

Occupational Health and Safety Branch

Industrial Sector Plan

2011-2012

Safe At Work Ontario
Enforcement > Compliance > Partnership >

Ministry of Labour

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Introduction

Industrial sector

Safe At Work Ontario is the Ministry of Labour (MOL) strategy for enforcing the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) and its regulations. As part of *Safe At Work Ontario*, MOL develops annual sector-specific enforcement plans that focus on hazards and outline what inspectors will be looking for during an inspection. This Industrial Sector Plan outlines the ministry's strategy to protect Ontario's workers from occupational injury and illness.

On November 1, 2010, Ontario launched a new provincial toll-free number – 1-877-202-0008 – to report workplace health and safety incidents or unsafe work practices. Anyone, anywhere in Ontario, may call to report a workplace health and safety incident, critical injury, fatality or work refusal, or with general inquiries. The number operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The sub-sectors in which the Industrial Health and Safety Program (IHSP) enforces the OHSA and the associated regulations are diverse and complex. Sub-sectors range from fisheries and education to wood and metal fabrication. The majority of workers at provincially regulated workplaces in Ontario are part of the industrial sector.

In most industrial sectors, the Industrial Establishments Regulation, R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 851 under the OHSA (the "Industrial Regulation"), applies and provides specific regulatory requirements or guidance to the workplace parties. In some sub-sectors, such as farming, the Industrial Regulation does **not** apply. O. Reg. 414/05 – Farming Operations, sets out which provisions of the OHSA and other regulations apply to the farming sub-sector.

Owing to the nature of work in the industrial sub-sectors, it is possible that, for some activities, the regulations respecting the mining sector, Mines and Mining Plants, R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 854, or the construction sector, Construction Projects, O. Reg. 213/91 may apply at workplaces that are otherwise governed by the Industrial Regulation. For example, in some industrial locations the Construction Projects Regulation may apply during certain construction activity and once completed, the Industrial Regulation will apply. Workplace parties are also reminded that there are several hazard-based regulations that may apply in the workplace and may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations.

The industrial sector consists of a broad range and diverse group of workplaces and work processes. (See Appendix A for a list and description of sub-sectors.)

Recent amendments to the OHSA to address workplace violence and harassment came into force June 15, 2010. Workplaces in the province are expected to have a policy and program in place to deal with the issues of workplace violence and harassment. Industrial inspectors will, as part of their routine workplace visits, be conducting inspections to ensure compliance with the new legislation.

Please refer to the e-laws website to download a copy of the OHSA and its regulations: www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/navigation?file=browseStatutes&reset=yes&menu=browse&lang=en

Enforcement focus

Ministry of Labour (MOL) inspectors enforce the OHSA and its regulations at workplaces across the province. As part of the *Safe At Work Ontario* strategy they focus on certain sector-specific workplace hazards. They will also continue to ensure overall compliance with the OHSA and its regulations. Inspectors are not limited to the issues identified in this document as major hazards or key health and safety issues; they will take enforcement action appropriate to the facts at each workplace inspected.

Injury rates

The IHSP has selected 2,500 firms to inspect in 2011-2012, using data provided by the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB). Inspectors will focus their attention during these visits on the functioning of workplaces' internal responsibility system (IRS), prevalent hazards prevailing generally in the sector, and any specific hazards identified by the WSIB data.

Firms that have not reported lost-time injuries (LTIs) in three years

The IHSP selected for inspection 500 medium-to-large-sized firms from sectors reporting the highest lost-time injury (LTI) rate; these firms had **not** reported an injury for three consecutive years.

Inspectors are focusing on the functioning of the IRS in those workplaces and the sector-specific hazards.

Injury rates and chronic violators

Industrial inspectors used past MOL experience with workplaces and an analysis of injury types and frequency to develop their inspection strategy for 2011-2012.

Sub-sectors selected for heightened enforcement campaign inspection focus for 2011-2012 are those in which either the injury rate is **higher** than the average of all sub-sectors or the decline in injury rate is **lower** than the average. Within the sub-sectors, individual firms are selected based on past MOL interaction with the firm itself or the firm's group as a whole.

Heightened enforcement focus for 2011-2012

Industrial Health and Safety Program heightened enforcement

IHSP heightened enforcement campaigns (blitzes) seek to raise the level of compliance in workplaces and focus on specific hazards inherent in the work process or that contribute to significant injuries or illness. In addition, the IHSP seeks to raise the workplace parties' awareness of the issues addressed by the heightened enforcement campaign by communicating information on the activity and the efforts of the Health and Safety Associations (HSAs). Although the MOL posts information about campaigns before they begin, individual workplaces receive no advance warning of proactive inspections.

In addition, the MOL is developing videos to help inform the regulated community of the inspectors' criteria for determining compliance with specific regulations.

In 2011-2012, the IHSP will conduct five heightened enforcement campaigns:

- ***New and young workers – May to August 31, 2011***

Inspectors will focus on the hazards related to same-level and fall-from-heights hazards in the transportation, education, wholesale, retail and industrial services sub-sectors. Equipment maintenance and worker training will be emphasized.

- ***Tower crane suppliers – May 2011***

The condition of the tower cranes supplied to and used at Ontario workplaces continues to be a concern of the Ministry of Labour.

The Ministry is conducting two initiatives in 2011 focusing on Tower Cranes in Ontario. During May, in the first phase, MOL inspectors and engineers will be visiting the offices and storage yards of tower crane owners and suppliers.

While inspecting for compliance with all applicable provisions of the Act and Regulation 213/91, the MOL staff will be reviewing the specific duties under the OHSA with the owners and suppliers of tower cranes. The initiative is to reaffirm with the tower crane owners and suppliers that the tower cranes supplied to workplaces are required to be good condition and comply with the OHSA and Regulation 213/91, which regulates construction projects.

MOL inspectors will follow up the consultation phase with an enforcement blitz in June which will audit the tower cranes at construction projects in the GTA and surrounding areas.

- ***Personal protective equipment (PPE) – October 2011***

Inspectors will focus on the use of Personal Protective Equipment such as head, eye and foot protection where the hazard cannot be eliminated or controlled by engineering or administrative controls. All sub-sectors covered by the regulations for Industrial Establishments will be considered for this blitz.

- ***Racking and storage – November 2011***

Pallet racking poses dangers for users, including the workers and bystanders. The most serious hazards involve a total or partial collapse of a rack and loads falling from the rack or forklift used to load the rack. Inspectors will focus on selected issues that can lead to worker injuries when working with or near racking systems.

- ***Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) – February 2012***

Inspectors will be part of the cross-program heightened enforcement campaign focusing on musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs). Inspectors will focus on selected issues that lead to MSD injuries. Sub-sectors are to be determined. Please watch the MOL website for an announcement.

Sub-sector plans

IHSP inspectors will continue to inspect workplaces to ensure compliance with the OHSA and its regulations. They will focus on specific hazards in each of the following sub-sectors.

Agriculture services

The agricultural sub-sector is made up of soil preparation, planting, crop dusting and spraying, tree surgery and removal, farm machinery, equipment and supplies, veterinary services, agricultural management and other services.

Injury and illness trends

Ten critical injuries were reported to the ministry between 2008 and 2010. One fatality was reported in the same period to the ministry.

The LTI rate per 100 workers dropped from 2.75 in 2007 to 2.38 in 2009. The highest LTI rate of 4.6 in 2009 occurred in the other services incidental to livestock and animal specialities.

The most costly injuries in the agricultural sector were due to being struck, bodily reaction, fall to lower level, fall from the same level, overexertion, exertion, and Not Elsewhere Classified (N.E.C), according to the WSIB data.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 777 inspections between 2008 and 2010 and issued 1,473 orders.

The top five orders were issued for violations related to employer duties (take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker), X-ray safety (inform worker of their status as an X-ray worker and exposure limits), X-ray safety (display/install warning signs or devices), X-ray safety (keep technical exposure log for a year), and employer duties (maintenance of equipment, materials and devices).

Inherent health and safety hazards

The common hazards in this sector are related to vehicle incidents, falls, exposure to chemicals, guarding issues, personal protective equipment used by workers, landscaping activities and related equipment used (such as equipment used for tree removal) which can result due of lack of training, supervision and personal protective equipment.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Reinforcing duties under the OHSA with orders as needed to promote self-reliance
Workplace violence and harassment	Workplace violence policy, program, instruction and information
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	Policy and program to address the MSD hazards associated with awkward postures, forceful and repetitive motions and lifting MSDs heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Moving parts and in-running nip hazards	Continued focus on ensuring compliance with requirements in the Industrial Regulation for guarding and lockout
Slips, trips, falls	Maintenance of floor surfaces, general housekeeping, ladder use
Material handling hazards	Struck-by-object hazards (e.g., securing supplies and packaged food products, pallet stacking, truck movement, loading docks, lifting device operation and maintenance, conveyors, exposure to sharp objects) Racking and Storage heightened enforcement campaign – November 2011
Young, new or temporary workers	Information, instruction and supervision New and Young Workers heightened enforcement campaign – May to August 2011

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Automotive

This sub-sector includes motor vehicle, truck body, trailer, and automotive parts manufacturers.

Injury and illness trends

There were 88 critical injuries and four fatalities reported to the MOL during the three years from 2008 to 2010.

