2025 ESC WorkSafeBC Pre-Drilling Season Update Session

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Agenda

- **Industry Overview (YTD)**
- **Inspection Focus**
- **Field Observations**
- **What's New**
- **Staying informed**
- **Questions?**

Industry overview for the past 2 years

(ESC Funding CUs - 2024 and 2025 YTD)

	2024	2025	2025
Injury Prevention			
Time Loss Claims	46	25	25
Inspection Reports Issued	339	247	247
Orders Issued	155	146	146
Net Penalties Imposed	3	3	3
Warning Letters Sent	2	6	6
Citations			
Injury Recovery			
Six-month truncated duration*	70	63	63
Average Complete Duration	176	92	92
% High Duration Claims	38%	32%	32%
# Return to Work (<= 4 Weeks)	18	9	9
# Return to Work (<= 26 weeks)	36	31	31
# Return to Work (26 + weeks)	8	2	2
Overall Return to Work	44	33	33

Industry Claims Analysis

(ESC Funding CUs - 2024 and 2025 YTD)

	2024	2025
Claim Summary		
# STD/LTD/Fatal Claims	64	46
# Traumatic Injury Deaths	2	
# Disease Deaths	0	
# Total Work-related Deaths	2	
# First-paid LTD Claims	22	24
# Young Worker Claims First Paid	6	1
# Mature Worker Claims First Paid	15	9
Claim Costs Paid (year of injury)	$739,071	$527,039
Claim Costs Paid (other years)	$5,522,221	$6,861,275
Total Claim Costs Paid	$6,261,291	$7,388,314
Work Days Lost (other years)	2,160	2,664
Work Days Lost (Year of Injury)	2,385	1,169
Total Work Days Lost	4,545	3,833
Insurance		
Assessable Payroll	$805,389,557	$813,182,986
Assessments Amount	$8,328,323	$8,178,616

Injury Rate Summary – ESC Funding CUs (Top) Vs. All BC (Bottom) 10 Year - 2015 to 2024

Injury Rate Summary - Selection

Injury Rate Summary - Selection

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Injury Rate	0.37	0.34	0.38	0.35	0.34	0.44	0.57	0.57	0.39	0.41
Serious Injury Rate	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.14	0.10	0.20	0.11	0.13
MSI Injury Rate	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.08	0.05
MVI Injury Rate	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.05
# Time Loss Claims	53	35	44	35	34	35	52	58	44	46
# Serious Injury Claims	22	15	14	12	10	11	9	20	13	15
% Serious Injury Claims	42%	43%	32%	34%	29%	31%	17%	34%	30%	33%
# MSI Claims (by injury year)	9	7	3	5	9	7	9	13	9	6
% MSI Claims	17 %	20 %	7 %	14 %	26 %	20 %	17 %	22 %	20 %	13 %

Injury Rate Summary - Comparison

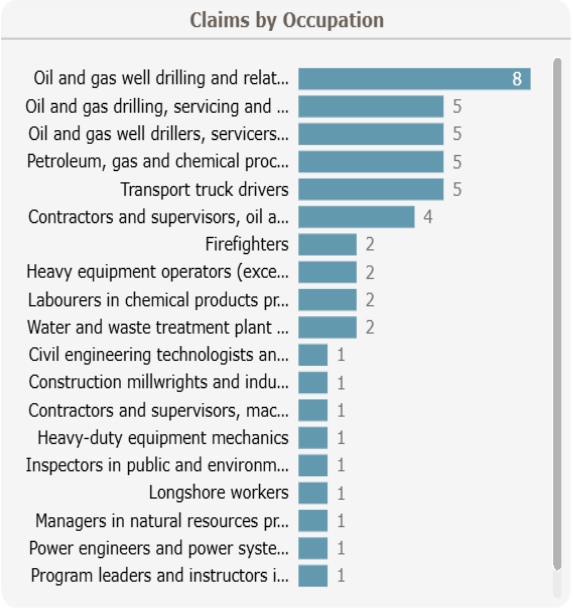
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Injury Rate	2.22	2.20	2.18	2.19	2.19	2.13	2.24	2.40	2.08	2.03
Serious Injury Rate	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.31	0.29	0.27	0.25
MSI Injury Rate	0.79	0.77	0.74	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.79	0.70	0.71	0.70
MVI Injury Rate	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08
# Time Loss Claims	48,124	49,087	50,327	51,726	53,028	48,005	53,690	60,359	53,705	53,165
# Serious Injury Claims	6,434	6,496	7,023	6,837	7,043	6,481	7,384	7,365	7,044	6,528
% Serious Injury Claims	13%	13%	14%	13%	13%	14%	14%	12%	13%	12%
# MSI Claims (by injury year)	17,144	17,100	17,060	18,192	18,556	17,177	19,031	17,647	18,258	18,268

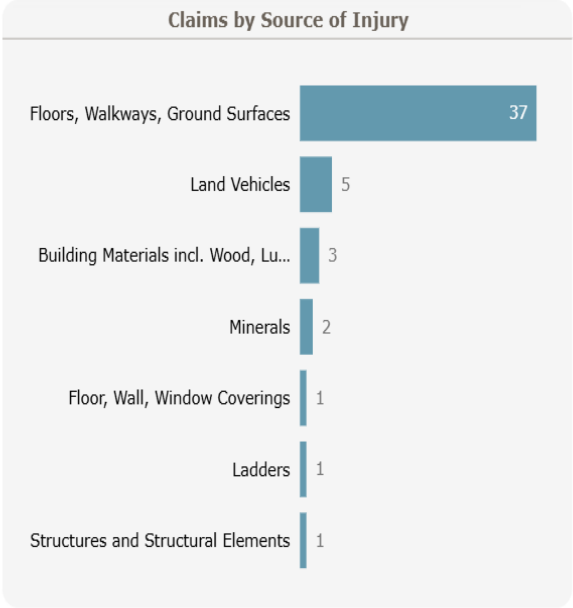
Oil and Gas Injury Rates- Who is being hurt?

