



Mining Sector Plan

2015-2016



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Introduction

Safe At Work Ontario is a Ministry of Labour (MOL) initiative to raise awareness about, and increase compliance with, Ontario's Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) and its regulations.

As part of *Safe At Work Ontario*, the MOL develops annual sector-specific enforcement plans that focus on hazards and outline what inspectors will focus on during inspections.

The Mining Sector Plan outlines the ministry's enforcement initiatives to protect Ontario's workers from occupational injury and illness.

Every year the MOL holds consultations to shape and improve its occupational health and safety compliance strategy and build closer partnerships with its stakeholders. These sessions:

- help the ministry to improve its approach to better meet the public's needs
- provide an opportunity to learn from the ministry's partners
- obtain feedback on how the program is working
- increase support for new directions and
- identify areas for improvement.

The Ministry of Labour recently conducted a comprehensive, underground mining health, safety and prevention review led by Ontario's Chief Prevention Officer. An Advisory Group of industry, labour, and health and safety representatives was established to ensure the public's and stakeholders' views are reflected in the review. In addition to information from public consultations held across the province and written submissions received, working groups:

- examined the Internal Responsibility System (IRS) in the mining sector,
- explored the ability of the current system to meet the occupational health and safety needs of the mining sector,
- examined the main health and safety issues in the mining sector including those relating to technology,
- studied training needs now and in the future, and
- forecasted the requirements needed to maintain mine rescue capacity.

The final report, released April 15, 2015, contains 18 recommendations. While many of the recommendations can be implemented by the Ministry of Labour, several are directed to other system partners and some can only be implemented in cooperation with the industry and other ministries. In addition to the recommendations, the report also identifies early deliverables and issues that require further study. Further information can be found in the Mining, Health, Safety and Prevention Review reports.

The Mining Program Sector Plan for 2015–2016 describes sector-specific hazards and compliance issues, and the MOL's enforcement focus for inspections in mines and mining plants.

The plan also acknowledges changes to the OHSA and the [Regulation for Mines and Mining Plants \(R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 854\)](#) that will impact:

- occupational health and safety
- workplace parties and
- the ministry's enforcement practices.

The basic health and safety awareness training is mandatory for every provincially regulated worker and supervisor as of July 1, 2014. This is required under Ontario's [Occupational Health and Safety Awareness and Training Regulation, O. Reg. 297/13](#).

Under the OHSA, a worker is defined as a person who performs work or supplies services for monetary compensation. This does not include an inmate of a correctional institution or like institution or facility who participates inside the institution or facility in a work project or rehabilitation program.

In 2014, the definition of worker in the Occupational Health and Safety Act was expanded to cover unpaid co-op students, certain other learners and trainees participating in a work placement in Ontario.

Specifically, the new definition of worker includes:

- unpaid secondary school students who are participating in a work experience program, authorized by the school board that operates the school in which the students are enrolled
- other unpaid learners participating in a program approved by a post-secondary institution, and
- any unpaid trainees who are not employees for the purposes of the Employment Standards Act, 2000 (ESA) because they meet certain conditions.

Volunteers are **not covered** by this definition of worker.

Please refer to the [e-Laws website](#) to view or download a copy of the OHSA and its regulations.

This sector plan contains a brief description of some of the main topics an inspector may address in the workplace. It provides a general overview of the ministry's focus even though each workplace is unique and the circumstances found by an inspector may result in a different inspection focus.

The [Sector Trends](#) analysis for each sector outlines the MOL activities for review by stakeholders.

You are encouraged to familiarize yourself with this plan and share copies of it with others in your workplace.

[Sector Plans](#) for MOL programs are also available online.

Ontario provides a toll free province-wide number to report unsafe work practices and workplace health and safety incidents. Call the MOL Health & Safety Contact Centre toll free at 1-877-202-0008.

- Call any time to report critical injuries, fatalities or work refusals.
- Call 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m., Monday – Friday, for general inquiries about workplace health and safety.
- In an emergency, always call 911 immediately.

