

# WorkSafe

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## Help prevent mobile equipment struck-by incidents in warehouses

- Use barriers and designated walkways to isolate workers from mobile equipment
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**WORK SAFE BC**

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**On the front cover:** James Lane from Spartan Resources Ltd falls a tree near Adams Lake, B.C.

## Learning from 2021

In 2021, many workers and employers in our province faced incredibly difficult times. In addition to the ongoing pandemic, there were weather events that affected our businesses and our families, such as the heat dome and Lytton fire, and the atmospheric river and highway collapse. Sadly, 2021 also saw devastating workplace fatalities, including a tower crane collapse and the death of two hand fallers.

In this issue we look back at 2021 through a prevention lens, highlighting key areas where employers and workers can take proactive steps to prevent injuries and loss of life at work, even when the events are weather related. Our cover story looks at preventing injuries in one of B.C.'s highest-risk professions: hand falling (page 7). In "Ask an officer," we cover the qualifications necessary for top climbing a tower crane (page 5). We also cover the latest Regulation changes (page 16) and emergency response plans (page 19) to get you prepared for whatever 2022 may throw your way.

Whatever 2022 has in store, you can feel prepared for it with a robust occupational health and safety program in place. To find more tips for how to improve yours for your industry, check out the health and safety section of [worksafebc.com](http://worksafebc.com).



**Terence Little**  
Editor-in-chief

# WorkSafe

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**WORK SAFE BC**



### Jesse Marchand

Jesse is the managing editor for *WorkSafe Magazine* and has been working in publishing and journalism for nearly 20 years. In this issue, she covers top climbing cranes (right), hand falling safety (page 7), and an update on research grants (page 12).



### Lori Guiton

Lori is the director of Policy, Regulation, and Research at WorkSafeBC. In this issue, she provides a high-level overview of the most recent changes to the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation (page 16).



### Marnie Douglas

Marnie is a West Kelowna-based journalist, writer, and communications professional who has written about a variety of subjects for *WorkSafe Magazine*, from exposure control plans to the Paralympics. In this issue, she speaks with WorkSafeBC's Barry Nakahara about emergency preparedness (page 19).

# Preventing tower crane collapse



**Steve McCollum**  
Occupational safety officer

**Region:** Kelowna  
**Years on the job:** 16

Top climbing a tower crane is hazardous work that must only be performed by qualified workers. Failure to follow the manufacturer's instructions may result in a structural failure that puts lives and property at risk. The importance of tower crane safety was brought to the forefront in July 2021, when a tower crane collapsed while being dismantled at a construction site in Kelowna. As a result, five people were killed, including four workers and a person unrelated to the construction site. Another worker was injured.

In this "Ask an officer," occupational safety officer Steve McCollum provides an overview of the potential hazard and discusses how to reduce the risk.

### Q. What is top climbing?

**A.** Top climbing is a common way of assembling or dismantling a tower crane on a construction site. A top climbing guide is a structure that is installed around the tower crane's mast. The guide is used to create a gap for adding or removing mast sections.

### Q. How does a top climbing guide work?

**A.** Rollers are located at the middle and bottom of the top climbing guide on all four corners. When the system is weight-balanced, the rollers allow the guide to travel smoothly up and down the mast.

A top climbing guide includes:

- A hydraulic pump and ram
- A climbing device made up of a support shoe and a climbing traverse or cross-member (depending on the manufacturer)

The guide uses these parts to climb up or down the mast. Workers operate the guide manually.

### Q. What is the hazard?

**A.** The mast sections include K-frame assemblies that provide horizontal supports for the climbing device to push on. The ram raises the entire structure of the tower crane. This creates a gap in the mast that allows a single mast section to be either added or removed.

If the climbing device is placed on a K-frame horizontal support that is too high up the mast structure, the ram can push the top climbing guide too high. In this situation, the rollers in the middle of the top climbing guide may be positioned above the top of the mast structure and be unsupported. This puts the top climbing guide and the upper structure of the crane at risk of collapse.

### Q. What do employers and contractors need to know?

**A.** Employers must ensure that the assembly supervisor and the lead hand are experienced and competent in all aspects and each phase of top climbing.

Prime contractors must ensure that employers, supervisors, and workers perform their work in compliance with these requirements.

Employers and prime contractors should request records to confirm the assembly supervisor's and worker's training and experience on the specific make and model of crane.

In some cases, a crane may be operated at the same time and in the same location as other work. In these situations, the employer or prime contractor must organize and coordinate the work of everyone on site so that the crane operation can be carried out safely.

### Q. What do workers and supervisors need to know?

**A.** Workers engaged in top climbing activities must be:

- Qualified
- Provided with the information, instruction, training, and supervision to perform their work safely.

The assembly supervisor and workers must follow the tower crane manufacturer's procedures. These procedures include placing the climbing device on

the appropriate K-frame horizontal support. Instructions and procedures for tower crane assembly, dismantling, or top climbing must be established before such operations begin. The instructions and procedures must be adapted to the site conditions and communicated to all workers involved in top climbing operations.

### Q. What does *qualified* mean?

**A.** Under the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation, *qualified* means "being knowledgeable of the work, the hazards involved, and the means to control the hazards, by reason of education, training, experience, or a combination thereof."

Part of determining whether a supervisor and crew are qualified is to find out how much experience they have in erecting and dismantling tower cranes in general, and then specifically for the make and model of crane they are erecting or dismantling on a particular site. Questions you can ask include:

- How long has the supervisor been erecting and dismantling tower cranes?
- How long have they been a supervisor in this capacity?
- How much experience does the crew have?
- What is their experience with this make and model of crane?

### Q. Where can I get more information?

**A.** Our website has a safety bulletin that contains this information and a list of legal and regulatory requirements. You can find it by searching for "top climbing a tower crane" at [worksafebc.com](http://worksafebc.com). You can also visit [bccranesafety.ca](http://bccranesafety.ca) for industry news, information on becoming certified as a crane operator, and more.

Looking for answers to your specific health and safety questions? Send them to us at [worksafemagazine@worksafebc.com](mailto:worksafemagazine@worksafebc.com) and we'll consider them for our next "Ask an officer" feature. 😊

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On the cover

Hand faller James Lane and supervisor Jeremiah Meredith survey a cut tree at a logging site west of Barrière, B.C.



# Supervisors play pivotal role in safe hand falling

By Jesse Marchand

**WorkSafeBC's risk-based inspections have found that while hand fallers have some of the highest injury rates in the province, most incidents are preventable with proper supervision.**

Manual tree falling is a specialized skill that's not for the faint of heart. It requires good judgement, attention to detail, split decision making, and expertise in regulations, risk assessment and control — on top of the physical strength and stamina needed to deal with heavy trees and equipment in all sorts of weather.

WorkSafeBC statistics show that hand falling is one of the most dangerous jobs in B.C.: the injury rate in the manual tree falling classification unit was 20.1 in 2020 — nearly ten times the provincial average of 2.15. Meanwhile, the serious injury rate was 6.5, compared to the provincial average of 0.27.

“Each of these serious injuries represents life-changing consequences for both the workers and their loved ones,” says Al Johnson, head of Prevention Services at WorkSafeBC. “Even one such injury is too many when the incidents that cause them are often preventable.” Sadly, incidents in this industry also resulted in the deaths of two hand fallers in 2021.

## **Building up your safety leaders**

In the summer of 2021, WorkSafeBC began reaching out to members of industry to build an understanding of the circumstances that can lead to workplace incidents and what can be done to address them before another tragic outcome occurs.

“Through our increased focus on risk-based inspections, WorkSafeBC has identified inadequate supervision as a primary factor in workplace incidents at hand falling operations,” says Dave McBride, senior manager in OHS Consultation and Education Services at WorkSafeBC.

Supervisors have an important role on the job site and their duties are clearly defined in the *Workers Compensation Act*, notes Budd Phillips, WorkSafeBC manager of interest for forestry. Section 23 of the Act, — fully excerpted in this article — underscores how supervisors are responsible for ensuring everyone under their supervision remains healthy and safe at the worksite.

“Supervisors are the people who will make or break your health and safety system” says Phillips. “They are

your safety leaders. They are the people you rely on to make sure your safety system is functioning and they are the people you need to give your support to.”

Support starts by ensuring supervisors have the training and qualifications they need. “They have to know the hazards, and the means to control those hazards,” notes Phillips. When hiring a supervisor, you need to look for the right education, training, and experience for the particular job at hand. They also need to be designated as supervisor, stresses Phillips. “They have to know that they have this role and other people on site need to know they have this role.”

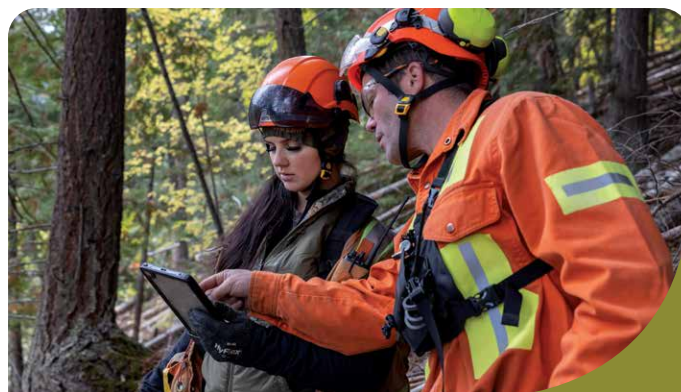
Part of ensuring supervisors are properly designated is involving them in safety planning right from the start. Not only do they need to know what the work plan is, they need to have input in the plan. Any everyone on the project — hand fallers, supervisors, employers and the prime contractor — needs to be notified of any changes to a work plan, notes Phillips. “Many incidents occur because of a change that was not communicated.”

## **Being a more effective supervisor**

If you are a supervisor, you can start improving health and safety at your worksite by asking questions and taking the time to observe work in progress.

“How do you assess the risk that your fallers are facing on a day to day basis?” asks Phillips. “Don't just rely on the fallers to tell you something is wrong. That's passive. Supervisors need to take an active role. Think about it as an active engagement.”

You should also record what you find and refer to it often. Conditions on a worksite can change day to day



**Forestry supervisor Melissa Harbourne and area supervisor Toby Jeffreys go over the safety plan at the worksite.**





Boarding a helicopter at the end of the day near Adams Lake, B.C.

and even hour to hour. You must have records of what decisions were made and why.

David Adshead is a falling safety advisor for the BC Forest Safety Council (BCFSC). Through his role, he provides field work outreach to various employers across the province. When it comes to risk, he says there are three main factors for hand fallers:

- 1 **The natural environment:** This includes the timber, terrain, type of project, the weather, etc.
- 2 **Other phases:** This means taking into account what other activities are occurring on the worksite besides hand falling, such as road building or yarding and loading.
- 3 **People:** This includes the personalities of your crew, their experience levels, and personal lives.

A good supervisor takes all this into account when overseeing work and assigning roles. “You need to identify where your attention needs to be focused and make records of your decisions,” says Adshead.