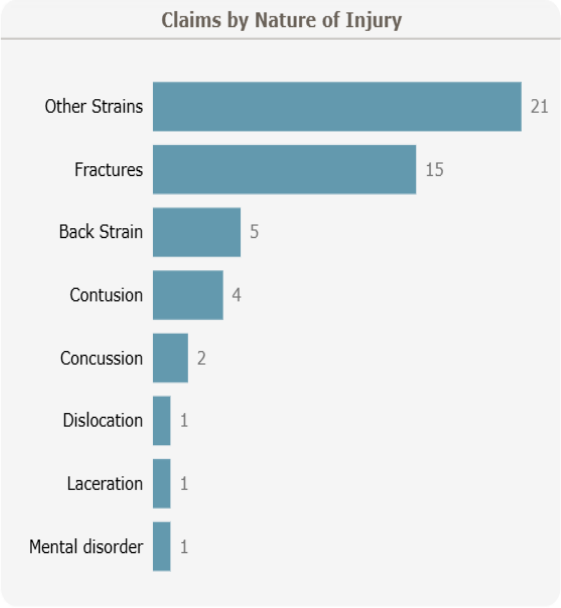
Occupation *	Counts	Percent
Construction trades helpers and labourers	230	15.5%
Oil and gas well drilling and related workers and services operators	159	10.7%
Oil and gas drilling, servicing and related labourers	122	8.2%
Transport truck drivers	94	6.3%
Heavy equipment operators (except crane)	81	5.4%
Not Applicable	80	5.4%
Oil and gas well drillers, servicers, testers and related workers	70	4.7%
Underground mine service and support workers	68	4.6%
Underground production and development	57	3.8%
Total	**1,487**	**100.0%**

Worker Age Group		Female	Male	Unknown	Total
15-24		10	190		**200**
25-34		32	395	1	**428**
35-44	2	25	302	1	**330**
45-54	1	22	235	2	**260**
55-64	2	18	183		**203**
65+			65	1	**66**
Total	**5**	**107**	**1,370**	**5**	**1,487**

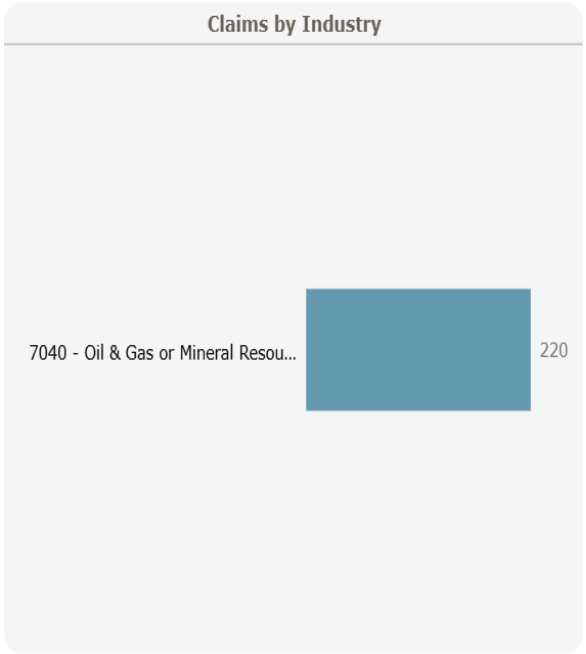
Industry Claims Analysis – Claims (STD, LTD, or fatal payment)
ESC Funding CUs only – Fall from Elevation
(10 years 2015 to 2024)

