Explain the dangers

The use of concrete pumps and boom trucks is common on most residential sites. In addition to increased productivity, there are ergonomic and safety-related benefits. However, if the site is not set up properly, concrete pumps and boom trucks can be dangerous for the equipment operator as well as for other workers nearby.

1. The concrete pump, concrete delivery truck, or boom truck may block the path of emergency vehicles.
2. The pump or truck may tip over.
3. The boom may come in contact with a powerline.
4. Workers may be injured by concrete delivery trucks that are backing up.

Identify controls

Proper site planning can prevent many of these problems.

1. The Occupational Health and Safety Act requires every project to have written procedures to follow in case of an emergency. If part of the site is blocked off, emergency vehicles and personnel may not be able to reach injured workers.

Make a proper staging area by grading driveways or other areas off the road. That will give concrete pumps, boom trucks, and other heavy equipment enough space to set up properly off the road so they won’t block traffic.

2. To ensure the stability of the concrete pump or boom truck, the ground where the equipment is set up has to be level and compacted. For more info, refer to CSA Z151-09—Concrete Pumps and Placing Booms and the manufacturer’s operating instructions.

3. To prevent the boom from contacting overhead powerlines, follow the procedures below.
   - Establish written procedures to ensure that equipment or loads do not encroach on minimum distances to powerlines.
   - Provide adequate devices that are visible to the equipment operator to warn of electrical hazards.
   - Have a signaller stationed in full view of the operator to warn the operator each time the equipment may approach the minimum distance.

For more procedures to follow when working near an energized overhead electrical conductor, refer to sections 188 and 189 of the construction regulations.

4. Concrete delivery trucks need to back up to fill the pump hopper. Always have a designated signaller in place to keep anyone from being hit by a reversing vehicle. The construction regulations require that a signaller wear high-visibility clothing and use pre-arranged hand signals to communicate with the equipment operator.

Demonstrate

Review the site plan and staging areas with those involved. This will ensure that concrete pumps and boom trucks will be set up correctly.
The membership of the Infrastructure Health & Safety Association includes six major industries: construction, transportation, electrical & utilities, aggregates, natural gas pipelines, and ready-mix concrete.

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Most workers who are critically injured have either fallen or been hit by a piece of equipment or material. In most cases, falling or being hit by something leads to that unmistakable sound of cracking bone—indicating a fracture to an arm, leg, head, hip, or back.

According to the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB), most fractures in IHSA’s industries occur in the construction, general trucking, and lumber and building-supply rate groups. (See the breakdown in the charts below.)

Not only are broken bones a leading type of injury, but they are also one of the most expensive kinds of workplace insurance claims.

In the last two issues of Health and Safety Magazine, we described ways for employers of construction workers, truck drivers, and loading-dock workers, as well as the workers themselves, to reduce the risk of fractures.

In this issue, we’re looking at how to prevent fractures among workers in lumber yards and building-supply yards.

This is the last article in our three-part series on preventing fractures in the construction, trucking, and building-supply industries. For copies of all three articles, visit www.ihsa.ca.
To prevent fractures, you need to keep your workers from falling and from getting hit by vehicles or material. These types of injuries can be fatal, but when workers survive them, they almost always have a broken bone. To help prevent this, review the safety tips below with your workers.

**Forklifts**

A forklift is the most dangerous piece of equipment in a lumber yard, according to the National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association (NLBMDA) in the United States. Workers are often hit by a forklift or by the material a forklift is carrying. That’s why driver training and certification are so important. Training, combined with seatbelts, regular maintenance, and daily inspections, will help prevent fractures caused by forklift accidents.

**Housekeeping**

Poor housekeeping can cause a worker to slip, trip, or fall, and that can lead to a fracture. The NLBMDA suggests that you set aside time to clean up around the building and get rid of obvious hazards at least once a week. They also recommend that you make one worker in each department responsible for housekeeping. When it’s someone’s job to keep the work area clean, it’s more likely to be done consistently. Rotate workers through this position each month.

**Load building**

One of the biggest hazards of load building occurs when a worker sees a load start to shift. Often, he or she jumps up to try to hold it in place. But that’s like trying to hold up a building that’s falling down—it can’t be done.

**Material stacking**

When you are stacking material,
- Make sure the pallets are not broken.
- Keep stacks away from busy pathways.
- Be sure that material on overhead racks is secure.
- Use nets on high racks.