### What keeps you up at night?

For Terry Anonson, supervisor for WorkSafeBC’s provincial hand falling inspection team, hand falling is like “practising physics on the fly.” The one question he asks all supervisors on worksites is “What’s keeping you up at night?” It could be concerns such as steep

terrain, unfavourable weather, the health of the forest, congested work phases, crew transport, isolation, overcrowding, or new fallers. Emotional health has an impact too, including substance abuse, depression or even a bad night’s sleep.

“We know there is inherent risk to hand falling, but you need to know ‘what’s elevating that risk?’” notes Terry. “There are circumstances that can elevate risk to fallers and the team needs more supervision based on the current risk factors.”

Scott Rushton, a falling safety advisor for the BCFSC, also highlights preventative actions as key to increasing safety for B.C.’s hand fallers. With 36 years working on the coast as a logger and certified falling supervisor, Rushton has seen many supervisors be reactive to incidents, only making changes after work has stopped because of an incident. While it’s necessary to have incident reviews, he’d like to see a more proactive approach adopted overall.

Rushton says hand fallers should always be able to answer “What hazards are in the immediate area right where you are standing and what controls are in place?” He adds “fallers need to be able to identify what the hazards are and describe their tree-falling plan. They should always know their check-in procedures, as well as the plan for failure to respond.”

He also notes that supervisors need to observe the

work in action. “A simple correction, such as adjusting how your hands are wrapped around the chainsaw, could be the difference between getting an injury and going home safe at the end of the day.”

## Creating a team atmosphere

For clearing supervisor Mike Davidson, the owner of Black Summit Falling, it comes down to respecting the people in the field and ensuring that everyone’s voice is heard. “Supervisors have the ability to improve employee performance by enhancing competency,” says Davidson. “Give them praise when they are doing a good job and give awards to your team for safe work practices.”

He also emphasizes the involvement of your hand fallers in your meetings, safety talks, and hazard reporting. “Individual hand fallers’ experiences need to be valued,” says Davidson. He stresses that hand fallers must be encouraged to participate in safety meetings and hazard reporting. “Make it positive to come forward with a hazard,” he adds. “Respect and acknowledgement is the most important thing.”

## Help for hand fallers

In November of 2021, WorkSafeBC held an information session for hand fallers that had more than 100 attendees. Throughout 2022, WorkSafeBC will continue engaging with this industry through their dedicated hand falling inspection team under the Forestry High Risk Strategy. The goals of the strategy are to reduce the serious injury and fatal injury rates in forestry operations with the greatest risk exposure and raise awareness and promote adherence to safe practices. In 2022, prevention officers will take a risk-based approach to inspections ensure that the most significant risks are effectively managed.

The BCFSC is also currently working on updating the falling supervisor course with the help of falling supervisors, contractors, and the Falling Technical Advisory Committee. “Once ready, the course will be piloted and fine-tuned after receiving feedback from the instructors and participants,” says Rushton. “I’m really quite excited to see the final results. I believe it will strengthen the effectiveness of practical faller supervision.”

Supporting industry is a key part of the BCFSC’s and WorkSafeBC’s strategies. “Achieving positive change takes collaboration,” noted Johnson at the hand falling session. “We all have a part to play in realizing our vision of a British Columbia free from workplace injury,

disease, and death.” He emphasized that making sure fallers go home safe at the end of the day will take a commitment from all sides: “We need to learn from each other and find ways to make things healthier and safer.”

Our website has resources to help. Search for the following on [worksafebc.com](https://worksafebc.com):

- WorkSafeBC’s inspectional approach for forestry can be found on the [High Risk Strategy: Forestry](#) page.
- Health and safety resources can be found on the [Manual falling & bucking](#) page. ☺

## Know your responsibilities

Section 23 of the *Workers Compensation Act* covers supervision.

### 23 General duties of supervisors

- (1) Every supervisor must
  - a) ensure the health and safety of all workers under the direct supervision of the supervisor,
  - b) be knowledgeable about the OHS provisions and those regulations applicable to the work being supervised, and
  - c) comply with the OHS provisions, the regulations and any applicable orders.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a supervisor must
  - (a) ensure that the workers under the supervisor’s direct supervision
    - i. are made aware of all known or reasonably foreseeable health or safety hazards in the area where they work, and
    - ii. (ii) comply with the OHS provisions, the regulations and any applicable orders,
  - (b) consult and cooperate with the joint committee or worker health and safety representative for the workplace, and
  - (c) cooperate with the Board, officers of the Board and any other person carrying out a duty under the OHS provisions or the regulations.



**Supervisors protect workers** by monitoring and responding to changing conditions

Identify the hazards | Assess the risks | Implement suitable controls

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# WorkSafeBC seeks proposals for research grant competitions

By Jesse Marchand

WorkSafeBC is seeking graduate students or recent doctoral graduates who are studying occupational health and safety or work disability. Depending on which category you fall into, you may be eligible for one of two WorkSafeBC Research Services grants.

“These projects provide insights and solutions for real issues faced by workplaces and WorkSafeBC,” says Deepani Weerapura, senior manager, who oversees WorkSafeBC’s research grants program. “We support research and knowledge sharing that contributes to improving health and safety, fostering successful rehabilitation and return to work of injured workers, or ensuring fair compensation for people suffering injury or illness on the job.”

## Research Training Awards

Research Training Awards are available to highly qualified graduate students at the master’s and doctoral level who are undertaking research training with a focus on workplace health and safety. To qualify, applicants need to be engaged in a full-time graduate studies program with a B.C. university.

Awards include a \$20,000 stipend and a \$2,500 research and travel allowance. Master’s students receive one year of funding and doctoral students receive two years of funding. Recipients can apply to renew their grant for an additional year.

## Ralph McGinn Postdoctoral Fellowship

WorkSafeBC is also offering a fellowship for postdoctoral students. This competition is open to

recent doctoral graduates (within four years of completing their Ph.D.) who hold a postdoctoral position at a Canadian university or research institution. This fellowship is designed to foster the development of occupational health and safety and work disability research in B.C. and across Canada.

“We are pleased to be offering the Ralph McGinn fellowship,” says Weerapura. “It was established in 2021 to commemorate the tremendous contributions of Ralph McGinn, a lifelong advocate and leader in the field of occupational health and safety, and former chair of the WorkSafeBC Board of Directors.

**“These projects provide insights and solutions for real issues faced by workplaces and WorkSafeBC.”**

—Deepani Weerapura,  
senior manager, WorkSafeBC

The fellowship was awarded to two successful candidates in 2021: The first was Sonja Senthonar, whose research focuses on the relationship between the experiences of rehabilitation services among immigrants compared to Canadian-born workers. The second was Heather Johnston, who is studying the risk factors and hazards common for both work-related musculoskeletal and psychological injury.

Awards are \$50,000 annually for two years, with the option to renew for a third year upon successful reapplication.

“Awards will be provided based on the quality of the proposed research, relevance to occupational health and safety and our research priorities, prior research contributions, and the postdoctoral training environment,” adds Weerapura.

### How to apply

For more information, please visit [worksafebc.com](https://worksafebc.com) and search for “research services” or contact Research Services at [resquery@worksafebc.com](mailto:resquery@worksafebc.com).

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# Regulations amended for logging loads, traffic control, pump operators, and more

By Lori Guiton, director, Policy, Regulation and Research, WorkSafeBC

There are new updates to the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation. Employers should review the relevant sections of the Regulation carefully and revise safe work policies and procedures accordingly.

## What has changed?

New amendments to the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Regulation came into effect on December 1, 2021. The summaries below only provide a brief overview of the changes. Employers must review the sections of the Regulation relevant to their industry, ensure they understand the changes that effect their workplace, and communicate any changes to their health and safety procedures to their workers.

### Combustible and flammable liquids

Amendments to Part 5 of the Regulation enhance worker safety in workplaces handling flammable liquids, flammable gases, and combustible liquids by ensuring the following:

- The definition of “flammable liquid” in the Regulation is consistent with the BC Fire Code, and the terms “flammable liquid” and “combustible liquid” are used consistently throughout the Regulation.
- The requirements around ignition sources, grounding, and bonding apply to all liquids and gases that pose a risk of fire or explosion.

These amendments also ensure consistency for flash point temperature ranges, ensure language in the Regulation reflects that the requirements apply to all liquids and gases that can create a risk of fire or explosion, and address the risk of fire or explosion when flammable liquids or gas and certain combustible liquids are transferred using metallic or other conductive containers.



Part 18 of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation, traffic control, was updated in 2021.

### Radiation dose limits

The amendments to Part 7 align the Regulation with the 2011 recommendations from the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP).

The amendments adopt new dose limits for the lens of the eye, and clarify time periods for which workers' occupational doses to ionizing radiation must be assessed. This will ensure workers are protected from developing occupationally induced lens changes, like cataracts, by prescribing dose limits based on current scientific understanding.

### Traffic control

The provisions on worker health and safety in Part 18 of the Regulation have been aligned with the latest edition of the Traffic Management Manual for Work on Roadways issued by the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure. Sections in Part 18 were also updated to improve safety for workers who help control traffic in and around a work zone, and for those who work within a work zone.

Changes have been made to most sections of Part 18, and include the following:

- Many new definitions were added, including for types and duration of work (brief, long, and short-duration work; emergent work). These terms are used to determine the specific traffic control requirements in different circumstances.
- A written risk assessment must be conducted for certain types of traffic control. A traffic control plan is required based on the written risk assessment.



- Employers and owners must, to the extent practicable, eliminate or minimize worker exposure to traffic in a work zone. This includes measures such as isolating the work zone using constructed detours, alternative routes, or barriers. If elimination is not practicable, worker exposure to traffic must be minimized by applying control measures such as temporary traffic control devices to protect workers, followed by administrative controls that reduce the number of workers exposed to traffic. Employers may only use traffic control persons after other control measures have been considered and determined to be insufficient to manage traffic in the circumstances.
- There are new requirements for where a traffic control person must be positioned. The use of traffic control persons is also prohibited in certain situations, such as when speed limits are greater than 70 km/h.
- There are new and revised training requirements for all workers involved in controlling traffic, including traffic control persons, traffic assistants, and workers who control traffic at emergency scenes.
- The requirements for supervision of traffic control have been strengthened.

### **Certification of concrete pump operators**

Concrete pumps and placing booms are complex pieces of equipment used in construction and should only be operated by competent workers. Concrete placing requires workers to be in the area of the pump and at the discharge end of the placing boom. Therefore, any incident could pose a high risk of serious injury or death to workers who are working with, or in the vicinity of, the equipment.

The amendments in Part 20 enhance worker safety in construction sites by requiring concrete pump operators to hold a certificate granted by a certification authority designated by WorkSafeBC. Provisions within the Regulation set how the authority is determined as well as how the operator should be assessed and supervised.

The amendments also outline who is responsible for ensuring the concrete pump operators and supervisors can operate the equipment in a competent and safe manner. In the case of a multiple-employer workplace, this responsibility lies with the employer and the prime contractor (or the owner of the workplace if no prime

contractor has been designated, in accordance with section 13 of the *Workers Compensation Act*). If it is not a multiple-employer workplace, then the obligation rests with the employer and the owner of the workplace.