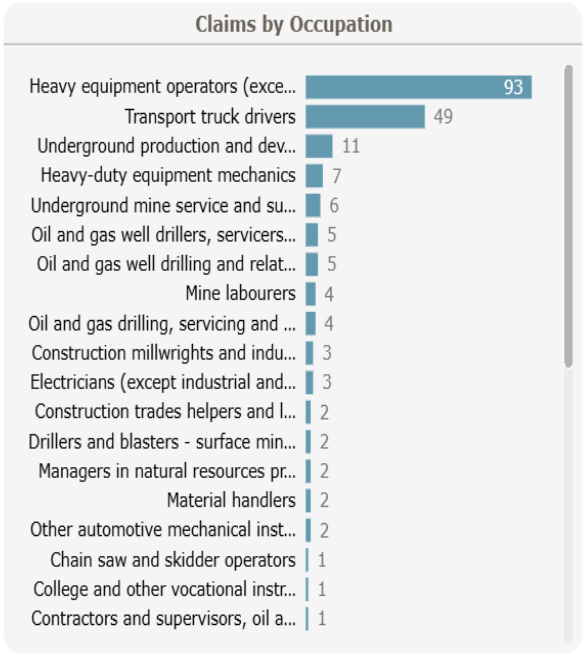


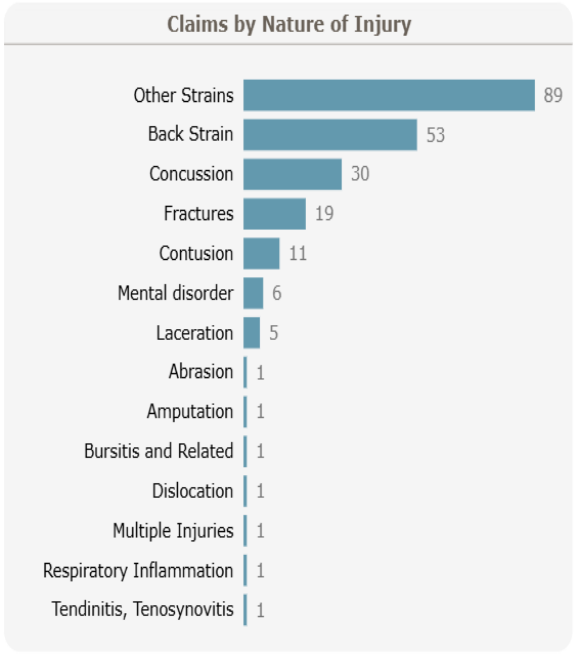




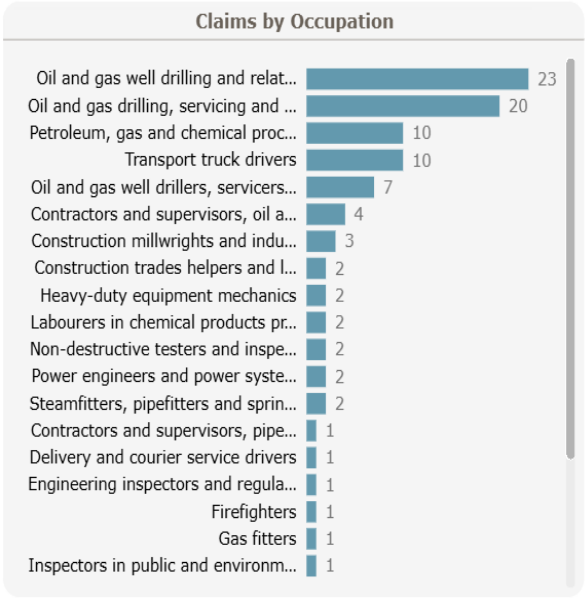
Industry Claims Analysis – Claims (STD, LTD, or fatal payment) Oil & Gas or Mineral Resources Subsector – Motor Vehicle Incidents (10 years 2015 to 2024)

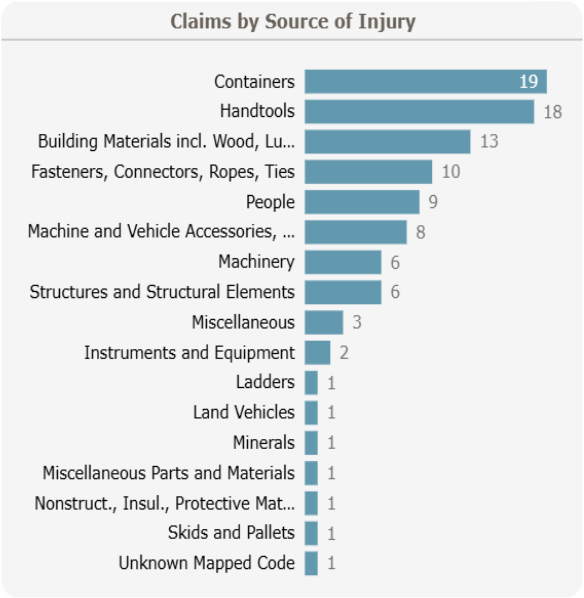


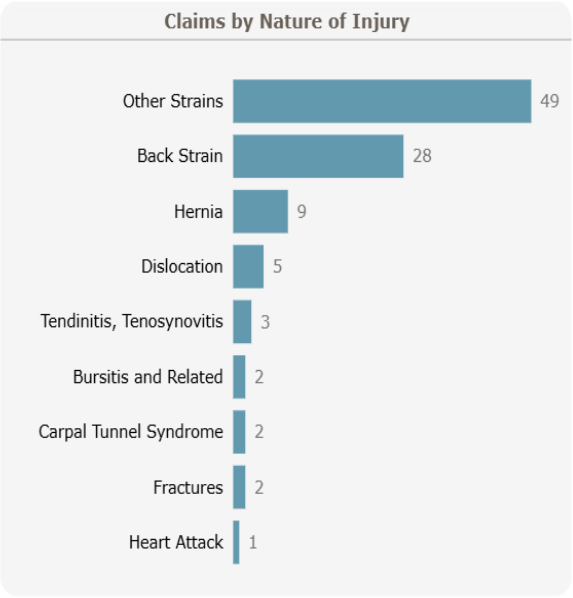




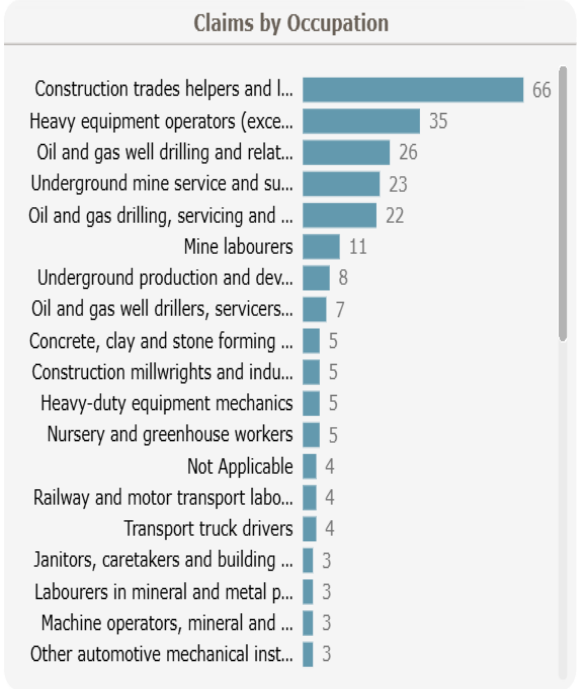
Industry Claims Analysis – Claims (STD, LTD, or fatal payment)
ESC Funding CUs only – Musculoskeletal Injury (MSI)
(10 years 2015 to 2024)

