

I. Introduction:

There have been concerns from CUPE Locals in many municipalities regarding multiple workers travelling in Employer vehicles despite the strict physical distancing measures that are in place in BC.¹ This issue is occurring in several provinces, including BC, Ontario and Saskatchewan. WorkSafeBC has provided guidance on this issue as per Section III below.

II. Current Status of Issue:

CUPE has contacted WorkSafeBC Prevention several times over the past week regarding this issue. The direction from WorkSafeBC as of March 31, 2020 has been guidance (as opposed to mandatory rules) for Prevention Officers who receive inquiries regarding multiple workers travelling in work vehicles (other than buses or other forms of commercial transportation). CUPE has been advised that written guidance will be put on the WorkSafeBC website in the next week or so.

Any information is subject to change without notice and is subject to the Provincial Health Officer (BC) and the BC Ministry of Health.

¹ Office of the Provincial Health Officer. See <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/health/about-bc-s-health-care-system/office-of-the-provincial-health-officer/current-health-topics/covid-19-novel-coronavirus>

III. WorkSafeBC Guidance on Number of Workers Per Employer Vehicle:

As stated above, CUPE has been advised that written guidance will be put on the WorkSafeBC website in the next week or so. See <https://www.worksafebc.com/en> for the main WorkSafeBC website and for health and safety updates related to COVID-19. The following guidance is being given to WorkSafeBC Prevention Officers if they receive calls on this issue:

- Employers should conduct risk assessments as required by the OHS Regulations (for all workplace hazards, not just COVID-19) as part of a health and safety program. See <https://www.worksafebc.com/en/health-safety/create-manage>
- Employers should apply the hierarchy of control to all workplace hazards, not just COVID-19. See <https://www.worksafebc.com/en/health-safety/create-manage/managing-risk/controlling-risks>
- Employers should assess the number of workers being transported in order to try to maintain 2 metres distance between workers. To implement this, Employers should assign 1 worker to a row of seats, with riders staggered e.g. if the driver is in the front seat, the second worker would be in the second row on the far right side of the vehicle – opposite the driver. If this is not possible, Employers should consider the following options and apply risk assessments and the hierarchy of control as per bullets 1 and 2 above and as per Appendix A. These options are based on what is reasonable in the circumstances - see the due diligence tests in Appendix B, page 1, top left.
 - ❖ Assigning 1 worker per vehicle
 - ❖ Adjusting the number of workers taken in the vehicle per trip
 - ❖ Using multiple vehicles
 - ❖ Using a larger vehicle
 - ❖ Putting screens in vehicles to separate workers
 - ❖ Using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). **PPE should be the LAST option if it is not possible to have 2 metres distance between workers.** PPE is the last level of control of hazards (see the WorkSafeBC and CCOHS materials on hazard control as well as the WorkSafeBC Due Diligence Checklist in Appendix B). If used, the PPE should be an N-95 or P100 respirator, as per WorkSafeBC.

- Workers should have access to hand washing facilities or sanitizing facilities (or items) as they BOTH enter and exit the work vehicle
- High contact surfaces of the vehicles should be cleaned before and after each use of the vehicle

IV. Contact Information:

Most inquiries for health and safety information, including the Right to Refuse Unsafe Work, are made by contacting a Prevention Officer at WorkSafeBC at:

<https://www.worksafebc.com/en/contact-us/departments-and-services/health-safety-prevention>

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Home > Contact us > Departments and services > Health & Safety (Prevention)

Contact us **Health & Safety (Prevention)**

Departments and services We provide information and assistance with health and safety issues in the workplace.

Office locations **Prevention Information Line**

Contact us to:

- Report a serious incident or major chemical release.
- Report unsafe work conditions (see also Refusing unsafe work).
- Report in almost any language.
- Request a worksite inspection consultation.
- Get information about workplace [health and safety](#).
- Get information about the [Occupational Health and Safety Regulation](#).

Phone: 604.276.3100 (Lower Mainland)
Toll-free: 1.888.621.7233 (1.888.621.SAFE) (Canada)

Hours of operation: Monday to Friday, 8:05 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Fatalities and serious injuries: Call the numbers above, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

V. Appendices:

Appendix A – CCOHS Hierarchy of Control and WorkSafeBC Controlling Risks:

https://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/hsprograms/hazard_control.html

HAZARD CONTROL
Workplace procedures adopted to minimize injury, reduce adverse health effects and control damage to facilities or equipment.

