



This newsletter is to inform you of recent changes & trends regarding health and safety. The Turning Point is a monthly newsletter covering topics from various industries and sectors. The Turning Point will respond to your inquiries and inform you of current services and updates regarding Raising the Standard Consulting Inc.

could this happen AT YOUR WORKPLACE?

Maple Leaf Foods Inc. Fined \$120,000 After Worker Injured

HAMILTON, ON - The Maple Leaf Foods Inc. pleaded guilty and was fined \$120,000 after a worker was injured.

On March 23, 2016, a Maple Leaf Foods worker was preparing to dump deboned chicken into a hopper for processing at the company's facility at 440 Glover Road South in Hannon. The chicken was loaded onto a pallet in a large cardboard and plastic box called a "combo." The worker placed the pallet in the processing equipment so that it could be raised and dumped in the hopper.

During the dumping of the chicken the combo collapsed, causing the chicken to get stuck inside. The worker began lowering the combo to try to fix it, but it fell out of position on the equipment. The worker attempted to correct the positioning by hand and the pallet holding the combo slid down and struck the worker's arm, causing injuries.

A Ministry of Labour investigation determined that the chicken was not moved in such a way, and with necessary precautions safeguards in place, to protect the safety of a worker as required by section 45(a) of the Regulation for Industrial Establishments. This was in violation of section 25 (1)(c) of the Occupational Health and Safety Act.

Retrieved from: [Maple Leaf Foods Fined](#)

Miner Thrown, Killed by Vehicle, Company Fined \$200,000 in Death

SUDBURY, ON - Glencore Canada Corporation, owner-operator of the Nickel Rim South Mine, pleaded guilty and has been fined \$200,000 in the death of a worker who was run over by a vehicle.

The incident took place on October 20, 2015, at Glencore's base metal mine near Sudbury, which produces nickel and copper ore. A worker was operating a machine known as a load haul dump (LHD) used in the underground operation to move broken rock or ore. While operating the LHD on a ramp, it appeared the bucket of the vehicle made contact with a wall on the right. The LHD continued to move; the worker was ejected from the operator's compartment and was run over by one of the vehicle's tires. The worker died from the injuries.

The company established a joint investigation team of workers in the union and Glencore staff representatives. Investigations by the Ministry of Labour and the joint investigation team suggested that the door to the operator's compartment of the vehicle opened while it was moving down the ramp. The initial contact with the wall was believed to cause the worker's ejection from the compartment (there were

no witnesses). The worker was not wearing a seatbelt at the time of the incident although there was a functioning seatbelt in the compartment. The Crown and the company agreed that the worker may have been injured in the incident while wearing the seatbelt but would likely not have been killed.

Glencore pleaded guilty to failing as an employer to provide information, instruction and supervision to a worker to protect the safety of the worker, contrary to the Occupational Health and Safety Act - specifically to failing to provide sufficient information regarding the use of the seatbelt while operating the LHD.

Retrieved from: [Worker Killed By Vehicle](#)

STARTING OCTOBER 1 - Federal OHS Inspectors Will Be Visiting Workplaces Across The Country To Check For Compliance With The New GHS/WHMIS 2015 Requirements.

This round of inspections, which will continue through December 31, is more about assistance than gotcha. But employers can still get fined if they don't have the goods the feds are looking for.

If you haven't finished your WHMIS 2015 training yet, or would like to review that your compliance is in order, download OHS Insider's latest special report: *WHMIS 2015 - What Canadian Employers Need to Know*.

In the report, you'll learn:

- The major differences that now exist between WHMIS 2015 (Canada) and GHS (USA)
- How to correctly transition to WHMIS 2015 (avoiding massive fines down the road!)
- What laws and regulations you need to follow; including the Hazardous Products Act and the Controlled Product Regulations
- The current Safety Data Sheet requirements you must be following
- And more!



The
GHS
Globally Harmonized System
of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals

Play It Safe

Procurement is – at least in part – about learning and discovery. Before signing any contract, purchasers must research to understand the product, or at least advise those who do. Before buying expense-management software, for example, it pays to understand what your organization's needs are, as well as product options.

These considerations are crucial when buying safety and personal protective equipment (PPE). Worker safety rests on getting the right gear, and organizations, when buying such equipment, must also ensure that they comply with provincial and federal legislation. Below, we take a look at some of the factors involved in buying safety equipment, along with some advice on how to make the right choice.