The LTI rate per 100 workers dropped from 2.5 to 1.8 between 2007 and 2009.

The commercial trailer industry had the highest LTI rate in this sub-sector: 4.2 in 2009.

The WSIB data show that the most costly injuries or illness were related to ergonomics and overexertion (sprains, strains, lifting) and incidents involving material handling, use of forklifts, handling and storage of goods, use of hand tools, slips, and falls, use of ladders, getting caught in machinery, and machine guarding/lockout.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 1,428 inspections between 2008 and 2010 and issued 3,542 orders.

The five most common orders issued for violations in this sub-sector related to the maintenance of equipment, lifting devices, machine guarding, the provision of information instruction and supervision to workers, and the condition of floors and surfaces.

Inherent health and safety hazards

The common hazards inherent to work in this sector relate to slips and falls, lifting devices and forklifts, pedestrian safety, machine guarding and lockout, and ergonomics. These job-related factors are consistent with the nature of injuries reported annually by the WSIB and with the enforcement actions taken by inspectors.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Reinforcing duties under the OHSA with orders as needed to promote self-reliance
Workplace violence and harassment	Workplace violence policy, program, instruction, and information
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	Policy and program to address the MSD hazards associated with awkward postures, forceful and repetitive motions and lifting MSD heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Moving parts and in-running nip hazards	Continued focus on ensuring compliance with requirements in the Industrial Regulation for guarding and lockout
Slips, trips, falls	Maintenance of floor surfaces, general housekeeping, ladder use.
Material handling hazards	Struck-by-object hazards (e.g., securing supplies, pallet stacking, truck movement, loading docks, lifting device operation and maintenance, conveyors, exposure to sharp objects) Racking and Storage heightened enforcement campaign – November 2011

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Ceramics, glass and stone

This sub-sector includes various forms of glass, concrete and non-metallic mineral product producers.

Injury and illness trends

Twenty-three critical injuries and no fatalities were reported to the MOL during the three years from 2008 to 2010.

The LTI rate per 100 workers dropped from 2.1 in 2007 to 1.7 in 2009.

Lime product industries had the highest LTI rate in this sub-sector: 3.9 in 2009.

The most costly injuries and illnesses related to ergonomics and overexertion (sprains, strains, lifting), falls or incidents involving material handling and mobile equipment, according to WSIB data.

Health and safety characteristics

MOL inspectors conducted 1,194 inspections between 2008 and 2010 and issued 3,117 orders.

The five most common orders issued for violations in this sub-sector related to lifting devices, the maintenance of equipment, the provision of instruction and supervision to workers, machine guarding, and floor and surfaces.

Inherent health and safety hazards

Common hazards inherent to work in this sub-sector relate to slips and falls, ergonomic and material handling issues. Compliance with the regulations concerning designated substances (silica) where applicable should remain a high priority for workplace parties.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Reinforcing duties under the OHSA with orders as needed to promote self-reliance
Workplace violence and harassment	Workplace violence policy, program, instruction and information
MSDs	Policy and program to address the MSD hazards associated with awkward postures, forceful and repetitive motions and lifting MSDs heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Moving parts and in-running nip hazards	Continued focus on ensuring compliance with requirements in the Industrial Regulation (Reg. 851) for guarding and lockout
Slips, trips, falls	Maintenance of floor surfaces, general housekeeping, ladder use
Material handling hazards	Struck-by-object hazards (e.g., securing supplies, pallet stacking, truck movement, loading docks, lifting device operation and maintenance, conveyors, exposure to sharp objects) Racking and Storage heightened enforcement campaign – November 2011
Young, new or temporary workers	Information, instruction and supervision New and Young Workers heightened enforcement campaign – May to August 2011

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Chemical, rubber and plastics

The chemical, rubber, and plastics sub-sector is made up of manufacturing facilities for the production of organic and inorganic chemicals, synthetic resins, paints, varnishes, refined petroleum products, and rubber products.

Injury and illness trends

There were 88 critical injuries and three fatalities that were reported to the MOL during the three years from 2008 to 2010.

WSIB data shows a drop in the LTI rate per 100 workers from 1.3 in 2007 to 1.0 in 2009.

The industry identified as “other rubber products” had the highest LTI rate in this sub-sector: 3.4 in 2008.

The most costly injuries in the sector were due to overexertion, repetitive motion, caught in equipment, bodily reaction, and struck by object.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 4,484 inspections between 2008 and 2010 and issued 10,451 orders.

The five most common orders issued for violations in this sub-sector were related to maintenance of equipment, guarding of machines, lifting device requirements, provision of instruction and supervision and material handling.

Inherent health and safety hazards

The most common hazards that are inherent in the sub-sector are: machine entanglement, exposure to chemicals, slips and falls, and ergonomic issues.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Workplace violence and harassment	Workplace violence policy, program, instruction and information
Guarding and lockout	Continued focus on ensuring compliance with requirements in the Industrial Regulation for guarding and lockout
Control of exposure to chemicals	Reinforcing requirement to protect workers from exposure to chemicals through use of ventilation and personal protective equipment (respirators, gloves and protective clothing)
Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS)	Reinforcing duties of WHMIS with orders to ensure workers understand how to work safely with chemicals
Slips and falls	Maintenance of floor surfaces, general housekeeping, ladder use
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	Policy and program to address the MSD hazards associated with awkward postures, forceful and repetitive motions and lifting MSDs heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Young, new or temporary workers	Information, instruction and supervision New and Young Workers heightened enforcement campaign – May to August 2011

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Construction premises

This sub-sector includes refrigeration and air conditioning installation and maintenance, commercial refrigeration work, environmental control work, plumbing, dry and wet heating and gas piping work, process piping work, insulation work, thermal insulation work, duct work, mechanical specialty work, other industrial construction and other services incidental to construction.

Injury and illness trends

There were 60 critical injuries and seven fatalities reported to the MOL during the three years from 2008 to 2010.

The LTI rate per 100 workers dropped from 1.7 in 2007 to 1.5 in 2009.

WSIB data show that the most costly injuries in this sub-sector were due to falls, overexertion, bodily reaction, struck by objects, repetitive motion, and bodily reaction and exertion.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 2,940 inspections between 2008 and 2010 and issued 5,288 orders.

The five most common orders issued for violations in this sub-sector were related to lifting devices, the employer's duty to take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker, maintenance of equipment, providing instruction and supervision, and preparing and reviewing an occupational health and safety policy.

This sub-sector is mainly service-oriented. Workers may move from workplace to workplace putting them at risk for incidents involving motor vehicles. Other hazards include exposure to hazardous materials, ergonomic (i.e., MSD) hazards, lifting device hazards, and fall hazards. Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning workers may also be exposed to Legionella. It is important to ensure appropriate worker training as well as a well-functioning IRS because many workers are not working at one specific work location.

Inherent health and safety hazards

The most common hazards that are inherent in the Construction Premises sector are primarily ergonomic in nature. WSIB claims data indicates that some of the most costly injuries in the sector are attributed to overexertion, repetitive motion, bodily reaction, and exertion. Workers in this sector are often required to work alone and are exposed to fall hazards, hazardous materials, and exposure to Legionella. Workers performing service work are mobile and travel by vehicle to different workplaces; as a result, they are exposed to the hazard of motor vehicle incidents.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Ensuring workplaces meet the legislated requirements for Joint Health and Safety Committees (JHSCs)/health and safety representatives IRS/JHSC Awareness Initiative – September 2011
Slips, trips and falls	Floor surfaces, general housekeeping, proper ladder use, fall protection from rooftops while servicing equipment Personal Protective Equipment heightened enforcement campaign – October 2011
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	MSD heightened enforcement campaign - February 2012
Hazardous materials	Hazards involving chemicals used in refrigeration work WHMIS training Legionella prevention Personal Protective Equipment heightened enforcement campaign – October 2011
Lifting device, racking and storage hazards	Racking and Storage heightened enforcement campaign – November 2011 Ensuring that equipment is maintained in good condition

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Education

The education sub-sector is made up of early education centres, elementary, secondary, and post-secondary schools, colleges, universities, driving schools and other educational services such as libraries and museums.

Injury and illness trends

There were 258 critical injuries and two fatalities reported to the MOL during the three years from 2008 to 2010.

The WSIB LTI rate per 100 workers in this sub-sector remained at 0.6 from 2007 to 2009. The highest LTI rate in 2009 in this sub-sector was 2.2 in child day-care and nursery school services.

According to WSIB data for 2009, the most costly injuries or illnesses were due to falls on the same level, overexertion, bodily reaction, being struck by objects and repetitive motions.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 1,310 inspections between 2008 and 2010 and issued 3,174 orders.

The five most common orders issued in 2010 for violations in this sub-sector were related to the employer's duty to take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker, provide instruction and supervision, maintenance of equipment, materials and devices, prepare and review annually an occupational health and safety policy, and post the OHSA.

This sub-sector represents approximately 423,000 workers. Workplace violence and harassment is a concern in the education sector and is reflected in complaints reported to the ministry. It is a concern when working with students in general, and particularly for educational assistants and teachers who work with special needs students. Injuries for this sub-sector take place both inside facilities and outside in external settings such as playgrounds, parking lots and during field trips. Worker health issues include seasonal infections. Many workplace hazards are common to both teaching and non-teaching staff. However, concerns about the storage and use of chemicals and material handling activities are more prevalent with non-teaching staff. Worker complaints about exposures to chemicals and a lack of proper ventilation are often associated with larger-scale maintenance activities or renovations. The occupational health and safety concerns and involvement of multiple unions/federations often have to be considered by employers.