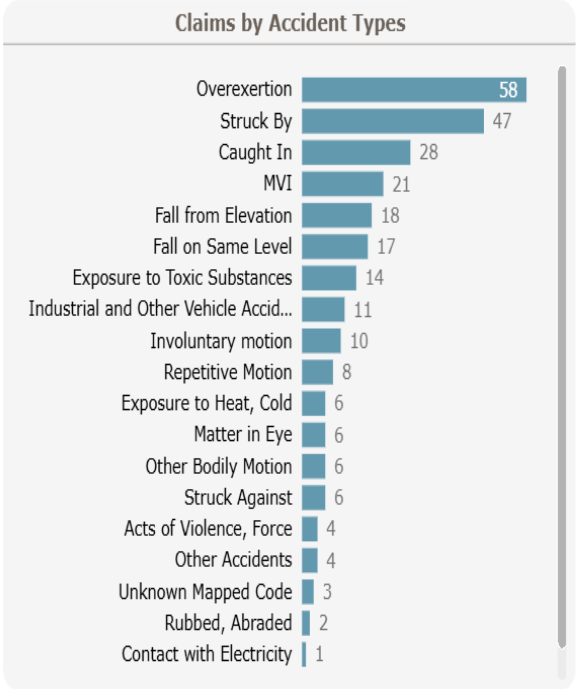


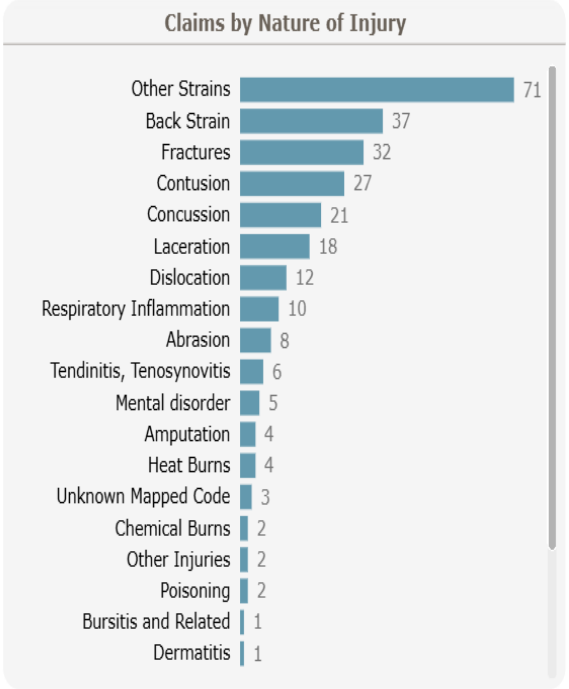




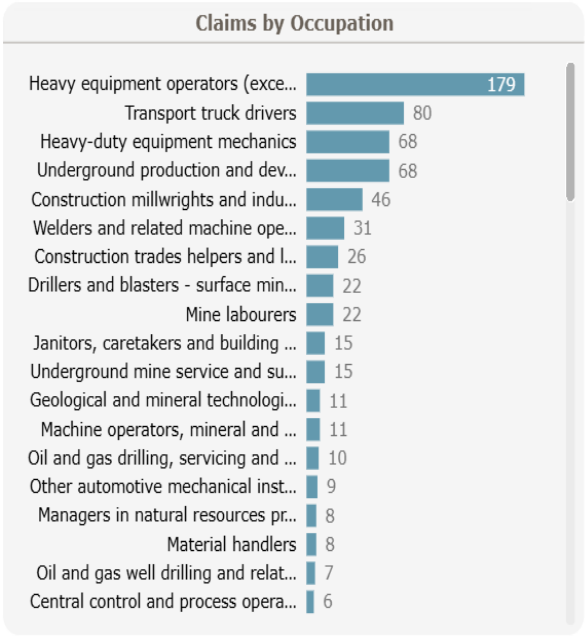
Industry Claims Analysis – Claims (STD, LTD, or fatal payment) Oil & Gas or Mineral Resources Subsector – Young Worker Claims (10 years 2015 to 2024)

