

Workplace Health and Safety Snapshot for Ontario Mining Sector in 2018



22,454

Full-time employees

0 **11**
Injury Disease*
Work-related fatalities

924
Total injuries

134
Lost-time injuries

4.12
Total injury rate per 100 workers

-3.10%
Change in injury rate from previous year

Events resulting in lost-time injury or illness

Injury or illness severe enough to require one or more days lost from work



45%

Bodily reaction and exertion
(excessive physical effort, free bodily motion that results in stress or strain on the body, assuming an unnatural position, and repetitive motion)



23%

Contact with objects or equipment
(struck by or against object; caught in, crushed, or compressed by equipment, objects or collapsing materials; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by friction, pressure, or vibration)



22%

Other
(highway and non-highway incidents; contact with electric current; exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substance; exposure to traumatic or stressful event; fire or explosion; and assaults, violent acts, and harassment)



10%

Falls
(falls to lower level, and falls on same level)

Most common lost-time injuries

60 **Bodily reaction and exertion**, includes injuries and illnesses resulting from repetitive motion, bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting, slipping, tripping; and overexertion in lifting, pulling, pushing, carrying, or turning objects.

31 **Contact with objects and equipment**, includes struck by falling, flying, swinging or slipping object; struck by or against object; struck by or slammed in swinging door; stepped on object; caught in or compressed by equipment or object; rubbed or abraded by foreign matter; rubbed, abraded or jarred by vibration; and caught in or crushed in collapsing materials.

14 **Falls**, includes falls to floor, walkway or other surface; falls onto or against object; falls down stairs or steps; falls from ladder; and falls from non-moving vehicle.

Top 3 Occupational Diseases

Based on approved WSIB claims for healthcare, being off work, loss of wages, or permanent disability

100
Noise-induced hearing loss

29
Hand-arm vibration syndrome

15
Injury and poisoning, includes burns, superficial injuries, heat exhaustion and toxic effects of gases, bee and wasp stings

*Disease fatality claims with a fatality effective date of 2018. Source: WSIB Enterprise Information Warehouse as of March 2019. RG 110, 113, 119. WSN June 2019.

Overview of Joint Health and Safety Committee certification training

Focus on workplace-specific hazards - JHSC Part 1, 2, and Refresher training

JHSC Certification: Part One (three days)

(Disponible en français)

This mandatory course provides participants with an understanding of how to recognize, assess and control workplace hazards, the rights and duties of certified members, and how to conduct effective workplace inspections and incident investigations.

JHSC Certification: Part Two (two days)

Focusing on the concepts of recognition, assessment, and control of hazards, and evaluation of the hazard controls, participants learn how to apply these concepts to a minimum of six hazards relevant to their own workplaces. In addition, learners practise drafting action plans and recommendations for the employer.

By the end of the two-day course, participants will:

- Review material covered in Certification Part One
- Understand the hazard-related concept of recognize, assess, control and evaluate (RACE)
- Understand key hazards specific to the sector
- Use various tools to help recognize, assess and control hazards, and evaluate hazard controls
- Understand the role of the Joint Health and Safety Committee in relation to the Internal Responsibility System.

Key hazards

- Dust and particulates
- Mine ventilation
- Fatigue, stress and shiftwork
- Ground control
- Water management
- Underground haulage
- Surface mobile equipment
- Electrical hazards
- Lock out
- Falls from elevations

Also Available

Safety culture and program assessment

Based on findings from the Institute for Work and Health, there are ten occupational health and safety factors predictive of a company's health and safety performance. Using these factors, WSN developed the Climate Assessment and Audit Tool (CAAT) to properly assess the maturity of a firm's health and safety culture and system. Ask your WSN Health and Safety Specialist for more information.

Health and Safety Representative Basic Training

Under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, employers are required to ensure that workplaces with 6 to 19 workers have a worker Health and Safety Representative (HSR). To help small businesses comply with the law and strengthen their internal health and safety culture, the Ministry of Labour and Ontario health and safety associations (including Workplace Safety North) have developed an e-learning program that provides HSRs with the knowledge and skills they need to perform their legislated duties effectively.

About Workplace Safety North

Your local health and safety partner

An independent not-for-profit, Workplace Safety North (WSN) is one of four health and safety associations in Ontario, and the only one headquartered in the north.

WSN provides province-wide government-approved workplace health and safety services for forest products and mining sectors, as well as for businesses and communities across northern Ontario.

With health and safety specialists located across the province, WSN and its legacy organizations have been helping make Ontario workplaces safer for more than 100 years.

WSN is a leading provider of health and safety services, and businesses and communities call upon WSN for expert advice and training. For more information, visit workplacesafetynorth.ca.