Note: This document does not constitute legal advice. To determine your rights and obligations under the [Occupational Health and Safety Act](#) (OHSA) and its regulations, please contact your legal counsel or refer to the legislation at [e-Laws](#).

The mining sector

Ontario's mining sector varies in location, setting and activity. It includes:

- large and small firms
- unionized and non-unionized workplaces
- underground and surface operations
- processing plants, including mills, smelters and refineries
- sand and gravel operations
- mineral exploration sites
- oil and gas extraction facilities

The table below lists key mining subsectors.

Subsector	Description
Underground mines	Includes ramp or shaft (conveyance) access mines and can involve a variety mining methods such as bulk or narrow-vein mining
Open pit mines and quarries	Surface operations that typically involve large scale drilling, blasting, crushing, sizing and trucking.

Subsector	Description
Sand and gravel pit operations	Range from small open pits to large scale operations with hundreds of pieces of mobile equipment. (Typically, these operations do not involve blasting.)
Mineral exploration sites	Surface operations that typically involve diamond drilling and bulk sampling to determine ore reserve potential.
Oil and gas extraction sites and facilities	Oil and gas extraction sites and facilities

Activities

The ministry's Mining Health and Safety Program (MHSP) will collaborate with its safety partners on several occupational health and safety initiatives between April 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016.

Mining review

A comprehensive Mining Review used a variety of methods to collaborate with employers, workers and industry stakeholders. The review's working groups:

- held public consultations
- received written submissions
- consulted with an industry led Advisory Group
- consulted with more than 130 subject matter experts

[News release: Ontario to review mining health and safety](#)

Diesel survey

A diesel survey was circulated in June 2014 to mining companies and contractors who own or operate diesel equipment. The survey followed a 2002 survey to obtain information from stakeholders on how diesel emission testing is performed, including maintenance trends for equipment and exposure data from underground workplaces. The aggregate data collected will be processed and used to develop the final survey results.

Mining inspector video

The ministry's Mining Health and Safety Program (MHSP) completed its third Web video series featuring an inspection at a soft rock salt mine. The video focuses on development practices, ventilation and safety at the mine. Additional videos will be an ongoing part of MHSP activities.

View [mine inspection videos](#).

Webinars

The MHSP will continue to collaborate with [Workplace Safety North \(WSN\)](#) in the development of Webinars to support the mine enforcement blitzes planned for 2015–2016.

Mining enforcement statistics

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 specific industry sectors where there are:

- high injury rates
- history of non-compliance or
- certain workplace hazards.

The ministry maintains a database where inspectors record their visits to workplaces in conducting inspections, consultations and investigations, along with orders issued. Events that are reported to the ministry, including fatalities, critical injuries, complaints, work refusals, etc., are also recorded.

The ministry's MHSP analyzes this data when planning for enforcement initiatives and blitzes such as those outlined in this sector plan. A breakdown of the field visit activities conducted by mining inspectors and key categories of reported events at industrial sector workplaces for the past three fiscal years are presented in the tables below.

Occupational health and safety inspectors:

- conduct proactive and reactive field visits, in either a lead or a support role.
- investigate each reported event, in part by conducting reactive field visits and issuing orders. This may include multiple field visits, including workplaces not categorized within their own Occupational Health and Safety program.

A summary of activities of inspectors within this program, including those done as part of the SAWO blitzes and initiatives, is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Mining inspector field visit activities and orders issued

Program inspector activities	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Proactive – consultations	94	80	86
Proactive – inspections	1,580	1,645	1,655
Total proactive field visit activities	1,674	1,725	1,741
Total reactive field visit activities – investigations	445	448	475
Total field visit activities	2,119	2,173	2,216
Orders issued	2,930	3,480	4,378

Notes

- Proactive field visits are either inspections or consultations.
- Reactive field visits are investigations made in response to events reported to the MOL. Events and injuries are listed in Table 2.
- Orders issued represent all those issued by ministry inspectors within this Occupational Health and Safety program.
- Data are subject to change due to updates in the enforcement database.