Inherent health and safety hazards

WSIB data for 2009 confirm that same level falls continue to be the most costly type of injuries. These injuries are often associated with outdoor and off-site activities but are also related to poor housekeeping and/or poor maintenance of floors, stairs, entry areas, or external ground surfaces, and the wearing of inappropriate footwear. Non-teaching staff continue to experience overexertion and bodily reactions associated with material handling activities. Many workers in this sub-sector are struck by objects, often during physical education classes or outdoor activities. Teaching staff and educational assistants continue to experience workplace violence related to working with special needs students.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Reinforcing duties under the OHSA with orders as needed to promote self-reliance IRS/JHSC Awareness Initiative – September 2011
Workplace violence and harassment	Workplace violence and harassment policy, program, instruction and information
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	Workplace policy and program to address MSD hazards associated with the handling of special needs students, housekeeping activities and other maintenance activities MSDs heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Slips, trips, falls	Maintenance of floor surfaces, general housekeeping, ladder use
Hazardous chemicals	Worker information, instruction and supervision related to the handling, use and storage of hazardous chemicals related to housekeeping and maintenance activities
New and young workers	New and young workers during the summer months, e.g., maintenance activities New and Young Workers heightened enforcement campaign – May to August 2011
Struck-by-object hazards	Workers can be struck by falling or flying objects such as improperly stored items on shelves or parts of equipment with stored energy Racking and Storage heightened enforcement campaign – November 2011
Infection prevention and control	Infection prevention and control related to seasonal infections or outbreaks and mandatory reporting of occupational illnesses

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Electrical and electronics

This sub-sector includes the following industries: small electrical appliance; major electric and non-electric appliance; electronic parts and components; lighting fixture; electric lamp and shade; receiver; telecommunication equipment; electrical transformer; electrical switchgear; battery; electronic computing and peripheral equipment; electronic office, store and business machine.

Injury and illness trends

There were 34 critical injuries and no fatalities reported to the MOL during the three years from 2008 to 2010.

The LTI rate per 100 workers dropped from 0.5 in 2007 to 0.3 in 2009.

WSIB data show that the most costly injuries in this sub-sector were due to overexertion, falls, repetitive motion, caught in/compressed by equipment, and struck by objects.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 1,521 inspections between 2008 and 2010 and issued 3,971 orders.

The five most common orders issued for violations in this sub-sector were related to lifting devices, maintenance of equipment, the employer's duty to take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker, providing instruction and supervision, and preparing and reviewing an occupational health and safety policy.

This sub-sector manufactures equipment and components for the electrical and electronics industries. Workers are exposed to hazardous materials, ergonomic (i.e., MSD) hazards, lifting device hazards, fall hazards, unguarded machinery and improperly locked out equipment. It is important to ensure appropriate worker training to safely operate the equipment used in these industries. Employers must ensure that OHS requirements are being met with respect to the IRS.

Inherent health and safety hazards

The most common hazards that are inherent in the Electrical and Electronics sub-sector are primarily ergonomic. WSIB claims data indicate that the most costly injuries in this sub-sector are due to overexertion and repetitive motion. Workers in this sub-sector are exposed to hazardous materials, lifting device hazards, fall hazards, and machinery and equipment hazards.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Ensuring workplaces meet the legislated requirements for JHSCs/Health and Safety Representatives IRS/JHSC Awareness Initiative – September 2011
Hazardous materials	WHMIS training Personal Protective Equipment heightened enforcement campaign – October 2011
Lifting device, racking and storage hazards	Racking and Storage heightened enforcement campaign – November 2011 Ensuring that equipment is maintained in good condition
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	MSD heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Contact with machinery	Equipment guarding and lockout
Slips, trips and falls	Floor surfaces, general housekeeping, proper ladder use

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Farming

The farming sector is composed of all farming operations that have paid workers. The OHSA was extended, with some limitations and exceptions, to farming operations effective June 30, 2006, though it does not apply to farming operations operated by self-employed people without any workers. Please see O. Reg. 414/05 for the limitations and conditions involving this sector. The Regulation for Industrial Establishments does not apply to this sub-sector.

Injury and illness trends

There were 29 critical injuries reported to the Ministry of Labour between 2008 and 2010. Eleven fatalities were reported in the same period.

The LTI rate per 100 workers dropped from 2.18 in 2007 to 1.92 in 2009. The highest LTI rate of 5.4 in 2009 occurred in the “poultry services” sub-sector.

According to WSIB statistics the most costly injuries in this sector were due to overexertion, fall to lower level, repetitive motion, fall on the same level and caught in or compressed by equipment.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 580 inspections and issued 957 orders between 2008 and 2010.

The top four orders issued were for violations involving employer duties to take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances to protect a worker, to maintain equipment, to prepare and review at least annually a health and safety policy, and to ensure the selection of a health and safety representative.

The major contributors to these trends were an aging population, use of forklifts, material handling and machinery, guarding and lockout and a lack of training and supervision.

Inherent health and safety hazards

The common hazards in this sector relate to physical overexertion, long hours, working alone, working with large animals, farm equipment (tractors, power take-offs, augers, vine pullers, etc.), weather conditions (heat or cold stress), falls from heights at farming operations, lifting devices and bale storage, and working in silos with potential exposure to various gases.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Reinforcing duties under the OHSA with orders as needed to promote self-reliance
Workplace violence and harassment	Workplace violence policy, program, instruction and information
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	Policy and program to address the MSD hazards associated with awkward postures, forceful and repetitive motions and lifting MSDs heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Moving parts and in-running nip hazards	Continued focus on ensuring compliance with requirements in the Industrial Regulation for guarding and lockout
Slips, trips, falls	Maintenance of floor surfaces, general housekeeping, ladder use
Material handling hazards	Struck by object hazards (e.g., securing supplies and packaged food products, pallet stacking, truck movement, loading docks, lifting device operation and maintenance, conveyors, exposure to sharp objects used in food processing, etc.) Racking and Storage heightened enforcement campaign – November 2011
Young, new or temporary workers	Information, instruction and supervision New and Young Workers heightened enforcement campaign – May to August 2011

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

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Film and television

The film and television sub-sector involves the production of material to be shown on television or in a movie theatre but excludes television broadcasting, which is under federal jurisdiction.

Injury and illness trends

One critical injury and no fatalities were reported to the MOL during the three years from 2008 to 2010.

The LTI rate per 100 workers has remained constant at 0.6 from 2007 to 2009.

WSIB data show that the most costly injuries in this sector were due to highway accidents, falls to lower levels, bodily reaction, struck by object, and overexertion.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 115 inspections between 2008 and 2010 and issued 168 orders.

The five most common orders issued for violations in this sub-sector were related to provision of instruction and supervision, preparation and review of an occupational health and safety policy, maintenance of equipment, posting of the Occupational Health and Safety Act and provision of supplier Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).

These trends were due mainly to the non-traditional nature of the relationship between employer and worker. In film and television, most workers are freelance, hired for a specific task or activity which could last just a few days (e.g., to film a television commercial), or longer if the project involves a major movie.

The film and television industry presents unique and unusual occupational health and safety hazards to workers. On a film shoot there could be dramatic stunts, such as a high fall, or a car or building being set on fire. The use of pyrotechnic special effects is common. Ensuring appropriate training, as well as the functioning of the IRS, is paramount in this sector because many workers are not always working at one location.

Inherent health and safety hazards

The most common hazards inherent in this sub-sector are chemical, fire (including pyrotechnic effects), and electrical and ergonomic issues related to lifting and moving equipment.

The Section 21 Health and Safety Advisory Committee for the Film and Television Industry in Ontario has developed health and safety guidelines which can be accessed from the MOL website at: www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/hs/pdf/gl_film_tv.pdf.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Ensuring that workplaces meet the legislated requirements for JHSCs/Health and Safety Representatives
Workplace violence and harassment	Workplace violence and harassment policy, program, instruction and information
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	Policy and program to address the MSD hazards associated with awkward postures, forceful and repetitive motions and lifting MSDs heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Fire service

This sub-sector includes firefighting services and municipal firefighting services.

As of February 2011, there were 465 fire departments in Ontario, of which 31 were full-time fire departments, 175 were composite fire departments, and 259 were volunteer fire departments, according to statistics compiled by the Office of the Fire Marshal.

Injury and illness trends

There were 20 critical injuries and one fatality reported to the MOL during the three years from 2008 to 2010.

The LTI rate per 100 workers decreased from 3.7 in 2006 to 1.2 in 2008.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 175 inspections between 2008 and 2010, and issued 329 orders.

The five most common orders issued for violations in this sub-sector were related to the employer's duty to take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker, production of documents, providing instruction and supervision to workers, WHMIS (supplier MSDS), and eye wash fountains.

Firefighting is inherently dangerous and there are many specialized functions performed by firefighters that are unlike those performed by workers in other sectors. The legislative requirements contained in the OHSA, the Regulations for Industrial Establishments, and the Firefighters – Protective Equipment Regulation apply to fire departments. As of January 1, 2011, firefighters are exempted from the requirements of O. Reg. 278/05 Designated Substance – Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations, at emergency scenes. The exemption applies from the arrival at the emergency scene through and until completion of origin and cause investigation (during this time, Regulation 833 of the Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1990 (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) applies).