Inspect stacked material regularly to make sure it is secure. You never know if something may have been moved or knocked over and may have caused the stack to become unstable.

Make load building safer by
- keeping equipment in good condition through regular maintenance
- training your workers on forklifts and banding
- establishing banding stations
- promoting proper lifting techniques.

Raised banding stations with equipment sheds make it easier for workers to band the loads. These protect the workers’ backs because they don’t have to bend over. They also provide a central place for storing clips, snips, gloves, wrapping material, and spacers.

Above all, if a load does start to fall, tell your workers to get out of the way immediately. They should NOT try to hold the material up.

Use this information to give a 5-minute safety talk to your workers. For more information on preventing falls and struck-by injuries, visit [www.ihsa.ca](http://www.ihsa.ca)
MOL to focus on MSDs in the new year

In February, the Ministry of Labour (MOL) will conduct a month-long inspection blitz on musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) in the workplace. The blitz will concentrate on manual material handling, especially in the residential and ICI construction sectors. By taking steps to reduce the risks of MSD injuries now, your company can be prepared for the upcoming inspection.

MSDs are injuries of the muscles, nerves, tendons, ligaments, joints, cartilage, or spinal discs. They can be caused by forceful exertion, awkward body positions, hand-arm and whole-body vibration, contact stress, and repetitive tasks. MSDs often take time to develop and can lead to chronic back pain, shoulder problems, carpal tunnel syndrome, etc. Workers with these kinds of injuries may just have to take a couple of days off work, or they may end up with a long-term disability.

Although musculoskeletal injuries have become less frequent across Ontario, they are still happening in several sectors. In 2009, MSDs accounted for 900,000 days lost and more than 28,000 Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB) claims worth a total of over $111 million. Not only do these injuries cost companies money, but they also cost workers a lot of pain and suffering.

Implement MSD controls

To reduce musculoskeletal injuries at your workplace, you need to recognize, assess, and control the hazards. Incorporate the proper procedures and best practices to control MSDs into your company’s health and safety program. These controls should be specific to the type of work you do. In general however, they can include the following.

1. Use material-handling equipment such as carts, dollies, pallet jacks, or manual forklifts when possible.

2. Avoid lifting a load from the floor by storing objects above standing knuckle height and below standing shoulder height.

3. Working on the floor usually requires kneeling and bending your back forward. When possible, raise the work height by using a workbench.

4. Minimize work above the shoulder. Muscles in your shoulders and arms fatigue more quickly than those in your back and legs.

5. Make more trips with lighter loads. Moving smaller weights more frequently puts less stress on your back than moving larger weights.

6. Implement an exercise program. It can help prevent MSDs and promote general good health.

It’s always important to evaluate the effectiveness of these controls once they have been implemented.

How IHSA can help

IHSA offers several free tip sheets which outline the musculoskeletal hazards and controls for many of the construction trades that will be covered by the MOL blitz. These helpful tip sheets look at several activities that are common in each trade, the risks posed by those activities, and controls for reducing the possibility of injury. For these and other helpful resources, visit the Musculoskeletal Disorders & Ergonomics topic page on our website.

IHSA also offers a variety of ergonomic consultant services that can help you find individual solutions to trade-specific problems. To find your IHSA consultant, click the “Consulting” tab on our website.
If you are a business owner, employer, or constructor, you may sometimes hire other companies or independent operators to do work for you. This practice of contracting out work to a third party is not usually seen as an employer-employee relationship. However, your company has the legal responsibility to ensure the health and safety of all workers on a site, including subcontracted employees. So before you award the contract, you need to make sure that any company you hire is as conscientious about the health and safety of their employees as you are.
Things to consider

You need a contractor who can not only do the job, but also do the job safely. An important part of preventing future injuries or workplace incidents is to look at the history or current practices of the contractor or independent operator.

Past history
Safety performance is usually a reflection of the overall competence of the organization. Past incidents can indicate that a company is unable to manage risk effectively.

References
References from past clients can be a reliable indicator of future performance. Ask for several references, and starting from the bottom of the list, get in touch with those customers to find out how satisfied they were.

Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB) performance
The company’s WSIB safety rating report can provide valuable information about the company’s safety record. However, numbers on a report do not always present a true picture, so don’t rely too heavily on this type of information.