### **Blasting operations**

The purpose of these amendments is to enhance worker safety in and around blasting operations by:

- Addressing changes in blasting technology and associated safe work practices.
- Ensuring consistency with the federal Explosives Act, the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, and their associated regulations.
- Introducing new requirements to address identified blasting hazards not previously addressed in Part 21.
- Simplifying language and clarifying requirements.

There are changes throughout the 14 divisions of Part 21, ranging from minor wording changes to significant new requirements. The most significant changes cover planning and conducting blasting operations; certification and qualifications; requirements for continuing professional development; expectations for written notice of project; and new sections on anomalous drill holes, blast site examination, and close proximity blasting.

### **Arborists and arboriculture**

Arboricultural work can be dangerous and has the potential for serious injury or death. It often involves working at heights, relying on the structural integrity of a tree for support, and using sharp tools.

While Part 26 of the Regulation addresses forestry operations and similar activities (including arboricultural work), it did not previously have clear provisions for the range of work activities undertaken by arborists.

Amendments address previous gaps in Part 26 of the Regulation by introducing new requirements for arborists and arboricultural work. These amendments incorporate best practices from various standards, jurisdictions, arboricultural associations, and training programs.

In addition to adding new terminology, the amendments add new sections on planning and conducting activities involving trees and tree-climbing.

## Logging truck load securement

In addition to updating terms, the following changes in Part 26 harmonize the OHS Regulation with federal National Safety Code, Standard 10 (NSC 10) and modernize requirements to make load securement safer. The key provisions in the amendments include the following:

- A loaded log transporter must comply with NSC 10 on all on-highway and mixed on- and off-highway routes. This enables operators to use a single securement method.
- Either wrappers or tiedowns can be used on-highway or off-highway.
- Tiedown and wrapper requirements are clarified for “entirely off-highway routes,” with heavier securement requirements for loads longer than 35 ft. (10.7 m), and lighter securement for loads 35 ft. or shorter. The amendments also clarify the requirements for the transportation of a log load without the use of tiedowns or wrappers.
- Tiedowns are required to be marked by the manufacturer with their respective working load limit.
- The bottom layer and side rows of logs in a load may no longer extend beyond two sets of stakes.
- The specifications for stake cables (lines) have changed, based on bunk width.
- Unprocessed logs can now be transported on entirely off-highway hauls providing there are no log limbs that present a risk of injury to a person or impair the safe operation of the log transporter.

Additional amendments in Part 26 include clarifying the requirements related to communication and the process of removing wrappers and tiedowns.

## Where can I get more information?

You can find all the details on these changes and more by visiting [worksafebc.com/searchable-regulation](https://worksafebc.com/searchable-regulation). See the “Latest updates” on this page to view the amended Regulation sections and the corresponding new and revised OHS Guidelines. You can also review primers on each of the affected sections of the Regulation. They explain the changes and employer responsibilities for complying with them. Use the following search terms on [worksafebc.com](https://worksafebc.com) to find the primers you need:

- [Primer combustible and flammable liquids](#)

- [Primer radiation dose limits](#)
- [Primer traffic control](#)
- [Primer concrete pump operators](#)
- [Primer blasting](#)
- [Primer arborists](#)
- [Primer logging truck load](#)

Employers and workers can also call the Prevention Information Line at 1.888.621.SAFE. ☎



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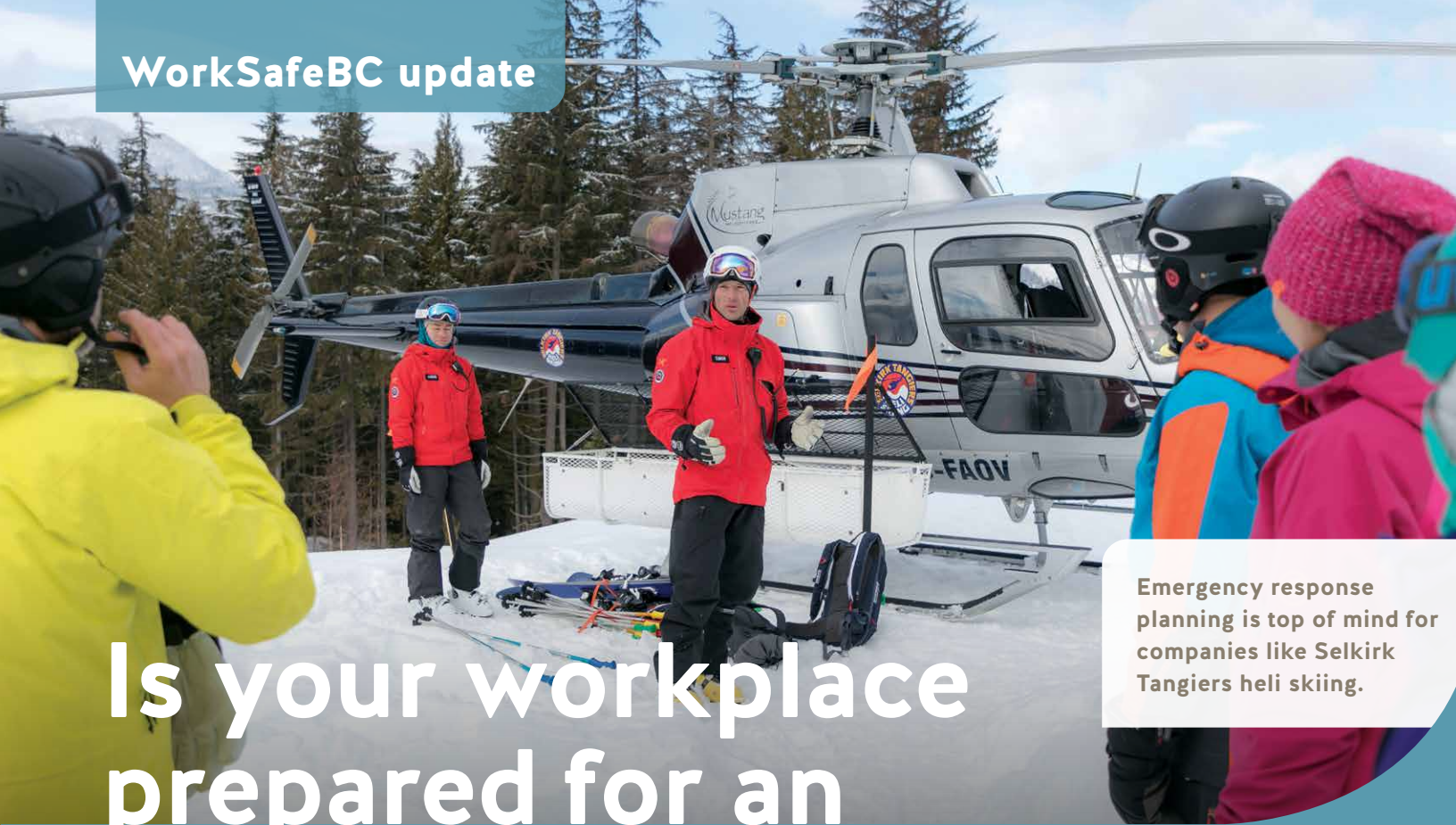
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# Is your workplace prepared for an emergency?

Emergency response planning is top of mind for companies like Selkirk Tangiers heli skiing.

Employers are required to conduct risk assessments in any workplace in which a need to rescue or evacuate workers may arise. Is yours up to date?

On the Friday morning of a long weekend in November 2021, meteorologists warned of heavy rain on its way to B.C., created by a weather phenomenon known as an “atmospheric river.” The storm, they cautioned, would bring localized flooding and high river levels in some areas.

Dozens of rainfall records would be broken, and nearly a month’s worth of rain would fall on some communities in less than two days. The results were catastrophic — extreme flooding, mudslides, stranded motorists, highway closures, whole communities evacuated.

The extreme flooding is just one example of a disaster that illustrates the need for emergency preparedness, including planning for evacuation, rescue, and return when safe to do so, explains Barry Nakahara, senior manager, Prevention Field Services, WorkSafeBC.

“This is something that we need to be more prepared for — it seems like these unusual natural disaster events are becoming more common,” says Nakahara. “After any disaster or emergency, all employers and workers should reflect back and see what they’ve learned, and then identify gaps in planning around emergency preparedness.”

## Emergency response plans

Everyone can learn from what’s happened in B.C. this year, and use this as an opportunity to revisit and improve their own emergency response plans (ERP), he adds.

Employers have obligations to be prepared for emergencies and are expected under occupational health and safety regulations to plan, prepare, and train their employees for all emergencies.

“Emergency situations, such as severe flooding and landslides, can often occur with very little warning. That’s why employers need to conduct a risk assessment in any workplace in which a need to rescue or evacuate workers may arise,” says Al Johnson, head

of Prevention Services at WorkSafeBC. “The more you are prepared, the better you will be able to act and help ensure the safety of workers during an extreme weather event.”

## Consider remote workers

In fixed locations, most workplaces have a basic ERP. However, remote workers face unique challenges in emergency preparedness if they are travelling for work or working in remote job sites. Nakahara adds it’s important to consider lone workers and what risks they might encounter. Ensure there’s a check-in system to account for them, and ensure they can obtain assistance, if needed, and have access to emergency provisions.

Severe weather events — and the related hazards they present — can occur year-round, as shown by the heatwaves and wildfires in B.C. this summer. However, an employer’s responsibility to prepare for emergencies is not limited to natural disasters or extreme weather. Fires, explosions, industrial accidents, and chemical spills can also pose serious threats to workers.

When it comes to the workplace, Johnson says it’s important to complete a risk assessment to determine the most likely emergency situations. It’s also essential to develop the proper written procedures for an evacuation and rescue, and make sure all employees know how to respond to an incident or emergency through proper training. This includes regular reviews of your ERP to ensure the required procedures are current and everyone understands them.

**“After any disaster or emergency, all employers and workers should reflect back and see what they’ve learned, and then identify gaps.”**

—Barry Nakahara, senior manager,  
Prevention Field Services, WorkSafeBC

## Tips at hand

Here are few tips to keep in mind to be prepared in any emergency situation.

- 1 Know your plan and practice it.** Conducting regular, realistic, and relevant emergency response drills is one of the best ways to test how effective your ERP is. It’s also an excellent training opportunity.
- 2 Assess the hazards.** Conduct a risk assessment to determine the most likely emergency situations in your workplace, and always engage employees in the risk assessment.
- 3 Write it down.** Develop appropriate written procedures for evacuation and rescue.
- 4 Have an exit plan.** Provide well-marked directions towards an exit in the event of an emergency, and ensure employees are aware of the exit route and muster location.
- 5 Keep your plan inclusive.** Ensure that emergency procedures always consider the safety of all employees, including workers with disabilities.
- 6 Knowledge is power.** Make sure all employees know how to respond to an incident — don’t rely only on a supervisor to coordinate help, as they might not be available or could be the one actually needing assistance. Train all employees in emergency procedures and fire prevention.
- 7 First aid.** Always have first aid resources on site and accessible.
- 8 Be prepared.** Make sure enough workers are available to implement rescue procedures, should it be necessary. This should also include appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) for employees doing the rescue or evacuation.