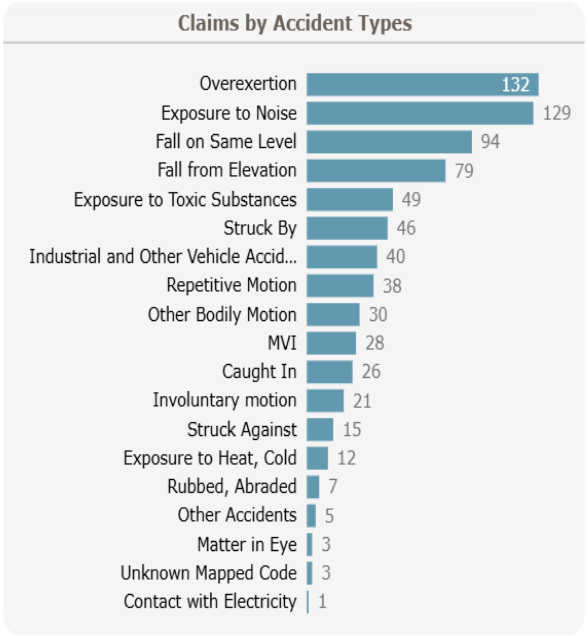


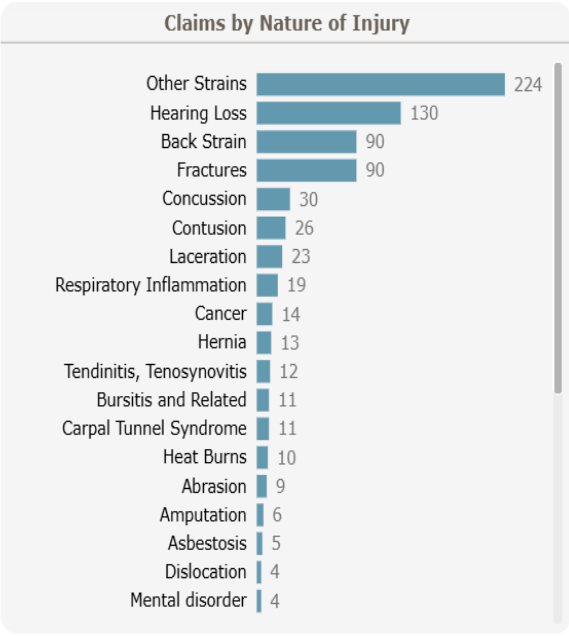




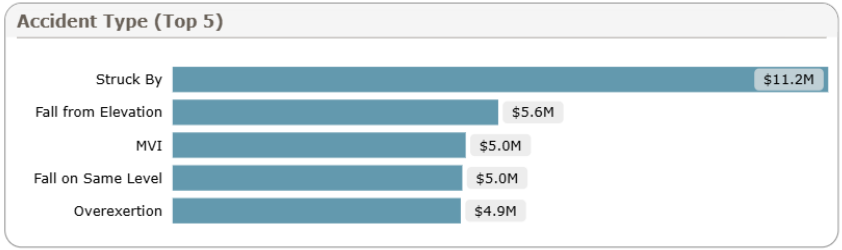
Industry Claims Analysis – Claims (STD, LTD, or fatal payment) Oil & Gas or Mineral Resources Subsector – Mature Worker Claims (10 years 2015 to 2024)

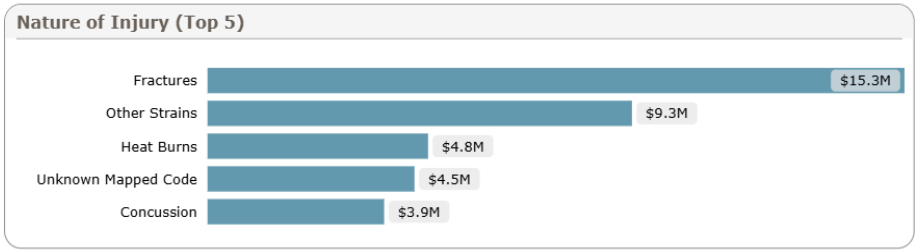


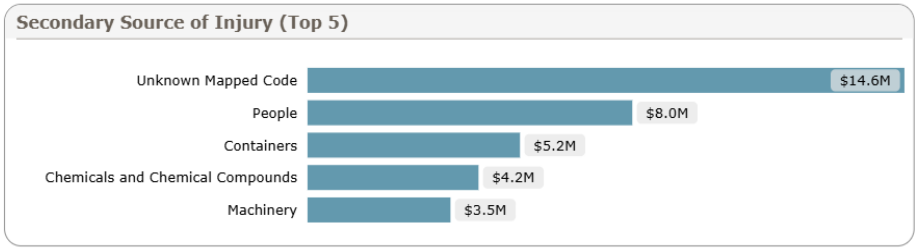


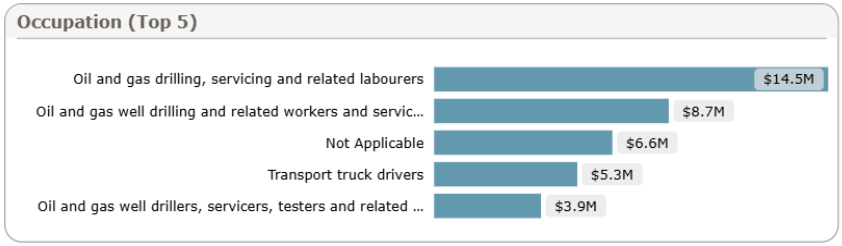


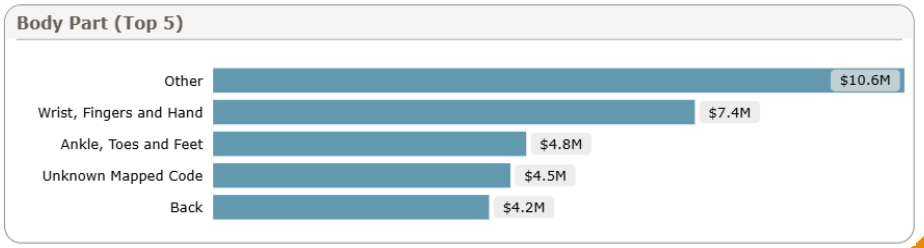
Oil and Gas Industry Claims Analysis – Claim Costs (STD, LTD, or fatal payment)
ESC Funding CUs only - 10 years 2015 to 2024



