





Information:

Please be advised this is an awareness information session, and is not representative as training under the requirements of the Canada Labour Code, Part II and Canadian Occupational Health and Safety Regulations.

Learning objectives

Part 1: Theory

- Accident Causal Model
- Investigative Process (5 Steps)
- -Step 1: Secure the Scene
- -Step 2: Notify People
- -Step 3: Collect Information
- -Step 4: Analyze Information
- -Step 5: Recommend and Report

Part 2: Practice

Part 1: Theory



Accident Causal Model

•What is Accident Causation:

The factors that are the primary reasons behind an accident. For occupational health and safety professionals, determining causation factors in any workplace injury or accident is key. Understanding what caused an unsafe situation to occur is important in implementing measures to help **prevent a reoccurrence**.

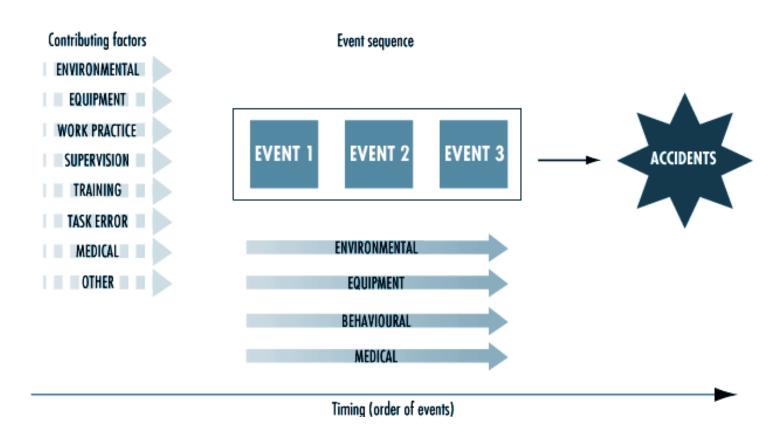
"Accident causation factors can be described as the factors once identified and removed can eliminate hazards or accidents."

Accident Causal Model

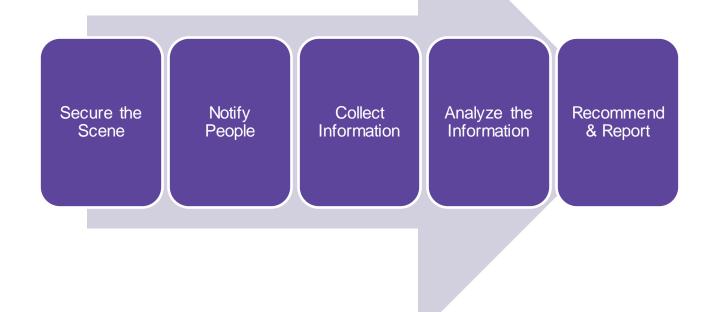
Multiple factors can cause an accident, including mechanical factors, human factors, and environmental factors.

- Mechanical factors can include faulty equipment, or using equipment other than the way in which it is intended
- •Human factors can include loss of sleep, inattention or a lack of knowledge about safety measures, lack of training, or complacency
- •Environmental factors can include excessive heat/cold, low-light conditions and slippery floors

Accident Causal Model = Sequence of Events



Five Basic Steps in an Accident Investigation



Step 1:

Secure the Scene

- Assess the Scene for Safety
- Take immediate action to eliminate all risks to others
- Take immediate action to care for the injured worker(s)
- Secure the Scene (Caution Tape, Barriers)
- Manage the Scene
- Initiate the care of witnesses and survivors

Notify People

- Determine WHO needs to be notified
- Notify key players in the company
- Notify next of kin (NOK) / family
- Assign/notify investigation team
- •ESDC Labour Program Follow Section 15.5 and 15.8 of the COHSR with Reporting Requirements and notification to the Head of Compliance and Enforcement
- •Workplace Committee Members, Union Representative
- Police (Violent situation or criminal)

Step 3:

Collect Information

Scene:

- Photographs with notes / log
- Notes on environmental conditions (lighting, noise, housekeeping, weather)
- Map or diagram of the scene
- Equipment defects or lock-out / tag-out hardware and/or permits
- Contact information of persons at scene / witnesses

Step 3:

Collect Information

Reports / Documents:

- Training Records
- Job Descriptions
- Hazard Prevention Program / Job Hazard Analysis
- Maintenance records
- Equipment Manuals
- Contracts
- SDS
- Previous accidents / Near Miss reports
- Police Reports (if obtainable)
- Coroner's Reports / Toxicology (if applicable)

Step 3:

Collect Information

Interviews:

- Select a quiet and neutral place
- Ensure person is at ease and not in distress
- For direct witness, ask them to write in their words what they observed
- Use open ended questions (tell me, explain to me, etc.)
- Demonstrate attention to the person
- Probe for missing information by asking questions
- Summarize information once received
- Thank the person for their interview

