaust, second-hand smoke, nickel compounds, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), radon, night shift work, silica (crystalline), solar ultraviolet radiation, and welding fumes.

Solar radiation, asbestos, diesel engine exhaust and crystalline silica had the largest estimated impact on cancer burden and also the highest number of Canadian workers exposed.

Solar Radiation: Approximately 1.4 million Canadian workers are exposed, causing an estimated 4,600 non-melanoma skin cancer cases per year.

Asbestos: Just over 150,000 workers are exposed but it is estimated to cause 1,900 lung cancers, 430 mesotheliomas, 45 laryngeal cancers and 15 ovarian cancers annually.

Diesel Engine Exhaust: About 897,000 workers are exposed and every year it accounts for 560 lung and 200 suspected bladder cancer cases.

Crystalline Silica: An estimated 382,000 Canadian workers are exposed to crystalline silica, which annually causes almost 570 lung cancer cases.

Industries with particularly high burdens of occupational cancer include the construction and manufacturing sectors.

The Occupational Cancer in Canada Study report highlights potential gaps in current policies and initiatives where deliberate action may be taken to reduce the burden of occupational cancer and to create healthy workplaces.

While survival rates are increasing, cancer is still responsible for over 80,000 deaths annually in Canada, making it the leading cause of mortality in the country.

Workplaces are important settings to target for cancer prevention efforts because workplace exposures tend to be higher than in the general environment and because Canadians spend a significant portion of their days at work.

This report highlights opportunities to reduce and prevent carcinogenic workplace exposures that are responsible for the largest number of occupational cancers.

You can review the results of these studies, exposure reduction strategies and policy recommendations for each carcinogen listed above by [clicking here](#) for the downloadable PDF.



Test Yourself

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

Reg 851 requires employers to provide written notice to the JHSC or the H&S representative where the employer intends to vary a procedure set out in the Regulation.

True or False?

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

This Months Tip: Daylight Savings Time

When clocks go back in the fall, pedestrians are more than three times as likely to be struck and killed in the hours after 6 pm.

Why? Because drivers are fatigued and their focus is diminished, putting pedestrians at increased risk.

Think about it.

Safetyscope Upcoming courses

First Aid	Nov 6-7
Working at Heights	Nov 8, 22
Confined Space Awareness	Nov 11-12
JHSC Refresher	Nov 14
Competent Supervisor	Nov 21
JHSC Part 1 Cert.	Nov 25-27
Contact Us with your training needs	training@safetyscope.net

In the Courts

Oct 8, 2019 Skyjack Inc., was fined \$45,000 Critical Injury

A worker for Skyjack Inc. was removing a flange pin from the boom of a Skyjack boom truck at the company's Woodlawn Road location. The worker was in a kneeling position on top of the cowling, which is the cover of the body of the truck and about seven feet above ground level.

The worker was using pry bars to release the flange pin when the pin gave way, causing the worker to fall backwards off the cowling. The worker suffered critical injuries.

Skyjack as an employer neither provided a suitable and safe platform upon which the worker could carry out the work nor did it take other measures to protect the worker from the danger of falling.

The defendant did not take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances, contrary to S25(2)(h) OHSA.

Oct 9, 2019 K-Line Maintenance and Construction Limited was fined \$150,000 Critical Injury

A rope was being used to pull a cable assembly to replace cabling over top of the span of the bridge.

The rope being pulled by a puller/tensioner truck broke. This caused the cable to fling back over the bridge, striking multiple workers.

One worker was critically injured.

The company was found guilty of failing as an employer to ensure that the equipment, materials and protective devices provided by the employer were maintained in good condition, contrary to section 25(1)(b) OHSA.

Oct 11, 2019 FGF Brands Inc., was fined \$75,000 Critical Injury

On May 24, 2018, while operating the machine, a worker noticed that the dough on the conveyor was getting stuck and reached into the machine to adjust the dough, then received a crushing injury caused by a moving part of the machine.

S 24 of Reg. 851 (Industrial Establishments) requires a machine to be equipped with a guard or other device to prevent access to moving parts of the machine that may endanger the safety of a worker.

The die cut machine was not equipped with a device that prevented the worker from accessing the moving parts described above.

Thus, the defendant failed to ensure that the measures and procedures prescribed by S 24 of the regulation were carried out in the workplace, contrary to S 25(1)(c) OHSA.



[Click for more Information](#)

New Respirator Fit Testing Protocols Put in Place in the USA

On September 26, 2019 the U.S. Department of Labor approved a new protocol for new respirator fit testing.

OSHA new rule on respirator testing protocols goes into effect: employers now have two new fit testing protocols to abide by in order to protect workers from airborne contaminants. The final rule for the new protocols are variations of the original OSHA ambient aerosol CNC protocol but with a couple modifications.

