

Ministry of Labour >

Employment Standards

Health and Safety

▶ Prevention

▶ Safe At Work Ontario

▶ Frequently Asked Questions

▶ Topics and Publications

▶ Forms

▶ Tools

▶ Other Languages

▶ Laws

▶ Report An Incident

▶ Contact Us

Labour Relations

Jobs Protection Office

Agencies, Boards and Commissions >

Explore Government >

Contacts >

Newsletters ▼

▶ What's New

▶ Health & Safety At Work Today

▶ LiveSafe! WorkSmart!

Subscribe ▼

▶  E-mail Alerts

▶  RSS

Follow the Ministry ▼

 [Print This Page](#)

Construction Sector Plan 2013–2014

Safe At Work Ontario

Issued: June 28, 2013
Content last reviewed: June 2013

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Table of Contents

- [Introduction](#)
- [Activities](#)
- [Construction Enforcement Statistics](#)
- [Priorities](#)
- [Enforcement Initiatives](#)
- [Inspection Blitzes](#)
 - [Excavation Hazards Blitz](#)
 - [Fall Hazards Blitz](#)
 - [Construction in Active Workplaces Blitz](#)
- [Resources](#)

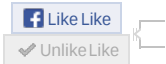
[Next](#)

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 **Twitter**

 **YouTube**

 **Facebook**



Ministry of Labour >

Employment Standards

Health and Safety

▶ Prevention

▶ Safe At Work Ontario

▶ Frequently Asked Questions

▶ Topics and Publications

▶ Forms

▶ Tools

▶ Other Languages

▶ Laws

▶ Report An Incident

▶ Contact Us

Labour Relations

Jobs Protection Office

Agencies, Boards and Commissions >

Explore Government >

Contacts >

Newsletters ▾

▶ What's New

▶ Health & Safety At Work Today

▶ LiveSafe! WorkSmart!

Subscribe ▾

▶  E-mail Alerts

▶  RSS

Follow the Ministry ▾

[Table of Contents](#) |  [Print This Page](#)

Introduction

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[Safe At Work Ontario](#) is a Ministry of Labour (MOL) initiative designed to raise awareness about and increase compliance with the [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 be focusing on during an inspection. This Construction Sector Plan outlines the ministry’s enforcement initiatives in support of protecting Ontario’s construction workers from occupational injury and illness.

Every year the Ministry of Labour holds consultations to shape and improve its occupational health and safety compliance strategy and to build closer partnerships with its stakeholders. These sessions help us to improve the ministry’s approach and to better meet the public’s needs. It is also 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 2013-2014 Construction Sector Plan describes the MOL’s enforcement focus for inspections at workplaces in which work involving construction, window cleaning, and diving occurs. This sector plan contains a brief description of some of the main topics that an inspector may address at a construction project during an inspection. While each workplace is unique and the circumstances presented to an inspector may result in a different inspection focus than what is outlined in this document, this sector plan provides a general overview of the MOL’s enforcement focus on construction projects. Additional detail is provided about the focus for each construction campaign blitz initiative for 2013-2014.

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

Ontario’s construction industry

Under the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA), “construction” is defined to include erection, alteration, repair, dismantling, demolition, structural maintenance, painting, land clearing, earth moving, grading, excavating, trenching, digging, boring, drilling, blasting or concreting, the installation of any machinery or plant, and any work or undertaking in connection with a project (excluding any work or undertaking underground in a mine).

Construction inspectors enforce the OHSA and its regulations at construction projects across the province. As part of the *Safe At Work Ontario* strategy, they focus on specific construction sectors where there are high injury rates, history of non-compliance, and known workplace hazards. They will also continue to confirm/verify overall compliance with the OHSA and its regulations. Inspectors are not limited to inspecting for contraventions/non-compliance identified in this document, and will exercise their discretion in taking appropriate enforcement action at each workplace inspected.

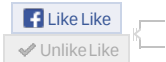
[Previous](#) | [Next](#)

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Ministry of Labour >

Employment Standards

Health and Safety

▶ Prevention

▶ Safe At Work Ontario

▶ Frequently Asked Questions

▶ Topics and Publications

▶ Forms

▶ Tools

▶ Other Languages

▶ Laws

▶ Report An Incident

▶ Contact Us

Labour Relations

Jobs Protection Office

Agencies, Boards and Commissions >

Explore Government >

Contacts >

Newsletters ▾

▶ What's New

▶ Health & Safety At Work Today

▶ LiveSafe! WorkSmart!