It's the law

All Canadian jurisdictions have legislation specific to occupational health, says Thushara Jayasooriya, a technical specialist with the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS). From that perspective, purchasing PPE shows that an organization has done its due diligence to ensure that its workers are protected on the job, Jayasooriya notes. Having appropriate protective equipment available at the workplace also helps keep workers safe if they're exposed to specific hazards.

When sourcing PPE, look at both the legislative requirements specific to the particular province or jurisdiction, along with any standards that apply to that particular gear. Each province has its own health and safety legislation or an occupational health and safety code, she notes. As well, all health and safety legislation requires the employer to select the correct type of PPE, and each piece of equipment can have a different standard.

"There are standards for safety bells, lanyards, full body harnesses — there are different types of standards available for different types of protection," she says.

The next step, she says, is to choose the right kind of PPE. *"There are so many models and different types available in the market," she says. "For example, if it's for hearing protection, there are earplugs, ear muffs, foam plugs – there are different types," she says. "You should know which ones would be suitable for the risks that your workers are going to be exposed to."*

A further consideration is to look at what level of protection users of the equipment need, Jayasooriya says. Again, with hearing protection as an example, products like earplugs have a noise reduction rating designed to ensure the proper level of protection. The CCOHS website has plenty of free resources and information through its OHS Answers section, she notes.

Buyers should look for equipment that's the right size, Jayasooriya advises, since there's a tendency for end users to avoid wearing equipment that doesn't fit properly, she says. Equipment end users should be involved in selecting the right kind of PPE, and it's wise to consult them before a purchase. *"Physically, [workers are] different, so you have to get the right size," she says. "It's better if you can introduce them to different models and styles and see if they really fit. That's a great approach to getting acceptance from the workers. At the end of the day, after you buy it, they can't say, 'Okay, this isn't going to fit me, so I'm not going to wear it.'"*

End users aren't the only ones to consult before purchasing safety equipment and PPE, Jayasooriya says. If your company has one, speak with the health and safety committee. Also consult the supervisors, since they're the ones monitoring employees to ensure they're wearing or using the equipment. Some equipment requires professional involvement, she notes – for example, prescription safety eyeglasses require consultation from an optometrist.

Jayasooriya recommends speaking with several vendors before deciding to purchase equipment. Provide vendors with information gathered from the workplace, she says. As well, check product claims, client reviews and test data so that you can get the right equipment for the situation. The two most common standards to watch for are those by CSA Group (formerly the Canadian Standards Association) and those by the Bureau de normalisation du Québec (BNQ). *"Mainly, those products should comply with those certified standards," she says. "That's one of the main*

points. You don't want to go to a company and they say, 'No, this is not CSA-certified.'"

Standards based in the U.S. are also considered, such as those by the American National Standard Institute (ANSI) and the National Institute of Occupational Health and Safety (NIOSH). *"These standards have guidelines for manufacturers for designing and testing data," she says. "But those would be really good guidelines for buyers to look for when they want to see the right specifications, whether they have the correct requirements that they're looking for."*

Safety and profit

Manish Gupta, the market manager and national accounts manager with Dräger Safety Canada Ltd., notes that the long-term risks of exposure to contaminants are often unknown, and safety equipment can protect workers from both immediate dangers and possible long-term effects. Dräger provides gas-detection products – both fixed and personal – which are used to protect workers from the unseen dangers of gas contaminants. The company also offers respiratory protection used by firefighters and mine rescue teams, as well as air-purifying respirators. But those aren't the only reasons to protect workers – safety and profits aren't mutually exclusive, Gupta notes. Improved safety means greater worker satisfaction, which can mean higher productivity, reduced sick leave and other indirect benefits.

Support from the vendor is one of the most important features to look for in safety equipment, Gupta says. While there are many brands of safety equipment on the market, buyers should look for those that provide support when issues arise. For example, can the manufacturer – or their approved distributor – provide employee equipment training? Some safety equipment, such as portable gas monitors, needs daily testing and frequent calibrations. The equipment supplier should be able to provide this training, along with troubleshooting, so issues can be addressed without downtime or having to wait for the supplier to respond.

"Similarly, respiratory equipment requires fit checks every single time equipment is donned and annual or biannual fit testing, which can be addressed by the equipment supplier," Gupta says. "In the event of an accident or injury, an inspector would not only look to see that employees were supplied with safety equipment, but also that they're trained and competent with this equipment."

Most manufacturers use a network of distributors to represent and sell their products, Gupta notes. Buyers should ask about whether the distributor can support the product and, specifically, what's included with that support. For example, will they have stock on the shelf, in case the company needs products urgently? Can they provide training on their products? Do they provide after-hours support?