Occupational health and safety events and injuries reported to the Ministry of Labour are summarized in Table 2. Only events reported to the ministry are included here. Except for fatalities, event categories in the ministry's data set are based on what was assigned at the time of the initial report to the ministry. The reported event category may not represent what actually occurred at the workplace.

Table 2. MHSP events and injuries

OHS events and injuries	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Complaints	152	106	106
Work refusals	10	7	7
Fatalities	2	3	6
Critical injuries	40	31	34
Other injuries (i.e., non-critical)	85	67	54

Notes

- Fatalities: The Ministry of Labour tracks and reports fatalities at workplaces covered by the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA). This excludes death from natural causes, death of non-workers at a workplace, suicides, death as a result of a criminal act or traffic accident (unless the OHSA is also implicated) and death from occupational exposures that occurred many years ago.
- Critical injuries: The critical injury numbers represent critical injuries reported to the ministry and not necessarily critical injuries as defined by Regulation 834 under the OHSA. Non-workers who are critically injured may also be included in the ministry's data.
- Data are subject to change due to updates in the enforcement database.

Priorities

System priorities

On December 16, 2013, the MOL released its first [Healthy and Safe Ontario Workplaces Strategy](#) designed to guide the efforts of the:

- Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB)
- Health and Safety Associations (HSAs) and
- MOL enforcement staff.

Safe At Work Ontario was refocused to:

- align with the priorities in the Healthy and Safe Ontario Workplaces Strategy and
- deliver on the [Healthy and Safe Ontario Workplaces Strategy](#)'s overall goals, which are to target the areas of greatest need and to enhance service delivery.

The priorities set out in the Healthy and Safe Ontario Workplaces Strategy are:

1. assist the most vulnerable workers
2. support occupational health and safety improvements in small businesses
3. address the highest hazards that result in occupational injuries, illnesses or fatalities
4. build collaborative partnerships
5. integrated service delivery and system wide planning
6. promote a culture of health and safety

To support the SAWO strategy, below is a brief overview of 2015-2016 enforcement focus areas for inspectors who will visit mines and mining plants.

Enforcement focus

Assist the most Vulnerable Workers

The [Expert Advisory Panel on Occupational Health and Safety](#) described vulnerable workers as:

- having greater exposure than most workers to conditions hazardous to health and safety and
- lacking the power to alter those conditions.

Generally, vulnerable workers:

- lack work experience and/or training and
- do not know their OHSA rights, such as the right to refuse unsafe work.

During the Ministry's annual *Safe At Work Ontario* consultation sessions, stakeholders have indicated that in some cases newcomers are afraid to voice their concerns in fear of losing employment.

The ministry's Prevention Division is leading development of a comprehensive Vulnerable Worker Action Plan. This plan will:

- address recommendations of the Vulnerable Worker Task Group and
- support the needs of vulnerable workers in Ontario's workplaces.

The Occupational Health and Safety Branch at the Ministry of Labour collaborates with the Prevention Division and the Vulnerable Worker Task Group. As part of this Vulnerable Worker Action Plan, the MHSP will continue to place a strong emphasis on ensuring workplaces are:

- maintaining a functioning internal responsibility system (IRS)
- providing training to all workers and
- ensuring workers understand their rights under the OHSA.

Support occupational health and safety improvements in Small Businesses

Small businesses face unique occupational health and safety challenges.

The ministry's [Healthy and Safe Ontario Workplaces: A Strategy for Transforming Occupational Health and Safety](#) includes a Small Business Action Plan that contains activities to support health and safety improvements at small businesses. The plan was developed in collaboration with the ministry's occupational health and safety partners and a Small Business Task Group.