In addition, the Ontario Fire Service Health and Safety Advisory Committee (Section 21 Committee) has developed guidance material that outline the recommended equipment and procedures to be used in the fire service to protect the health and safety of firefighters.

Inherent health and safety hazards

Firefighters are exposed to a variety of hazards in the course of their response to emergency scenes. These hazards include exposure to hazardous substances and communicable diseases, falls, highway traffic control, building collapse, etc. Proper use and maintenance of personal protective equipment (e.g., self-contained breathing apparatus, bunker gear, helmets, boots, and gloves) and other firefighting tools and equipment are important to protect firefighter health and safety. Fire departments are to ensure that the requirements of the OHSA are being met with respect to the IRS.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Ensuring workplaces meet legislated requirements for JHSCs/Health and Safety Representatives Multi-site JHSCs only where approved by MOL Fire departments should consult the guidance material developed by the Section 21 Committee and ensure that Standard Operating Procedures are developed taking into account the fire department's response capability IRS/JHSC Awareness Initiative – September 2011
Respiratory protection	Respiratory protection programs Proper use and maintenance of personal protective equipment Personal Protective Equipment heightened enforcement campaign – October 2011
Slips, trips and falls	Floor surfaces and general housekeeping in fire stations, prevention of falls from heights
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	MSDs heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Fisheries

This sub-sector includes fishing boats and services incidental to fishing (fish inspection, bait preparation, net mending, fish hatchery services, fishing consulting services, etc.).

Injury and illness trends

One critical injury and no fatalities were reported to the MOL during the three years from 2008 to 2010.

The LTI rate per 100 workers has remained relatively stable (with the exception of 2007 which had a 1.8 LTI rate), rising slightly from 3.2 in 2006 to 3.6 in 2009.

WSIB data show that the most costly injuries or illnesses were due to slips and falls, ergonomics and overexertion (sprains, strains, lifting) or incidents involving material handling; the increasing use of forklifts, handling and storage of goods, use of ladders, getting caught in machinery, and machine guarding/lockout.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 24 inspections between 2008 and 2010 and issued 23 orders.

The five most common orders issued for violations in this sub-sector related to administrative requirements to post the OHSA and to prepare and review an occupational health and safety policy and program, ensuring the selection of a worker health and safety representative and monthly inspections by that representative, and machine guarding.

Inherent health and safety hazards

Common hazards inherent to work in this sub-sector relate to falls from any height (including slips and trips on same-level surfaces); musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs); repetitive motion/lifting techniques and manual lifting; material handling; and the use of knives, shears, slitters and slicers. These job related factors are consistently in a direct relationship to the nature of injuries reported annually by the WSIB and the enforcement actions taken by inspectors.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Reinforcing duties under the OHSA with orders as needed to promote self-reliance
Workplace violence and harassment	Workplace violence policy, program, instruction, and information.
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	Policy and program to address the MSD hazards associated with awkward postures, forceful and repetitive motions and lifting MSD heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Moving parts and in-running nip hazards	Continued focus on ensuring compliance with requirements in the Industrial Regulation (Reg. 851) for guarding and lockout
Slips, trips, falls	Maintenance of floor surfaces, general housekeeping, ladder use
Material handling hazards	Struck by-object hazards (e.g., securing supplies, pallet stacking, truck movement, loading docks, lifting device operation and maintenance, conveyors, exposure to sharp objects) Racking and Storage heightened enforcement campaign – November 2011
Young, new or temporary workers	Information, instruction and supervision New and Young Workers heightened enforcement campaign – May to August 2011

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Food and beverage

This sub-sector includes workplaces that produce and/or process and package food products, beverages, distillery products, brewery products, wine products, and tobacco products. It also includes slaughter houses and meat, fish and poultry processing plants.

Injury and illness trends

There were 117 critical injuries and five fatalities reported to the MOL during the three years from 2008 to 2010.

The WSIB LTI rate per 100 workers dropped from 1.9 in 2007 to 1.3 in 2009.

WSIB data show that the most costly injuries or illnesses in 2009 were due to overexertion, repetitive motion, falls from the same level, bodily reactions, being caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, falls to a lower level, and being struck by objects.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 3,729 inspections between 2008 and 2010 and issued 9,137 orders.

The five most common orders issued in 2010 for violations in this sub-sector related to requirements for machine guarding, the employer's duty to maintain equipment, materials and devices, requirements for lifting devices, the employer's duty to provide information, instruction and supervision and the employer's duty to take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker.

This sub-sector represents approximately 147,000 workers. Workplaces often include multiple departments and job functions. During the summer or peak growing seasons, these industries may employ temporary, young and/or new workers. For many temporary or new workers, English may be a second language. Many of these environments are highly mechanized with mixers, ovens, high-powered lasers and X-ray machines in the bottling and canning industries, assembly lines and conveyers. At the same time, these industries include material handling of incoming ingredients and final packaged products.

Inherent health and safety hazards

WSIB data and injuries reported to the MOL reveal that this sub-sector exposes workers to a broad range of hazards. These include exposure to moving parts and sources of stored energy, biological and chemical hazards, heat and cold stress, contact with hot or cold objects, contact with sharp objects, slippery work surfaces, traffic hazards and many ergonomic hazards (e.g., awkward postures, repetitive work tasks, forceful and repetitive motions) associated with food processing, food packaging and material handling activities in shipping and receiving areas.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Reinforcing duties under the OHSA with orders as needed to promote self-reliance IRS/JHSC Awareness Initiative – September 2011
Workplace violence and harassment	Workplace violence and harassment policy, program, instruction and information
Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)	Workplace policy and program to address the MSD hazards associated with awkward postures, forceful and repetitive motions and lifting MSD heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Moving parts and in-running nip hazards	Continued focus on ensuring compliance with requirements in the Industrial Regulation for guarding and lockout
Slips, trips, falls	Maintenance of floor surfaces, general housekeeping, ladder use
Material handling hazards	Struck-by-object hazards (e.g., securing supplies and packaged food products, pallet stacking, truck movement, loading docks, lifting device operation and maintenance, conveyors, exposure to sharp objects used in food processing) Racking and Storage heightened enforcement campaign – November 2011
Young, new or temporary workers	Information, instruction and supervision New and Young Workers heightened enforcement campaign – May to August 2011
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Appropriate use and maintenance of PPE Personal Protective Equipment heightened enforcement campaign – October 2011

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Government

This sub-sector includes the following: municipal and provincial public administration and municipal and provincial entities (agencies, boards, and commissions), courts of law, and correctional institutions.

Injury and illness trends

Two fatalities and 128 critical injuries were reported to the MOL during the three years from 2008 to 2010.

The LTI rate per 100 workers dropped from 2.2 in 2007 to 2.0 in 2009.

The most costly injuries in this sub-sector were due to falls, fire, overexertion, bodily reaction, being struck by objects, and repetitive motion.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 1,487 inspections between 2008 and 2010 and issued 2,821 orders.

The five most common orders issued for violations in this sub-sector related to the employer's duty to take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker, providing instruction and supervision, maintenance of equipment, production of documents, and WHMIS (supplier MSDS).

Government work is diverse and includes administrative positions in office environments (e.g., municipal and provincial government and courts of law), and correctional services. Many workers move from workplace to workplace, conducting or supporting the work of enforcement-related or other activities; they also work in provincially owned parks.

Inherent health and safety hazards

The most common hazards inherent in the government sub-sector are primarily ergonomic; WSIB claims data show that some of the most costly injuries in this sub-sector are attributed to overexertion, repetitive motion, and bodily reaction. Workers in this sector are exposed to slip, trip and fall hazards, workplace violence, hazardous materials, and being struck by objects. Workers are often required to operate a vehicle; as a result, they are exposed to the hazard of motor vehicle incidents. Worker training is particularly important where new and young workers are employed on a seasonal basis (e.g. municipal pools and parks, provincial parks).

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Ensuring workplaces meet the legislated requirements for JHSCs/Health and Safety Representatives Multi-site JHSC only where approved by MOL IRS/JHSC Awareness Initiative – September 2011
Slips, trips and falls	Floor surfaces, general housekeeping, proper ladder use
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	MSDs heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Training for new and young workers	New and Young Workers heightened enforcement campaign – May to August 2011
Hazardous materials	WHMIS (training and supplier MSDS) Provision of eyewash fountains where required in accordance with legislative requirements Personal Protective Equipment heightened enforcement campaign – October 2011

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Industrial services

This sub-sector includes elevator and escalator installation and maintenance, outdoor display and billboard advertising, power laundries and/or dry cleaners, linen supply, and welding.

Injury and illness trends

Four critical injuries and two fatalities were reported to the MOL during the three years from 2008 to 2010.

The LTI rate per 100 workers dropped from 2.1 in 2007 to 2.0 in 2009.

WSIB data show that the most costly injuries in this sub-sector were due to overexertion, falls, being struck by objects, bodily reaction, and caught in / compressed by equipment.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 989 inspections between 2008 and 2010 and issued 2,034 orders.