What questions to ask regarding safety equipment depend on the needs of the purchaser as well as the buyer's location, says Munawar Quraishi, the general manager of HD Supply Facilities Maintenance. For example, some provinces require a type-two hardhat (featuring additional foam protection), while others don't. As well, some equipment – fire-retardant wear, for example – has extremely specific requirements. *"They want it to meet very, very specific standards that it needs to be for their specific requirements," Quraishi says.*

Staples Advantage looks to its array of vendors for much of the detail surrounding such products, he adds. For example, 3M Canada, one of the company's vendors, has a mobile app that helps narrow down product choices based on a buyer's specific requirements. *"For example, with eyewear, are they looking for it to be tinted? What colour do they want it tinted? What kind of arms do they want? That kind of thing," he says. "The app helps narrow it down to the two, three or one product that they might sell that's specific to [a company's requirements.] It's actually a pretty amazing product – as simple as eyewear is to as complicated as respirators get – it narrows down what the customer is looking for, and we're able to provide the customer instant information."*

Ultimately, due diligence, research and familiarity with provincial and federal legislation will help purchasers make the right decisions when buying safety equipment and PPE.

Retrieved from: <http://www.ohscanada.com/overtime/play-it-safe/>

Disaster & Emergency MANAGEMENT

8 Emergency Planning Tips

Tip #1: Plan for Wide Variety of Emergencies

Our emergency plan can't just address fires and that's it. It must be comprehensive and account for all types of emergencies to which your workplace could reasonably be exposed—including both man-made emergencies, such as power outages, acts of terrorism and explosions, and "natural" events, such as hurricanes, floods, blizzards and earthquakes. When developing your emergency plan, create a list of probable emergencies that could occur in or near your workplace, taking into account: Location. Consider your company's location, including its geographic location and proximity to other workplaces or sites that could pose a hazard. For example, an insurance company will generally face only typical emergencies, such as fires and power outages. But if the company's located near a chemical manufacturing plant, it's at risk of exposure to additional types of emergencies, such as releases of toxic substances. And if the company's located near government offices, it could be endangered by acts of terrorism aimed at those offices.

Also consider the weather conditions or natural phenomena to which your company could be exposed by virtue of its location. For example, companies located on the coast are at risk of hurricanes, while companies located in the interior of the country may face a risk of tornadoes or flooding. And a company in an area near a fault line should be prepared for earthquakes. Nature of the company's work. Obviously, an industrial workplace will be at risk of different or additional emergencies than an office setting. So consider the nature of your workplace's operations in your emergency planning, including the machinery, chemicals and other potentially dangerous substances that are manufactured, used or stored in the workplace. For example, the presence of combustible dust in the workplace increases the risk of explosions and fires.

Tip #2: Make Sure Key Players in Plan Know Their Roles

All employees should be given copies of the company's written emergency plan, trained on it and participate in regular drills of the emergency procedures. But it's particularly important that anyone with a key role in the plan is aware of that role and adequately trained to fulfil it. For example, if a worker is assigned to help a disabled co-worker evacuate, that worker needs to know he has this responsibility and be trained on the kind of assistance he may have to provide for his co-worker. And if a supervisor has the role of ensuring that his section of the facility is fully evacuated before leaving himself, make sure he understands this duty. Example: On Aug. 13, 2011, nearly 12,000 people were waiting for the start of a concert by the band Sugarland at the Indiana State Fairgrounds when a temporary structure supporting spotlights and other equipment mounted on top of the stage collapsed due to the wind. Seven people died and more than 40 required medical treatment. A year later, the Indian State Fair Commission (ISFC) released a new emergency plan based on an investigation of the incident that focused on the effectiveness of the emergency preparedness and response measures in the aftermath of the collapse. According to an executive summary of the investigation, one of the criticisms of the emergency planning for the event was the fact that a senior ISFC official had a role in the emergency plan but wasn't aware of his role and hadn't been trained to fulfil it.

Tip #3: Include Contractors in Emergency Planning

Your company's own staff aren't the only ones who need to be trained on the emergency plan. If you regularly use contractors who may be present in the workplace when an emergency happens, you should include them in your emergency planning. The degree of their involvement will depend on the nature of their work, extent of their presence in the workplace and other factors. But at a minimum, give all contractors a copy of the emergency plan and basic training on it, such as what to do and where to go if the fire alarm goes off. Example: The investigation into the Indiana stage collapse revealed that the ISFC relied heavily on contractors for the major productions at the stage. But with few exceptions, these contractors weren't aware of the emergency response plan and procedures or involved in their development, didn't participate in drills of the plan and weren't trained on it.