Subscribe ▾

▶  E-mail Alerts

▶  RSS

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[Table of Contents](#) |  [Print This Page](#)

Activities

Safe At Work Ontario

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The Construction Health and Safety Program will collaborate with its external safety partners on several occupational health and safety initiatives during the 2013-2014 period.

Roofing

The Ministry of Labour (MOL) Construction Health and Safety Program, along with the MOL Prevention Division, which are both divisions of the MOL, and the external Infrastructure Health and Safety Association (IHSA) will collaborate in a pilot project to address the hazards associated with re-roofing activities, educating vulnerable workers about occupational health and safety, and addressing other non-compliance issues in workplaces in which roofing work is performed.

Media project – Do-it-yourself (DIY) renovation TV shows

The MOL will continue to work in partnership with the IHSA to establish social media communication links with home improvement and renovation television shows for the purpose of promoting occupational health and safety messaging.

Man / material hoists

The MOL and the [Technical Standards & Safety Authority](#) will continue to collaborate on the coordination of their respective compliance/enforcement strategies to address the hazards associated with man/material hoists on construction projects.

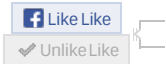
[Previous](#) | [Next](#)

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 **Twitter**

 **YouTube**

 **Facebook**



Ministry of Labour >

Employment Standards

Health and Safety

▶ Prevention

▶ Safe At Work Ontario

▶ Frequently Asked Questions

▶ Topics and Publications

▶ Forms

▶ Tools

▶ Other Languages

▶ Laws

▶ Report An Incident

▶ Contact Us

Labour Relations

Jobs Protection Office

Agencies, Boards and Commissions >

Explore Government >

Contacts >

Newsletters ▾

▶ What's New

▶ Health & Safety At Work Today

▶ LiveSafe! WorkSmart!

Subscribe ▾

▶  E-mail Alerts

▶  RSS

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[Table of Contents](#) |  [Print This Page](#)

Construction Enforcement Statistics

Safe At Work Ontario

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Note: Enforcement statistics from the Ministry of Labour (MOL) in this sector plan are compiled by fiscal year (April 1– March 31). Lost-time injury statistics from the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB) are compiled by calendar year.

Ministry of Labour inspectors enforce the [Occupational Health and Safety Act](#) (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, and certain workplace hazards.

The ministry maintains an Inspection, Compliance and Enforcement (ICE) database where inspectors record their workplace visits, inspections, consultations, investigations and orders issued. Fatalities, critical injuries, complaints, work refusals and other incidents reported to the ministry are also recorded.

The CHSP analyzes this data when planning for enforcement initiatives and blitzes such as those outlined in this sector plan. Details of the CHSP activities and events and injuries for past three fiscal years are presented in the tables below.

Construction program activities

Program activities	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Proactive visits ^[1]	21011	19785	19673
- Workplace inspections	20364	19072	19101
- Workplace consultations	647	713	572
Workplace investigations ^[2]	7090	6822	6949
Orders issued	53134	58636	59299

Construction events and injuries

Events and injuries	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Complaints	3544	3152	3179
Work refusals	4	5	7
Fatalities	28	19	12
Critical injuries ^[3]	151	183	180
Other incidents	576	542	447

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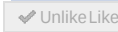
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- [1] Proactive visits are those made under the *Safe At Work Ontario* strategy, and include inspections and consultations.
- [2] Investigations are reactive workplace visits, which include investigations of complaints, work refusals, fatalities, critical injuries and other incidents.
- [3] Critical injury is defined in [Regulation 834](#) under the Occupational Health and Safety Act.

[Previous](#) | [Next](#)

ISSN: 1923-6190 (Online)



Ministry of Labour >

Employment Standards

Health and Safety

▶ Prevention

▶ Safe At Work Ontario

▶ Frequently Asked Questions

▶ Topics and Publications

▶ Forms

▶ Tools

▶ Other Languages

▶ Laws

▶ Report An Incident

▶ Contact Us

Labour Relations

Jobs Protection Office

Agencies, Boards and Commissions >

Explore Government >

Contacts >

Newsletters ▾

▶ What's New

▶ Health & Safety At Work Today

▶ LiveSafe! WorkSmart!