## Find out more

Part 4 of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation covers emergency preparedness and response. Find it through the Searchable OHS Regulation on [worksafebc.com](https://www.worksafebc.com). ☺

**Note:** Due to the urgent priorities surrounding health and safety during COVID-19, *WorkSafe Magazine* is only publishing three issues in 2021. As a result, this listing contains penalties that would usually be run in an earlier issue. Penalties noted here were approved between May 18, 2021, and September 7, 2021.

Administrative penalties are monetary fines imposed on employers for health and safety violations of the *Workers Compensation Act* and/or the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation. The penalties listed in this section are grouped by industry, in alphabetical order, starting with “Construction.” They show the date the penalty was imposed and the location where the violation occurred (not necessarily the business location). The registered business name is given, as well as any “doing business as” (DBA) name.

The penalty amount is based on the nature of the violation, the employer’s compliance history, and the employer’s assessable payroll. Once a penalty is imposed, the employer has 45 days to appeal to the Review Division of WorkSafeBC. The Review Division may maintain, reduce, or withdraw the penalty; it may increase the penalty as well. Employers may then file an appeal within 30 days of the Review Division’s decision to the Workers’ Compensation Appeal Tribunal, an independent appeal body.

The amounts shown here indicate the penalties imposed prior to appeal, and may not reflect the final penalty amount.

For more up-to-date penalty information, you can search our penalties database on our website at [worksafebc.com](https://worksafebc.com). Find it easily by entering the word “penalties” into our search bar.

## Construction

### **0726223 BC Ltd. / Waste Away Disposal | \$2,500 | Richmond | August 18, 2021**

This firm operates a waste processing facility. WorkSafeBC inspected the site while a worker was operating an excavator on a large debris pile and another worker was operating a weigh scale. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order after observing drywall debris and vinyl sheet flooring, suspected asbestos-containing materials (ACMs), in the debris pile. A hazardous materials assessment later confirmed these materials to be ACMs and determined that the entire debris pile and the rest of the facility had likely been cross-contaminated. The firm failed to ensure that all ACMs in the workplace were controlled, and failed to take necessary precautions to protect workers before allowing work that would disturb ACMs. These were both high-risk violations. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety.

### **1245160 B.C. Ltd. | \$2,500 | Fort St. John | September 20, 2021**

WorkSafeBC observed one of this firm’s workers installing a sloped roof on a house under construction. No form of fall protection was in place, exposing the worker to a fall risk greater than 9.1 m (30 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

### **Akaal Enviro Corp. | \$2,500 | Surrey | August 31, 2021**

This firm was conducting asbestos abatement at a pre-1990 house slated for demolition. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed the building containment was not airtight. The front door had holes and windows were not sealed. The firm failed to provide and maintain a containment, a repeated and high-risk violation.

### **Akaal Enviro Corp. | \$2,500 | Multiple locations | October 22, 2021**

WorkSafeBC issued an order to this firm to provide hazardous waste disposal records for 13 of its asbestos abatement worksites. After multiple follow-up communications, the firm had not provided the records. The firm failed to comply with a WorkSafeBC order.

### **All-Phase Contracting Ltd. | \$5,000 | Burnaby | November 10, 2021**

This firm was conducting pre-demolition asbestos abatement at a duplex. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed uncontained debris from drywall and vinyl tile, both identified as asbestos-containing materials (ACMs), in

## Penalties (continued)

multiple locations on the property. In addition, porous materials in the building's basement were later confirmed to be cross-contaminated with ACMs. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. The firm failed to safely contain or remove all hazardous materials, a repeated and high-risk violation.

### **Amar Framing Ltd. | \$2,500 | Chilliwack | November 25, 2021**

This firm was framing a two-storey house. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed a worker, who was also a supervisor, on the partially sheeted sloped roof. No system of fall protection was in place, exposing the worker to a fall risk of up to 7.7 m (25.5 ft.). WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were both repeated violations.

### **AMK Environmental (2017) Ltd. | \$5,000 | Pitt Meadows | November 10, 2021**

This firm was conducting asbestos abatement at a house. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and issued a stop-work order after observing multiple deficiencies related to the firm's practices for handling asbestos-containing materials (ACMs). The firm failed to develop and implement an exposure control plan where workers were exposed to harmful levels of asbestos, and failed to implement an effective program for the use of personal protective equipment. The firm also failed to ensure workers required to wear respirators were clean-shaven. In addition, the firm failed to ventilate the containment to ensure inward airflow. Furthermore, the firm failed to safely contain or remove hazardous materials, and failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety, both repeated violations. These were all high-risk violations.

### **Anmol Finishing Carpentry Ltd. | \$6,190.46 | Vancouver | August 23, 2021**

This firm was siding a house under construction. WorkSafeBC observed two workers receiving materials, one worker positioned on a ladder-jack system and the other on a narrow skirt roof. No form of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to a fall risk of about 4.9 m (16 ft.). The ladder-jack system was also found to be damaged with missing and bent feet. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order for work at elevation. The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, and failed to ensure that work platforms met and were used in accordance with applicable standards, both repeated violations. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were all high-risk violations.

### **Balance Hazmat Ltd. | \$10,000 | Langley | August 23, 2021**

This firm was conducting asbestos abatement at a pre-1990 house slated for demolition. WorkSafeBC inspected the site after the firm had issued a clearance letter indicating all asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) had been removed. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order after observing drywall dust and mud compound, identified ACMs, inside the house. A risk assessment later determined window mastic, an ACM, was still present on the windows, and all porous material throughout the building should be considered cross-contaminated. The firm failed to ensure hazardous materials were safely contained or removed, and failed to ensure that a qualified person confirmed, in writing, that all hazardous materials were contained or removed. These were both repeated and high-risk violations.

### **Benjamin M. Ferger / Ascension Roofing | \$2,500 | Langford | September 2, 2021**

This firm was re-roofing a two-storey house. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed two workers walking on a 7:12 sloped section of roof, laying out building paper. No system of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to a fall risk of about 4 m (13 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

### **Best Look Roofing Ltd. | \$2,500 | Surrey | September 21, 2021**

This firm was re-roofing a house. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed two workers, one of whom was a representative of the firm, receiving a delivery of shingles on the sloped roof. A third worker was observed on a lower roof. All the workers were wearing fall protection harnesses but were not connected to lifelines. No other form

of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to fall risks greater than 3 m (10 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were both repeated violations.

**Bestwest Roofing Inc. | \$4,907.82 | White Rock | October 28, 2021**

This firm was installing torch-on roofing at a three-level house. WorkSafeBC observed one worker near the leading edge of the flat roof. No guardrails were installed at this section of the roof and no other form of fall protection was in place, exposing the worker to a fall risk of about 6.1 m (20 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were both repeated violations.

**Campbell Construction Ltd. | \$164,343.11 | Victoria | October 21, 2022**

This firm was the prime contractor at a highrise construction site. A large bundle of insulation fell from the ninth level into an alley between the building and a neighbouring structure, striking a scaffold that workers were on. As one of the firm's workers was investigating the fallen bundle, three additional bundles of insulation fell and struck the worker, who sustained fatal injuries. WorkSafeBC investigated the incident and determined that bundles of insulation had not been secured, and the work zone underneath the risk area had not been guarded. In addition, several near-miss incidents involving falling materials had taken place at this worksite in the preceding months. The firm failed to ensure that an area where materials could be dropped was guarded to prevent inadvertent entry by workers. The firm also failed to remedy workplace conditions that were hazardous to workers' health and safety. These were both high-risk violations.

**D.A.D.S. Homes & General Contracting Inc. | \$5,000 | Campbell River | November 1, 2021**

This firm was working on the construction of a residential out-building. WorkSafeBC observed two workers near the leading edge of the sloped roof. No form of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to a fall risk greater than 7 m (23 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were both repeated and high-risk violations.

**Daniel Holdsworth & Shelly Holdsworth / Purple Horizon Roofing | \$2,500 | Vernon | September 10, 2021**

This firm was installing new shingles on a house. WorkSafeBC observed one worker near the peak of the sloped roof. The worker was wearing a fall protection harness but was not connected to a lifeline. No other form of fall protection was in place, exposing the worker to a fall risk of about 4.6 m (15 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

**D.D.T. Developments Ltd. | \$3,432.80 | Revelstoke | September 16, 2021**

This firm was installing a roof on a commercial building under construction. WorkSafeBC observed four workers on the sloped roof, two of whom were not using personal fall protection systems. No other form of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to a fall risk of greater than 7.6 m (25 ft.). In addition, WorkSafeBC determined that only two anchors were installed. The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation. The firm also failed to ensure that each personal fall protection system connected to an anchor was secured to an independent attachment point.

**Delkore Homes Ltd. | \$10,206.48 | Surrey | September 3, 2021**

This firm's worksite was a three-storey house under construction. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed three workers at heights greater than 3 m (10 ft.). No system of fall protection was in place. The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were both repeated violations.

## Penalties (continued)

### **Designed Renovation Ltd. | \$20,000 | Delta | November 4, 2021**

This firm was performing asbestos abatement at a pre-1990 house slated for demolition. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed workers without adequate protective clothing and equipment. In addition, the decontamination facility did not have a water supply and the building's soffit and roofing vents had not been sealed. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. The firm failed to take the necessary precautions to protect workers before allowing work that would disturb asbestos-containing materials (ACMs), a repeated and high-risk violation.

### **Elite Pro Contracting Ltd. | \$2,500 | Vancouver | August 27, 2021**

This firm was conducting asbestos abatement at a house slated for demolition. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and issued a stop-work order after observing multiple deficiencies with the firm's abatement procedures. Before starting work that would disturb asbestos-containing materials (ACMs), the firm failed to take the necessary precautions to protect workers, to ensure the immediate work area was cleared, and to adequately secure openings. During work, the firm failed to prevent the spread of asbestos dust and debris to other areas, and failed to ensure work surfaces were covered and kept free of asbestos dust. The firm also failed to effectively wet ACMs, and ensure that all asbestos waste was placed into sealed containers. These were all high-risk violations. In addition, the firm failed to ventilate the containment, a repeated violation. Finally, the firm failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety, a repeated and high-risk violation.

### **Elite Pro Contracting Ltd. | \$2,500 | Vancouver | October 6, 2021**

WorkSafeBC conducted a post-abatement inspection of a house after this firm issued a clearance letter stating all asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) had been removed. WorkSafeBC observed drywall debris, an identified ACM, at multiple locations inside and outside the house. The firm failed to safely contain or remove identified hazardous materials. The firm also failed to have a qualified person ensure that hazardous materials were safely contained or removed. These were both high-risk violations.

### **ESS Environmental Ltd. | \$2,500 | North Vancouver | November 3, 2021**

This firm was hired to perform a hazardous materials inspection and risk assessment at a house undergoing renovation. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and issued a stop-work order after observing suspected asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) that had not been sampled by the firm, including texture coat and duct tape. WorkSafeBC determined the firm had not conducted a systematic walk-through of the workplace to identify hazardous materials that had previously been disturbed and might be further disturbed during ongoing renovation work. A subsequent hazardous materials survey determined the entire house was cross-contaminated with drywall dust, a confirmed ACM. The firm failed to collect representative samples of hazardous material, a repeated violation.