Tip #4: Address Needs of Disabled Workers

Workers with disabilities may not even realize there's an emergency when one occurs or may have trouble safely evacuating. For example, a hearing disabled worker may not hear alarms or evacuation instructions over a PA system. And a worker with a mobility impairment may not be able to escape down a staircase. So your emergency plan must be designed to protect all workers, including those with disabilities. An emergency plan that doesn't address the needs of such workers violates an employer's general duty because it doesn't adequately protect them. In addition, the human rights laws both bar employers from discriminating against workers based on a disability and require them to accommodate disabled workers by modifying workplace policies, procedures and physical conditions to the point of undue hardship. And modifying a workplace's emergency plan to accommodate the needs of disabled workers is likely to be considered a reasonable accommodation.

To adequately address the needs of disabled workers in emergency planning, do the following:

- Determine what their needs are as to evacuation and emergency response;
- Designate co-workers to help disabled workers in emergencies;
- Assess the workplace to identify potential hazards or barriers to a disabled worker in an emergency;
- Create areas of refuges where disabled workers can shelter in place or await evacuation;
- Ensure you can communicate emergency information to all workers; and
- Cover the needs of disabled workers in emergency training and drills.

Tip #5: Make Sure Emergency Exits Are Accessible

Emergency planning is useless if workers can't get to emergency exits or find that they're obstructed. A blocked emergency exit can have tragic consequences for workers and lead to fines for employers. Example: A worker at an Ontario car wrecking yard was removing a gas tank from a car. But the tank wasn't empty. Gas spilled out of it and was ignited by a nearby inspection lamp, causing a fire. Because the emergency exit was blocked, three workers were forced to run to the other end of the building to escape. As a result, all three suffered burns and smoke inhalation. Their employer was fined \$5,000 for failing to ensure that emergency exits were free from obstructions and another \$55,000 for failing to provide information, instruction and supervision to a worker for the safe removal of a gas tank [Woodstock Auto Recyclers Ltd., Govt. News Release, April 26, 2012].

Tip #6: Coordinate Emergency Planning with Local Authorities

When there's an emergency in your workplace, you'll likely need the assistance of local authorities, such as the police, fire department or emergency response team. So it's important to include these groups in your emergency planning. At a minimum, you should give them copies of your emergency plan and any other information that could be useful in an emergency, such as a diagram of the layout of the workplace and shift records indicating who's working and where at any given time. Having this information will make their response more effective. Example: In an incident at a BC sawmill, an explosion and fire killed two workers and sent 24 people to the hospital. When emergency response teams got to the scene, they had to scramble to make sure they'd located and evacuated everyone from the building – a process made more complicated because they didn't have access to shift records. So emergency responders didn't know exactly who was working and where at the time of the explosion.

Tip #7: Do Practice Drills - and Revise Plan Based on Results

An emergency plan may look good on paper but, in reality, not be practical or effective. The only way to know for sure whether your emergency plan is adequate – before an actual emergency happens – is by conducting practice drills. Such drills enable you to identify issues or weak spots in your emergency planning and help clarify roles and responsibilities. But the drills are only truly helpful if you use the information you get from them to improve your emergency plan. For example, if a drill reveals that a certain evacuation route isn't practical for some workers, devise another route for those workers and include it in the plan. Failing to update the emergency plan based on feedback from drills is a missed opportunity to improve your plan. Example: The report on the Indiana stage collapse noted that although a Tabletop Exercise involving a severe weather incident was conducted, the participants didn't hold a post-exercise discussion to evaluate the exercise. In addition, no one prepared an AfterAction Report summarizing the lessons learned and recommendations from the exercise, although an Executive Summary of the exercise was subsequently provided. But the recommendations from this exercise weren't implemented before the 2011 State Fair.

Tip #8: Plan for Impact of Emergencies on Business Operations

Workplace emergencies impact not only the company's staff but also its operations. For example, the company may need to close down all or part of the workplace to clean up the damage, repair or replace equipment and materials, and allow for internal and government investigations. And if the company isn't prepared, these disruptions could cause operations to slow down or even stop – often resulting in serious financial problems. Your emergency plan shouldn't address these operational issues. Instead, your company also needs a so-called business continuity plan. Although emergency plans and business continuity plans are related, their goals are different. An emergency plan is designed to save lives, prevent injuries and minimize property damage; a business continuity plan is designed to enable the company to continue to meet its business and legal obligations and provide critical services or products after emergencies with the least possible disruption until normal operations can resume.