Subscribe ▾

▶  E-mail Alerts

▶  RSS

Follow the Ministry ▾

[Table of Contents](#) |  [Print This Page](#)

Priorities

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System priorities

This year, in consultation with our system partners (including the Health and Safety Associations and the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board), the following four key areas were identified as the four key areas of focused planning and will be the priorities of all system partners:

- musculoskeletal disorders
- slips, trips and falls
- machinery-related incidents, and
- motor vehicle incidents

Priority will also be given to vulnerable workers and small business. These terms are explained below.

Below is a brief overview of current priorities for inspectors visiting construction workplaces.

Enforcement focus

Vulnerable workers

Vulnerable workers, in the context of the [Occupational Health and Safety Act](#) (OHSA) include young workers; recent immigrants; workers new to their jobs or in new firms; foreign workers hired to address temporary or seasonal labour shortages and employed primarily in agriculture, the hotel/hospitality and construction sectors; and, workers in the temporary staffing industry.

Worker vulnerability may arise for various reasons: not knowing one’s rights under the OHSA, such as the right to refuse unsafe work; having no work experience or not being provided with the information, instruction or supervision to protect their health and safety in the workplace; and, being unable to exercise rights or raise health and safety concerns for fear of losing one’s job, or in some cases, being deported.

When encountering vulnerable workers at Ontario construction projects, Ministry of Labour (MOL) inspectors will check for compliance with the OHSA and its regulations and focus on non-compliance relating to these workers and the work that they perform.

Small business

Small businesses have long been identified as presenting unique challenges to the effective and efficient implementation of occupational health and safety in the workplace. These stakeholders have identified occupational health and safety legislation as presenting challenges for small business owners. Small

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business owners indicate that they require compliance assistance and education in order to comply with the OHSA and its regulations but do not know where or how to acquire this compliance assistance and education.

MOL inspectors will check that small construction contractors, employers and their workers operate in compliance with the OHSA and its regulations.

Fall hazards – non-compliance

The MOL is developing a compliance monitoring system to identify repeatedly non-compliant constructors/employers who will be the subject of more frequent and focused inspections than other regulated employers

Underground economy

A number of specific initiatives to combat the underground economy in construction are being planned, including the provision of information on the Ministry website about facilitating occupational health and safety on construction projects. The target audiences include consumers of underground economy services and workers employed by the underground economy.

[Previous](#) | [Next](#)

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Ministry of Labour >

Employment Standards

Health and Safety

▶ Prevention

▶ Safe At Work Ontario

▶ Frequently Asked Questions

▶ Topics and Publications

▶ Forms

▶ Tools

▶ Other Languages

▶ Laws

▶ Report An Incident

▶ Contact Us

Labour Relations

Jobs Protection Office

Agencies, Boards and Commissions >

Explore Government >

Contacts >

Newsletters ▾

▶ What's New

▶ Health & Safety At Work Today

▶ LiveSafe! WorkSmart!

Subscribe ▾

▶  E-mail Alerts

▶  RSS

Follow the Ministry ▾

[Table of Contents](#) |  [Print This Page](#)

Enforcement Initiatives

Safe At Work Ontario

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Enforcement initiatives are part of the province’s [Safe At Work Ontario](#) compliance strategy. They may be announced to the sector in advance, however, individual workplaces are not identified in advance. These initiatives are developed to raise awareness of workplace hazards and promote compliance with the [Occupational Health and Safety Act](#) (OHSA) and its regulations.

Inspectors’ findings in their inspections may impact the frequency and focus of future inspections of individual workplaces. Inspectors may also refer employers to health and safety associations for compliance assistance and training.

Low-rise construction

The homebuilding industry continues to be a key source of hazards that are a source/cause of an increased number of work-related injuries. More critical injuries, fatalities, and lost-time injuries occur in this sub-sector of the construction sector.

Enforcement focus

Inspectors will focus on the following key priorities:

Fall protection: Inspectors will check that required fall protection systems are in place at all low-rise residential construction workplaces/projects, especially workplaces/projects where workers are involved in framing and roofing operations. They will also check that workers are trained as required in the safe use of fall protection components and equipment.