### **Every Season Roofing Ltd. | \$2,500 | Richmond | October 22, 2021**

This firm was re-roofing a two-storey house. WorkSafeBC observed two workers at the peak of the 5:12 sloped roof, preparing to receive roofing materials being delivered by mobile crane. The workers, one of whom was a representative of the firm, were wearing fall protection harnesses but were not connected to lifelines. No other form of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to a fall risk greater than 6.1 m (20 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, and failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were both repeated and high-risk violations.

### **Field Drilling Contractors Ltd. | \$6,378.94 | Langley | November 5, 2021**

Two of this firm's workers were setting up equipment to drill a water well at a residential construction site. Part of the drilling equipment contacted a conductor on an overhead power line and one of the workers, who was holding a hose attached to the drilling rig, sustained electrical injuries. WorkSafeBC determined no hazard assessment had been performed before work started. In addition, the drilling had not been adequately planned to maintain a safe limit of approach to the power line. The firm failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. This was a high-risk violation.



**Friends Roofing Ltd. | \$6,500 | Kelowna / Surrey | October 27, 2021**

WorkSafeBC inspected two of this firm's roofing worksites. At the first location, three workers, one of whom was a supervisor, were observed installing roof vents on the 4:12 sloped roof. No form of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to a fall risk of about 6.1 m (20 ft.). At the second location, WorkSafeBC observed three workers on the sloped roof wearing fall protection harnesses but not connected to lifelines. No other form of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to fall risks of up to 8.5 m (28 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation, and failed to ensure a written fall protection plan was in place. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were all repeated violations.

**G & D Construction Ltd. | \$5,000 | Mission | November 8, 2021**

WorkSafeBC observed two of this firm's workers installing sheathing at the edge of the 4:12 sloped roof of a three-storey house under construction. The workers were wearing fall protection harnesses but were not connected to lifelines. No other form of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to fall risks of up to 6.4 m (21 ft.). WorkSafeBC also observed a non-compliant job-built ladder in use, as well as window openings that lacked the required guarding. The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation, and failed to ensure elevated work areas were guarded as required. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were all repeated violations. In addition, the firm failed to ensure that work platforms were designed and installed according to the required standards.

**G P Home Developments Limited | \$10,000 | Kamloops | August 3, 2021**

This firm was installing siding at a two-storey house under construction. WorkSafeBC observed two workers standing on an unguarded ledge. One of the workers then moved onto the steps of a trestle ladder that was on the ledge and improperly set up against the wall. No system of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to a fall risk greater than 4.4 m (14.5 ft.). WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

**Grandvilla Construction Ltd. | \$13,418.70 | Surrey | October 4, 2021**

This firm's worksite was the construction of a commercial and residential building. WorkSafeBC observed a worker on the landing of an unfinished concrete stairwell. No system of fall protection was in place, exposing the worker to a fall risk greater than 4.3 m (14 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

**Griffin Decking Ltd. | \$2,500 | Surrey | August 23, 2021**

This firm was conducting balcony repair work at a townhouse complex. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed a worker sitting on an unguarded balcony. The worker was not using personal fall protection equipment and was exposed to a fall risk greater than 5 m (16 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation.

**Gunraj Construction Inc. | \$2,500 | Coquitlam | September 28, 2021**

This firm's worksite was a two-storey house under construction. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed a worker, who was also a representative of the firm, installing fascia on the roof in proximity to the leading edge. No system of fall protection was in place, exposing the worker to a fall risk of about 7.9 m (26 ft.). The firm did not ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation.

**Harvinder Singh Bohguan / Skyline Drywall Company | \$3,859.14 | Surrey | August 30, 2021**

This firm was installing drywall in a house that was undergoing asbestos abatement. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed a stop-work placard and barrier tape in place and drywall and stucco, suspected asbestos-containing materials (ACMs), along the sides of the building. WorkSafeBC determined workers were inside without the benefit

## Penalties (continued)

of personal protective equipment. A risk assessment later confirmed the entire building was cross-contaminated with ACMs. The firm failed to take the necessary precautions to protect workers before allowing work that would disturb ACMs, failed to provide a containment and decontamination facility, and failed to prevent the spread of asbestos dust and debris to other work areas. These were high-risk violations. The firm also failed to ensure a qualified person conducted a risk assessment before altering a building where ACMs may be disturbed, and failed to implement acceptable procedures for controlling asbestos. In addition, the firm failed to ensure workers wore respirators, a high-risk violation, and failed to ensure workers wore protective clothing.

### **HLC Holdings Inc. / HLC Hazmat & Demolition | \$2,500 | Vancouver | October 25, 2021**

This firm was conducting pre-renovation asbestos abatement at a house. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed breaches in the containment. WorkSafeBC also observed plaster, a confirmed asbestos-containing material (ACM), in multiple locations. The firm failed to safely contain or remove all hazardous materials, a repeated violation. The firm also failed to secure all openings to prevent the release of asbestos fibres into other work areas. These were both high-risk violations.

### **Hollypark Construction Corporation | \$2,500 | Salmon Arm | August 26, 2021**

This firm's worksite was a new hotel under construction. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed a representative of the firm operating a forklift with a telescoping boom that had a site-built, unsecured plywood box installed on the forks. A worker was in the box conducting repairs to stucco siding. No fall protection system was in place, exposing the worker to a fall risk of about 7.6 m (25 ft.). WorkSafeBC issued a stop-use order for the work platform and the forklift. The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation. The firm also failed to ensure a work platform intended for use by workers was designed and used in accordance with applicable standards and was certified by a professional engineer. In addition, the firm failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety.

### **Jared Bernhard Brokop / Brokop Roofing | \$2,500 | Victoria | October 19, 2021**

WorkSafeBC observed four of this firm's workers on the 16:12 sloped roof of a house. One of the workers was not using a personal fall protection system, and the other three workers were using non-compliant personal fall protection systems. This exposed the workers to a fall risk of up to 12.2 m (40 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation.

### **Joy Contracting Ltd. | \$1,250 | Multiple locations | October 5, 2021**

This firm issued asbestos-containing material (ACM) disposal documents for four worksites. There was evidence that the ACMs were not all disposed of according to regulatory requirements. This firm failed to ensure that asbestos waste was placed into sealed containers that were labelled as containing asbestos, a repeated violation.

### **J.T. Construction Ltd. | \$2,500 | Vancouver | August 12, 2021**

This firm was working on the construction of a new house. WorkSafeBC observed two workers installing sheathing on the 8:12 sloped roof. No system of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to fall risks of up to 8.8 m (29 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation, and failed to have a fall protection plan in place as required. These were both repeated violations.

### **Key-West Asphalt (333) Ltd. | \$13,560.94 | Williams Lake | November 8, 2021**

WorkSafeBC investigated an incident at this firm's highway paving worksite where a skid-steer loader struck and injured a worker. WorkSafeBC determined that no orientation or training records were available for either the loader operator or the injured worker. The firm failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. This was a repeated violation.

**Key West Roofing Ltd. | \$10,000 | Vancouver | August 25, 2021**

WorkSafeBC inspected this firm's construction worksite and observed a worker installing roofing materials on a house under construction. The worker was at the peak of the 8:12 sloped roof and was wearing a fall protection harness but was not connected to a lifeline. This exposed the worker to a fall risk of about 12.2 m (40 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, and failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were both repeated and high-risk violations.

**Kodiak Roofing Inc. | \$2,500 | Kamloops | October 12, 2021**

This firm was re-roofing a three-storey townhouse. WorkSafeBC inspected the worksite and observed two workers on the 7:12 sloped roof. The workers were wearing fall protection harnesses but were not connected to lifelines. No other form of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to a fall risk of up to 9.8 m (32 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety.

**Kornel Homes Limited | \$3,573.01 | Vancouver | September 27, 2021**

WorkSafeBC observed one of this firm's workers on the 8:12 sloped roof of a house under construction. The worker was wearing a fall protection harness but was not connected to a lifeline. No other form of fall protection was in place, exposing the worker to fall risks of up to 8.5 m (28 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated violation. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were both high-risk violations.

**Landmark Roofing Ltd. | \$8,973.82 | Richmond | October 19, 2021**

This firm was replacing the roof of a two-storey house. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed four workers on the 6:12 sloped roof. The workers, one of whom was a supervisor, were wearing fall protection harnesses but were not connected to lifelines. No other form of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to a fall risk of up to 7.3 m (24 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were both repeated violations.

**Lawn Genius Manufacturing (Canada) Inc. / Drainmaster | \$15,911.90 | Langley | November 3, 2021**

This firm was replacing an underground water shut-off valve. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and determined that workers had hand-dug two pits, one of which had a depth of 1.5 m (58 in.), to access the water line. The excavations were not shored or otherwise supported as required. The firm failed to ensure that, before worker entry, its excavations were sloped, benched, shored, or supported. This was a repeated and high-risk violation.

**Leader Hazmat Ltd. | \$5,000 | Delta | November 18, 2021**

This firm was conducting asbestos abatement at a pre-1990 house slated for demolition. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed waste bags of asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) that were not the required thickness and that were not labelled as ACM waste. In addition, soffit and roof vents had not been sealed and there was no negative air pressure into the decontamination facility to prevent the spread of asbestos fibres. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. The firm failed to take the necessary precautions to protect workers before allowing work that would disturb ACMs. The firm also failed to adequately contain hazardous materials. These were both repeated and high-risk violations.

**Lee Fitz-George / Lee's Roofing | \$5,000 | North Cowichan | August 10, 2021**

This firm was working on the construction of a new house. WorkSafeBC observed three of this firm's workers near the peak of the 5:12 sloped roof. No system of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to a fall risk of up to 6.7 m (22 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

## Penalties (continued)

### **L.O. Construction & Renovation Co. Ltd. | \$5,000 | Vancouver | August 17, 2021**

This firm was framing a two-storey house. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed a worker walking along the top plate of the first-floor walls, installing floor joists. The worker, who was in the line of sight of a representative of the firm, was not using a personal fall protection system and no other adequate form of fall protection was in place. The worker was exposed to a fall risk greater than 3 m (10 ft.). In addition, access to the top plate was via a damaged extension ladder that was set up upside-down, guardrails were not installed correctly, and stairs were missing handrails. The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, and failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were both repeated and high-risk violations.

### **MG Environmental Ltd. | \$8,771.30 | Coquitlam | November 23, 2021**

WorkSafeBC inspected this firm's asbestos abatement worksite after it had issued a clearance letter stating all asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) had been removed. WorkSafeBC observed that several confirmed ACMs remained on the site, including stucco debris, building paper, and vinyl sheet flooring. In addition, workers from another firm were dismantling sections of a scaffold, which was covered in asbestos dust. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. A risk assessment conducted later also determined large quantities of asbestos waste remained inside the building, on the rooftop, and inside the crawl space. This firm failed to safely contain or remove hazardous materials, a repeated violation, and failed to ensure a qualified person confirmed that hazardous materials were safely contained or removed. The firm also failed to ensure that, prior to dismantling a containment, airborne asbestos fibres did not exceed required limits. These were all high-risk violations.