To prevent harm to the company's brand, reputation and customer relations, business continuity plans do two key things:

- Spell out the steps, measures and arrangements needed to ensure the continuous delivery of critical services and products; and
- Identify the resources needed to support operations continually, including personnel, information, equipment, finances and infrastructure.

Retrieved from: <https://ohsinsider.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Emergency-Preparedness-8-Tips.pdf>

Manage Your Entire Workplace's SAFETY PROGRAM



- » RTS Consulting can put your organization on the road to success with our Guardian Protection System by identifying, assessing and controlling risks to your workers.
- » We have partnered with hundreds of organizations over the last 20+ years and have identified the key elements which every organization must maintain to stay on the path to zero accidents.
- » Our Guardian Protection System (GPS) will direct you to your destination. You will always know where you are and we will ensure you are on the most cost efficient and direct route to zero accidents and improved health and safety.
- » We will identify your hazards, provide you with safe operating policies & procedures, workplace specific training.
- » We will assist you with your monthly inspections, accident investigation and reporting. GPS will keep you from getting off track and minimize the risk of injuries in your workplace.
- » We will monitor your progress towards your destination and ensure your goals are communicated to your employees.
- » We have the map to direct you. Not only that but with our Guardian Prevention System (GPS) we will constantly know where you are in relationship to where you are going to ensure the most efficient route. The ultimate GPS to reach your destination.

Benefits of the GUARDIAN PROTECTION SYSTEM

- » Save dollars.
- » Reduced customer and employee injuries.
- » Reduced employee absenteeism.
- » Reduced training costs.
- » Establish & maintain 'Due Diligence'.
- » Assured Provincial and Federal legislation compliance.
- » Decrease employee turnover.
- » Increase employee morale RTS will provide you with a customized and comprehensive online health & safety program that is guaranteed to benefit your workplace environment.

GUARDIAN PROTECTION SYSTEM

RTS Consulting Inc. will provide you with a customized and comprehensive online health & safety program that is guaranteed to benefit your workplace environment.

2017 Course Calendar

new RTSC is an approved MOL provider for JHSC Part 1 & 2 – Training Dates below!

Joint Health and Safety Committee (Basic) Training

The Occupational Health and Safety Act requires an employer to establish a Joint Health and Safety Committee (JHSC) at a workplace with 20 or more workers. If you are required to have a JHSC, you are also required, by law, to have at least two "certified members": one representing workers and the other management.

RTS offers a 3 day JHSC Certification Part 1 course, which has been approved by MOL & provides participants with the basic knowledge and skills necessary to become certified JHSC members.

Cost: Public (3 days) \$450 + HST (Lunch & materials included)

Location: Brampton

Schedule: Oct. 18-20 | Nov. 27-29

Joint Health and Safety Committee (Part 2) Training

This course has been designed to provide participants with an understanding of the hazards commonly found in offices, restaurants, hotel, retail, warehouse/distribution, manufacturing, healthcare, and construction workplaces.

Cost: Public (2 days) \$350.00 + HST

Location: Brampton

Schedule: Oct. 25-26 | Nov. 30- Dec. 1

CRSP Examination Preparation Workshop

The objective of the RTS Consulting CRSP Examination Preparation Workshop is to cover the exam Competency Categories to help you determine which areas of the exam require more in-depth study or attention. Our instructors are experienced and have developed tools and methods to assist you in identifying areas of opportunities to assist you in meeting your goal of passing the exam. Stanford Brown has attained not only the CRSP designation but the internationally recognized Certified Safety Professional (CSP) designation. Past clients have stated that *"His in-depth understanding, practical examples and memory aids used are exemplary."* His advanced understanding of the Competent Categories of the exam will ensure you are adequately prepared to study for the exam.

Cost: Public (2 days) \$600 + HST (lunch & materials included)

Globally Harmonized System (GHS) Training (New WHMIS)

The mandatory GHS training must include information to help employees understand how to read new GHS chemical labels (including pictograms) and what chemical safety information is included on new chemical safety data sheets (SDS). Training must be in a format that employees can easily understand, and employers must document their training efforts to demonstrate proof of compliance if inspected.