Hierarchy of Controls

ELIMINATION
SUBSTITUTION
ENGINEERING
ADMINISTRATIVE
PPE

Increasing effectiveness and sustainability (upward arrow)
Increasing participation and supervision needed (downward arrow)

Controls are usually placed (most effective to least effective)

1. At the source (Dip Tank)
2. Along the path
3. At the worker

Steps in a hazard control program

1. Identify the hazard
2. Assess the risk
3. Choose the best control for the hazard
4. Implement the chosen control
5. Evaluate the effectiveness of the control

Monitor and Review using:

- Physical workplace inspections
- Testing
- Exposure assessments
- Injury and illness tracking
- Medical assessments
- Incident investigations reports
- Employee feedback and input

A legal limit or guideline should never be viewed as a firm line between **Safe** and **Unsafe**.
Always keep exposures or the risk of a hazard as low as possible.

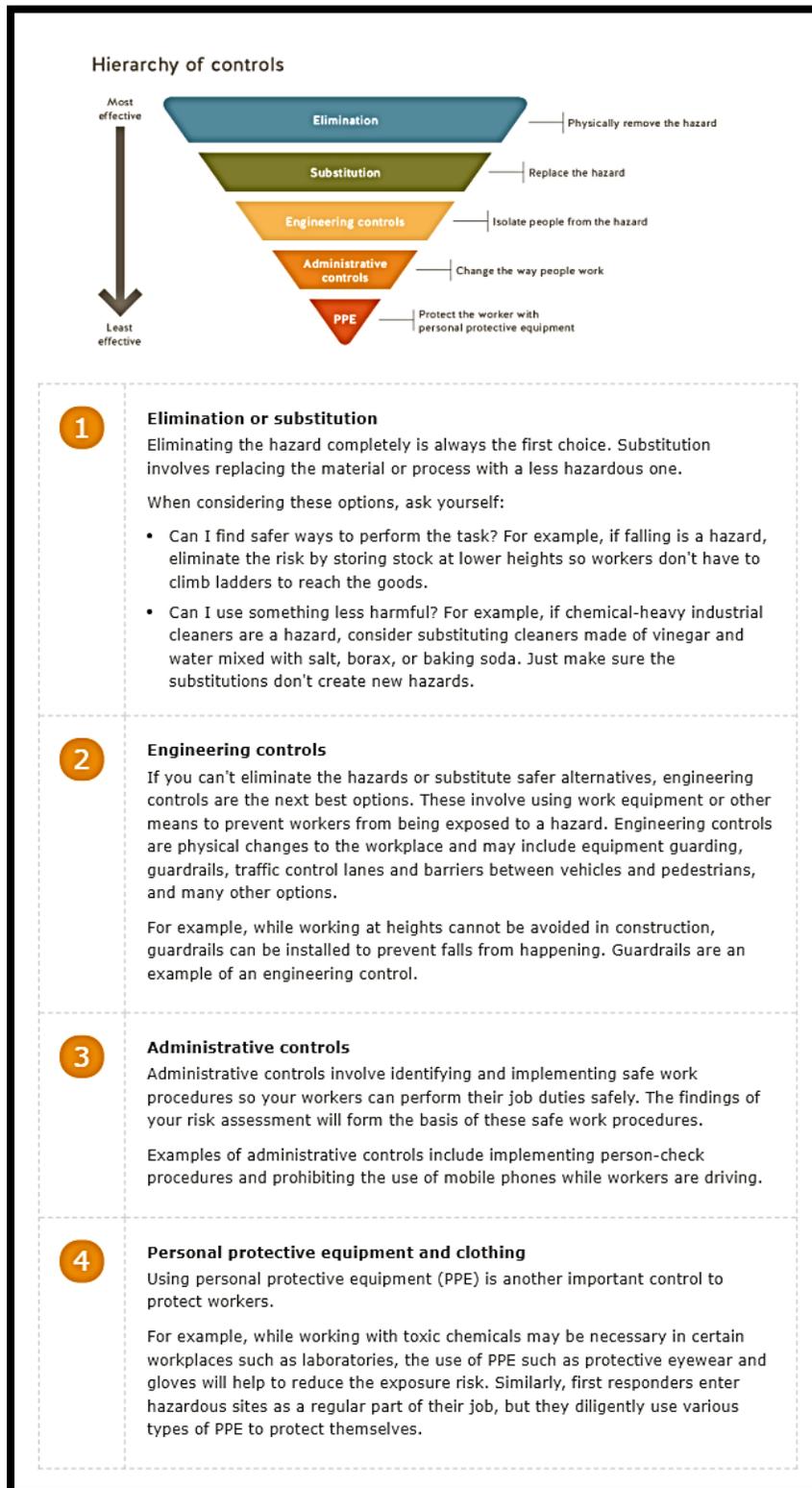
Apply the highest level of control that corresponds with the risk level.
Lower value controls may be used in the interim until long-term controls are implemented.

