

Hard Lessons

By Trisha Richards

It took just a moment, a single step, to undo everything Scott Kovacs had worked so hard to achieve. Out of school for about a year, he was well on his way to crafting a career as a carpenter — just like his dad. Enjoying life, he had a car, he had a girlfriend and he had a job. What more could an 18-year-old want?

Looking ahead

“Scott was a kid who, growing up, was extremely shy,” says his mother, Linda Kovacs. “He had difficulty socially, a little bit, but he had just started coming out of his shell and getting his life together, and then this happened.”

This was July 22, 2005. Scott Kovacs had been working at a steel factory in Whitby, Ontario, east of Toronto, for just a few days. The apprentice carpenter for International Cooling Tower Inc., a company that constructs and repairs cooling towers and had been contracted by the factory, was working the night shift — something he was not used to doing.

On the nights prior to July 22, 2005, there had been another crew working below his area, providing light. On the night of the accident, however, there was no work activity, or light, coming from below.

Provincial investigators believe Scott Kovacs was walking along a work platform to obtain some fill material to be inserted into racks within the cooling tower. He had been instructed to disconnect from his harness to retrieve the material, his mother reports, although no such evidence was presented by the Crown during subsequent court appearances.



Learned

The young worker fell about 20 feet through an uncovered opening, landing on the floor of an empty concrete well. The opening was not marked, guarded, and some argue, even visible.

Crown counsel Deanna Exner calls the work setup complicated. For the tasks being carried out, Exner notes, workers would move plywood boards over a large open space. Whatever the specifics of the work practices being followed, however, the possibility for workers to fall should not have existed, she contends.

An investigation by Ontario's Ministry of Labour (MOL) found that, at the time of the incident, the worker was wearing a full-body harness with a single lanyard and that he was unaware of the opening. The lanyard was not attached to a fixed support or lifeline to prevent a fall, an MOL statement notes. More training should have been provided to the worker to ensure the fall protection was properly worn and used, provincial investigators concluded.

When Scott Kovacs plummeted into darkness, his life was spared. His losses, however, were great: no more cruising in his car with his buddies; no more hugs for his girlfriend; no more opportunity to follow in his dad's footsteps.

He suffered a broken neck, a spinal cord injury, a fractured skull and other injuries. He is now paralyzed partially in both arms and completely in both legs.

For reasons unknown to the young worker and his family, the steel company was not charged, although the subcontractor, his employer, pleaded guilty to charges citing the need for proper lighting, equipment and training. Linda Kovacs says her husband later visited the factory. "My husband works in the trades, and he would have walked away from that facility."



A clear view

Nothing is for certain, of course, but having more experience and information may have helped to prevent Scott Kovacs's debilitating injuries. New employees face a higher risk of work-related injury, something that may flow from the fact that too few are receiving the occupational health and safety training they need to recognize hazards and to know they have the right to voice concerns about work-related conditions.

Last year, in fact, researchers at the Institute for Work & Health (IWH) in Toronto reported that only 21 per cent of the more than 5,500 new workers taking part in a national study said they had received oh&s training — orientation, oh&s training or equipment instruction — in the first year of a new job.

"Not receiving this information might place the worker at greater risk as they will not know how to operate machinery, the location of workplace hazards or [will] be less aware of when work is becoming unsafe," says Peter Smith, a researcher at IWH and lead author on the study.

"Proper training is essential for all employees to ensure that each person understands the work they are doing, and the safety precautions they should take," agrees Mitzie Hunter, vice-president of external relations for Goodwill, Greater Toronto, Central and Eastern Ontario.

The IWH study results suggest requirements to provide health and safety training to new employees does not guarantee instruction will actually occur, even in high-risk groups. "High-risk" groups were defined as those previously shown to have higher rates of work-related injuries, Smith says. One such group was young workers, between 15 and 24; another was workers in jobs that require a lot of physical effort, such as lifting or standing in awkward postures.

Only 23 per cent of males and 20 per cent of females in the "young worker" range received safety training in the previous year, Smith says. Similarly, 19 per cent of non-manual workers received training compared with 24 per cent of those in manual occupations, this despite the latter group being more than three times more likely to sustain a work injury, he reports.

"Of course, if employees are not given training, some would suggest that they should just ask for it," Smith says. "But in reality, when you are young, new to a job, or need that job to get food on the table, do you really

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think a worker will want to create trouble for his employer?"