Documentation
You need to ensure that the contractor has written safety procedures in place and enforces them. If management is truly committed to a safe workplace, they will be able to show you documentation of that commitment, such as inspection reports and safety meeting minutes. Otherwise, their good safety record was achieved by chance.

Pre-qualification
It can sometimes be difficult to choose a contractor under the restrictive time constraints of a bidding process. You can save valuable time and resources by putting together a list of pre-approved subcontractors and independent operators.

Questions to ask

When you are asking for bids or creating job specifications, consider such factors as length, size, and complexity of the project when determining your safety needs. Ask yourself the following questions. They will help you make certain that the contractor you choose will comply with legal requirements and do the job safely.

Does the subcontractor conduct workplace orientations?
An effective employee orientation program will keep workers informed about any hazards on a jobsite and any health and safety procedures that are put in place to avoid them. The orientation should also include such things as:

- the location of first-aid facilities and fire protection equipment
- what to do in an emergency
- procedures for reporting injuries or health and safety concerns
- an explanation of workers’ rights and responsibilities.

Workers have three basic rights:

1. The right to know

Workers have the right to know what hazards exist in the workplace and what control measures are in place to keep the workers safe.

2. The right to participate

Workers must have the opportunity to participate actively in identifying these hazards and controls.

3. The right to refuse unsafe work

If a worker feels a job is unsafe and the employer does not remedy the situation, the worker has the right to refuse to do the work without fear of reprisals.
Identify workplace risks and control strategies

When hiring a contractor or independent operator, it is important to make them aware of any risks they may encounter on the job so that they can establish ways of minimizing or eliminating them. Risks can include injury to workers or damage to property, equipment, or the environment.

Conduct a proper risk assessment on your jobsite by following these steps:

1. Identify any potential or actual workplace hazards.
2. Identify the risks associated with the hazard.
3. Establish options to control risks at the source, along the path, or at the worker.
4. Decide what action is required to implement the control options.
5. Establish which workplace parties will be responsible for carrying out the actions.

The risk assessment can be included in the job specifications during the bidding process, be part of the workplace orientation, or be used as a safety talk.

**SAMPLE RISK ASSESSMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Worker installing permanent guardrails at the edge of a building.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Risk</td>
<td>Fall hazard to worker installing guardrails.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Control options | Use a travel-restraint system.  
Erect signs and barriers to restrict access. |
| Action required | Establish a fall-arrest system and provide training to ensure correct set-up.  
Buy signs and warning barriers. |
| By whom | Project Manager or Site Supervisor |

The risk assessment can be included in the job specifications during the bidding process, be part of the workplace orientation, or be used as a safety talk.
Ensure essential documents are available on site

**Engineer reports and drawings**—Before work begins, determine if any engineer reports and drawings are needed. Under the construction regulations, this type of work must be done under the direction of a competent person, and certain steps must be taken to ensure proper installation and maintenance.

**Manufacturer’s instructions**—For machinery such as forklifts, hoisting equipment, and elevated work platforms or for devices such as tools and personal protective equipment, the manufacturer’s instructions must be available for reference at the workplace.

**Proof of training**—As an employer, you are required to train your workers to do their jobs safely. Legal authorities such as MTO, MTCU, MOL, and TSSA require proof of training for a variety of workplace activities. Workers must also demonstrate that they are competent and follow all necessary safety procedures.

**Health and safety procedures**—Document any health and safety procedures you have put in place. Procedures can include items discussed during a workplace orientation, a jobsite planning meeting, or a pre-trip inspection. If there is no documentation, a procedure may not be followed properly.

**Contracts**—Having a proper contract can help you make certain that subcontractors and independent operators perform to an acceptable standard. Contractors should agree to

- Comply with all applicable municipal, provincial, and federal legislation.
- Implement a comprehensive safety program that includes training, orientation, monitoring, and enforcement.
- Keep records of meetings, inspections, orientations, and investigations.
- Maintain oversight of workers by designated safety personnel and competent supervisors.

Define your legal obligations

With an employer-subcontractor relationship, it is not always clear who is in charge of which duties. To avoid confusion, you should define the areas of responsibility of each workplace party before work begins. Legal obligations are dictated by provincial and federal authorities, in particular the MOL, the WSIB, and Human Resources and Skills Development Canada.

Seek legal advice for any situations that are not easily defined and could result in increased risk of liability. Trying to assign blame after an incident has occurred is complicated. And pleading ignorance after the fact is not a reliable defence.