The five most common orders issued for violations in this sub-sector were related to maintenance of equipment, the employer's duty to take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker, in-running nip hazards, lifting devices, and WHMIS (supplier MSDS).

This sub-sector is mainly service-oriented. Workers move from workplace to workplace putting them at increased risk for incidents involving motor vehicles. Other hazards include exposure to hazardous materials, ergonomic hazards, lifting device hazards, unguarded machinery and improperly locked out equipment, and fall hazards. It is important to ensure appropriate worker training as well as a well-functioning Internal Responsibility System (i.e., JHSC or health and safety representatives) because many workers are not working at one fixed location.

Inherent health and safety hazards

The most common hazards inherent in this sub-sector are primarily ergonomic. WSIB claims data show that the top three most costly injuries in the sector are attributed to overexertion, bodily reaction, and exertion. Workers in this sector are often required to work alone and are exposed to fall hazards, hazardous materials, and equipment hazards. Workers performing service work are mobile and travel by vehicle to different workplaces; as a result, they are exposed to the hazard of motor vehicle incidents.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Ensuring workplaces meet the legislated requirements for JHSCs/Health and Safety Representatives IRS/JHSC Awareness Initiative – September 2011
Slips, trips and falls	Floor surfaces, general housekeeping, proper ladder use, fall protection while working in elevator shafts and from roof tops while servicing equipment Personal Protective Equipment heightened enforcement campaign – October 2011
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	MSDs heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Hazardous materials	Hazards posed by chemicals used in dry cleaning WHMIS (training and supplier MSDS) Personal Protective Equipment heightened enforcement campaign – October 2011
Lifting device, racking and storage hazards	Racking and Storage heightened enforcement campaign – November 2011 Ensuring that equipment is maintained in good condition
Contact with machinery	Equipment guarding and lockout

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Live performance

The live performance sub-sector involves the production of staged entertainment by theatre companies, opera companies and ballet companies. It also involves indoor concerts.

Injury and illness trends

Three critical injuries (no fatalities) were reported to the MOL during the three years from 2008 to 2010.

The LTI rate per 100 workers has increased from 0.5 in 2007 to 0.9 in 2009.

WSIB data show that the most costly injuries in this sector were due to bodily reaction, caught in equipment, falls to lower level, struck by object, and exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 102 inspections between 2008 and 2010 and issued 201 orders.

The five most common orders issued for violations in this sub-sector related to maintaining floors and surfaces, maintaining equipment, eye wash fountains, requirement for JHSC certified member and use of portable ladders.

In live performance, most workers are freelance, hired for a specific task or activity, usually lasting as long as the theatre production runs. This may vary from a few weeks to a few months.

The live performance sub-sector presents unusual occupational health and safety hazards for workers. For example, a theatrical production could involve very young workers, smoke and fog, stage combat or an inclined stage (known as a “rake”).

Ensuring appropriate training, as well as a well-functioning IRS is vital in this sector.

Inherent health and safety hazards

The most common hazards inherent in this sub-sector are chemicals, fire (including pyrotechnic effects), electrical hazards, and ergonomic issues related to lifting and moving equipment.

The Health and Safety Advisory Committee for the Live Performance Industry in Ontario has developed health and safety guidelines which can be accessed from the MOL website at:

www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/hs/pdf/live_perf.pdf

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Ensuring workplaces meet legislated requirements for JHSCs/Health and Safety Representatives
Child performers (exempt from age restrictions in the Industrial Regulation)	New and Young Workers heightened enforcement campaign – May to August 2011
Smoke and fog special effects Stage combat Performing on rakes (inclined stages)	Ensure MOL-published Safety Guidelines for the Live Performance Industry in Ontario are available
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	Policy and program to address the MSD hazards associated with awkward postures, forceful and repetitive motions and lifting MSDs heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Workplace violence and harassment	Workplace violence policy, program, instruction and information

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Logging and sawmills

This sub-sector includes forestry, logging, sawmills, veneer mills, and other board milling operations.

Injury and illness trends

Six fatalities and 43 critical injuries were reported to the MOL during the three years from 2008 to 2010.

The LTI rate per 100 workers decreased from 3.3 in 2007 to 1.9 in 2009. The forest services industry had the highest LTI rate at 3.1 in 2009.

WSIB data show that the most costly injuries or illnesses involved ergonomics and overexertion (sprains, strains, lifting) or incidents involving material handling, falls, and getting caught in machinery.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 2,617 inspections between 2008 and 2010 and issued 2,455 orders.

The five most common orders issued for violations in this sub-sector were related to vehicles hauling logs, the maintenance of equipment, machine guarding, lifting devices, and the provision of instruction and supervision to workers.

Inherent health and safety hazards

Common hazards inherent to work in this sub-sector relate to ergonomic issues, falls from any heights, same-level slips and trips, lifting device operations and inspection, guarding and lockout of plant and field equipment, and the management of chicots and dangerous trees. These job-related factors are consistent with the nature of injuries reported annually by the WSIB and the enforcement actions taken by inspectors.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Reinforcing duties under the OHSA with orders as needed to promote self-reliance
Workplace violence and harassment	Workplace violence policy, program, instruction, and information
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	Policy and program to address the MSD hazards associated with awkward postures, forceful and repetitive motions and lifting MSDs heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Moving parts and in-running nip hazards	Continued focus on ensuring compliance with requirements in the Industrial Regulation (Reg. 851) for guarding and lockout
Slips, trips, falls	Maintenance of floor surfaces, general housekeeping, ladder use
Material handling hazards	Struck by object hazards (e.g., securing supplies, pallet stacking, truck movement, loading docks, lifting device operation and maintenance, conveyors, exposure to sharp objects) Racking and Storage heightened enforcement campaign – November 2011
Young, new or temporary workers	Information, instruction and supervision New and Young Workers heightened enforcement campaign – May to August 2011

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Office and related services

The office and related services sub-sector includes advertising, real estate operations, temporary employment agencies, arenas, banks, collection agencies, security firms, shopping centres and travel agencies.

Injury and illness trends

There were 68 critical injuries reported to the Ministry of Labour between 2008 and 2010. Five fatalities were reported in the same period.

The LTI rate per 100 workers dropped from 0.75 in 2007 to 0.53 in 2009. The highest LTI rate of 1.78 in 2009 occurred in the “personnel suppliers” sub-sector.

The most costly injuries in this sector were due to overexertion, falls from same level, repetitive motion, bodily reaction and falls to lower level according to WSIB data.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 4,403 inspections and issued 6,945 orders between 2008 and 2010.

The top four orders issued by Inspectors related to employer duties (to post the OHSA, prepare and review an occupational health and safety policy, take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker, and to maintain equipment, materials and devices).

Inherent health and safety hazards

Common hazards in this sub-sector relate to ergonomics, violence in the workplace, slips and falls and musculoskeletal injuries.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Reinforcing duties under the OHSA with orders as needed to promote self-reliance
Workplace violence and harassment	Workplace violence policy, program, instruction and information
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	Policy and program to address the MSD hazards associated with awkward postures, forceful and repetitive motions and lifting MSDs heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Moving parts and in-running nip hazards	Continued focus on ensuring compliance with requirements in the Industrial Regulation (Reg. 851) for guarding and lockout
Slips, trips, falls	Maintenance of floor surfaces, general housekeeping, ladder use
Material handling hazards	Struck by object hazards (e.g., securing supplies, pallet stacking, truck movement, loading docks, lifting device operation and maintenance, conveyors, exposure to sharp objects) Racking and Storage heightened enforcement campaign – November 2011
Young, new or temporary workers	Information, instruction and supervision New and Young Worker heightened enforcement campaign – May to August 2011

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Police service

The police sub-sector is made up of provincial and municipal police services.

Injury and illness trends

One fatality and 44 critical injuries were reported to the MOL during the three years from 2008 to 2010.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 87 inspections between 2008 and 2010 and issued 73 orders.

The most common orders issued in 2010 for violations in this sub-sector were related to the employer's duty to take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker, and the duty of employers to provide information, instruction and supervision.

Police personnel include first responders, specialized units, dispatchers, and other office staff. Workers are represented by associations. This sub-sector involves a large amount of shift work. The policing community is represented by the Ontario Police Health and Safety Committee appointed by the Minister of Labour under section 21 of the OHSA to provide advice on occupational health and safety concerns involving police personnel. This section 21 committee produces guidance documents to assist the workplace parties in understanding the requirements of the OHSA as they apply to the police sector. These documents are available on the Police Association of Ontario and the Public Services Health and Safety Association websites for members who have access.

Inherent health and safety hazards

The management and labour members of the Ontario Police Health and Safety Committee continue to identify occupational health and safety issues associated with police work. In the past year, the Committee has identified the need to heighten awareness about ergonomic hazards that could lead to musculoskeletal disorders over time. In particular, the Committee is following research into the cumulative effects of ergonomic hazards related to the wearing of duty belts and working in vehicles for extended periods of time.