Think back, suggests Dwight Harper, vice-president of Local 598 of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in Sudbury, Ontario. "Try to remember when you were a young worker," Harper says. "You were invincible and you had the attitude, 'It couldn't happen to me.' Also, remember you didn't want to get fired. Not much has changed."

But the costs of not asking — and/or not being informed — can be very high. "You can find another job; you can't 'find' another limb or life," Hunter says.

Smith suggests a more important question than why young workers aren't asking for training may revolve around why they need to ask in the first place. "Why shouldn't training always be provided — especially when there is an occupational health and safety act that legislates that it should be provided?"

Speaking plainly

In the summer of 2006, the Minister's Action Group on Vulnerable Workers Under 25 was formed by then Ontario labour minister, Steve Peters, as chair.

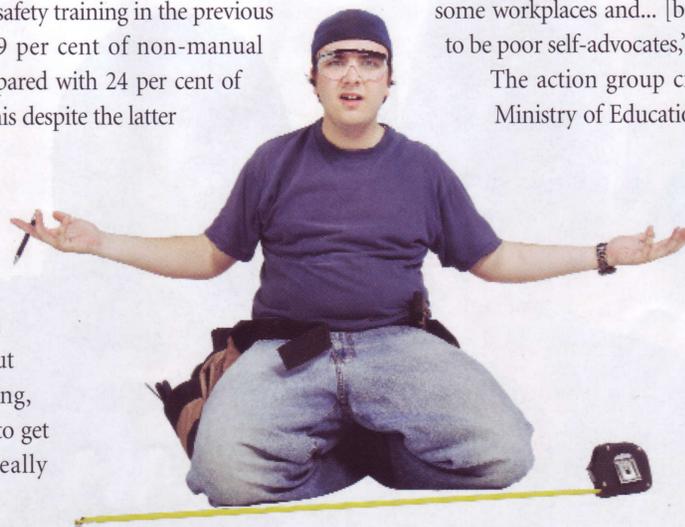
Members of the group were charged with identifying gaps in communication, knowledge and skills that set the stage for work-related injuries and fatalities among young workers; seeking out best practices for a coordinated strategy to make workplaces safer for new, young and inexperienced workers; and suggesting methods, strategies and processes to provide appropriate oh&s awareness and education to workers who are under the age of 25 and outside of the education system.

Vulnerable workers may be so for a number of reasons, suggests Matt Wood, current executive director of the Ontario Association of Youth Employment Centres (OAYEC) in Toronto, and a former action group member. "It's not just inexperience, but also sometimes low levels of unionization, low levels of training in some workplaces and... [because of inexperience] tendency to be poor self-advocates," Wood says.

The action group cites information from Ontario's Ministry of Education that notes almost one-third of

secondary school students did not graduate. Instead, they left school early and took on temporary and permanent work, falling under the jurisdiction of the MOL.

"Many youth, either early school-leavers or new graduates, enter Ontario workplaces, often taking on risky jobs and



Safe Head Start

Nova Scotia is looking to get them (that is, children and youth) while they're young by encouraging injury prevention to be top of mind — each and every part of the day.

In late March, the provincial Department of Education announced the launch of a school-based safety program to help strengthen youth knowledge of injury prevention. Risk Watch, designed for primary to Grade 8 students, seeks to teach young people how to make safer choices, resist peer pressure and influence family members and others around them to take action to reduce risks.

Nova Scotia has become the first province to launch the program, which offers information on the eight leading causes of childhood injuries: motor vehicle incidents, fires and burns, poisoning, falls and playground injuries, firearm incidents, bike and pedestrian accidents, water and ice, and choking, suffocation and strangulation.

The resource is provided to schools by the Halifax Regional Municipality Safe Communities Coalition, Halifax Regional Fire and Emergency Service (HRFES) and the education department. "We have a responsibility to teach our children how to recognize and avoid everyday risks that can lead to injury," education minister Karen Casey says in a statement.

Noting that the majority of injuries to children are "preventable and predictable," Bill Mosher, chief director of the HRFES, suggests that elementary schools across the region and the province can use the program to incorporate safety lessons into daily activities in classrooms. Ultimately, the program can help "instill safer behaviours in future generations and help prevent injuries from occurring in the first place," Mosher adds.

facing unsafe conditions. Far too many are injured or killed. Sometimes, because of their availability and eagerness to work, they become team leaders, supervisors in charge of even younger workers," the report notes.