Site excavations and trenching: Inspectors will check that trenches and excavations are properly sloped and shored using engineered or hydraulic support systems or shielded with prefabricated support systems such as trench boxes.

Concrete form-setting operations: Inspectors will check that workers are properly trained in the design, set-up, building and inspection of foundation and basement construction.

Overexertion: Inspectors will check that workers are properly trained in the proper lifting, pushing and pulling of materials and that written material handling measures, procedures and supervision are in place. They will also check that workers are not performing work in a manner that could result in musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs).

Safe use of access equipment: Inspectors will check that workers are adequately trained in the use and maintenance of vehicles, machinery, tools and equipment, such as ramps, stairs, ladders, scaffolds, work platforms and powered elevating work platforms. They will also check that manufacturers’ operating manuals and instructions are available when required by regulation, and that adequate written measures and procedures are in place where prescribed.

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High-rise forming

Continued enforcement emphasis will be placed on high-rise forming construction activities.

Enforcement focus

Inspectors will focus on the following key priorities:

Equipment use: Inspectors will check that work equipment is being used in a safe manner and in accordance with the [Occupational Health and Safety Act](#) and its regulations. In particular, they will check that ladders, work platforms and scaffolds are being used in accordance with the [Regulation for Construction Projects](#).

Fall protection: Inspectors will check that workers are using the required fall protection systems when working at heights. They will also check that workers are trained on the use of fall protection equipment and that they are being properly supervised when working at heights.

Slips, trips and falls: Inspectors will check that construction sites are being kept clear of hazards that could cause slips, trips and falls. In particular they will check for unsafe conditions created by the weather.

Crane safety

Ministry of Labour (MOL) inspectors will continue to inspect tower cranes at construction projects throughout Ontario.

Enforcement focus

Inspectors will focus on the following key priorities:

Safe access and fall prevention: Inspectors will check for the required presence and adequacy of access ladders or other access equipment. They will also check for required guardrails and fall arrest equipment where required to protect workers who could fall from tower cranes and other heights.

Energized power lines: Inspectors will check if the crane operators maintain the required minimum distance from overhead energized power lines; ensuring the voltage of the power lines is known; and that the constructor has developed and implemented measures and procedures to ensure that the vehicle/equipment on the project do not encroach on the prescribed minimum distance from the energized power source.

Tower crane maintenance and other records: Inspectors will check for inspection records at the construction site about the condition of tower cranes, before and after erection, including a professional engineer’s design drawings for tower crane installation. Inspectors will check that tower cranes are properly inspected by a professional engineer or worker designated by a professional engineer before first use and regularly inspected (at intervals of 12 months or less) and maintained afterward. Inspectors will also review log book entries to check that operational functions (e.g., limit and overload limit switches) are properly tested.

Mobile crane maintenance and other records: Inspectors will check for records such as the crane operator log book and the operator manual. Inspectors will also check that cranes are inspected and maintained as required.

Training: Inspectors will check that mobile crane operators are certified to operate the appropriate class of crane, or are a registered apprentice being instructed by a person with the required certification.

Various other issues: Inspectors will check on the structural, mechanical and foundational integrity of cranes, safety systems, setup, proximity to people, and safe hoisting practices.

Ergonomics

MOL inspectors will continue to focus on musculoskeletal disorders associated with selected construction work activities in the industrial, commercial and institutional (ICI) and homebuilding sub-sectors that may lead to MSD injuries, especially back and shoulder injuries.

Enforcement focus

Inspectors will focus on the following key priorities:

Material handling: Inspectors will check for MSD-related hazards such as unsafe lifting, lowering, pushing, pulling and carrying of materials.

Housekeeping: Inspectors will check for poor housekeeping and improper storage of materials; in addition to obstructions along routes of access, egress and at work locations.

Ladder use: Inspectors will check for unsafe use of ladders and lack of adequate worker training.

Various other issues: Inspectors will check whether poor maintenance of vehicles, machinery, and equipment could result in increased physical demands; in addition, whether inappropriate use of equipment (e.g., boxes used as platforms) by workers positioning themselves for overhead work.