The new protocols are the modified aerosol condensation nuclei counter (CNC) quantitative fit testing protocol for full-facepiece and half-mask elastomeric respirators, and the modified ambient aerosol CNC quantitative fit testing protocol for filtering facepiece respirators. Both have elements of the original OSHA-approved ambient aerosol CNC protocol, but have fewer test exercises, shorter exercise duration, and a more streamlined sampling sequence.

Why might this be important? All of the equipment being manufactured to the new American Standard and changes to the CSA standards are expected to reflect this as well. This is not a huge issue for fit testing a few employees but will impact industries who fit test large groups. In summary, two new machines have been approved to do quantitative fit testing on all types of respirators. One of the advantages of these new machines is that it takes the test cycle from 7 tests in 7.2 minutes to 8 tests in 2.7 minutes.

The next version of Z94.4 is not due out for 5 years, so at some point either formally or informally, these machines will come into use in Canada. The time saving/scheduling is just a huge saving.

To read more about the topic from OSHA's new release [click here](#).

ONTARIO REGULATION 327/19

Filed: October 2, 2019 AMENDING O. REG. 213/91

(CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS)

1. (1) Subsection 75 (1) of Ontario Regulation 213/91 is amended by striking out “that will be at least two storeys high when it is finished”.
- (2) Subsection 75 (2) of the Regulation is amended by striking out “permanent or temporary stairs shall be installed up to” at the end of the portion before clause (a) and substituting “permanent or temporary stairs shall be installed from the lowest level, including the basement, up to”.
- (3) Subsection 75 (3) of the Regulation is amended by striking out “or” at the end of clause (a), by adding “or” at the end of clause (b) and by adding the following clause:
 - (c) a part of a building or structure in which formwork or falsework is erected to a suspended slab.
2. Subsection 181 (1) of the Regulation is amended by striking out “revised 2014” at the end and substituting “revised 2019”.

Commencement

3. This Regulation comes into force on the later of January 1, 2020 and the day it is filed.

Emergency Preparedness

Health and Safety laws in every jurisdiction require employers to plan for workplace emergencies. Most jurisdictions require emergency plans for general emergencies, such as fires, explosions, building and equipment collapses, serious safety incidents, etc. They may also require emergency plans for certain hazards, such as confined spaces, working at heights or activities, such as diving operations.

The purpose of the OHS Insider "Emergency Preparedness" documents are to guide you in the development and implementation of the "Emergency Preparedness" element of your health and safety management program.

Your emergency plan can't just address fires. It must be comprehensive and account for all types of emergencies to which your workplace could reasonably be exposed - including both man-made emergencies, such as power outages, acts of terrorism and explosions, and "natural" events, such as hurricanes, floods, blizzards, and earthquakes.

In all emergency situations, protecting the life and personal safety of employees, clients and visitors take precedence over protecting property.

The threat to life, personal safety, and property is reduced when workers are familiar with their role in an evacuation, the evacuation routes and have the opportunity to practice during non-emergency drills.

The "Emergency Preparedness" Report guides you through what is required to stay compliant but also enables you to be prepared when faced with an emergency situation.

The report includes:

- How to Plan for Emergencies
- Cases for Review: Failure to Follow Emergency Procedures Resulted in Firing
- 8 Emergency Preparedness & Response Tips
- How to Comply with Spill Reporting Requirements
- Bonus Features include: Model Emergency Preparedness Policy and Model Earthquake Preparedness checklist.

To access the OHS Insider report [click here](#).

The End of Daylight Saving Time

Daylight Saving Time ends October 27 with the clocks falling back one hour.

Although it seems that it is more of a hazard in the spring when we put clocks ahead, the risk for workplace accidents in the fall when we gain an hour of sleep appears to be less, though not zero.

The changing of the clocks is very disruptive to sleep patterns, which may result in more accidents including motor-vehicle, personal, and workplace accidents that can cause injury or even death. There is an increase of darkness around the time of rush hour, when traffic is at a peak and many are making our way home from work. Drivers aren't used to the decreased visibility – nor are pedestrians, who might take chances crossing roads when they shouldn't. This extends to more than those who drive motor vehicles – lift truck and crane operators, and truck drivers.

Studies suggest that it takes people who work traditional hours several days to fully readjust their sleep schedule after the time change. While it may seem a welcome gift to get an extra hour of sleep as opposed to losing an hour in the spring, there is a physiological consequence to changing our clocks.

Emergency Equipment for Biological or Chemical Agents

Part III, Industrial Hygiene, of Regulation 851 now requires employers to provide as many eye wash facilities, emergency showers and antidotes, flushing fluids or washes as may be needed for emergency treatment, where workers are required to work with or may be exposed to hazardous biological or chemical agents that could cause injury to the eyes or skin.

Previously, only an eye wash fountain was required where there was risk of injury to eyes, and only a shower was required where there was risk to the skin.

Have you ensured all are :

- a) clearly marked with a sign or label;
- b) located or installed in a conspicuous place near where the hazardous biological or chemical agent is kept or used;
- c) readily accessible to workers; and
- d) have instructions for its use displayed on the equipment or treatment or as near to it as is practical.

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.