Police personnel are exposed to biological hazards when dealing with the public or engaging in activities such as searching hazardous sites and handling, transporting and storing contaminated evidence. Police personnel are exposed to driving hazards and also to traffic hazards from passing vehicles owing to poor visibility or other conditions. Workplace violence is a risk inherent to police work. Police first responders are often the first to arrive at the scene of an emergency and may be exposed to a variety of biological, chemical, or physical hazards. Police personnel are also exposed to heat and cold stress.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Reinforcing duties under the OHSA with orders when needed to promote self-reliance Reporting of critical injuries under section 51 OHSA IRS/JHSC Awareness Initiative – September, 2011
Workplace violence and harassment	Workplace violence and harassment policy, program, instruction and information
Slips, trips, falls	Maintenance of floor surfaces, general housekeeping, ladder use
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	Policy and program to address MSD hazards MSDs heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Biological, chemical and physical hazards	Training, information and supervision related to the control of exposures of police personnel to chemical, biological or physical hazards Infection prevention and control

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Primary metals

This sub-sector includes foundries, steel mills, and other metal smelting, refining, casting, extruding, and rolling operations.

Injury and illness trends

Three fatalities and 50 critical injuries were reported to the MOL during the three years from 2008 to 2010.

The LTI rate per 100 workers dropped from 1.85 in 2007 to 1.2 in 2009. The highest LTI rate at 4.1 in 2009 occurred in the Ferro- Alloys industry sub-sector.

WSIB data show that the most costly injuries or illnesses involved ergonomics and overexertion (sprains, strains, lifting) or incidents involving material handling, falls, contact with caustic/toxic materials, increasing use of forklifts, handling and storage of goods, use of hand tools, slips and falls, use of ladders, getting caught in machinery and machine guarding/lockout issues.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 944 inspections between 2008 and 2010, and issued 1,980 orders.

The five most common orders issued for violations in this sub-sector were related to the maintenance of equipment, lifting devices, machine guarding, the provision of instruction and supervision to workers, and the condition of floors and surfaces.

Inherent health and safety hazards

The common hazards inherent to work in this sub-sector relate to machine entanglement, lifting devices and forklifts, mechanized material handling, noise, heat, and chemical exposure, slips and falls, ergonomics, molten metal, occupational exposure limits and vehicular traffic. These job-related factors are consistent with the nature of injuries reported annually by the WSIB and the enforcement actions taken by inspectors.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Reinforcing duties under the OHSA with orders as needed to promote self-reliance
Workplace violence and harassment	Workplace violence policy, program, instruction and information
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	Policy and program to address the MSD hazards associated with awkward postures, forceful and repetitive motions and lifting MSDs heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Moving parts and in-running nip hazards	Continued focus on ensuring compliance with requirements in the Industrial Regulation (Reg. 851) for guarding and lockout
Slips, trips, falls	Maintenance of floor surfaces, general housekeeping, ladder use
Material handling hazards	Struck-by-object hazards, (e.g., securing supplies, pallet stacking, truck movement, loading docks, lifting device operation and maintenance, conveyors, exposure to sharp objects) Loading Docks heightened enforcement campaign – February 2011
Young, new or temporary workers	Information, instruction and supervision New and Young Workers heightened enforcement campaign – May to August 2011

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Pulp and paper

This sub-sector encompasses pulp and paper mills, corrugated box, folding carton, coated and treated paper, pulp and newsprint and converted paper products, etc.

Injury and illness trends

There were 22 critical injuries reported to the MOL between 2008 and 2010. There were two fatalities in the same three-year period.

The LTI rate per 100 workers dropped from 1.3 in 2007 to 1.1 in 2009. The highest LTI rate at 3.3 in 2009 was in the paper bag industry.

WSIB data show that the most costly injuries or illnesses involved machine guarding, lifting devices, falls, ergonomics and material handling and floor surfaces.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 938 inspections between 2008 and 2010 and issued 2,738 orders.

The five most common orders issued for violations in this sub-sector were related to machine guarding, the maintenance of equipment, lifting devices, the provision of instruction and supervision to workers, and the condition of floor surfaces.

Inherent health and safety hazards

The common hazards inherent to work in this sub-sector relate to paper cutters, machine entanglement, material handling, racking systems, slips and falls, and repetitive strains. These job-related factors are consistently in a direct relationship to the nature of injuries reported annually by the WSIB and the enforcement actions taken by inspectors.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Reinforcing duties under the OHSA with orders as needed to promote self-reliance
Workplace violence and harassment	Workplace violence policy, program, instruction and information
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	Policy and program to address the MSD hazards associated with awkward postures, forceful and repetitive motions and lifting MSDs heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Moving parts and in-running nip hazards	Continued focus on ensuring compliance with requirements in the Industrial Regulation (Reg. 851) for guarding and lockout
Slips, trips, falls	Maintenance of floor surfaces, general housekeeping, ladder use
Material handling hazards	Struck-by-object (e.g., securing supplies, pallet stacking, truck movement, loading docks, lifting device operation and maintenance, conveyors, exposure to sharp objects) Racking and Storage heightened enforcement campaign – November 2011
Young, new or temporary workers	Information, instruction and supervision New and Young Workers heightened enforcement campaign – May to August 2011

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Restaurant

The restaurant sub-sector is made up of restaurants, take-out food establishments, caterers, taverns, bars and nightclubs. Family run businesses and small businesses dominate the industry.

Injury and illness trends

There were 61 critical injuries reported to MOL between 2008 and 2010. One fatality was reported during that same period.

The LTI rate per 100 workers dropped from 1.63 in 2007 to 1.26 in 2009. The highest LTI rate of 1.71 in 2009 occurred in the “caterers” sub-sector.

The most costly injuries in this sector were due to falls from the same level, overexertion, bodily reaction, repetitive motion, and struck by object according to WSIB data.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 7,177 inspections and issued 17,321 orders between 2008 and 2010.

The top five orders were issued for violations involving employer duties to post the OHSA, prepare and review an occupational health and safety policy, take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker, ensure the selection of a health and safety representative and to make available WHMIS information (Material Safety Data Sheets).

Inherent health and safety hazards

The common hazards in this sector relate to slips and falls, violence in the workplace, working alone, kitchen equipment (slices, knives, ovens, mixers), MSDs and noise. These job-related factors are consistent with the nature of injuries reported annually by the WSIB and the enforcement actions taken by inspectors.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Reinforcing duties under the OHSA with orders as needed to promote self-reliance
Workplace violence and harassment	Workplace violence policy, program, instruction and information
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	Policy and program to address the MSD hazards associated with awkward postures, forceful and repetitive motions and lifting MSDs heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Moving parts and in-running nip hazards	Continued focus on ensuring compliance with requirements in the Industrial Regulation (Reg. 851) for guarding and lockout
Slips, trips, falls	Maintenance of floor surfaces, general housekeeping, ladder use
Material handling hazards	Struck by object hazards (e.g., securing supplies, pallet stacking, truck movement, loading docks, lifting device operation and maintenance, conveyors, exposure to sharp objects) Racking and Storage heightened enforcement campaign – November 2011
Young, new or temporary workers	Information, instruction and supervision New and Young Workers heightened enforcement campaign – May to August 2011

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Retail

The retail sub-sector is composed of liquor, beer and wine stores; building materials, florist shops; food stores; pet stores, household furniture, confectionery and other retail stores.

Injury and illness trends

There were 243 critical injuries reported to MOL between 2008 and 2010. Eight fatalities were reported during the same period.

The LTI rate per 100 workers dropped from 1.81 in 2007 to 1.38 in 2009. The highest LTI rate of 5.3 in 2009 occurred in the “second merchandise stores” sub-sector.

The most costly injuries in this sector were due to falls, overexertion, falls from the same level, bodily reaction, repetitive motion and struck by object according to WSIB data.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 16,102 inspections and issued 35,121 orders between 2008 and 2010.

The top five orders were issued for violations involving employer duties (provide information, instruction and supervision to a worker), floors and surfaces, employer duties (maintenance of equipment), employer duties (take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker) and material handling.

Inherent health and safety hazards

The common hazards related to this sector are violence in the workplace, material handling, falls from height, slips and falls, ergonomics, MSD and material handling equipment. These job-related factors are consistent with the nature of injuries reported annually by the WSIB and the enforcement actions taken by inspectors.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Reinforcing duties under the OHSA with orders as needed to promote self-reliance
Workplace violence and harassment	Workplace violence policy, program, instruction and information
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	Policy and program to address the MSD hazards associated with awkward postures, forceful and repetitive motions and lifting MSDs heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Moving parts and in-running nip hazards	Continued focus on ensuring compliance with requirements in the Industrial Regulation (Reg. 851) for guarding and lockout
Slips, trips, falls	Maintenance of floor surfaces, general housekeeping, ladder use
Material handling hazards	Struck by object hazards (e.g. securing supplies and packaged food products, pallet stacking, truck movement, loading docks, lifting device operation and maintenance, conveyors, exposure to sharp objects used in food processing) Racking and Storage heightened enforcement campaign – November 2011
Young, new or temporary workers	Information, instruction and supervision New and Young Workers heightened enforcement campaign – May to August 2011

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Textiles and printing

The textiles and printing sub-sector is made up of leather and textile products, knitting mills and clothing, footwear, carpet, mat and rug products, household products of textile materials, commercial printing, and advertising.

Injury and illness trends

There were 36 critical injuries reported to the MOL during the three years from 2008 to 2010. In this same period there were no fatalities.

The WSIB LTI rate per 100 workers decreased from 0.9 in 2007 to 0.7 in 2009.