OAYEC and the IWH have "partnered to do a more in-depth study on vulnerable workers," Wood says. The online survey will be carried out over three years and will involve 2,000 young job-seekers to assess their workplace experiences.

Now disbanded, the action group concluded in its final report that the needs of out-of-school young workers who are vulnerable to serious workplace injuries are unique. "It is clear that traditional messages and delivery channels are not necessarily effective with this group of workers," the report notes.

Among the group's recommendations are the following:

- the MOL, the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB) and other health and safety partners involved in developing social marketing and safety messages should make a special effort to understand and engage vulnerable, out-of-school youth;
- the MOL should consider ways to provide a youth-focused oh&s support system for those who need information about oh&s or want to report an incident in their workplace, perhaps, coordinating this with existing youth employment agencies and services or call centres, if possible, creating a single window for youth employment issues;
- the MOL and WSIB work with health and safety associations, government, employers and other partners to imple-

ment programs that will set benchmarks for high performance and exceptional orientation, training and supervision of new and young workers.

"Supervision is necessary to reinforce desired behaviour and discourage undesired behaviours," says Goodwill's Hunter.

Harper agrees, calling supervision the "kingpin in the health and safety link to the young worker." Unfortunately, he adds, some supervisors are not well-educated with respect to oh&s legislation and are under pressure to get the job done.

"Health and safety has to be pushed and demonstrated at all levels from the CEO of the operation to the worker doing the work. If the chain is dysfunctional at any level, the results will be predictable," Harper contends.

A new approach

As part of her own research, Dr. Joanna Mitsopulos, a Toronto psychologist who counsels and assesses teens and specializes in workplace issues, examined methods employers could use

which may be a good fit with the approach and views to work safety commonly held by young workers.

"It is difficult to train out beliefs and thought processes that prevent young workers from asking questions regarding unsafe conditions because that requires knowing the psychological make-up of each young person," Dr. Mitsopulos explains.

Federal statistics in the United States show that teens are injured at a rate of at least two



times higher than adult workers in some occupational sectors, says a statement from the American Society of Safety Engineers. "Unlike adults, adolescents have less developed cognitive abilities, physical coordination and overall maturity, and experience a rapidly changing physiology," the statement notes.

Dr. Mitsopulos says she would support an approach in which employment rights and workplace safety issues are included in high school curriculum to help ensure all students receive the information.

"I believe that a gradual repeated approach is probably more effective for young workers. This gives a consistent message about safety practices at work that need to be followed," she maintains.

The number of claims for 20- to 24-year-olds has not aligned with the success Ontario has seen in the reduction of lost time among youth 19 and under, where oh&s education is delivered to secondary students, notes the report on vulnerable workers. Since school safety lessons started in Ontario, WSIB statistics show an overall 32 per cent decrease in lost-time injuries among teenagers between 2000 and 2005.

But some improvement is not necessarily enough. Young workers receive little or no oh&s training throughout their school years and are unprepared to enter the working world, argues Harper, who is also a health and safety representative for Xstrata Nickel in Sudbury, Ontario. Because young workers are eager to satisfy and are reluctant to make any waves, fearing they may lose their jobs, "some unscrupulous employers use this lack of knowledge and eagerness to their advantage," Harper charges.

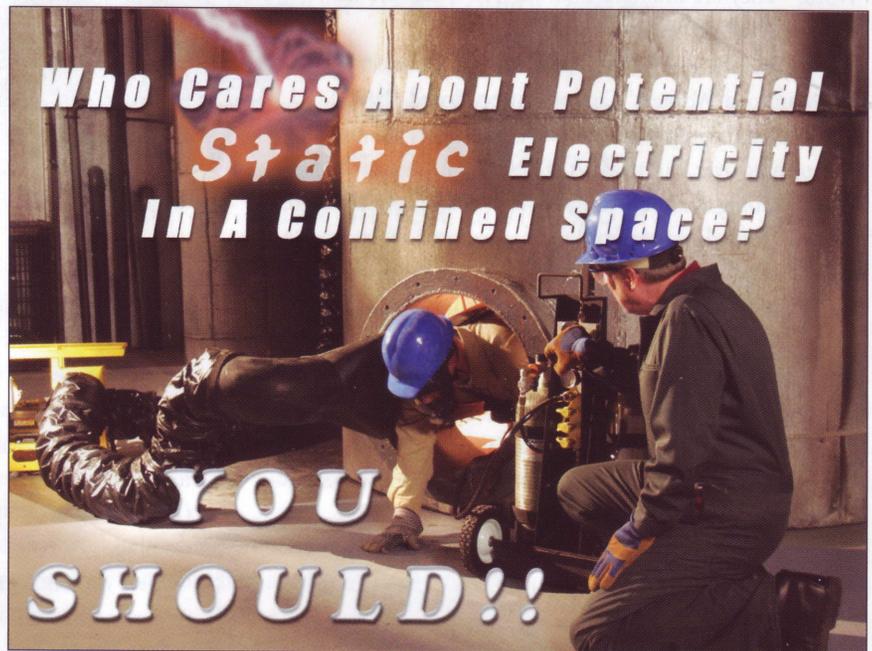
Dr. Mitsopulos notes that disseminating relevant oh&s information at school should cover such issues as workplace rights, what to expect when starting a new job, and what questions to ask the employer.