Who Needs It

Any business that uses or stores hazardous chemicals must comply with the GHS training requirement. Most work environments (doctor's offices, dental offices, restaurants, manufacturing, construction, auto repair shops, etc) have at least one chemical present that may be covered by MOL's standard. Common chemicals include paints, oils, inks, fuels, industrial-strength cleaning supplies, medicines, etc.

Cost: Public (1 hour) \$40 + HST

Supervisor Health and Safety Awareness Training - 4hr training

When a person is hired or promoted to the position of a supervisor, it usually means a pay raise. But it also means more responsibilities, including legal responsibilities relating to the health and safety of the workers under your supervision. As a supervisor, you are a crucial part of your workplace's Internal Responsibility System. This is a very important concept for workplace health and safety and you will learn more about this throughout this one day of training. This training will focus on:

- How the Occupational Health and Safety Act works
- Rights and responsibilities of workers and supervisors under the OHS Act
- Roles of workplace parties, health & safety representatives, & joint health & safety committees
- Roles of the Ministry of Labour and Workplace Safety and Insurance Board
- Recognition, assessment, control and evaluation of hazards and getting the help you need

Cost: Public \$125 + HST

Worker Health and Safety Awareness Training- 4hr training

Everyone in the workplace, from the employer to the newest worker, has different but important duties to keep the workplace safe. This one day of training will explain your rights and responsibilities on the job, and help you understand so that you can be safe at work every day.

This training will focus on:

- How the Occupational Health and Safety Act works
- Rights and responsibilities of workers and supervisors under the OHS Act
- Common workplace hazards and protecting you from hazards

WEB-BASED training

Raise the safety, health, and productivity of your employees to the top of your agenda and provide training solutions that deliver real results. We provide web-based training programs for the convenience of your organization. Please visit our web-site to register.

Hand Tools and Automotive Lifts

Identify the Hazards and Controls Regarding: Hand Tools, Hoists, Fixed, Power, Electrical and Pneumatic Tools, Guarding, Power Lifting Equipment, Automotive Lifts.

Joint Health and Safety Committee

Participants will be able to: know the legislative requirements for establishing a JHSC, describe the powers, functions and duties of JHSCs and their members, describe the activities of an effective JHSC, etc.

Machine Safety and Lockout / Tagout Procedure

Learn about Workplace Responsibilities, Machine Guarding and the Law, Understanding Machine Related Hazards Lockout / Tagout, Applicable Legislation, Hazard Identification, Lockout Procedures.

Health, Safety and The Law

Provide participants with a working knowledge of the Occupational Health and Safety Act and related legislation and more.

Manager and Supervisor Safety Orientation

Learn about Management Responsibilities, Right to Refuse, JHSC, Hazard Recognition, Workplace Accidents, Emergency Procedures, New Employee Orientation, Transfer and Promotion, etc.

Material Handling

This course is designed to teach workers about proper material handling techniques. Upon completion of this course, workers should be able to: describe what factors contribute to back injuries, explain proper lifting techniques, etc.

Accident Investigation

The goal of this module is to ensure you will be able to: recognize the need for an investigation, investigate the scene of the accident, interview victims & witnesses, determine root causes, compile data and prepare reports, make recommendations, etc.

Health Hazards: Recognition, Assessment and Control

The goal of this module is to ensure you will be able to: understand the law pertaining to health and safety hazards, define occupational injury and illness, understand the four types of workplace health hazards, etc.

Workplace Inspection

Provide participants with an understanding of their legal rights and responsibilities with regard to workplace inspections and to prepare them for carrying out effective workplace inspections.

Slips, Trips and Falls

Objective of this training is to: understand the causes and effects of falls in the workplace, to understand legislation relating to slip, trip and fall hazards, to be able to identify potential slip, trip and fall hazards, etc.

WHMIS

Explain how WHMIS is implemented in law, explain how the law defines a controlled product, explain how the law defines hazardous ingredients, identify the exclusions, etc. Register to access the complete training material.

Worker Safety Orientation

Worker Responsibilities, Right to Refuse, Joint Health and Safety Committee, Hazard Recognition, First Aid, Workplace Accidents and more.

- How you can get involved in safety
- The right to refuse unsafe work and getting the help you need

Cost: \$125 + HST

Worker/Supervisor Health & Safety Awareness Train the Trainer- 8hr training

Do you have a large number of employees/employees in multiple locations? Let us train some of your employees as trainers so they can go back to their various workplaces and do the training for your company.

Cost: \$250 + HST

RTS Consulting Inc. can also conduct this training at your workplace for all your staff. Please contact us for more information.