An update on the plan is included in the [Occupational Health and Safety in Ontario 2013-2014 Annual Report](#).

During annual *Safe At Work Ontario* consultations, stakeholders suggested the ministry:

- develop additional simple and helpful resources and tools to assist small businesses; and
- provide more compliance assistance, when possible, by enforcement officers.

The MHSP will continue to support the Small Business Action Plan. It will do this by placing an added enforcement focus on small businesses to ensure owners and workers understand their obligations and are complying with the OHSA.

Address the Highest Hazards that result in occupational injuries, illnesses or fatalities

Regardless of size, almost all Ontario workplaces employ workers that may be at risk of serious injury, illness or fatality.

Every year, the ministry plans provincial blitzes and enforcement initiatives based on stakeholder consultations, analysis of WSIB information and internal enforcement data. These planned activities are intended to raise awareness among workplace parties and mobilize our inspectorate to target hazards in Ontario, including high hazards which may not be the focus of a specific blitz or initiative.

When blitzes are not underway, the Mining Program Inspectors will still be inspecting workplaces for high hazards and ensuring that workplace parties are complying with the OHSA at Ontario's workplaces.

[Mining, Health, Safety and Prevention Review](#) ranked, through a comprehensive Mining Sector Risk Assessment process, the different hazards associated with mining underground and identified five key hazards that pose the greatest risk to health and safety:

- Ground control including the risk associated with seismicity and rockbursts
- Occupational disease focusing particularly on exposure to airborne hazards
- Water management, particularly problematic water in ore and waste passages

- Mobile equipment and the risk of collisions
- Worker fatigue

Enforcement initiatives

Enforcement initiatives are part of the province's *Safe At Work Ontario* compliance strategy.

They may be announced to sectors in advance although individual workplaces are not identified in advance.

Results from province-wide initiatives are posted on the ministry's website. The initiatives are intended to raise awareness of workplace hazards and promote compliance with the OHSA and its regulations.

Inspectors' findings may influence the frequency and level of future inspections of individual workplaces. Inspectors may also refer employers to health and safety associations for compliance assistance and training.

Ground control

In 2015-2016, the MHSP will continue to focus on underground mines, including:

- ground support quality control (Mining Regulations Section 73) and
- ground instability record keeping (Mining Regulations Section 72).

Inspectors will check that a ground support quality control program:

- has been developed to cover all types of ground support in use at a mine and meets the requirements of mine design under Mining Regulations Section 6
- has properly installed and has effective ground support and meets the mine design requirements
- is being implemented, as required by the Mining Regulations
- has test records available for review
- has test records available to the mine's Joint Health and Safety Committee (JHSC)

In addition, the inspector will check:

- the mine has a complete, up-to-date record of all occurrences of rockbursts and uncontrolled falls of ground at the mine
- who maintains and updates the record and that the record is used to update the mine design

- all record entries (reportable under Mining Regulations Section 21 (5) (e) and (f)) have, in fact, been reported to the Ministry of Labour

Tools:

- [Blitz topic \(Mining Program\)](#)
- [Bulletin \(Ground Control Blitz 2014\)](#)
- [Ground Control in Mines \(Ground Control Blitz 2014\)](#)
- [Results \(Ground Control Blitz 2013\)](#)
- [Workplace Safety North \(WSN\)](#)

Water management – Underground mines

In 2015-2016, inspectors will focus on confirming that:

- procedures are in place to control water around ore passes, ore storage bins and raises
- sump and drainage systems are adequate and are being maintained to safely remove water from working areas of the mine
- barriers to prevent inadvertent access to hazardous locations are erected to protect workers from an unexpected and uncontrolled run of material

Tools:

[Workplace Safety North \(WSN\)](#)

Remote control equipment

In 2015-2016, inspectors will focus on remote operating equipment in surface and underground mines.