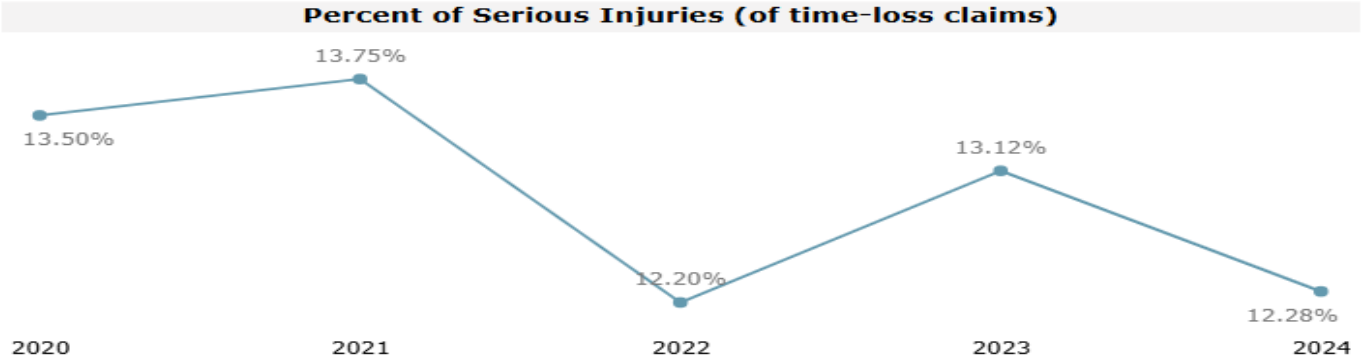


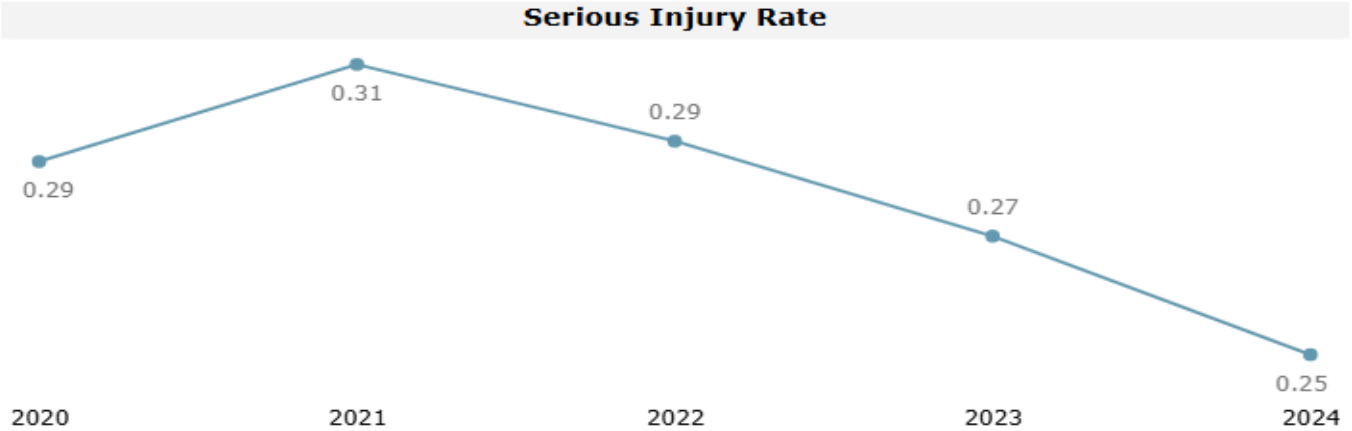




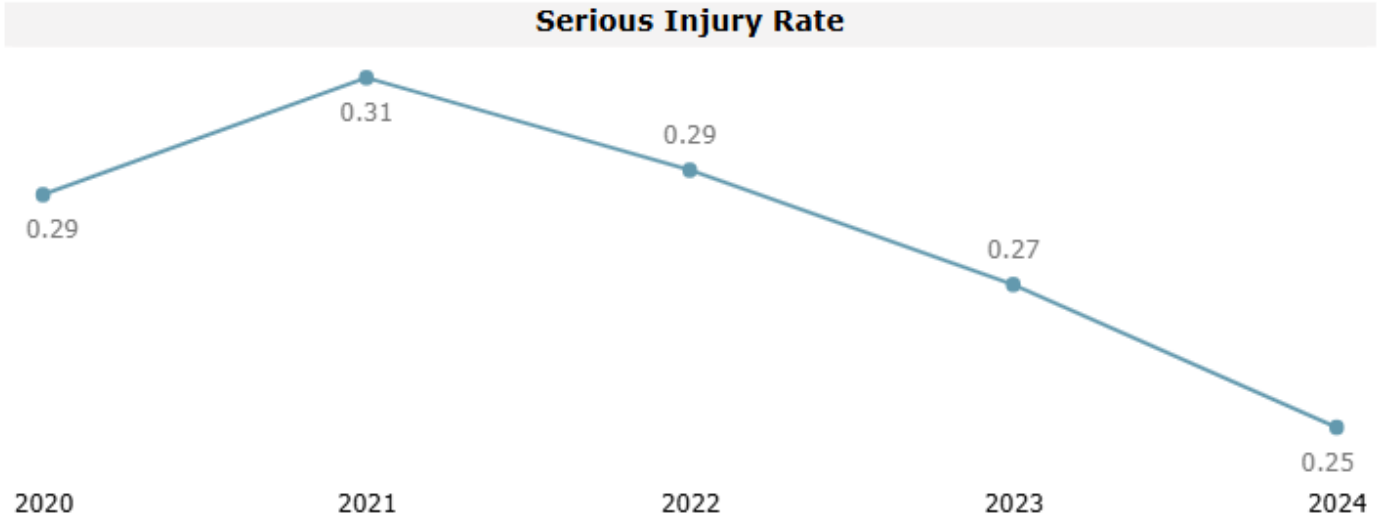


Serious Injuries – All BC (top) vs. ESC Funding CUs only (bottom) 5 years 2020 to 2024