Information Gathering

Who

 Who is injured? (Names/ Employees/ Contractors / Persons)

What

 What does the accident involve?(Equipment / Materials / Machines)

When

 When did the accident occur? (Daylight, Night time, Beginning or end of shift)

Where

 Where did the accident occur? (Workplace, Off site, Building, Yard, Public Road)

Why

 Why did the accident occur? (Defective Tool, Inadequate Training, PPE, Mechanical Error, Human Error)

How

 How did this accident occur?(Accident Causal Model)

Step 4:

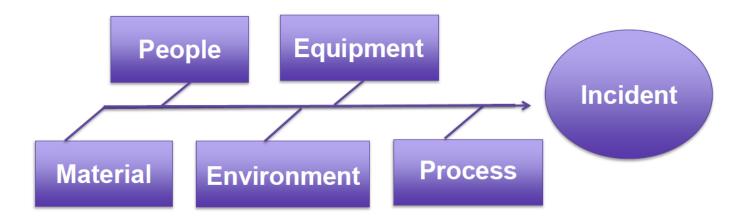
Analyze the Information

- Review all information gathered
 - -Notes
 - -Photographs
 - -Interviews
 - -Documents
- •Immediate Causes: Apparent / obvious causes of the injury (e.g. Operating defective machinery or at improper speed, or without guarding)
- •Underlying or Root Causes: (e.g. Lack of training, knowledge, skills, inadequate supervision, inadequate PPE)

Step 4:

Analyze the Information

•Review PEMEP Factors:



Step 5:

Recommend and Report

Recommendations

- Investigation team makes recommendations based on key contributing factors and underlying root causes
- -Should be specific and include timelines

Corrective Actions

- Department Manager must follow up on corrective actions to ensure implementation
- -Health and Safety Committee follows up

Accident Investigation Tool Kit

Camera (Photo / Video)

Voice Recorder Flashlight

Contact Numbers

Investigative Notebook

Pen, Pencils

Tape Measure



Caution Tape / Signs

Emergency Numbers

Investigation Procedures

Seals for Tools

Lock Out / Tag Out Hardware and Tags

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) gloves, hard hat, mask, etc.

Evidence Tags / Bags

Part 2: Practical



Recap Steps: Investigation Process

Step 1: Secure the Scene

Step 2: Notify People

Step 3: Collect Information

Step 4: Analyze Information

Step 5: Recommend & Report





Step 3: Collect Information

•Who: Worker was hired as an employee to replace light fixture. (Brother of an employee of ABC company. (not a licenced electrician)

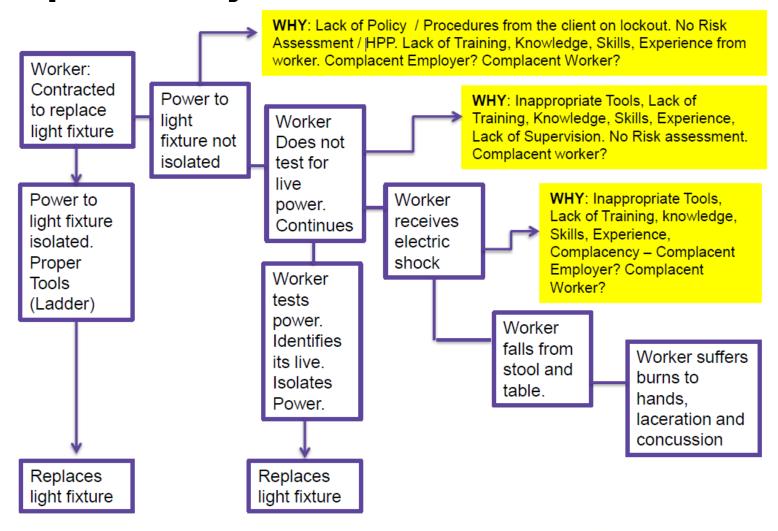
•What: Worker received an electric shock while attempting to replace light fixture

•When: 8am. Indoors

Where: Inside ABC company building

•Why: Live Electricity. Electrical source not isolated. Improper tools ladder) Unqualified worker not skilled, no training, unlicensed. Possible impairment. ER: no policies on contractors, no lock out policy, procedure, complacency.

Step 4: Analyze Information : Causal Tree



Step 4: Analyze Information

Factors in this Accident

- Primary Root-Cause: Live Electricity (Power to light fixture was not isolated)
- Secondary Cause: Inappropriate Tools, Ladder, Lack of Training, Skills, Knowledge, Experience, Lack of Policy and Procedures from the Client. Lack of Supervision and Complacency. Possible impairment?