Inspectors will check on:

- maintenance and inspections of remote control systems and equipment, including maintenance schedules
- records of testing, maintenance and inspections
- testing, maintenance and inspections completed by competent persons

Explosives

In 2015-2016, inspectors will focus on explosives in underground and surface mines, including proper procedures, handling, storage and disposal of explosives.

Mines must consider the level of security needed to protect the general public. This is to ensure stored explosives are:

- accessed only by appropriate people and
- used only for their intended purposes.

Inspectors will check that:

- explosives storage areas are located and constructed in compliance with legislated requirements and inspected by a supervisor, as required
- measures are in place to control inventories of explosive products
- adequate written procedures exist for the disposal of damaged explosives and that they are developed in consultation with a mine's Joint Health and Safety Committee (JHSC) and communicated to workers
- workers are adequately trained on safe handling procedures for explosives
- employers have submitted notices of any defective explosives to the Ministry of Labour

Tools:

- [Bulletin \(Explosive Blitz\)](#) (July 2014)
- [Results \(Explosive Blitz\)](#)
- [Blitz topic \(Mining Program\)](#)
- [Workplace Safety North \(WSN\)](#)

Regional initiatives

Each [MOL region](#) may conduct its own [local initiative\(s\)](#) to raise awareness of and help address health and safety issues that:

- are specific to particular geographic areas of Ontario and/or
- have a higher rate of occurrence than the rest of the province.

The table below outlines planned regional enforcement initiatives for April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016.

Region	Name of Initiative	Date
Northern Region	• Detailed, full inspections, being referred to as "point in time" inspections • JHSC audit of surface and underground mine	April 2015 – March 2016

Region	Name of Initiative	Date
Eastern Region	Focused compliance: failure to notify Ministry of Labour of crushing activities at surface mining operations	April 2015 – March 2016

Inspection blitzes

MOL inspectors are responsible for enforcing the OHSA and its regulations at workplaces across the province. As part of the [Safe At Work Ontario](#) strategy, they focus on specific industry sectors where there are high injury rates, a history of non-compliance, and specific workplace hazards. They will also continue to verify overall compliance with the OHSA and its regulations. Inspectors are not limited to inspecting the issues identified in this document as *Safe At Work Ontario* areas of focus, and will take enforcement action as appropriate to the situation at each workplace inspected.

Note: Injury and illness trends: The program uses WSIB data to identify injury and illness trends. Trend analyses of the number of fatalities, critical injuries, lost-time injuries (LTIs), LTI rates and the costs associated with WSIB claims for each sector are used by the program to identify sectors for blitz initiatives. In addition to this information, inspectors also review the compliance history and known hazards inherent to the type of work to select which workplaces to visit.

In addition to their general inspection duties, mining inspectors will conduct three province-wide, blitz campaigns in 2015-2016.

Month, year	Enforcement campaign/blitz topic	Key points
July - August 2015	Mobile equipment traffic: control measures for surface and underground mines	- measures and procedures in place for traffic control and equipment operation when operator visibility is limited - workers wear retro-reflective material on headgear and outer clothing that enables worker to be seen when working underground or between sunset and sunrise in surface operations - procedures in place to ensure operators and other workers are in safe location when using remote controlled equipment

Month, year	Enforcement campaign/blitz topic	Key points
		effective illumination used when insufficient lighting exists due to nature of equipment or operation
October - November 2015	Modular training requirements: surface and underground mines	- workers registered in appropriate common core program and are trained for work they are performing - completed appropriate common core in prescribed timeframe - speciality modules for work performed - training for each module accredited with Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities (MTCU)
February - March 2016	Occupational disease: underground and surface plants	- regulatory requirements met for occupational disease - airborne hazards from blasting, including dust, silica, diesel emissions, hydrogen sulphide and gases - other hazards leading to occupational disease (i.e., noise and vibration)

Tips on how to prepare for a blitz inspection

Before the inspector's visit

- Check your accident experience in relation to the blitz topic
- Review OHSA sections and regulations that may apply based on the blitz's focus
- Determine whether you are currently meeting or exceeding the minimum legal requirements in those areas
- Consult with [Health and Safety Ontario, Workplace Safety North \(WSN\)](#) and [Infrastructure Health & Safety Association \(IHSA\)](#) for specific information and services that may help you prepare
- Review the ministry's blitz-related material
- Discuss compliance strategies with your Joint Health and Safety Committee (JHSC) or Health and Safety Representative (HSR).