According to WSIB data for 2009, the most costly injuries, or illnesses in this sub-sector are related to overexertion, falls from the same level, repetitive motion, being caught in, or compressed by equipment or objects and bodily reaction.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 2,677 inspections between 2007 and 2009 and issued 6,073 orders.

The five most common orders issued in 2010 for violations in this sub-sector were related to in-running nip hazards, requirements that apply to lifting devices, the employer's duty to provide instruction and supervision, the employer's duty to prepare and review an occupational health and safety policy and the employer's duty to post a copy of the Occupational Health and Safety Act.

This sector represents approximately 125,000 workers. It has a mixture of new and old technology with ongoing concerns related to machine guarding and lockout. There is a broad range of large to small work environments. The textile and sewing industries may attract new workers where English is a second language.

Inherent health and safety hazards

As confirmed by WSIB statistics from 2007 to 2009 and orders issued by the MOL in 2010, workers are exposed to a variety of ergonomic hazards involving repetitive and forceful exertions and awkward postures related to the material handling of supply materials and finished products and to cutting, sewing and operation of printing equipment. Workers continue to be injured as a result of in-running nip hazards and contact with moving parts. Poor housekeeping practices may introduce slip and trip hazards and blocked exits. Workers may also be exposed to a wide variety of hazardous chemicals, e.g., solvents and dyes, as well as dust, excessive heat and noise. These job-related factors are consistent with the nature of injuries reported annually by the WSIB and the enforcement actions taken by inspectors.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Reinforce duties under the OHSA with orders as needed to promote self-reliance IRS/JHSC Awareness Initiative – September 2011
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	Policy and program to address repetitive and forceful exertions, awkward postures and lifting MSDs heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Material handling	Racking systems, securing of supply materials and finished products, maintenance and safe operation of lifting devices and other mobile equipment Racking and Storage heightened enforcement campaign – November 2011
Moving parts and in-running nip hazards	Continued focus on ensuring compliance with requirements in the Industrial Regulation for guarding and lockout
Slips, trips, falls	Floor surfaces, general housekeeping, ladder use
Exposure to hazardous chemicals	Training, information and supervision related to the handling, use and storage of hazardous chemicals
New, young and temporary workers	Information, instruction and supervision New and Young Workers heightened enforcement campaign – May to August 2011
Workplace violence and harassment	Workplace violence policy, program, instruction and information
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Appropriate use and maintenance of PPE Personal Protective Equipment enforcement campaign – October 2011

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Tourism, recreation and hospitality

The tourism, recreational and hospitality sub-sector is made up of lodging houses, laundries, golf courses, clubs, hotels, motels, amusement parks and recreation camp grounds, tripper and wilderness guides, theme parks, casinos, marinas, trailer parks, ski resorts, personal and household services.

Injury and illness trends

There were 199 critical injuries reported to MOL between 2008 and 2010. Fifteen fatalities were reported to MOL during the same three-year period.

The LTI rate per 100 workers dropped from 1.79 in 2007 to 1.52 in 2009. The highest LTI rate of 3.8 in 2009 occurred in the “amusement parks, carnivals & circus operation” sub-sector.

The most costly injuries in this sector were due to overexertion, falls on same level, falls to lower level, bodily reaction and repetitive motion according to WSIB data.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 6,121 inspections and issued 14,028 orders between 2008 and 2010.

The top five orders were issued for violations involving employer duties to take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances to protect a worker, to prepare and review at least annually a health and safety policy, to maintain equipment, to provide information, instruction and supervision to a worker to protect the health or safety of the worker and to ensure the selection of a health and safety representative.

Inherent health and safety hazards

The common hazards in this sector related to violence in the workplace, working outdoors, machinery and guarding issues, ergonomics and slips, trips and falls. These job-related factors are consistent with the nature of injuries reported annually by the WSIB and the enforcement actions taken by inspectors.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Reinforcing duties under the OHSA with orders as needed to promote self-reliance
Workplace violence and harassment	Workplace violence policy, program, instruction and information
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	Policy and program to address the MSD hazards associated with awkward postures, forceful and repetitive motions and lifting MSDs heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Moving parts and in-running nip hazards	Continued focus on ensuring compliance with requirements in the Industrial Regulation (Reg. 851) for guarding and lockout
Slips, trips, falls	Maintenance of floor surfaces, general housekeeping, ladder use
Material handling hazards	Struck by object hazards (e.g., securing supplies, pallet stacking, truck movement, loading docks, lifting device operation and maintenance, conveyors, exposure to sharp objects) Shipping and Receiving Blitz – 2011
Young, new or temporary workers	Information, instruction and supervision New and Young Workers heightened enforcement campaign – May to August 2011

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Transportation

This sub-sector includes transportation, including freight trucking, courier service, taxis, school buses, GO transit, urban transit systems, transit companies, and emergency medical services.

Injury and illness trends

There were 120 critical injuries reported to the MOL between 2008 and 2010. Five fatalities were reported to the MOL during the same three-year period.

The LTI rate per 100 workers dropped from 3.0 in 2007 to 2.5 in 2009. Ambulance services had the highest LTI rate of 6.96 in 2008.

The most costly injuries or illness were due to falls, ergonomics, overexertion (strains, sprains, lifting) and public transportation accidents.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 3,088 inspections between 2008 and 2010 and issued 6,408 orders.

The four most common orders issued for violations in this sub-sector were related to material handling practices, the provision of instruction and supervision to workers, the preparation and annual review of an occupational health and safety policy, and posting of the Occupational Health and Safety Act.

The MOL's reactive activity in this sub-sector has remained relatively stable despite continued employment growth in this sector.

Inherent health and safety hazards

The common hazards inherent to work in this sub-sector relate to MSDs and repetitive motion/lifting, potential for violence, equipment maintenance, lifting device usage and inspection, material handling and pedestrian safety, and traffic safety. These job-related factors are consistent with the nature of injuries reported annually by the WSIB and the enforcement actions taken by inspectors.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Reinforcing duties under the OHSA with orders as needed to promote self-reliance
Workplace violence and harassment	Workplace violence policy, program, instruction, and information
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	Policy and program to address the MSD hazards associated with awkward postures, forceful and repetitive motions and lifting MSDs heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Moving parts and in-running nip hazards	Continued focus on ensuring compliance with requirements in the Industrial Regulation (Reg. 851) for guarding and lockout
Slips, trips, falls	Maintenance of floor surfaces, general housekeeping, ladder use
Material handling hazards	Struck-by-object hazards (e.g., securing supplies, pallet stacking, truck movement, loading docks, lifting device operation and maintenance, conveyors, exposure to sharp objects) Racking and Storage heightened enforcement campaign - November 2011
Young, new or temporary workers	Information, instruction and supervision New and Young Workers heightened enforcement campaign – May to August 2011

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Utilities

The utilities sub-sector is composed of firms involved in line clearing, telecommunications, utilities, municipal power, private power, and water.

Injury and illness trends

There were 48 critical injuries reported to the MOL between 2008 and 2010. Two fatalities were reported in the same period.

The LTI rate per 100 workers was constant at 0.7 from 2007 to 2009.

WSIB data show that the most costly injuries in this sector were due to bodily reaction, overexertion, falls on same level, falls to lower level and exposure to caustic, noxious or allergenic substances.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 876 inspections between 2008 and 2010 and issued 1,465 orders.

The five most common orders issued for violations in this sub-sector related to the requirement to produce documents, provision of instruction and supervision, maintenance of equipment, guarding of machines and preparation and review of an occupational health and safety policy.

Inherent health and safety hazards

The most common hazards that are inherent in this sub-sector are: arc flash (electrical burns), machine entanglement, lifting devices, exposure to chemicals, slips and falls and ergonomic issues. These job-related factors are consistent with the nature of injuries reported annually by the WSIB and the enforcement actions taken by inspectors.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Guarding and lockout	Continued focus on ensuring compliance with the requirements in the Industrial Regulation for guarding and lockout
WHMIS	Reinforcing duties of WHMIS with orders to ensure workers understand how to work safely with chemicals
Slips and falls	Maintenance of floor surfaces, general housekeeping, ladder use
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	Policy and program to address the MSD hazards associated with awkward postures, forceful and repetitive motions and lifting MSDs heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Workplace violence and harassment	Workplace violence policy, program, instruction and information
Young, new or temporary workers	Information, instruction and supervision New and Young Workers heightened enforcement campaign – May to August 2011

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Vehicle sales and service

The vehicle sales and services sub-sector is made up of automobile and truck sales (new and used), auto body repair shops, tow trucks, general garage repairs, muffler repair shops, vehicle glass repair and gas stations.

Injury and illness trends

There were 80 critical injuries reported to MOL between 2008 and 2010. Seven fatalities were reported during this same period.

The LTI rate per 100 workers dropped from 1.78 in 2007 to 1.53 in 2009. The highest LTI rate of 3.09 in 2009 occurred in the “car washes” sub-sector.

The most costly injuries in this sector were due to overexertion, bodily reaction, fall on same level, struck by object, and repetitive motion, according to WSIB data.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 8,634 inspections and issued 22,070 orders between 2008 and 2010.

The top five orders were issued for violations involving lifting devices, employer duties (maintenance), employer duties (post Occupational Health and Safety Act), WHMIS (supplier MSDS) and employer duties (take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker).