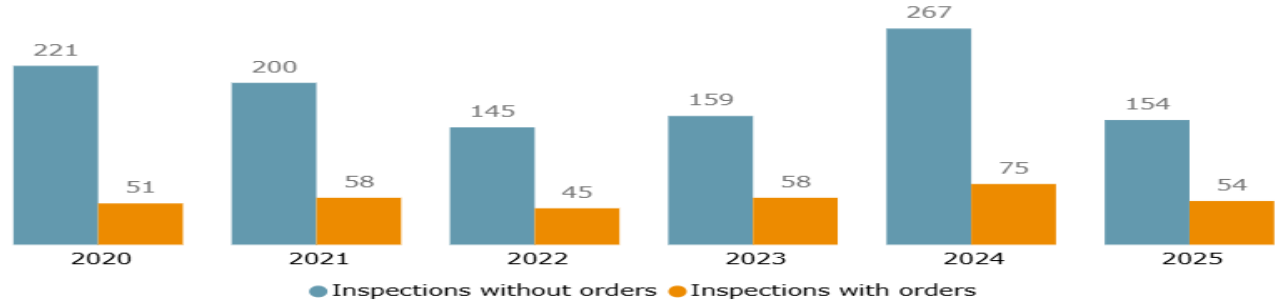


Serious Injuries – All BC (top) vs. ESC Funding CUs only
5 years 2020 to 2024

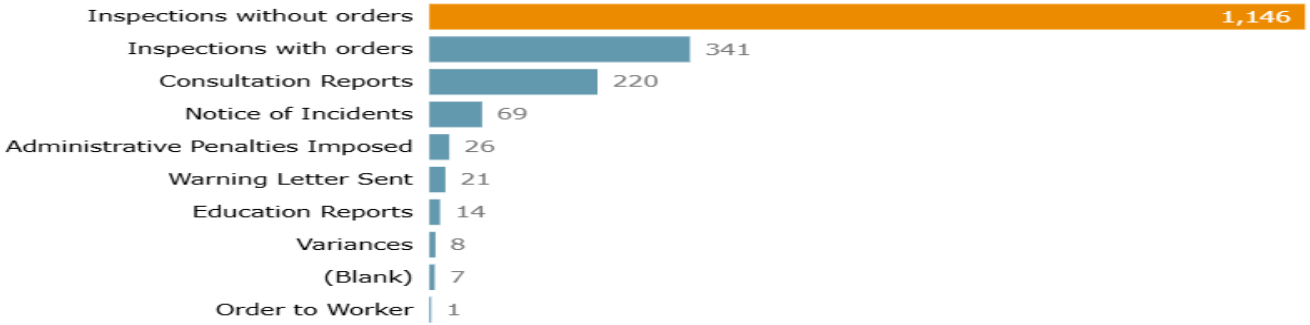


WorkSafeBC Inspection Activity - ESC Funding CUs
5 years 2020 to 2024 and 2025 YTD