Preventing occupational illnesses and diseases on construction projects

MOL inspectors will continue to focus on high risk activities and the specific construction trades in which workers are exposed to asbestos containing material, other designated substances or other hazardous substances, carbon monoxide and noise.

Construction workers are also often at risk from exposure to infectious diseases on construction projects due to poor sanitary conditions associated with toilets and clean-up facilities. All cleanup facilities on projects must have running water for clean-up or hand cleanser that can be used without water in the alternative. Poor sanitation is a major cause of occupational illness and can be a serious occupational health risk. MOL inspectors will also focus on these hazards.

Enforcement focus

Inspectors will focus on the following key priorities:

Toilet, clean-up facilities and sanitation: Inspectors will check that required toilet and clean-up facilities are provided at prescribed location(s) on the project, both hot and cold running water is available where reasonably possible along with soap, and proper removal and disposal of waste is conducted.

Noise-induced hearing loss: Inspectors will focus on ensuring that construction workers are protected from excessive noise levels by checking that workers are provided with appropriate hearing protection. Employers will also be encouraged to voluntarily develop a hearing conservation program that includes pre-employment and periodic audiometric testing to detect hearing changes before they occur. Note: Noise requirements will be included in the Regulation for Construction Projects by the end of the 2013/2014 fiscal year.

Asbestos abatement: Inspectors will check that asbestos operations are conducted in accordance with the [Regulation for Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations](#). Enforcement will also address training of all workers and supervisors in conducting type 1, 2 and 3 operations under the Regulation.

Exposures to Hazardous Chemicals and Substances: If controlled products are used at a project, inspectors will check compliance with the [Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System Regulation](#), with particular emphasis on reviewing: supplier material safety data sheets to check that they are up-to-date, the program of worker education at the project, and worker education. At projects where a worker may be exposed to designated substances, such as lead, silica, etc., and other hazardous substances such as mould, man-made vitreous fibres, polychlorinated biphenyls, and "Brownfield" site contaminants, inspectors will check that adequate measures and procedures are in place to control worker exposure. Inspectors will also check that prescribed personal protective equipment is used and that workers are informed instructed and supervised to protect their health and safety when performing work that may expose them to designated and other hazardous substances.

Diving Program – Commercial Diving Legislation Awareness

From September 3 to March 31, 2014, MOL inspectors will focus on raising awareness of the requirements of the [Diving Regulation](#) as they apply to employers who may hire divers to carry out commercial salvage operations and underwater service work.

Enforcement focus

Inspectors will focus on the following key priorities:

Notification: Inspectors will check that notice of diving operation, containing the prescribed information, has been submitted to the MOL by the owner, employer and constructor.

Adequate training: Inspectors will check to ensure that persons participating in diving operations are trained to a level of competency that meets or exceeds the requirements of the CSA Z275.4-02 "Competency Standard for Diving Operations".

Use of equipment: Inspectors will check that self-contained underwater breathing apparatus

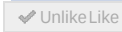
(S.C.U.B.A). equipment is not being used in circumstances that are prohibited by the Regulation.

Minimum diving crew: Inspectors will check that the diving crew consists of at least one diver, one standby diver and a diving supervisor.

Dive planning: Inspectors will check to make sure that site specific operational and contingency plans and diving procedures are in writing and that all persons associated with the diving operation have been briefed on the plans and procedures by the diving supervisor.

[Previous](#) | [Next](#)

ISSN: 1923-6190 (Online)



Ministry of Labour

Employment Standards

Health and Safety

▶ Prevention

▶ Safe At Work Ontario

▶ Frequently Asked Questions

▶ Topics and Publications

▶ Forms

▶ Tools

▶ Other Languages

▶ Laws

▶ Report An Incident

▶ Contact Us

Labour Relations

Jobs Protection Office

[Table of Contents](#) |  [Print This Page](#)

Inspection Blitzes

Safe At Work Ontario

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Note: Injury and illness trends: The program uses Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (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 identified 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.