### **MG Roofing and Siding Ltd. | \$71,647.52 | Langley | October 22, 2021**

This firm was roofing a new house. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed three workers on the sloped roof. The lifeline and anchor configuration for the workers was not sufficient to provide adequate fall protection and no other system of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to fall risks of up to 9.1 m (30 ft.). WorkSafeBC also determined that the fall protection plan lacked key information. The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation, and failed to ensure an adequate fall protection plan was in place as required. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were all repeated violations.

### **Ming Bo Chen / Greater Vancouver Aluminum Construction | \$2,500 | Coquitlam | September 21, 2021**

This firm was cleaning the roof of a three-storey house. WorkSafeBC observed one worker, a representative of the firm, standing on top of a sheeted pergola, using a leaf blower to remove debris from the roof. No form of fall protection was in place, exposing the worker to a fall risk of about 6.1 m (20 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

### **MJI Contracting Inc. / MJI Contracting & Lakeside Deck and Rail | \$11,584.96 | Grand Forks | September 10, 2021**

This firm's worksite was a multi-building residential construction site. WorkSafeBC observed two workers installing sheathing on the 4:12 sloped roof. The workers were wearing fall protection harnesses but were not connected to lifelines. No other system of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to a fall risk greater than 7.3 m (24 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

### **MJI Contracting Inc. / MJI Contracting & Lakeside Deck and Rail | \$23,169.92 | Grand Forks | October 26, 2021**

This firm's worksite was a residential building under construction. WorkSafeBC observed two workers applying sheathing to the second-storey floor. No system of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to a fall risk of up to 4 m (13 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

### **Mortise Construction Ltd. | \$12,043.37 | Coquitlam | September 28, 2021**

This firm was the prime contractor of a residential construction site. WorkSafeBC inspected the site in response to

an incident where a subcontractor's worker was seriously injured after contacting a nail gun. WorkSafeBC determined that safety headgear had not been worn at the time of the incident and first aid procedures had not been followed. In addition, a health and safety orientation had not been provided to the subcontractor's workers and there was no evidence that regular inspections or safety meetings had been conducted. As prime contractor of a multiple-employer workplace, the firm failed to establish and maintain a system of regulatory compliance, a high-risk violation. The firm also failed to ensure that regular inspections were made at intervals that would prevent the development of unsafe working conditions. These were both repeated violations.

**Northern Sky Roofing Inc. | \$2,500 | West Kelowna | September 22, 2021**

This firm was re-roofing a two-storey house. WorkSafeBC observed two workers, one of whom was a supervisor, near the peak of the sloped roof. No form of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to a fall risk up to 4 m (13 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety.

**NP Framing Ltd. | \$5,000 | Burnaby | September 20, 2021**

This firm's worksite was a duplex under construction. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed two workers installing sheathing to the roof trusses. No form of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to a fall risk greater than 6.1 m (20 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

**Online Constructors Ltd. | \$7,252.54 | Liard River | November 16, 2021**

This firm was conducting upgrades to a highway bridge. WorkSafeBC observed swing stages that were not set up according to standards or an engineer's instructions, as well as fall protection anchors that did not meet requirements. A stop-work order was issued. WorkSafeBC also determined that there was no exposure control plan for the sealant in use at the site. The firm failed to provide a safety data sheet for hazardous products in use by workers, and failed to implement an exposure control plan to maintain workers' exposure to hazardous materials as low as reasonably achievable. The firm also failed to ensure adequate fall protection was used, and failed to ensure work platforms met and were used in accordance with applicable standards. In addition, the firm failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were all high-risk violations.

**People Environmental Ltd. | \$10,000 | Burnaby | September 3, 2021**

This firm was conducting asbestos abatement at a house slated for demolition. WorkSafeBC inspected the site after the firm issued a clearance letter indicating all asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) had been removed. WorkSafeBC determined that, during abatement work, the firm identified vermiculite insulation, a suspected ACM that had not been previously tested. The firm continued work without implementing appropriate controls and without having a qualified person perform a risk assessment. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order for the site and a stop-operations order for the firm. A risk assessment conducted later confirmed the vermiculite insulation as an ACM, and also determined the entire interior of the building to be cross-contaminated. The firm failed to take the necessary precautions to protect workers before allowing work that would disturb ACMs, a repeated violation, and failed to safely remove hazardous materials. The firm also failed to have a qualified person conduct an assessment of any potentially hazardous materials found after a clearance letter had been issued. These were all high-risk violations.

**Premier Craft Homes Ltd. | \$5,279.42 | Kelowna | October 26, 2021**

This firm's worksite was a house under construction. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed a worker, who was also a representative of the firm, walking on the top plate of the first-storey wall. No system of fall protection was in place, exposing the worker to a fall risk of up to 5.5 m (18 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

## Penalties (continued)

### **Prima Contracting Inc. | \$5,000 | Kamloops | August 12, 2021**

This firm was the prime contractor for the construction of a multi-storey building. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed that the traffic control measures in place were inadequate. WorkSafeBC also observed two workers from a subcontracted firm installing siding on the fourth and fifth storeys without adequate fall protection systems in place. In addition, the fall protection plan in place did not meet regulatory requirements. As prime contractor of a multiple-employer workplace, the firm failed to ensure health and safety activities were coordinated and to establish a system of regulatory compliance. This was a repeated and high-risk violation.

### **Purewal Construction Ltd. | \$10,000 | West Vancouver | September 21, 2021**

This firm was framing a residential building. WorkSafeBC observed that no guardrails had been installed on the second level, and two workers were on a second-level patio at a height of about 3.7 m (12 ft.). Two additional workers, one of whom was a representative of the firm, were observed near the skylight opening of the building's flat roof, at a height greater than 6.1 m (20 ft.). No form of fall protection was in place for any of the workers. The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation. The firm also failed to ensure guardrails were installed on elevated areas accessible to workers. These were both repeated violations.

### **Rana Siding and Gutters Ltd. | \$2,851.95 | Surrey | August 30, 2021**

This firm was installing gutters at a three-storey townhouse complex under construction. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed a worker installing gutter downpipes from the top of a ladder. No system of fall protection was in place, exposing the worker to a fall risk of about 4.9 m (16 ft.). WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were both repeated violations.

### **Reno Quality Homes Ltd. | \$2,500 | Langley | August 23, 2021**

This firm was the prime contractor at a three-storey townhouse complex under construction. WorkSafeBC inspected the worksite and observed workers on elevated townhouse decks, travelling between units. Nothing was restricting the workers from accessing the decks and no guardrails were installed. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. The firm failed to ensure that elevated work areas accessible to workers had guardrails installed. This was a repeated and high-risk violation.

### **Ridge Meadows Roofing Inc. | \$2,500 | Coquitlam | September 17, 2021**

This firm was re-roofing a house. WorkSafeBC observed one of the firm's workers installing shingles at the edge of the sloped roof. No form of fall protection was in place, exposing the worker to a fall risk greater than 6.1 m (20 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

### **Ridgeline Roofing Inc. | \$10,208.22 | Prince George | October 15, 2021**

This firm was installing the roof of a house under construction. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed one worker wearing a fall protection harness but not connected to a lifeline. Another worker's lifeline had been set up with excessive slack in the line. No other form of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to a fall risk of 4.3 m (14 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

### **Ryan Muralt Roofing Ltd. | \$2,500 | Langford | September 17, 2021**

This firm was applying torch-on roofing at a commercial building. WorkSafeBC observed one worker, a representative of the firm, standing at the roof's edge. No system of fall protection was in place, exposing the worker to a fall risk of 4.3 m (14 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

### **S G H Enterprises Ltd. | \$1,250 | Multiple locations | October 5, 2021**

This firm issued asbestos-containing material (ACM) disposal documents for nine worksites. There was evidence that

the ACMs were not all disposed of according to regulatory requirements. This firm failed to ensure that asbestos waste was placed into sealed containers that were labelled as containing asbestos.

**Sky High Roofing Ltd. | \$2,500 | Sidney | November 8, 2021**

WorkSafeBC observed one of this firm's workers walking along the peak of the 5:12 sloped roof of an industrial building. The worker was wearing a fall protection harness but was not connected to a lifeline. No other form of fall protection was in place, exposing the worker to a fall risk greater than 7.6 m (25 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

**SNR Roofing Services Ltd. | \$2,500 | Surrey | October 25, 2021**

WorkSafeBC observed two of this firm's workers on the roof of a two-storey house. No adequate system of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers, one of whom was a representative of the firm, to a fall risk of about 5 m (16.4 ft.). WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

**Sunrick Development Ltd. | \$5,000 | Burnaby | August 27, 2021**

This firm's worksite was a house undergoing pre-demolition asbestos abatement. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed stucco debris, an identified asbestos-containing material (ACM), mixed into dirt on the property. WorkSafeBC determined that workers had used an excavator to load the dirt and ACM debris into a dump truck. The workers did not have protective clothing, respiratory protection, or a means to decontaminate. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. The firm failed to prevent the spread of asbestos dust and debris to other work areas during work, a high-risk violation.

**Supersave Siding & Sundecks Ltd. | \$5,000 | Abbotsford | October 25, 2021**

This firm's worksite was a two-storey house under construction. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed a worker standing on a second-floor balcony and another worker near the leading edge of a flat skirt roof. No system of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers, one of whom was a representative of the firm, to a fall risk of 4.4 m (14.5 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

**Tiwana Framing Ltd. | \$3,794 | Delta | August 30, 2021**

This firm's worksite was a two-storey house under construction. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed two workers at the edge of the second floor. No system of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to a fall risk of up to 9.1 m (30 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation, and failed to have a written fall protection plan in place as required. These were both repeated violations.

**To The Peak Roofing Inc. | \$2,500 | Prince George | August 26, 2021**

This firm was replacing the roof of a house. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed three workers on the roof without an adequate system of fall protection in place, exposing them to fall risks greater than 3 m (10 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

**United Environmental Services Inc. | \$5,000 | Vancouver | August 13, 2021**

This firm was conducting asbestos abatement at a pre-1990 house slated for demolition. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed a debris pile on site that included identified asbestos-containing materials (ACMs). In addition, three of the workers were not clean-shaven where their respirators required an effective seal with their faces. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. The firm failed to safely contain or remove hazardous materials, to ensure workers required to wear respirators were clean shaven, and to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were all repeated and high-risk violations. The firm also failed to perform respirator fit tests according to the applicable standards, a high-risk violation.

## Penalties (continued)

### **Verity Construction Ltd. | \$45,682.56 | Langford | September 27, 2021**

This firm was the prime contractor of a residential construction complex. WorkSafeBC observed that guardrails on the third storey of one house were missing or incomplete. In addition, WorkSafeBC determined that the house did not have stairways between any of the floors. The firm failed to ensure guardrails were installed as required. The firm also failed to ensure stairways were provided to each floor level before starting construction of the next floor. These were both repeated violations.