Set the standard for performance

The safety standards that are acceptable to you as a business owner, employer, or constructor will dictate the overall performance of the subcontractors or independent operators on your jobsite. If you leave things to chance or take a hands-off approach, it can be disastrous for you, your company, and your workforce. You can manage risks more effectively by establishing performance expectations, ensuring that proper measures are taken to control hazards, and making sure that there are emergency and rescue procedures in place if things go wrong.
Personal protective equipment: the focus of October inspection blitz

In October, the Ministry of Labour (MOL) will conduct a month-long inspection blitz on personal protective equipment (PPE) in the industrial and transportation sectors. PPE is anything a worker wears to protect him- or herself from dangers in the workplace. Some examples are respirators, gloves, ear plugs, hard hats, safety goggles, and safety shoes or boots. For this blitz, MOL inspectors will focus on head, eye, and foot protection.

According to Ontario’s Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA), PPE must be used by workers wherever there are health or safety risks that cannot be controlled adequately in other ways. The construction regulations describe the PPE that is required for specific hazards that a worker may encounter, such as asbestos, silica, small work spaces, etc.

Why focus on PPE?
The numbers tell the story. In 2010, according to the MOL, there were
- 1,075 lost-time eye injuries that in some cases caused either temporary or permanent vision loss.
- 1,515 lost-time head injuries due to the impact of an object. In most cases, the injured workers were not wearing head protection at the time.
- 1,120 lost-time foot injuries caused by the worker’s foot being crushed, punctured, or doused with hazardous substances.

Duties under the Occupational Health and Safety Act
For provincially regulated firms, the employer, supervisors, and employees each have specific duties under the OHSA when it comes to PPE.
- Under section 25, an employer must provide PPE, ensure that it is used by the worker, and maintain it in good condition.
- Under section 27, a supervisor must ensure that a worker uses any PPE required by the Act, the regulations, or the employer.
- Under section 28, a worker must wear the required PPE and report any missing or defective PPE. Workers are not allowed to remove any required PPE or render it ineffective.

Duties under the Canada Labour Code, Part II
Firms under federal jurisdiction must follow Part II of the Canada Labour Code. Under subsection 122.2, preventive measures should first eliminate hazards, then reduce hazards, and finally provide personal protective equipment, clothing, devices, or materials.

According to sections 125 and 126 of the Code,
- An employer must provide every person at the workplace with prescribed safety materials, equipment, devices, and clothing.
- An employee must use any protective safety materials, equipment, devices, and clothing provided by the employer or prescribed by the Code.

Under the federal rules, the health and safety representative, the workplace health and safety committee, or the policy health and safety committee (depending on the size of the company) must take an active part in creating and maintaining a firm’s PPE provision program. This program lays out a firm’s policies about using and maintaining PPE.

Standards
PPE must be kept in good working order and replaced if it is damaged or has expired. It must also meet the various Canadian standards such as:
- Z94.4-02 – Selection, Care and Use of Respirators
- Z94.3-07 – Eye and Face Protectors
- Z94.1-05 – Protective Headwear
- Z195-09 – Protective Footwear
- Z94.2-02 – Hearing Protection Devices

IHSA resources
IHSA can help firms set up and maintain a PPE provision program that meets the needs of their particular industry. To learn more, visit the PPE page in the topics section of our website.
Will your racking and storage system stand up to inspection?

Pallet racking can be dangerous—both for workers and for bystanders. The most serious dangers occur when all or part of a rack collapses or when loads fall off a rack or forklift. The Ministry of Labour is gearing up for a blitz of racking and storage systems in the industrial and transportation sectors in November.

These incidents usually happen
- because racks are not designed, installed, or assembled properly
- because the wrong kind of equipment is used to load or unload the racks
- because a rack is damaged.

**Inspection program**

Employers that use pallet storage racks in the workplace must have a program for inspecting them regularly or after any damage has been reported. They must also keep a record of each inspection.

The person who does the inspection must have
1. specific training in inspecting storage racks
2. a plan of the current layout
3. elevation drawings
4. manufacturer’s instructions for the racks.

For more info about specifications, installation, maintenance, inspection, and hazards, refer to the CSA’s *Standard for the Design and Construction of Steel Storage Racks* (A344.2-05) and the accompanying *User Guide for Steel Storage Racks* (A344.1-05).