During the visit

- Ensure all required documentation is available to the ministry inspector
- Ensure supervisor and health and safety representative are available
- Ensure the workplace parties co-operate with the ministry inspector

What the inspector will verify

- Compliance with the [OHSA](#) and its regulations
- Health and safety programs and policies related to the blitz topic
- Internal Responsibility System – self reliance
- Training requirements and any deficiencies
- Record of injuries, including blitz-related issues
- Workplace specific hazards related to the blitz

Note: Inspectors can legally enter a project or workplace at any time without warrant or prior notice (OHSA section 54(1)(a)). An inspector will identify himself/herself by means of ministry identification. No person shall hinder, obstruct, molest or interfere with or attempt to hinder, obstruct, molest or interfere with an inspector in the exercise of a power or the performance of a duty under this Act or the regulations or in the execution of a warrant issued under this Act or the Provincial Offences Act with respect to a matter under this Act or the regulations.

Mobile equipment traffic control measures

Date: July and August, 2015

Type: Mining provincial

Ministry mining inspectors will visit mining workplaces to check on mobile equipment traffic control measures for regular motor vehicles and remote control equipment.

Rationale

Workers can be at risk of serious injury due to hazards involving vehicles and mobile equipment at mines.

Various types of vehicles can be found in mining workplaces, including:

- locomotives
- haul trucks and
- mobile equipment such as loaders and excavators

Incidents involving these vehicles have resulted in worker injuries, deaths and damage to property. There have also been a number of “near misses” in which incidents could have occurred. Visibility is an issue in about half of all mining fatalities involving mobile equipment, according to [Workplace Safety North](#).

Blitz focus

The goal is to protect workers from mobile equipment traffic hazards.

Inspectors will check that mines have:

- a written traffic management program that includes:
 - an assessment to identify hazards and to ensure appropriate traffic management measures and procedures have been identified and implemented
 - measures and procedures to separate vehicular traffic from workers on foot
- measures and procedures for safe interaction between vehicles, equipment and workers on foot that include:
 - consultation with the workplace’s Joint Health and Safety Committee or worker health and safety representative and
 - workers who have been trained in the measures and procedures

- work lineups that include:
 - location of equipment operation and
 - instructions to workers on necessary precautions, including communication if entering an area where equipment may be operating
- contractors or other workplace visitors who are:
 - aware of the vehicle hazards and
 - instructed to follow the necessary measures and procedures for their safety
- specific equipment or vehicles to:
 - assist in safe interaction and
 - collision avoidance
- identified situations when the workplace requires use of a competent signaller
- displays or other vehicle equipment that:
 - meet manufacturers' recommendations and
 - do not interfere with the operator's view
- personal protective equipment (PPE) for workers, such as:
 - high-visibility apparel or
 - additional lighting to enhance their visibility to vehicle operators
- an effective system (lights, communications, signage, reflectors etc.):
 - to indicate workers/vehicles are on a ramp or in a work area and
 - that workers are trained on and everyone understand how to use it correctly
- the workplace's engineered design meets the clearance requirements to safely operate large equipment.

Tools

- [High Visibility Safety Apparel \(HVSA\) for Mines and Mining Plants](#)
- [Vehicle/Mobile Equipment and Visibility Hazards in Mining Workplaces](#)
- [Mobile Equipment](#)
- [Pedestrian/Mobile Equipment Visibility](#)

Modular training

Date: October and November 2015

Type: Mining provincial

Mining inspectors will check on modular training for workers in surface and underground mines.