### **Vincent Smythe, Fern Smythe / Smythe Roofing | \$2,500 | Victoria | October 4, 2021**

WorkSafeBC observed one of this firm's workers on the 5:12 sloped roof of a house. No system of fall protection was in place, exposing the worker to a fall risk of up to 7.6 m (25 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were both repeated violations.

### **Winmind Construction Ltd. | \$2,500 | Chilliwack | August 18, 2021**

This firm's worksite was a three-storey residential building under construction. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed three workers on the sloped roof, two of whom were kneeling at the roof's edge. No system of fall protection was in place, exposing the workers to a fall risk greater than 8.2 m (27 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a high-risk violation, and failed to have a written fall protection plan. These were both repeated violations.

## Manufacturing

### **1021284 B.C. Ltd. / Cirey Furniture | \$2,500 | Abbotsford | September 21, 2021**

This firm operates a wood furniture manufacturing facility. WorkSafeBC inspected the worksite and observed large accumulations of combustible wood dust in the workshop. WorkSafeBC also observed a dust collector bag with a hole in it, a dust collector machine that was missing a chute to transfer wood dust to a bin, and multiple potential ignition sources, including a machine fitted with dryer vent hose that were not grounded or bonded and a damaged electrical outlet. The firm failed to safely remove combustible dust before it accumulated, a high-risk violation, and failed to ensure that machines in its workplace were capable of safely performing their functions. These were both repeated violations.

### **Naturally Home Grown Foods Ltd. | \$24,151.77 | Surrey | November 8, 2021**

This firm operates a food processing facility. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed multiple safety deficiencies, including a batch fryer machine that was undergoing maintenance without being locked out and a storage rack in use that had significant structural damage. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-use order for the storage rack. The firm failed to ensure machinery undergoing maintenance was secured against inadvertent movement, and failed to ensure energy-isolating devices were secured in the safe position using locks, both high-risk violations. The firm also failed to ensure regular inspections were conducted at intervals to prevent the development of unsafe working conditions. These were all repeated violations. In addition, the firm failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety, a high-risk violation.

### **Richmond Plywood Corporation Limited / Richply | \$547,080 | Richmond | September 14, 2021**

WorkSafeBC attended this firm's plywood manufacture worksite in response to an incident. As a worker was positioning paper on panels and loading them onto a press, the worker climbed a ladder to realign one of the sheets. The press was activated and the worker was caught in the press, sustaining serious injuries. WorkSafeBC determined that the worker had been out of sight of the press operator when the press was activated, and the firm's work practices for the task did not adequately address this risk. In addition, no safeguard was in place to prevent workers from coming into contact with the press's point of operation. The firm failed to ensure machinery was fitted with



adequate safeguards, a repeated violation, and failed to establish an effective means of communication and safe work procedures when two or more workers were required to work as a team. These were both high-risk violations. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety, a repeated violation.

**RMC Construction Materials Ltd. | \$23,158.80 | Fort St. John | November 12, 2021**

This firm's workers were removing wear plates from a concrete mixer. A plate slipped, striking and injuring a worker who was underneath the plates. WorkSafeBC attended the site and observed multiple health and safety deficiencies. The firm failed to ensure equipment was locked out and that workers had access to personal locks. The firm failed to provide safe work platforms to access work areas, failed to ensure fall protection was used where required, and failed to ensure fall protection anchors were certified by a professional engineer. In addition, the firm failed to have a qualified person develop an exposure control plan for respirable crystalline silica (RCS), and failed to ensure workers were instructed in any RCS safe work practices. Furthermore, the firm failed to plan its workplace to protect workers from danger, and failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were all high-risk violations.

## Primary Resources

**Anaconda Systems Limited | \$2,500 | Vancouver | October 28, 2021**

WorkSafeBC attended this firm's composting facility in response to an incident. Workers were directed to enter a compost digester bin to clear material. The digester was restarted while one of the workers was standing on the bin's auger, and the worker sustained serious injuries. WorkSafeBC's investigation determined that the machine had not been locked out, workers were not aware that a lockout panel was available to them, and no safe work procedures for lockout had been developed. In addition, the firm had not conducted a risk assessment to identify and mitigate the hazards of clearing the digester bin, a routine task for the workers. The firm failed to ensure machinery was



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## Penalties (continued)

locked out before maintenance work was performed, and failed to ensure energy isolation devices were secured in the safe position using locks. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were all high-risk violations.

### **B N N Enterprises Ltd. | \$5,000 | Pitt Meadows | October 25, 2021**

WorkSafeBC had inspected this firm's worker transportation vehicle, and issued a stop-use order for the vehicle until critical repairs were made. During a follow-up inspection, WorkSafeBC determined that the repairs had not been made and the firm had used the vehicle in violation of the stop-use order. The firm failed to comply with a WorkSafeBC order.

### **Day and Night Labour Supply Ltd. | \$12,072.22 | Pitt Meadows | September 21, 2021**

WorkSafeBC inspected this firm's worker transportation vehicle in collaboration with the provincial Commercial Vehicle Safety Enforcement (CVSE). WorkSafeBC issued a stop-use order for the vehicle after the inspection identified multiple deficiencies including broken brake pads. The firm failed to ensure the health and safety of its workers, a repeated and high-risk violation.

### **Precision Diversified Oilfield Services Corp. / Precision Drilling Canada LP/Precision Drilling | \$206,892.98 | Seven Mile Corner | November 18, 2021**

WorkSafeBC attended this firm's worksite in response to an incident. A worker was walking alongside the catwalk of a rig as it was being moved from one well bore location to another. The worker tripped and was injured by one of the hydraulic feet used to move the catwalk. WorkSafeBC determined that the hydraulic feet had not been guarded. In addition, the feet had been added after the catwalk was manufactured, and no updated assembly and disassembly instructions were available. The firm also did not have complete written safe work procedures for moving the catwalk. The firm failed to ensure equipment was fitted with adequate safeguards to protect workers from hazardous power transmission parts, a high-risk violation. The firm also failed to analyze risks arising from its work activities and to implement safe work procedures accordingly. These were both repeated violations.

### **Qualified Contractors Ltd. | \$7,093.66 | Surrey | October 25, 2021**

WorkSafeBC inspected this firm's farm worker transport vehicle in collaboration with the Commercial Vehicle Safety Enforcement (CVSE) branch. A number of safety deficiencies were observed, including cargo that wasn't secured, non-compliant lighting, a cracked windshield, and worn tire axles. WorkSafeBC determined a proper pre-trip vehicle inspection hadn't been conducted, and issued a stop-use order for the vehicle. The firm failed to ensure that vehicles used to transport workers were maintained and operated in a safe manner. This was a repeated violation.

### **Suncoast Logging Ltd. | \$34,179.30 | Woss | September 21, 2021**

WorkSafeBC inspected this firm's logging operations in response to a close call incident. One of its line log loaders (super snorkel) was travelling on a resource road when the loader's boom made contact with and snapped a power line. The snorkel sustained significant damage and the snapped power line caused a ground fire. The firm failed to ensure that workers were informed of the location of high-voltage electrical equipment before starting work, and failed to ensure that workers maintained the minimal clearance distance from exposed electrical equipment. These were both high-risk violations. The firm also failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety.

### **Wes Samson / FV Cefer Raider | \$2,500 | Comox | November 23, 2021**

WorkSafeBC inspected this employer's commercial dive vessel and observed a crew of two workers harvesting geoducks. The dive crew did not include a standby diver on the surface as required. In addition, the diver, who was a representative of the firm, did not possess an up-to-date medical certificate. The employer failed to ensure that, before commencing diving operations, each diver had a current medical certification. The employer also failed to have a minimum dive crew of three, including a tender, a diver, and standby diver. These were both high-risk violations.

## Service Sector

### **ABI Hazmat Corp. | \$1,250 | Salmon Arm | September 16, 2021**

This firm had conducted a hazardous materials inspection at a house slated for demolition. WorkSafeBC inspected the site after the house had been demolished and determined there were several deficiencies in the firm's sampling and reporting procedures, including a lack of information about the quantity of asbestos-containing materials (ACMs). In addition, the firm's risk assessments and advice on safe work procedures did not accurately reflect the level of risk, and included a recommendation to demolish the house without first abating the ACMs, contrary to accepted practices. The firm failed to ensure a qualified person made a written report that included the approximate quantity of all hazardous materials identified, a repeated violation. The firm also failed to ensure the health and safety of all workers where its work was being carried out.

### **AM PM Landscaping & Tree Service Ltd. | \$2,500 | Langley | September 27, 2021**

This firm was removing fire-damaged trees from a construction site. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and determined that the firm had felled trees while workers on the ground had been nearby. The firm failed to ensure that, before a tree was felled, all workers were clear of an area within a two tree-length radius of the tree, a high-risk violation. The firm also failed to ensure that workers conducting falling work were qualified to do so, a repeated violation.

### **A-One Tree Service Ltd. | \$2,500 | Kelowna | September 10, 2021**

This firm was removing a tree at a residential property. WorkSafeBC determined that the firm had lifted an arborist into the tree using a crane attached to the arborist's fall protection harness. WorkSafeBC also observed that the fall protection harness had frayed and broken straps, and another worker was operating a chainsaw without the required face and hearing protection. In addition, the crane was overdue for an annual inspection and was later found to have a structural crack in its mast. The firm failed to ensure that workers did not ride on crane rigging, and failed to ensure the health and safety of all workers at its worksite. These were both high-risk violations.

### **Bigfoot Crane Company Inc. | \$24,128.27 | Surrey | October 26, 2021**

Two of this firm's workers were conducting maintenance on a self-erecting tower crane. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed multiple health and safety violations. The firm failed to ensure that, prior to maintenance work beginning, all machinery parts and attachments were secured against inadvertent movement and energy isolating devices were locked out. The firm also failed to ensure that crane maintenance was done under the direct supervision of a qualified person, machinery was locked out, and that each worker required to lock out had ready access to sufficient personal locks. In addition, the firm failed to ensure the crane met required standards, and failed

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The most common types of injury claims are strains. Search “**sprains and strains**” on [worksafebc.com](https://www.worksafebc.com) to find out how to reduce the risk.

**WORK SAFE BC**

## Penalties (continued)

to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety, both repeated violations. These were all high-risk violations.

### **Dr. Dorle Kneifel Medical Corporation | \$5,000 | Vancouver | September 21, 2021**

WorkSafeBC attempted to inspect this employer's medical office in relation to COVID-19 safety compliance. A representative of the employer refused to allow the WorkSafeBC officer to enter the workplace. In addition, the employer did not co-operate with WorkSafeBC's subsequent efforts to arrange an inspection. The employer obstructed a WorkSafeBC officer in the performance of their duties.

### **Pacific Edge Properties Ltd. | \$1,250 | Nanaimo | October 7, 2021**

WorkSafeBC issued an order to this firm after repeated requests for information relating to potential asbestos exposure at the firm's worksite. After multiple communications, the firm still had not provided the information. The firm failed to comply with a WorkSafeBC order within a reasonable time.