**Inspections: What to look for**

**Product**
- Is the product or material placed correctly on the racks?
- Is the product or material secure?
- Are the pallets damaged?

**Beams**
- Are the beams overloaded?
- Are any beams damaged?
- Are any beam connectors or safety clips missing?
- Has a beam popped out of its upright?
- Are any welds damaged?

**Safe working limits**
- Have rack-load signs been posted?

**Uprights and footplates**
- Are the uprights damaged?
- Are the uprights and footplate guards in place?

**Out-of-plumb racking**
- Is the racking vertical?

**Braces**
- Are any racking braces damaged or missing?

**Floor fixing**
- Are the anchor bolts installed?

According to section 7 of *Ontario Regulation 851 - Industrial Establishments*, if you are installing or modifying racks, you must have a professional engineer do a pre-start health and safety review (PSR) to ensure that the racks comply with the Rack Manufacturers Institute’s (RMI) *Specification for the Design, Testing, and Utilization of Industrial Steel Storage Racks* (ANSI MH16.1). However, if you are installing a new rack system, you may not need a PSR if the supplier of the racks can provide documentation to prove that they meet the current standards.

Federally regulated companies should refer to section 14.50 of the *Canada Occupational Health and Safety Regulation* and to the CSA standards on steel storage racks (A344.2-05 and A344.1-05).

Rack safety is the employer’s responsibility—the rack system must meet safety standards at all times and must be inspected regularly.
IHSA invites your company to explore the health and safety opportunities and financial incentives that are available through Safety Groups program. Firms that have participated in the program have enjoyed fewer lost-time injuries (LTIs) and received substantial rebates from the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB).

Members of a Safety Group choose five items from a list of safety-related topics provided by the WSIB and IHSA. The companies then review their existing health and safety policies and procedures as they relate to those topics and work on improving them throughout the year.

Joseph Libralesso of J.D. Smith and Sons Ltd., who has been a member of the Transportation Safety Group (TSG) for 12 years, is enthusiastic about the program.

“J.D. Smith enjoyed the benefits of improving the health and safety program of the company, and the Safety Group membership as a whole saw a reduction in the frequency and severity of injuries and collisions. The reward was a rebate on premiums from the WSIB. Some companies also received rebates from the WSIB’s NEER program by reducing lost-time injury claims.”

It doesn’t matter whether your company is large or small, with a good safety performance or a poor one—what matters is your commitment to improve. Mr. Libralesso urges other companies to take advantage of the program.

“Don’t pass up an opportunity to develop health and safety best practices for your firm. The TSG, like all Safety Groups, provides an opportunity to network and share best practices. It also offers training in various health and safety topics while providing updates on various legislative changes.”

Member companies receive support and guidance from the WSIB and IHSA in the form of personnel and resources. IHSA also offers seminars and training to the membership.

To learn more about the program, visit the Safety Groups page on our website or contact the Safety Group consultant for your industry.

**Construction Safety Group** – Carlos Figueira
1-800-263-5024 ext. 8524 • cfigueira@ihsa.ca

**Electrical & Utilities Safety Group** – Dawn Vanags
1-800-263-5024 ext. 8444 • dvanags@ihsa.ca

**Transportation Safety Group** – Joe Covey
416-744-8519 • jcovey@ihsa.ca

You can also attend one of the Safety Groups recruitment seminars listed below. IHSA and WSIB consultants will be on hand to answer any questions.

October 12 – Windsor
October 18 – Ottawa
October 20 – Mississauga

To register for a seminar, contact Lyndsey Miller at 1-800-263-5024 ext. 7939 or lmiller@ihsa.ca

Applications to join the Safety Groups program for 2012 must be received no later than December 1, 2011.
The Powerline Technician program at Cambrian College in Sudbury is so popular that the waiting list keeps growing. With the September and January intakes being swamped by applications, the College is considering the addition of a third session beginning in May 2012.

This trade is a very specialized one, requiring a high level of skills, experience, and training. Powerline technicians work on the construction and maintenance of high-voltage transmission and distribution systems, both overhead and underground. They must be prepared for a variety of workplaces—from busy city streets to remote locations far from any road.

The Powerline Technician program is the outcome of a partnership between Cambrian and IHSA. The program was set up to help companies meet the growing need for powerline technicians in Ontario, create a more knowledgeable apprentice, and help support the apprenticeship system.