Rationale

Workers are at risk of serious injury due to many hazards in mines and mining plants.

Modular training programs ensure minimum performance standards for worker training to:

- reduce risk of injury and
- increase worker safety.

The programs were developed by the Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities in consultation with industry.

The Ministry of Labour enforces requirements in Section 11 of the [Regulations for Mines and Mining Plants](#) (Regulation 854). These requirements are for:

- all workers working in mines and mining exploration and
- workers, as required, for surface plants such as mills and smelters.

Workers must be trained and accredited in the appropriate common core modules and all of the specialty modules related to their work.

This blitz will ensure that:

- employers have provided the appropriate training
- the training is registered with the Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities (MTCU) and
- workers have taken the training and are accredited.

Blitz focus

Mining inspectors will visit mines and mining plants to ensure that:

- workers are trained for the work they are performing
- workers have taken the common core modules for the work they are performing

- workers have the speciality modules for the work they are performing and
- proper accreditation for modular training is recorded with the MTCU

Occupational disease

Date: February and March 2016

Type: Mining provincial

Mining inspectors will visit underground mines and surface plants to ensure regulatory requirements are being met for occupational disease.

Blitz focus

Specifically, inspectors will focus on:

- airborne hazards including dust, silica, diesel emissions, hydrogen sulphide and gases resulting from blasting
- other hazards that can result in occupational disease (i.e., noise and vibration)

Tools

- [Effects of Dust on the Lungs](#)
- [Occupational Disease Fact Sheet -Preventing Silicosis](#)
- [Noise - Basic Information](#)
- [Vibration - Health Effects](#)

Resources

Legislation

- [Occupational Health and Safety Act](#)
- [Regulation for Mines and Mining Plants Regulation 854](#)
- [Awareness Training Regulation](#)

Note: Regulations made under the [Occupational Health and Safety Act](#), Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1990, Chapter O.1 as amended. For the complete Table of Regulations reference, please see:

- [E-laws](#) (updated every two weeks)
- [Ontario Gazette](#) (published January and July)

Publications

- [A Guide for Joint Health and Safety Committees and Health and Safety Representatives in the Workplace](#)
- [Guide to the OHSA](#)
- [Prevention Starts Here Poster](#)
- [Internal Responsibility System \(IRS\)](#)
- [Awareness Training Regulation \(Material for training\)](#)
- [Safe Mining in Underground Mines](#)
- [Prevent Musculoskeletal Disorders \(MSDs\) in Mines](#)
- [Safe Mining in Pits and Quarries](#)
- [Occupational lung cancer symposium: causes and screening](#)

External resources

Infrastructure Health and Safety Association (IHSA)

- [Rate Group Statistical Data](#)

www.ihsa.ca

Workplace Safety North (WSN)

- [Free Resources](#)

www.workplacesafetynorth.ca

Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB)

- [2013 WSIB Statistical Report](#)

www.wsibstatistics.ca

Section 21 Committee

The ministry is involved in the Mining Legislative Review Committee (MLRC), one of a number of MOL partnerships.

This committee is established under Section 21 of the OHSA to provide advice to the Minister of Labour on occupational health and safety in the mining sector.

Meeting regularly, the committee:

- provides a forum for dialogue by industry management and labour on safety issues and
- submits joint recommendations to the Ontario labour minister for improvements.

Health and Safety System Partners

- [Ministry of Labour \(MOL\)](#)
- [Workplace Safety and Insurance Board \(WSIB\)](#)
- [Occupational Health Clinics for Ontario Workers](#)
- [Workers Health and Safety Centre \(WHSC\)](#)
- [Institute for Work and Health \(IWH\)](#)
- [Infrastructure Health & Safety Association \(IHSA\)](#)
- [Public Services Health and Safety Association \(PSHSA\)](#)
- [Workplace Safety North \(WSN\)](#)
- [Workplace Safety and Prevention Services \(WSPS\)](#)