Inherent health and safety hazards

The common hazards in this sector relate to lifting devices, hoists, vehicle traffic, tire inflation, compressed gasses, violence in the workplace, MSDs, slips and falls, chemical exposures and air quality issues. These job-related factors are consistent with the nature of injuries reported annually by the WSIB and the enforcement actions taken by inspectors.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Reinforcing duties under the OHSA with orders as needed to promote self-reliance
Workplace violence and harassment	Workplace violence policy, program, instruction and information
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	Policy and program to address the MSD hazards associated with awkward postures, forceful and repetitive motions and lifting MSDs heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Moving parts and in-running nip hazards	Continued focus on ensuring compliance with requirements in the Industrial Regulation (Reg. 851) for guarding and lockout
Slips, trips, falls	Maintenance of floor surfaces, general housekeeping, ladder use
Material handling hazards	Struck by object hazards (e.g., securing supplies, pallet stacking, truck movement, loading docks, lifting device operation and maintenance, conveyors, exposure to sharp objects) Racking and Storage heightened enforcement campaign – November 2011
Hoist/body shops	Auto body regional initiative Routine inspections proactive and reactive under <i>Safe At Work Ontario</i>
Young, new or temporary workers	Information, instruction and supervision New and Young Workers heightened enforcement campaign – May to August 2011

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Wholesale

The wholesale sub-sector is made up of food wholesalers, paper wholesalers, lumber and building material wholesalers, big box stores, recyclers and plastics wholesalers.

Injury and illness trends

There were 111 critical injuries reported to MOL between 2008 and 2010. Ten fatalities were reported during the same period.

The LTI rate per 100 workers dropped from 1.01 in 2007 to 0.85 in 2009. The highest LTI rate of 3.55 in 2009 occurred in the “poultry and eggs wholesale” sub-sector.

The most costly injuries in this sector were due to overexertion, falls on same level, bodily reaction, fall from lower level, and struck by object according to WSIB data.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 7,026 inspections and issued 17,649 orders between 2008 and 2010.

The top four orders were issued for violations involving employer duties (maintenance), lifting devices, employer duties (take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker (25(2)(h)) and employer duties (provide instruction and/or supervision).

Inherent health and safety hazards

Common hazards in this sub-sector relate to workers being struck by vehicles, slips, trips and falls, guarding issues, MSDs, forklift use and work environments. These job-related factors are consistent with the nature of injuries reported annually by the WSIB and the enforcement actions taken by inspectors.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Reinforcing duties under the OHSA with orders as needed to promote self-reliance
Workplace violence and harassment	Workplace violence policy, program, instruction and information
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	Policy and program to address the MSD hazards associated with awkward postures, forceful and repetitive motions and lifting MSDs heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Moving parts and in-running nip hazards	Continued focus on ensuring compliance with requirements in the Industrial Regulation (Reg. 851) for guarding and lockout
Slips, trips, falls	Maintenance of floor surfaces, general housekeeping, ladder use
Material handling hazards	Struck by object hazards (e.g. securing supplies, pallet stacking, truck movement, loading docks, lifting device operation and maintenance, conveyors, exposure to sharp objects) Racking and Storage heightened enforcement campaign – November 2011
Young, new or temporary workers	Information, instruction and supervision New and Young Workers heightened enforcement campaign – May to August 2011

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Wood and metal fabrication

The wood and metal fabrication sub-sector is large and diverse. It includes the production of wood and metal furniture and fixtures, containers, building products, hardware and tools, sporting goods, machinery and equipment, transportation parts and equipment and other heavy equipment manufacturing.

Injury and illness trends

There were 242 critical injuries reported to the MOL during the three years from 2008 to 2010. Six fatalities were reported in the same period.

The WSIB LTI rate per 100 workers decreased from 1.9 in 2007 to 1.4 in 2009.

According to WSIB data for 2009, the most costly injuries, or illness were due to overexertion, being struck by objects, being caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, repetitive motion, bodily reaction and falls to lower levels.

Health and safety characteristics

The MOL conducted 14,628 inspections between 2008 and 2010, and issued 37,070 orders.

The five most common orders issued in 2010 for violations in this sub-sector were related to lifting devices, the employer's duty to take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker, the employer's duty to maintain equipment, materials, and devices, requirements for machine guarding, and the employer's duty to provide instruction and supervision.

Wood and metal fabrication workplaces are generally shop floor type environments but often have multiple departments and/or job functions. These industries may employ temporary workers, young workers during the summer months and new workers where English is often a second language. Many workplaces are non-unionized.

Inherent health and safety hazards

Wood and metal fabrication industries share many common hazards. Workers are exposed to a wide variety of hazards associated with sharp objects, stored energy, pinch points, moving machine parts, hazardous chemicals, dust, heat and cold stress, ergonomic hazards associated with awkward postures, forceful exertions, repetitive motions and lifting, traffic hazards associated with material handling equipment or vehicles and the hazard of being struck by falling or flying objects. These job-related factors are consistent with the nature of injuries reported annually by the WSIB and the enforcement actions taken by inspectors.

Major hazards and inspection focus

Major hazards and key health and safety issues	MOL Industrial Health and Safety Program inspection focus
Internal Responsibility System (IRS)	Reinforcing duties under the OHSA with orders as needed to promote self-reliance IRS/JHSC Awareness Initiative – September, 2011
Young, new or temporary workers	Information, instruction and supervision New and Young Worker Blitz – May to August 2011
Workplace violence and harassment	Workplace violence and harassment policy, program, instruction and information
Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	Policy and program to address hazards involving manual material handling, repetitive work and awkward postures MSDs heightened enforcement campaign – February 2012
Material Handling	Safe storage and retrieval of supplies and goods Racking and Storage heightened enforcement campaign – November 2011
Slips, trips, falls	Floor surfaces, general housekeeping, ladder use
Hazardous chemicals	Training, information and supervision related to the safe handling, use and storage of hazardous chemicals
Guarding and lockout	Access to moving parts, pinch points, conveyors and adequacy of lockout
Lifting devices	Inspection, maintenance, training and safe operation
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Appropriate use and maintenance of PPE Personal Protective Equipment heightened enforcement campaign – October 2011

There will be a New Business Registration Initiative – 2011-2012 for firms that have not been registered by MOL. The firm's Internal Responsibility System's capacity, competence and commitment will be a key focus of the inspection.

Multi-sector, hazard-based regulations: There are several hazard-based regulations that may impose requirements beyond those of the sector-specific regulations. For more information, please contact Health and Safety Ontario at: <http://healthandsafetyontario.ca/HSO/Home.aspx>.

Summary and highlights

The Industrial Health and Safety Program continues to focus on workplaces that most need the MOL's intervention. Workplaces are selected for proactive visits according to key hazards and injury statistics. As part of the *Safe At Work Ontario* strategy, workplaces may also be selected for inspections according to factors such as past MOL interactions and the hazards inherent in particular industrial sector workplaces.

Working with the safe workplace associations and the WSIB, the IHSP is integrating MOL inspectors' activities with the activities of our system partners. An enhanced integrated planning process is helping to reduce duplication of services by the health and safety system.

The IHSP continues to consult with inspectors, other health and safety programs and with workplaces that are inspected on ways to improve safety and reduce workplace injuries.

Appendix A: Description of Industrial sub-sectors

Agriculture services – producers of agricultural equipment and the provision of services to the farming sector

Automotive – includes manufacturers of cars, trucks and other motive transportation

Ceramics, glass and stone – includes manufacturers of non-metallic products such as concrete, glass, and abrasives

Chemical, rubber and plastics – producers of refined petroleum products, industrial organic chemicals and synthetic resins; also the tire, rubber and plastic-films industries

Construction premises – office locations and maintenance facilities of firms in the construction industry

Education – all schools as well as day-cares, colleges, universities, museums and libraries

Electrical and electronics – includes manufacturers of electronic devices, appliances, and lighting equipment

Farming – primary producers of foodstuffs

Film and television – producers of material for television and movie theatres

Fire services – includes volunteer and part-time as well as full-time and professional fire fighting services

Fisheries – fishing boats and services incidental to fishing

Food and beverage – producers of food, beverage, and tobacco products; includes slaughter houses and meat processing plants

Government – provincial and municipal administration and correctional institutions

Industrial services – installers of elevator equipment, outdoor displays, and laundry services

Live performance – production of staged entertainment, including concerts and circuses

Logging and sawmills – harvesters and primary producers of arboreal resources, including forestry, logging, sawmills, veneer and board mills

Office and related services – service providers to non-manufacturing sectors, including financial, professional, and technical services

Police services – all municipal and provincial police services

Primary metals – steel, aluminium and iron mills, foundries, and rolling mills; also producers of pipes and tubes

Pulp and paper – primary producers of paper products; also box and building-board manufacturers

Restaurants – includes bars caterers and take-out food services

Retail – all businesses involved in the sale of manufactured products to the general public

Textiles and printing – manufacturers of apparel and the supplies to make apparel; also all printing activities

Tourism, hospitality and recreation services – includes hotels, motels, golf courses, cemeteries, zoos, and race tracks

Transportation – providers of services involving the movement of people and/or goods

Utilities – firms that provide electricity and cable and distribute gas and water

Vehicle sales and service – providers of repairs, sales and maintenance of all motor vehicles

Wholesalers – engage in sales activities on a business-to-business level

Wood and metal fabrication – manufacturers of all wood and metal products