Research has shown that in the coming years, the demand for powerline technicians will continue to grow. According to a 2004 study by the Canadian Electricity Association (CEA) and Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC), “over 17 per cent of the 75,000 existing workforce will be eligible for retirement by 2014. Based on retirement estimates, the sector will need 9,000 people in technical positions in the next five years and more than 17,000 over 10 years.”

The four-semester (two-year) program at Cambrian gives students a solid foundation in both the theoretical and the practical knowledge of electricity transmission and distribution. The school boasts an outdoor yard, outfitted with equipment and tools, where students can practice their hands-on skills safely.

The program is taught both by College instructors and prevention specialty consultants provided by IHSA. These specialists concentrate on proper procedures so that when the apprentices enter their co-op placements and eventually move on to permanent jobs, they have a solid background in the safe work methods needed in this trade.

In addition to their school work, students must complete two co-op placements with a company or utility. With a college diploma, as well as an apprenticeship, these students begin their careers with a broad spectrum of hands-on skills and theoretical knowledge.

For employers, hiring a student on a co-op placement is an excellent way of taking a look at potential employees. Another advantage is that once an apprentice has finished the post-secondary program at Cambrian and done two co-op placements, he or she will have completed two of the four levels of the in-school part of the MTCU Powerline Technician Apprenticeship training and won’t have to take time off work to go to trade school for those two levels.

The employers will continue with on-the-job training until these new employees have enough man-hours to achieve the milestones in their apprenticeship contract for the third year. As Cambrian students this past year were taking their MTCU Level Three training at the IHSA facility in Mississauga, it became evident that their practical skills were equal to those acquired by the traditional method of training. (See chart on next page.)

So far, the program has been successful in creating more knowledgeable powerline technicians, which is reflected in the industry acceptance of the graduates. It continues to be an extremely popular program and, judging by the long waiting lists, shows no signs of slowing down.

IHSA also gives a special spring-break session where the Cambrian students can take extra training in various areas, such as first aid, that will make them more competent and more valuable to their potential employers.
**Apprenticeship Training** – Traditional Method vs. Cambrian

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traditional Method</th>
<th>Cambrian PLTN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Start of employment</strong></td>
<td><strong>Enroll in College</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sign MTCU Apprenticeship Contract</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sign MTCU Apprenticeship Contract</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2,000 hours on-the-job training</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,000 hours on-the-job training</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level 1 MTCU</strong></td>
<td><strong>Level 1 MTCU</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2,000 hours on-the-job training</strong></td>
<td><strong>First Co-op</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Level 2 MTCU</strong></td>
<td><strong>2 Semesters PLTN</strong></td>
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<td><strong>2,000 hours on-the-job training</strong></td>
<td><strong>Level 2 MTCU</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Level 3 MTCU</strong></td>
<td><strong>Second Co-op Co-op Diploma</strong></td>
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<td><strong>2,000 hours on-the-job training</strong></td>
<td><strong>Start of employment</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Level 4 MTCU</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,300 hours on-the-job training</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Level 3 MTCU</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Level 4 MTCU</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>MTCU Certificate of Qualification Exam</strong></td>
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</table>

**IHSA introduces COR™ program for Ontario construction contractors**

IHSA is proud to present to its membership the Certificate of Recognition program (COR™) for Ontario.

**COR™** is a volunteer occupational health and safety audit program. It provides construction industry employers with an effective health and safety management system (HSMS) for reducing the human and financial costs of workplace incidents, injuries, and illnesses. It is currently being used across Canada and is supported by the Canadian Federation of Construction Safety Associations (CFCSA). **COR™** is often required for contracts with both public- and private-sector construction projects.

**COR™** illustrates that the employer’s HSMS has been evaluated on an annual basis through comprehensive internal and external audits. The audit criteria are recognized by construction industries throughout Canada. Effective development and maintenance of an HSMS is a proactive approach to eliminating workplace injuries and illnesses. If a situation arises where you have to demonstrate that you have an active HSMS, participation in COR™ would be an asset.

To register for the program or find more information, visit our website, or contact Carlos Figueira at cfigueira@ihsa.ca or 1-800-263-5024, ext. 8524.
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Hosted by: Toronto Regional Labour-Management Health & Safety Committee and Infrastructure Health & Safety Association

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