

*This document is meant to support miners in the 2023 season in proactively planning for and responding to Safety Officers in the field, but the new Act and existing Regulations cover far more topics than in this document.*

## What's New?

### **New Act – Effective July 1, 2022:**

- Serious incidents and injuries that are reportable to the board.
  - o An incident that results in serious injury to or death of a worker.
  - o An incident or injury that results in a worker's admission to a hospital as an inpatient.
  - o A major structural failure or collapse of a bridge, building, crane, excavation, hoist, mine, mining development, temporary construction support system, tower or any other like structure.
  - o A major release of a hazardous substance.
  - o An explosion or fire that has potential to cause a serious injury to or the death of a worker or other person.
  - o An incident, injury or death that is required to be reported by the regulation or by order of the board.
- In the event of a reportable serious incident or injury, the scene of the incident, injury or death must not be disturbed unless they are attending to a person who is injured or killed, they are preventing further incident, injury or death, or to protect property that is endangered as a result of the incident injury or death.
- All reportable incidents and injuries must be investigated by the employer.
  - o A written investigation report must be completed and made readily available and provided to the board upon request.
- Timelines Updated
  - o The board has within one year of an infraction to issue administrative penalties.
  - o The board has within two years of an infraction to prosecute.
- Administrative Penalties Increased
  - o Up to \$250,000 for a contravention or failure to comply.
  - o In the event of a continuing contravention or failure to comply, no more than \$15,000 for each day which the contravention or failure to comply continues.

## What's New?

### New Regulations to Note:

- 1.03.1 Hazard Assessment
  - o Employer must conduct hazard assessments in order to identify existing and potential hazards in the workplace. Hazard assessments must be documented.
- 1.06 Training of Workers
  - o Workers must be adequately trained for the work they are required to perform.
  - o 1.06.01 – Training
    - Every employer must ensure all workers are trained in:
      - Identification of existing and potential hazards.
      - Policy statements and procedures developed by the employer.
      - Response to incidents and injuries.
      - Procedures for reporting, investigating, and documenting incidents and injuries.
    - Training must be documented.
- Part 19 – Violence and Harassment Preventions
  - o Employer must develop a written policy statement and procedures respecting the prevention of violence and harassment. Policy and procedures must be implemented.
    - Workers must be trained.
    - Supervision must be provided to ensure compliance is met.

### First Line Supervisor (FLS) Certification

- Brand new process offered by Yukon University. Entirely web based now.
- Any person who supervises workers at a surface mine or project will be required to hold a FLS certificate where there are 12 or more workers employed, or when the board considers that conditions warrant the need.
- Requirements for FLS eligibility:
  - o Standard First Aid.
  - o 2 years of experience within the industry.
- This will be enforced softly for the 2023 season. Expected to be completed in 2024 season.

## List of Inspection Items

Emergency Response Plan is developed, in place, and tested.

- Emergency Plan
- Emergency Contacts Included
- Mine Location – GPS Coordinates

First Aid Attendants On-Site

First Aid Supplies On-Site and items not expired.

First Aid Signage

- the necessity of promptly reporting all injuries and receiving first-aid treatments;
- the location of the first-aid supplies, equipment and services;
- the name of the particular person in charge of the first-aid kit or first-aid room;
- the name and qualifications of each person trained to administer first aid at the workplace; and
- an emergency communication procedure and a telephone list or other instructions for reaching assistance from each of the nearest police station, ambulance station, fire station and medical facility.

Incident reporting procedure.

Fire Extinguishers

- Monthly Inspected
- Annually Certified
- On all mobile equipment. Mounted and secured.
- In areas where hot work is performed.

Fire suppression systems are annually certified.

Fire Alarms and CO Detectors are present and have been inspected

Mobile Equipment

- Daily pre-op inspections are being conducted.
- Operators manuals located in each piece of equipment.
- Maintenance records available for review.
- Being maintained as per manufactures' recommendations.
- Broken/missing windows or mirrors are replaced.
- ROPS is present and not damaged on required equipment.
- Operators demonstrate successful pre-trip inspection as per manufactures' recommendations.
- Operators can demonstrate a park brake and service brake check.
- Seatbelts are in place and being used.

- Wheel chocks present.

*\*Not all required items are included in this list.*

#### Ladders

- Are ladders in good working order and not damaged?
- Workers inspect ladders prior to use.
- Appropriate ladders are used for the task.

#### Cranes

- Annual crane inspections and certifications are to be conducted.
- Crane operator training.

#### Worker Orientation and Training

- Training must be documented.

#### Supervisor Roles and Responsibilities

- Any person who supervises workers at a surface mine or project will be required to hold a FLS certificate where there are 12 or more workers employed, or when the board considers that conditions warrant the need.

#### Bear Safety and Awareness

#### Guarding

- Machinery and equipment shall be fitted with proper and adequate safeguards that
  - o protect a worker from contact with hazardous power transmission parts,
  - o ensure that a worker cannot access a hazardous point of operation,
  - o safely contain any material ejected by the work process, which could be hazardous to a worker, and
- Water pumps, plants, hopper feeders, conveyors, compressors are some examples of places to check for proper guarding.

D-Handled shovels are not to be used near any plant.

General Housekeeping – Slips, trips, and fall protection.

#### PPE

- Hardhats (overhead hazard or working around mobile equipment), high vis vests, hearing protection, eye protection (if hazards present), gloves, CSA approved boots, etc.

#### Berms

- Dumps
- Haul Roads

*\*Not all required items are included in this list.*

#### Lockout/Tagout

- Plant, equipment, mobile equipment, electrical components, etc.

Generators are grounded and well vented.

#### Rigging and hoisting

- Workers are trained.
- Rigging and hoisting equipment is in good condition.
- Tags are present on slings and cables. Writing is legible.

Working near water – floatation rescue devices are available.

Approved headwear required when operating ATVs and UTVs.

#### WHIMIS 2015

- Workers required to work with controlled products are trained.
- SDS sheets for all controlled product on Site are present and available.
- Storage of controlled product.

*\*Not all required items are included in this list.*