### **Pacific Edge Properties Ltd. | \$2,500 | Nanaimo | October 12, 2021**

This firm manages an apartment building. WorkSafeBC inspected the site after demolition work had taken place in one of the units and determined that no hazardous materials survey had been conducted before work began. No containment had been established, asbestos waste had not been placed in sealed containers as required, and the firm had not provided written safe work procedures. Subsequent testing confirmed that various flooring materials in the unit were asbestos-containing materials (ACMs). The firm failed to use acceptable procedures for the control and handling of asbestos, a high-risk violation.

### **Raincoast Arboriculture Ltd. | \$3,366.57 | Lakelse Lake | November 9, 2021**

This firm was felling trees for the expansion of a dump. WorkSafeBC inspected the site and observed two dangerous trees that had been left standing in an area where workers had felled other trees. The firm failed to conduct a risk assessment where work could expose a worker to a dangerous tree. The firm also failed to fall dangerous trees progressively with the falling of other timber. These were both high-risk violations.

### **Red Diamond Lodge Ltd. | \$6,886.74 | Wonowon | September 17, 2021**

WorkSafeBC inspected this firm's worksite and observed a worker standing on a platform held up by a forklift, working on a gazebo under construction. No form of fall protection was in place, exposing the worker to a fall risk of about 3.7 m (12 ft.). The firm failed to ensure fall protection was used, a repeated and high-risk violation.

### **York Hospitality Ltd. / Ashcroft River Inn | \$2,500 | Ashcroft | October 12, 2021**

WorkSafeBC inspected this firm's hotel worksite and issued health and safety orders, including orders related to requirements for a workplace violence risk assessment, an asbestos inventory, a hazardous materials inspection report, and safe work procedures for staff handling hazardous substances. After multiple follow-up inspections and communications, the firm had not complied with these orders. The firm failed to comply with WorkSafeBC orders within a reasonable time, a repeated violation.

## Transportation & Warehousing

### **0837040 B.C. Ltd. / CC Enviro / Condos 2 Castles | \$9,311.78 | Surrey | September 10, 2021**

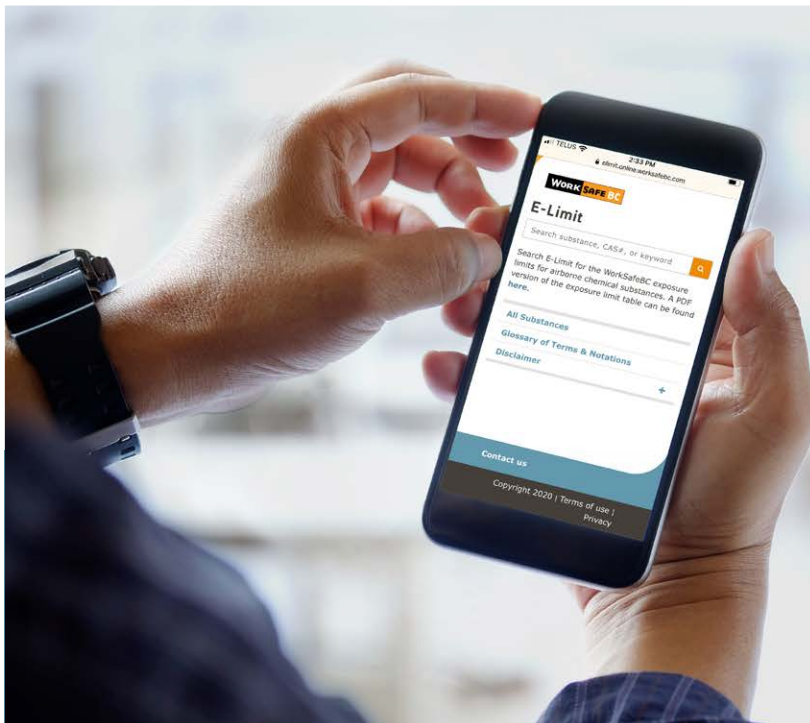
This firm completed a pre-demolition hazardous materials inspection report at a house. WorkSafeBC inspected the site after the house had been demolished and observed exterior stucco, a potential asbestos-containing material (ACM), that had not been sampled and tested as part of the hazardous materials inspection. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. The firm failed to collect representative samples of all potential hazardous materials, a repeated and high-risk violation.

**Fairway Recycle Group Inc. | \$14,203.29 | Richmond | September 27, 2021**

This firm operates a facility that processes construction debris into recycled material. WorkSafeBC inspected the worksite and observed drywall debris, a suspected asbestos-containing material (ACM), mixed into material piles, the gravel roadway, around bins, and next to equipment. In a separate inspection, WorkSafeBC observed one of the firm's trucks parked on a road. The truck's trailer was filled with loose drywall, which was later confirmed to be ACM. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-work order. The firm failed to take the necessary precautions to protect workers before allowing work that disturbed ACMs. The firm also failed to ensure all asbestos waste was placed into properly labelled and sealed containers, and failed to prevent the spread of asbestos dust and debris to other work areas. Finally, the firm failed to provide its workers with the information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety. These were all high-risk violations.

**Rocky Mountain Logging Ltd. | \$2,500 | Twenty Mile Bay | September 9, 2021**

WorkSafeBC inspected this firm's log transporter and observed multiple deficiencies, including worn and partially torn out bunk pads, an air leak, and log stakes that had been modified and were no longer functioning as intended. WorkSafeBC also determined that the deficiencies had not been recorded on the pre-use inspection checklist. Additionally, the cab guard had not been installed according to the manufacturer's instructions and had not been certified by a professional engineer. WorkSafeBC issued a stop-use order for the log transporter. The firm failed to ensure that equipment was capable of safely performing its function, that installation and maintenance was carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or as specified by a professional engineer, and that modification of equipment was carried out according to manufacturer's instructions and regulatory requirements. These were all high-risk violations. The firm also failed to inspect equipment at the start of operation as required, and failed to ensure the results of pre-use inspections were recorded before the start of operations, both repeated violations. In addition, the firm failed to ensure workers wore high-visibility apparel that met applicable standards.



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**WORK SAFE BC**

Injunctions are court orders from the Supreme Court of B.C. that require a person or business to comply with the *Workers Compensation Act*, occupational health and safety requirements, or a WorkSafeBC order. Injunctions may also restrain the person or company from carrying on work in their industry for an indefinite or limited period, or until the occurrence of a specified event.

WorkSafeBC may pursue an injunction when there are reasonable grounds to believe that a person or company has not complied, or is not likely to comply, with the Act, the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation, or an order. WorkSafeBC may pursue an injunction in addition to other remedies under the Act, such as an administrative penalty.

The injunction summaries in this section are listed alphabetically by respondent. Each summary shows details from the court order, which may include the firm name, the name of the respondent(s), the industry to which the order relates, and the directions from the court.

To see up-to-date injunctions or to read these court orders in their entirety, visit [worksafebc.com/injunctions](https://worksafebc.com/injunctions).

## **G & D Construction Ltd. | Contempt order: November 19, 2020; Order imposing fine: February 25, 2021**

In 2017, the Supreme Court of British Columbia ordered that G & D Construction Ltd., a firm engaged in the framing or residential forming industry in British Columbia, and its principal, Dalwinder Singh Kandola, were restrained from continuing or committing contraventions of the *Workers Compensation Act* or the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation, and were required to comply with the Act and the Regulation in future.

On November 19, 2020, the Supreme Court of British Columbia found G & D Construction Ltd. and Dalwinder Singh Kandola in contempt of the injunction order of October 20, 2017 and ordered them to return to court to address the issue of penalty.

On February 25, 2021, the Supreme Court of British Columbia ordered G & D Construction Ltd. and Dalwinder Singh Kandola to each pay a fine of \$4,000 in relation to the contempt.

## **Harpreet Singh Barring | Injunction: August 11, 2020**

On August 11, 2020, the Supreme Court of British Columbia ordered that Harpreet Singh Barring is restrained indefinitely from carrying on business and/or any activity in the asbestos abatement industry, including conducting hazardous materials inspections, in British Columbia.

## **Kuldeep Singh Kang | Injunction: July 14, 2021**

On July 14, 2021, the Supreme Court of British Columbia ordered that Kuldeep Singh Kang, engaged in the construction industry in British Columbia, is restrained from continuing or committing contraventions of multiple provisions of the *Workers Compensation Act* (R.S.B.C. 2019, c. 1) and the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation (B.C. Reg. 296/97), and is required to comply with those provisions of the Act and the Regulation in future.

## **Modern Touch Construction Ltd. | Injunction: May 17, 2021**

On May 17, 2021, by consent, the Supreme Court of British Columbia ordered that Modern Touch Construction Ltd., a firm engaged in the framing or residential forming industry in British Columbia, and its principals, Harwinder Singh Cheema and Jasmeet Singh Sangha, are restrained from continuing or committing contraventions of Division 2 of Part 1, and Part 2 of the *Workers Compensation Act* (R.S.B.C. 2019, c. 1) and the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation (B.C. Reg. 296/97), and are required to comply with the same in future. This injunction is made on an interim basis and will expire upon the hearing of the case.

## **Rainstorm Roofing Ltd. | Contempt order: August 19, 2020**

In 2019, the Supreme Court of British Columbia ordered that Rainstorm Roofing Ltd., a firm engaged in the roofing

industry in British Columbia, and its principal, Gurpreet Singh Natt, were restrained from continuing or committing contraventions of section 11.2 of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation, and were required to comply with section 11.2 of the Regulation in future.

On August 19, 2020, the Supreme Court of British Columbia found Rainstorm Roofing Ltd. and Gurpreet Singh Natt in contempt of court for breaching the injunction order of August 9, 2019. The court ordered Rainstorm Roofing Ltd. and Gurpreet Singh Natt to jointly pay a penalty of \$500.

**Team Asbestos Ltd. | Injunction: March 25, 2021**

On March 25, 2021, the Supreme Court of British Columbia ordered that Team Asbestos Ltd., a firm engaged in the asbestos abatement industry in British Columbia, and its principal, Robert Joseph Caya, are restrained from continuing or committing contraventions of Part 2 of the *Workers Compensation Act* (R.S.B.C. 2019, c. 1) and Parts 2–6, 8, and 20 of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation (B.C. Reg. 296/97), and are required to comply with the Act and the Regulation in future.

**Yongfeng Enterprises Inc. | Order imposing fine: October 28, 2020**

In 2018, the Supreme Court of British Columbia ordered that Yongfeng Enterprises Inc., a firm engaged in the construction industry in British Columbia, and its principals, FeiFei Ren and Shaoming “Bob” Wang, were restrained from continuing or committing contraventions of the *Workers Compensation Act* or the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation, and were required to comply with the Act and the Regulation in future. Additionally, unless Yongfeng Enterprises Inc. and Feifei Ren followed a court-ordered payment plan, they would be restrained from practicing in the industry of general contracting, construction, and renovation work until the total amount owing to the Workers’ Compensation Board had been paid in full.

On October 28, 2020, the Supreme Court of British Columbia ordered that Yongfeng Enterprises Inc. must pay a fine of \$2,000. Payment of the fine is stayed indefinitely providing the firm complies with the injunction order made December 7, 2018 and varied on October 28, 2020.



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