Complacency... The Silent Killer

- Strong IRS targets and may reduce Complacency
- Key Players to combat complacency are Workplace Committee / Health and Safety Representatives

How to Reduce Complacency:

- Focusing on Safety Related Habits
- Regular Safety meetings / Re-Training / Audits / Reinforcing Policies & Procedures
- Strengthening the Internal Responsibility System

Step 5: Recommend & Report

- ✓ Reporting the Accident: Canada Occupational Health and Safety Regulation Part 15
- ✓ Written Report (15.8): Hazard Occurrence Investigation Report (Form LAB 1070 HOIR)
- **✓ Telephone Reports** (15.5)
- ✓ Ensure a Report with Recommendations including timelines is submitted to Management, and the local Workplace Health and Safety Committee

Should a Near Miss be Investigated?



Report and Investigate all Near Misses



- •A near miss is a condition or unplanned event that didn't result in an injury, illness, or damage to equipment or property, but had the potential or likelihood to do so.
- •Focusing on near misses helps reduce the likelihood of having major incidents or minimize the damage they might cause if they do occur.

It's all about **Prevention**

Are Employees Required to Report Near Misses?

Yes...

CLC Part II, section 126.(1)(g):

Report to the employer any thing or circumstance in a work place that is **likely** to be hazardous to the health or safety of the employee, or that of the other employees or other persons granted access to the work place by the employer;

COHSR 15.3: (Reports by Employees)

Where an employee becomes aware of an accident or other occurrence arising in the course of or in connection with the employee's work that has caused or is <u>likely</u> to cause injury to that employee or to any other person, the employee shall, without delay, report the accident or other occurrence to his employer, orally or in writing.

Employers must ensure Employees are informed in their duty to report, and have clear and simple instructions on how to report to the Employer.

Employer Obligation to Investigate Canada

Canada Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 15.4

- **15.4** (1) Where an employer becomes aware of an accident, occupational disease or other hazardous occurrence affecting any of his employees in the course of employment, the employer shall, without delay,
 - (a) appoint a qualified person to carry out an investigation of the hazardous occurrence;
 - (b) notify the work place committee or the health and safety representative of the hazardous occurrence and of the name of the person appointed to investigate it; and
 - (c) take necessary measures to prevent a recurrence of the hazardous occurrence.
- (2) Where the hazardous occurrence referred to in subsection (1) is an accident involving a motor vehicle on a public road that is investigated by a police authority, the investigation referred to in paragraph (1)(a) shall be carried out by obtaining from the appropriate police authority a copy of its report respecting the accident.
- (3) As soon as feasible after receipt of the report referred to in subsection (2), the employer shall provide a copy of the report to the work place committee or the health and safety representative.

Investigation Reporting Requirements

Accident investigations and reporting play an important role in preventing similar incidents from reoccurring

COHSR 15.5: Report via phone to the Labour Program within 24 hours.

1-800-641-4049 (emergency services 24 hours)

- (a) the death of an employee;
- (b) a disabling injury to two or more employees;
- (c) the loss by an employee of a body member or a part thereof or the complete loss of the usefulness of a body member or a part thereof;
- (d) the permanent impairment of a body function of an employee;
- (e) an explosion;
- (f) damage to a boiler or pressure vessel that results in fire or the rupture of the boiler or pressure vessel; or
- (g) any damage to an elevating device that renders it unserviceable, or a free fall of an elevating device

Investigation Reporting Requirements

COHSR 15.8 (1): Submit a Report (LAB1070) to the Labour Program within **14 calendar** days.

- (a) a disabling injury to an employee;
- (b) an electric shock, toxic atmosphere or oxygen deficient atmosphere that caused an employee to lose consciousness;
- (c) the implementation of rescue, revival or other similar emergency procedures; or
- (d) a fire or an explosion.

Disabling Injury: means an employment injury or an occupational disease that

- (a) prevents an employee from reporting for work or from effectively performing all the duties connected with the employee's regular work on any day subsequent to the day on which the injury or disease occurred, whether or not that subsequent day is a working day for that employee,
- (b) results in the loss by an employee of a body member or part thereof or in the complete loss of the usefulness of a body member or part thereof, or
- (c) results in the permanent impairment of a body function of an employee

Minor injury: means an employment injury or an occupational disease for which medical treatment is provided and excludes a disabling injury.