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▶ What's New

▶ Health & Safety At Work Today

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Construction Health and Safety Program blitzes

Month, Year	Enforcement campaign / blitz topic	Key Points
May 2013	Excavation Hazards-Provincial	• Shoring practices • Equipment • Trenching procedures • Traffic control • Powerline proximity • Locates • Soil types
September-October 2013	Fall Hazards	• Ladders • Fall protection • Guardrails • Scaffolding • Worker training
January 2014	Construction in Active Workplaces	• Dust • Asbestos

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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 the sections of the Occupational Health and Safety Act and regulations that may apply with respect to the focus of the blitz
- Determine whether you are currently meeting or exceeding the minimum legal requirements in those areas
- Consult with the [Infrastructure Health and Safety Association](#) for specific information and services that may help you prepare
- Review the blitz-related material prepared by the Ministry of Labour
- Discuss compliance strategies with your Joint Health and Safety Committee, Health and Safety Representative and Trade Union representative.

During the visit:

- Ensure all required documentation is on site and available to the ministry inspector (e.g., Notice of Project, Traffic Protection Plan, maintenance logs, operator manuals)
- Ensure the project supervisor and health and safety representative are available
- Ensure the workplace parties co-operate with the ministry inspector.

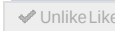
What the inspector will verify:

- compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act and its regulations
- whether health and safety programs and policies relative to the blitz topic are in place
- whether the workplace has the required components of strong Internal Responsibility System (e.g. Health and Safety Representative or Joint Health and Safety Committee as applicable)
- compliance with training requirements related to workplace hazards
- record of injuries captured by the MOL, including those arising from blitz-associated issues
- whether workplace specific hazards related to the heightened awareness campaign have been addressed by the employer.

Note: Inspectors can legally enter a 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 the OHSA or the regulations or in the execution of a warrant issued under the OHSA or the [Provincial Offences Act](#) with respect to a matter under the OHSA or the regulations.

[Previous](#) | [Next](#)

ISSN: 1923-6190 (Online)



Ministry of Labour >

Employment Standards

Health and Safety

▶ Prevention

▶ Safe At Work Ontario

▶ Frequently Asked Questions

▶ Topics and Publications

▶ Forms

▶ Tools

▶ Other Languages

▶ Laws

▶ Report An Incident

▶ Contact Us

Labour Relations

Jobs Protection Office

Agencies, Boards and Commissions >

Explore Government >

Contacts >

Newsletters ▾

▶ What's New

▶ Health & Safety At Work Today

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▶  E-mail Alerts

▶  RSS

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[Table of Contents](#) |  [Print This Page](#)

Excavation Hazards Blitz

Safe At Work Ontario

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Date: May 2013

Type: Construction Program

Construction inspectors will be visiting construction projects where excavation activities are taking place to check that related hazards are being mitigated and/or eliminated.

Rationale

Construction excavation and trenching are inherently hazardous. Most fatal cave-ins occur on small, short-duration jobs like excavations for the the installation of water, gas, electrical and sewer connections.

Excavation-related injuries by calendar years 2010-2012 (Ministry of Labour data)

Injury type	2010	2011	2012
Critical injuries	6	10	9
Fatal injury	4	4	0

Campaign focus

The goal of this blitz is to check that workers are not exposed to hazards associated with:

- non-compliant shoring practices, non-compliant trenching procedures
- use of equipment and traffic control in trenches/excavated areas
- power line proximity and inadequate locates ladder access for trenches.

Injury potential

Incident type	Possible causes	Things to look for
Contact with utility services	Gas, electrical and other services in or near the area to be excavated are not located and marked	"Locate" markings
Excavation wall collapses	Improper controls for soil type and strength; wall stability	Keep heavy equipment, excavated soil or rock and construction material away from the edges of the excavation or the

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	trench; maintain at least one metre (3 feet) from the upper edge of each wall clear of equipment, excavated soil, rock and construction material
--	--

Note: Injury potential is based on possible hazards and the possible causes were determined with general input from the [Infrastructure Health and Safety Association](#) (IHSA) website. The list of possible causes and things to look for is not exhaustive.

Potential enforcement issues

An unstable excavation or trench can collapse, killing or injuring workers by falling soil. The risk of a cave-in is not the only hazard. Injuries and deaths are also related to other issues such as lack of/misuse of personal protective equipment, exposure to electrical power sources/utilities (underground and overhead), non-compliant materials handling and housekeeping, misuse of heavy equipment, non-compliant traffic control, and non-compliant use of confined spaces.