The Power Workers' Union, based in Toronto, offers a number of tips for new and prospective employees:

- Find out what your health and safety rights are under the law.
- Find out as much as possible about the prospective job duties before your interview.

- Find out as much as you can about the safety performance of your prospective employer.
 - Ask probing questions about the employer's safety and skills training programs at your interview.
 - Never be afraid to ask questions.
 - Never assume that, "If it wasn't safe, they wouldn't ask me to do it."
 - If you're not sure it's safe, don't do it.
- That recognition can only be helped by

appropriate training. Dr. Mitsopulos is of the view that training must incorporate methods that enable a young person to judge whether or not a task is unsafe. "This is the part that should be addressed in a high school-based course rather than leaving it to the discretion of employers," she suggests. "Obviously, employers have a vested interest in getting the work done and some employers may not pay close attention to safety standards or they may



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assume that the young worker knows what is unsafe and there is no need to point out safety issues," she adds.

Some school systems have seen value in delivering oh&s awareness training to co-op students, says Harper. The problem at present, however, is that what is often missing is "the meat and potatoes of how to utilize legislation," he says.

Messages with a shock value may capture the attention of young people more readily, hopefully so they recall these lessons later on, says Dr. Mitsopoulos. The messages should outline the consequences of poor safety practices on the job, she suggests, pointing to recent spots from Ontario's WSIB. "They are dramatic and, therefore, capture the viewer's attention while telling a story."

Last fall, the SAFE Work ad campaign, courtesy of the Manitoba Workers' Compensation Board (WCB), emphasized the importance of workplace safety training.

Running over four weeks, the campaign featured young children doing adult jobs amidst a host of workplace hazards, but with little direction from their supervisor other than to "be careful." The campaign "drives home the message that safe workers are not born that way; they need training," notes the WCB.

The long view

Dr. Mitsopoulos agrees shock is not enough. Educating young people about on-the-job safety practices and rights remains an essential part of the process as that information is necessary to

make good — and safe — evaluations of workplace conditions. "It is also important for the training process at work to emphasize the need to follow safety rules and what could happen if such rules are not followed," Dr. Mitsopoulos advises.

Canada's Wonderland, the country's largest single-location employer of youth, uses a variety of techniques when training its new and young employees, says Theo Bosch, the company's director of loss prevention. All employees go through an orientation, taking either a group format or one-on-one session in a classroom setting.

"We find that tailoring the type of training to each specific job area really helps in ensuring that training is being fully understood by all employees," says Bosch.

"We also do departmental training, which often involves more equipment-specific training for those jobs which require work with special equipment," he adds.

With respect to what form that training may take, among the array of options used at Canada's Wonderland to get the safety message out are the following: audio and visual presentations, teaching aids with all training scenarios, hands-on experience (promoting active participation in training sessions), and peer training.

"We do follow-up testing to ensure that the message has been understood by all," Bosch notes, and "provide written takeaways and resources on site for reference for anyone who has follow-up questions regarding their training," he reports.

"Tailgate meetings" have been an effective way to convey and reinforce the importance of workplace safety on a daily basis with employees, Bosch says.

"With our business being a short season like it is, only open during the summer, communication is crucial to our success," he says. Management practices and an open-door policy encourages staff to communicate any questions and concerns by holding pre-shift and post-shift meetings. To accommodate each new generation and its skill sets, the company also revises its training techniques each and every year.

Seeing is believing

Goodwill is another organization that has considerable experience with youth. "Each year, hundreds of young workers and other vulnerable people are employed in Goodwill REACH (Real Employment to Achieve Community Health), a transitional employment initiative that gives people access to the labour market and an opportunity to fully participate in society," says Hunter.