Hazard Occurrence Investigation Report: FORM (LAB1070)

	Développemen				Constant of the Constant of th	
SCHEDULE 1 (section 15.8)	1. TYPE OF OCCI.		_		Department file no.	
(section 10/0)	Explosion			d Consciousness	Regional or District Office	
HAZARDOUB OCCURRENCE	Deathing to	Disabling Injury Emergency Procedure			A LONDON CONTRACTOR	
INVESTIGATION REPORT	Other			Employer ID No.		
Employer's harrie and mailing address	Specify			Protei Code		
ich deutschen der Abertraub					With College	
					Telephone Number	
Site of hazardous occurrence		I Plate and	firm of he new	ious occumence		
				and the control of th		
		Wester	()fapplicable)			
Wheeles		Supervisor's name				
Description of what happened						
and plant or what rappends						
brief description and estimated cost of property den	nge					
rjured amployee's raime (f applicable)			Age	Occupation		
					Microscopic Wisco	
		Years of expens				
Personal address of State and			fine.	Pleased common of a	orbinate.	
Description of Injury			Sec	Clinical cause of	ntary .	
	employee in relation to d	fulfein perfor				
Was training in accident prevention given to injured	employee in selection to d	fulles perfor				
Was training in accident prevention given to injured Yes	employee in selection to d	iuties perfor				
Was training in accident prevention given to injured Yes	employee in seletion to d	ildika peritor				
Was training in accident prevention given to injured Yes	employee in selection to d	fulles perfor				
What installing in accident prevention given to injured Yes have specified according to the specific specified according to the		dulles perfor				
What installing in accident prevention given to injured Yes have specified according to the specific specified according to the		dulies perfor				
Was training in accident prevention given to injured to injure of injury to inj		duties perfor				
Was training in accident prevention given to injured to injure of injury to inj		dužna perfor				
What helping in accident prevention given to in panel in the law to Specify had course of incontinuo conservate constitue measures and date employer will implem features for not being corrective measures.		duties perfor				
What helping in accident prevention given to in panel in the law to Specify had course of incontinuo conservate constitue measures and date employer will implem features for not being corrective measures.		dulies perfu				
What helping in accident prevention given to in panel in the law to Specify had course of incontinuo conservate constitue measures and date employer will implem features for not being corrective measures.		fulkin partur				
When being in auchient prevention given to injured when the prevention given to injure Generally when the content of preventions consumers Connection measures and data employer will implement from the first being connection measures Content information in prevention of Content information of prevention of Content information of prevention of Content information of preventions of Content information of preventions of Content information of preventions of Content information of Content informat	wi				scorete ?	
When being in auchient prevention given to injured when the prevention given to injure Generally when the content of preventions consumers Connection measures and data employer will implement from the first being connection measures Content information in prevention of Content information of prevention of Content information of prevention of Content information of preventions of Content information of preventions of Content information of preventions of Content information of Content informat						
When being in accident prevention given to inspect Yes a loss (Specify Direct ocusion of inpactation occurrence Contaction resources and data employer off implem Security for not losing consulting measures Contaction resources Contaction resources Contaction resources Contaction resources Contaction resources Contaction of prevention of prevention of great preventing of greater translations Contaction information of greaters reventingating Contaction resources	wi				occurrence?	
When being in accident prevention given to inspect Yes a loss (Specify Direct ocusion of inpactation occurrence Contaction resources and data employer off implem Security for not losing consulting measures Contaction resources Contaction resources Contaction resources Contaction resources Contaction resources Contaction of prevention of prevention of great preventing of greater translations Contaction information of greaters reventingating Contaction resources	erit Given Nam				scorete ?	
We having in accident prevention given to injured to injured to injured to injured to injure the content of the	erit Given Nam				occurrence?	
When heriting in auchient prevention given to inspect Yes	Chan Nar				occurrence?	
When heriting in auchient prevention given to inspect Yes	Chan Nar				occurrence?	
Whe being in accident prevention given to injured In the County of the	Chan for China	79			occurrence?	
Other besting in accollect prevention given to inspect Yes	Ohen Ser	779			Telephone Nander Orde of the investigation	
West resting in acceleration given to injured What resting in acceleration given to injured Very access of heartstate consenters. Consisting researches and date employer will implem Consenter to not taking connection measures. Consenter information of person investigating Consenter Title Signature Consenter Title Signature Consenter The Signature Consenter Signature Consenter Signature Consenter Signature Consenter Signature Consenter Signature Consenter Signature Sign	Chan for China	779			occurrence?	
Who treating in accollect prevention given to inspect Yes	Ohen Ser	779			Telephone Nander Orde of the investigation	
Man beining in accident prevention given to inspect Yes	Oben Seri Chief School on the Series School of Series Seri	779			Telephone Number Cada of the Investigation Telephone Number	

Connect with us...

The Labour Program is working to determine the most effective ways to connect with stakeholders and partners.

- Social media, Twitter, LinkedIn, Facebook
- Publish prosecutions online
- Linking information on the Canada.ca website (Health and Safety)

1-800-641-4049 – Labour Toll Free Line Follow us on Twitter @ESDC_GC www.Labour.gc.ca

Questions?