Potential enforcement issues will include such things as, availability of locates, soil strength, use of shoring and timbering, use of required trench support systems, and related precautions that must be taken before an excavation is begun.

Related percentage of orders issued 2010 to 2012

Hazard	2010-11	2011-12
"Locates" (O. Reg. 213/91 section 228)	0.14% (orders issued: 74 total orders: 54,350)	0.11% (orders issued: 64 total orders: 58,698)
Soil strength (O. Reg. 213/91 section 226)	0.01% (orders issued: 7 total orders: 54,350)	0.01% (orders issued: 3 total orders: 58,698)
Adjacent structures (O. Reg. 213/91 section 229)	0.05% (orders issued: 28 total orders: 54,350)	0.06% (orders issued: 36 total orders: 58,698)

[Previous](#) | [Next](#)

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Employment Standards

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▶ Prevention

▶ Safe At Work Ontario

▶ Frequently Asked Questions

▶ Topics and Publications

▶ Forms

▶ Tools

▶ Other Languages

▶ Laws

▶ Report An Incident

▶ Contact Us

Labour Relations

Jobs Protection Office

Agencies, Boards and Commissions >

Explore Government >

Contacts >

Newsletters ▾

▶ What's New

▶ Health & Safety At Work Today

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[Table of Contents](#) |  [Print This Page](#)

Fall Hazards Blitz

Safe At Work Ontario

Issued: June 28, 2013
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Date: September – October 2013

Type: Construction Program

Construction inspectors will be visiting construction projects to check that fall hazards are being mitigated. There will be special emphasis on trade-specific external finishing activities, including stucco, drywall and sheet metal.

Rationale

Over the past decade, incidents involving falls at construction projects have resulted in serious injuries and deaths. In 2011, about 41 per cent of deaths and 60 per cent of injuries involved falls from heights at construction projects.

Fall-related injuries as a percentage of lost time claims by calendar years 2010 and 2011

Fall-related injuries	2010	2011
Percentage of all lost-time claims	38	38

Source: [Infrastructure Health and Safety Association \(IHSA\) all member Injury Performance for 2011](#)  [911 KB]

Campaign focus

The goal of this blitz is to check that workers are not exposed to hazards associated with:

- misuse/lack of ladders and scaffolding.
- lack of guardrails.
- improper or inadequate fall protection.

Injury potential

Inspectors will be checking for compliance with requirements relating to working from heights. For example, they will be checking to see that:

- employers have policies, programs, procedures and equipment in place to protect workers from fall hazards
- workers work in a safe manner on ladders, scaffolds and other working platforms, and are properly informed, trained and supervised in working at heights

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- workers use appropriate fall protection systems, personal protective equipment and other safety devices, and
- guardrails are in place as required.

Note: This list is not all-inclusive.

Potential enforcement issues

Feedback from stakeholders and field staff indicate that guardrail systems and fall protection continue to play a significant role in preventing falls. There are several different ways to protect workers from falls. Guardrails, floor opening covers, travel restraint systems, and fall arrest systems are some of the most common. Enforcement during this campaign will focus potentially on these issues as well as the suitability and maintenance of guardrails and covers, and checking that workers using fall protection equipment have received adequate training.

Examples of fall-related orders (percentage) issued 2010 to 2012		
Hazard	2010-11	2011-12
Guardrail systems (O. Reg. 213/91 section 26.1(1)) Systems	2.13% (orders issued: 1162 total orders: 54,350)	2.04% (orders issued: 1202 total orders: 58,698)
Fall protection (O. Reg. 213/91 section 26.1(2))	2.47% (orders issued: 1343 total orders: 54,350)	2.67% (orders issued: 1568 total orders: 58698)

[Previous](#) | [Next](#)

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Employment Standards

Health and Safety

▶ Prevention

▶ Safe At Work Ontario

▶ Frequently Asked Questions

▶ Topics and Publications

▶ Forms

▶ Tools

▶ Other Languages

▶ Laws

▶ Report An Incident

▶ Contact Us

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Explore Government

Contacts

Newsletters

▶ What's New

▶ Health & Safety At Work Today

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[Table of Contents](#) |  [Print This Page](#)

Construction in Active Workplaces Blitz

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Date: January 2014

Type: Cross-program blitz with the Industrial Program

In January 2014, inspectors from both the Industrial and Construction programs will visit workplaces where there is a construction project at an industrial workplace to enforce the [Occupational Health and Safety Act](#) (OHSA) and its regulations. The purpose of this initiative is to check that workers in the industrial sector are not being exposed to hazards as a result of construction in the workplace.