- Elimination**
Remove the hazard from the workplace, whenever possible.
- Substitution**
Substitute hazardous materials or machines with less hazardous ones.
- Engineering Controls**
Design or modify facilities, equipment, systems and processes to reduce the source of exposure.
- Administrative Controls**
Limit exposures by altering the way the work is done.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**
Use PPE as a last level of protection to reduce exposures to hazards such as chemical contact or noise.

In many cases, a combination of control measures is necessary to control a risk.

What the law says: Some hazards and their control measures will be specifically outlined in legislation. In all cases, the employer must take all reasonable precautions to prevent injuries or incidents in the workplace.

CCOHS.ca
Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety



Appendix B – WorkSafeBC Bulletin - Due Diligence:

<https://www.worksafebc.com/en/resources/health-safety/checklist/due-diligence-checklist?lang=en>

DUE DILIGENCE CHECKLIST		Page 1 of 2
<p>What is the <i>standard</i> of due diligence? Taking all reasonable care to protect the well-being of employees or co-workers.</p>	<p>What is the <i>defense</i> of due diligence? All reasonable precautions to comply were taken in the circumstances.</p>	
<p>What is the <i>test</i> of due diligence? Documentation of an effective OH&S program; an effective OH&S program includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A written OHS program that has been implemented. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An employer who takes steps to control or eliminate specific hazards. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Written safe work procedures that are understood and followed by workers. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workers who are provided with adequate instruction, training, supervision and discipline to work safely. 		
<p>How can this checklist help? The following checklist is intended to help employers determine if they have sufficient documentation of an effective OH&S program. Other due diligence factors to consider include health and safety performance in the workplace, the employer's history of compliance with the Workers Compensation Act and OH&S Regulation, the degree of hazard associated with violations, etc. This checklist is only a guideline.</p>		
<p><i>Workplace (specify):</i></p>		
<p>Part 1: Does the employer keep the following types of records or documents?</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Worker orientation records	<input type="checkbox"/> Records of worker/supervisor training showing the date, names of attendees and topics covered (e.g. Lockout, WHMIS)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Inspection reports and records of corrective actions taken to solve problems	<input type="checkbox"/> Incident/accident investigation reports and records of corrective actions taken to solve problems	
<input type="checkbox"/> Records of meetings and crew talks where safety issues were discussed	<input type="checkbox"/> Supervisor's notes and logs of safety contacts with workers	
<input type="checkbox"/> Records showing use of progressive discipline to enforce safety rules and written safe work procedures	<input type="checkbox"/> Joint OH&S Committee meeting reports showing steps taken to address health and safety issues	
<input type="checkbox"/> Subcontractor pre-qualification documents	<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment log books and maintenance records	
<input type="checkbox"/> First aid records, medical certificates, hearing tests	<input type="checkbox"/> Forms and checklists showing the employer requires workers to follow safe work procedures (e.g. confined space entry permits)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sampling and monitoring records of exposures to harmful substances	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency response plan and record of drills and any resulting improvements	
<input type="checkbox"/> OH&S related budget items and purchase orders	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistics on the frequency and severity of accidents	
<p>Part 2: Do the employer's records or documents show an effective OH&S Program?</p>		
<p>Do records/documents indicate that the employer/management:</p>		
1. State and communicate a clear workplace OH&S policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2. Assign responsibility and resources for implementing OSH Program to identified person(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
3. Include workplace OH&S issues on management meeting agendas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Require contractors to conform to OH&S regulations	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Ensure records are maintained (See Part 1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
6. Review statistics on the frequency and severity of accidents, as well as injury and illness trends over time	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
7. Assign responsibility for identifying hazards and conducting risk assessments	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
8. Implement appropriate controls (engineering, work practice/administrative, PPE) for identified hazards (e.g. machine guarding, lockout, bloodborne pathogens, confined space, falls from elevation, chemical hazards, repetitive strain injury, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
9. Implement a preventative maintenance schedule as required by manufacturers' and industry recommendations and standards	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
10. Address Joint Health & Safety Committee or health & safety representative recommendations	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
11. Review OH&S Program activities (e.g. once a year) and make improvements as needed	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