Like Canada's Wonderland, Goodwill has found that visual demonstrations of safe work techniques followed by hands-on trials



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work best with younger workers. Those methods are “reinforced with visual aids posted at each work station,” Hunter says.

“In addition, Goodwill is working to standardize and continuously improve processes at work stations and to integrate safety into all aspects of the job,” she says.

One way workplace parties are trying to achieve that is by having employee teams for individual stores meet to develop new and more efficient approaches to performing daily tasks and incorporating best practices in health and safety.

Assigning supervisors and job coaches to young workers, in addition to holding weekly check-in meetings, helps to ensure adjustment to the job is as smooth as possible, Hunter reports. “Young workers are required to complete work logs which give them an opportunity to reflect on their learning from the week, as well as to set goals.”

Moreover, she points out, young workers are not permitted to perform certain tasks that may put them at greater risk of injury, such as operating specific types of equipment.

Questions and answers

Hunter has found that establishing a rapport with each employee from the beginning of employment “creates a valued level of comfort and instills feelings of accountability, which ensure employees are motivated to ask important questions.”

Employers who recognize a need for specialized, new worker training seem to be few and far between — and Ontario injury statistics should be enough to convince everyone that changes are in order, says Harper. “When 30 per cent of accepted claims come from the age group, under 25, in this province, there’s got to be something wrong with the way we do business,” he argues.

Harper is of the mind that, in general, unless required by specific provisions in legislation, employers “are sorely lacking when it comes to any form of young worker training.” He contends that, oftentimes, there are only verbal instructions, a quick safety talk and the workers are then left on their own.

In late July of 2007, WorkSafeBC announced that protections for young workers or workers new to a job site were in effect. Amendments to British Columbia’s *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation* mean employers are required to provide all young or new workers with orientation and training specific to the work site, and to record and document that training.

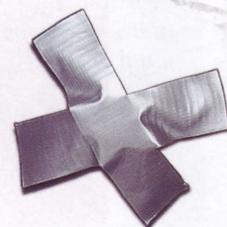
WorkSafeBC notes a young worker is defined as between 15 and 24 years of age; a new worker is any worker who is new to the workplace, returning to a workplace where hazards have changed during the individual’s absence, affected by a change in the workplace hazards, or relocated to a new workplace if the hazards there differ from the hazards in the previous workplace.

“Even though most safety organizations all have young worker programs developed, employers seldom deliver them,” Harper

charges. “I’m certain that if you went and spoke to a group of young workers and asked them what their duties are under the [OH&S Act] that most, if not all, would not be able to give you an answer,” he adds.

And youth clearly have some questions. On April 18, the fourth annual “Our Youth at Work” (OYAW) simulcast became the largest corporate and student force gathered since the event was launched in 2005. In all, there were 100 simultaneous, open question-and-answer sessions at high schools in 50 Ontario cities. More than 60 employers took part, joined by officials for the

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Canadian Standards Association (CSA) and CSA International.

“We started out with six companies and six high schools, and this year we’re introducing more than 10 times that number of companies to kids at 100 high schools,” Rob Ellis, founder and president of OYAW, says in a statement. “This kind of growth indicates the appetite we’re seeing for open communication about difficult, but critical, workplace issues — from both the corporate world and the younger generation,” says Ellis, whose son, David, 18, died in a work-related accident almost a decade ago. It was only his second day on the job.

The event offers an opportunity to hear about the work-related concerns of young workers, Robert Griffin, president and CEO of the CSA Group, says in a statement. This not only helps the group “improve its own best practices, but it also enables us to gain new insights into how standards and certification and testing can play a bigger role in helping to protect Canadian workers,” Griffin goes on to say.

Linda Kovacs says she was shocked when her middle child was severely injured that day three years ago. Calling Scott her “safest kid,” Kovacs notes that he “always took extra precautions growing up to avoid certain situations because he was very cautious.”

Public pressure applied by parents of young workers who have been severely injured or killed on the job, like Linda Kovacs, and concerns raised about the costs associated with young worker injuries has brought some much-needed attention to the issue, Harper suggests. “Unfortunately, there are not enough strong voices singing the same message,” he says. “Until employers see health and safety as an investment in their workplace rather than a cost, nothing will change.”

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Trisha Richards is a writer in Toronto. With files from OHS CANADA.