Rationale

During the Ministry of Labour’s 2013 stakeholder consultation sessions, participants indicated that workers in any sector (with a particular focus in schools and retail) are being exposed to hazards such as dust and noise as a result of major construction activities.

This blitz is being conducted to check that industrial and construction employers are protecting the health and safety of workers from hazards that may arise from direct and/or indirect exposure to the construction project. Depending on the nature of the work being done, workers could be exposed to high noise levels, motorized equipment traffic control issues, and potentially to designated substances, such as asbestos.

Frequency of construction at Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) projects based on # of Notice of Project submissions to the Ministry of Labour for the period from 2011 to 2013.

Construction Notice of Projects (NOPs) for ICIs 2011-2012	Construction Notice of Projects (NOPs) for ICIs 2012-2013
9,732	10,024

Campaign focus

The goal of this blitz is to check that workers are not being exposed to:

- airborne substances
- designated substances
- noise levels that may contribute to long-term hearing loss
- inadequate methods of access/egress
- hazards related to inadequate project barricades/workplace delineation.

Injury potential

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Incident type	Possible causes	Things to look for
Noise exposure	Machine and equipment operation, portable hand tools, compressor pumps	Machinery and equipment, portable hand tools, compressor pumps
Airborne substance exposure	Cutting, grinding, polishing cement- based materials, metal fumes, aerosols	Isolated work areas, welding activities, spray painting
Exposure to designated substances (e.g., asbestos, lead)	Cutting, removal of asbestos-containing materials, metal fumes	Designated asbestos containment areas, soldering activities

Note: possible hazards and the possible causes were determined using various sources of injury information for the sector. The list of possible causes and things to look for is not exhaustive.

Potential enforcement issues

In addition to issues associated with construction and building occupancy interface conditions, such as the use of equipment and machinery and housekeeping, ministry inspectors will also be verifying that the required control measures, procedures and personal protective equipment (PPE) are in place during asbestos removal.

Workplace inspection visits related to asbestos removal, 2010 to 2012

Asbestos removal sectors – workplace visits	2010-11	2011-12
Type 1	11	18
Type 2	50	60
Type 3	136	110
Total	197	188

[Previous](#) | [Next](#)

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▶ Forms

▶ Tools

▶ Other Languages

▶ Laws

▶ Report An Incident

▶ Contact Us

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[Table of Contents](#) |  [Print This Page](#)

Resources

Safe At Work Ontario

Issued: June 28, 2013
Content last reviewed: June 2013

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Legislation

- [Occupational Health and Safety Act](#)
- [Regulation for Construction Projects O. Reg. 213/91](#)

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:

- [www.e-laws.gov.on.ca](#) (updated every two weeks)
- [The Ontario Gazette](#) (published January and July)

Publications

- [Prevent Falls at Construction Sites](#)
- [Preventing Infectious Diseases on Construction Sites](#)
- [Commercial Diving Safety](#)

Construction industry groups

Section 21 committees

Provincial Labour-Management Health and Safety Committee – Electrical and Utilities

Provincial labour-management health and safety committee – Construction

Trade labour-management health and safety committees

- Acoustical/Drywall
- Boilermakers
- Carpenters
- Civil Engineering
- Commercial Diving
- ECAO/IBEW
- Elevator/Escalator
- High-rise Forming

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- Insulators
- Masonry
- Millwrights
- Occupational Disease and Research
- Operating Engineers/Hoisting
- Painters
- Pipe Trades
- Refrigeration/Air Conditioning
- Residential Sector
- Rod Workers/Ironworkers
- Roofers
- Service Sector
- Sheet Metal
- Sprinkler Fitters

External resources

[Infrastructure Health and Safety Association \(IHSA\)](#)
www.ihsa.ca

- [Rate Group Statistical Data](#)

[Workplace Safety and Insurance Board \(WSIB\)](#)
www.wsib.on.ca

- [2011 WSIB Statistical Report](#)

[Previous](#)

ISSN: 1923-6190 (Online)