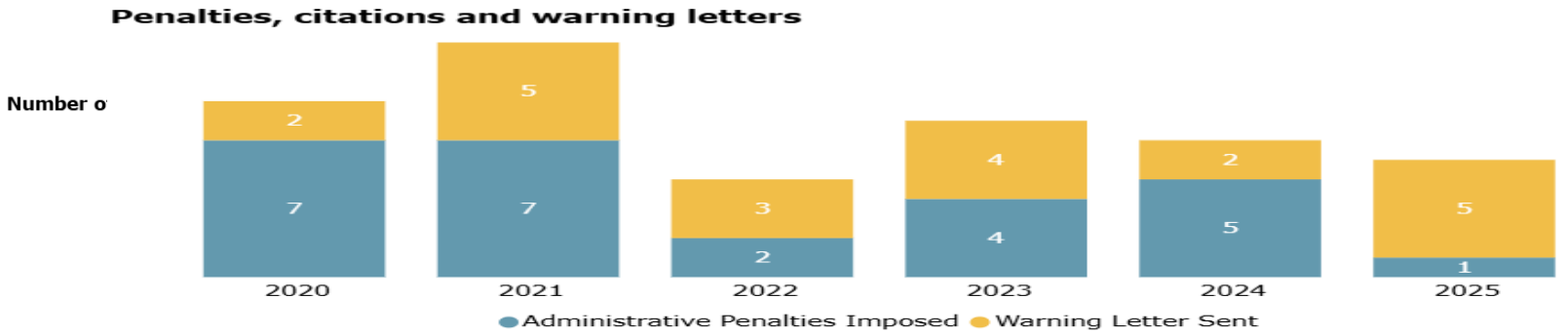
Inspection reports

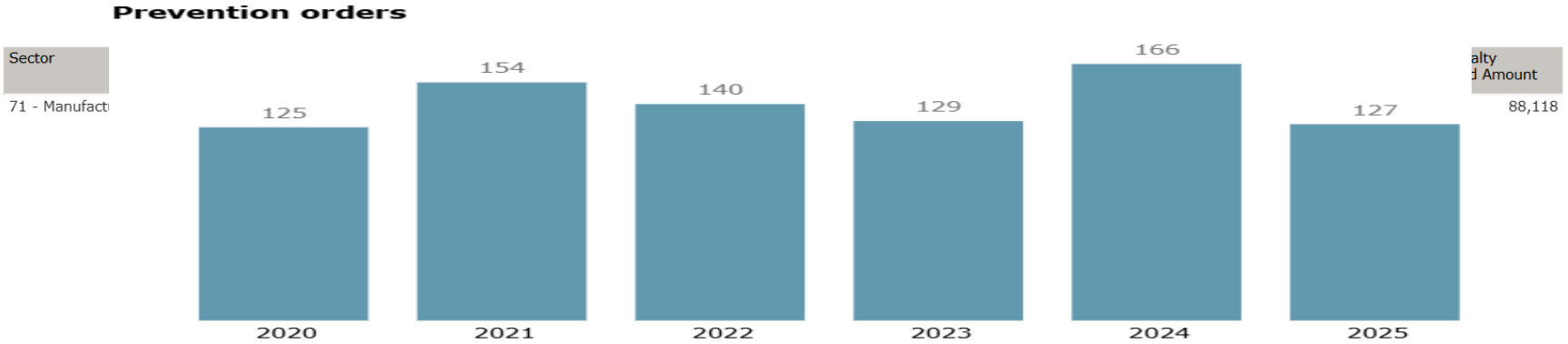


Top 10 prevention activities

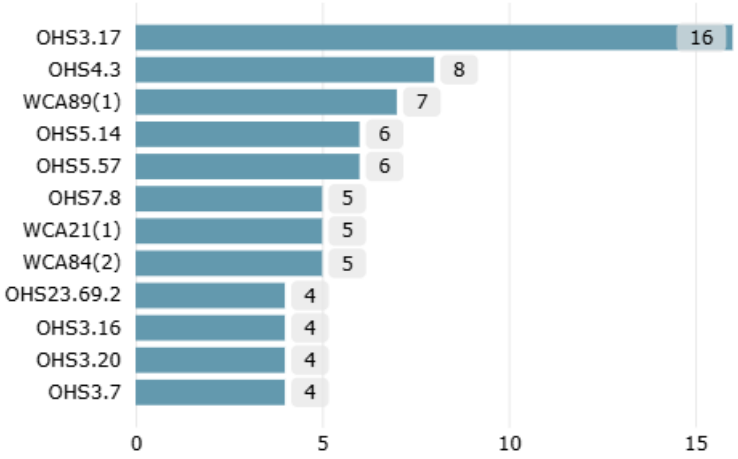


WorkSafeBC Inspection Activity - ESC Funding CUs Penalty Details 2025

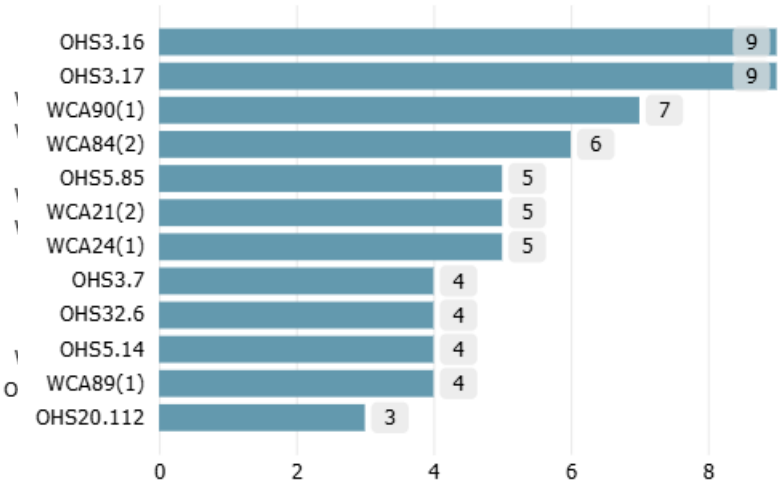




Inspection Activity: Orders - ESC Funding CUs
2024 Vs. 2025 comparison



2024

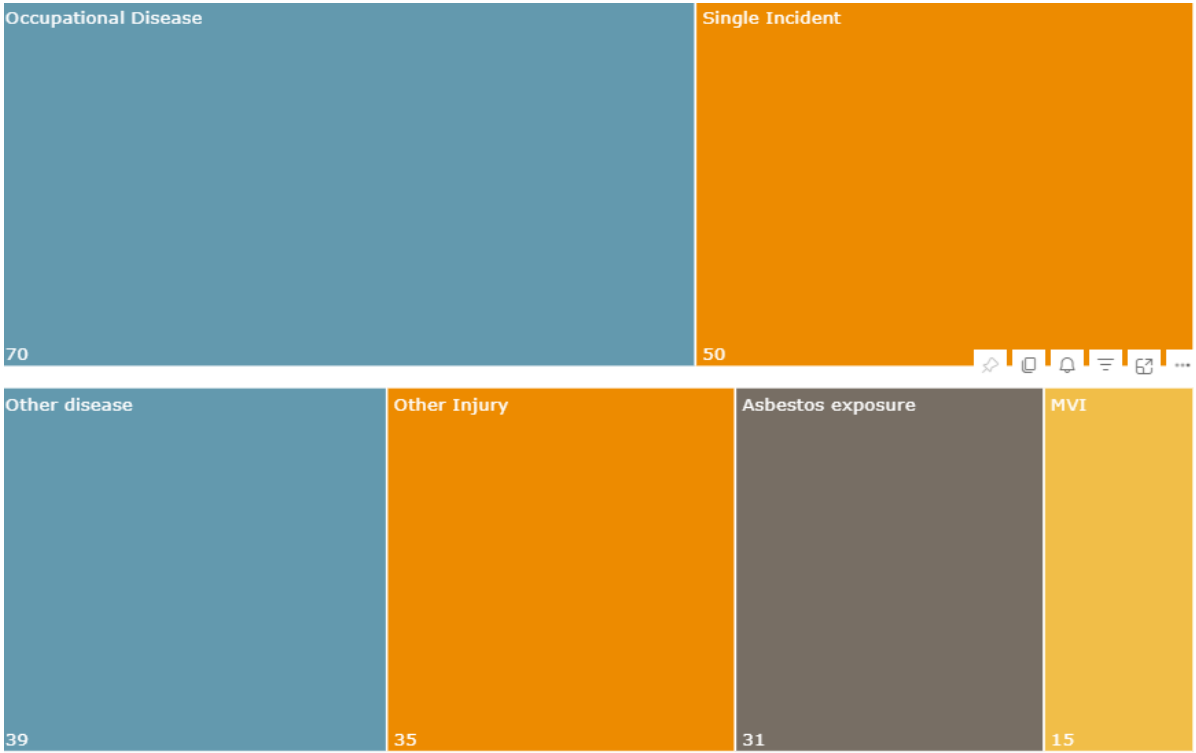


2025

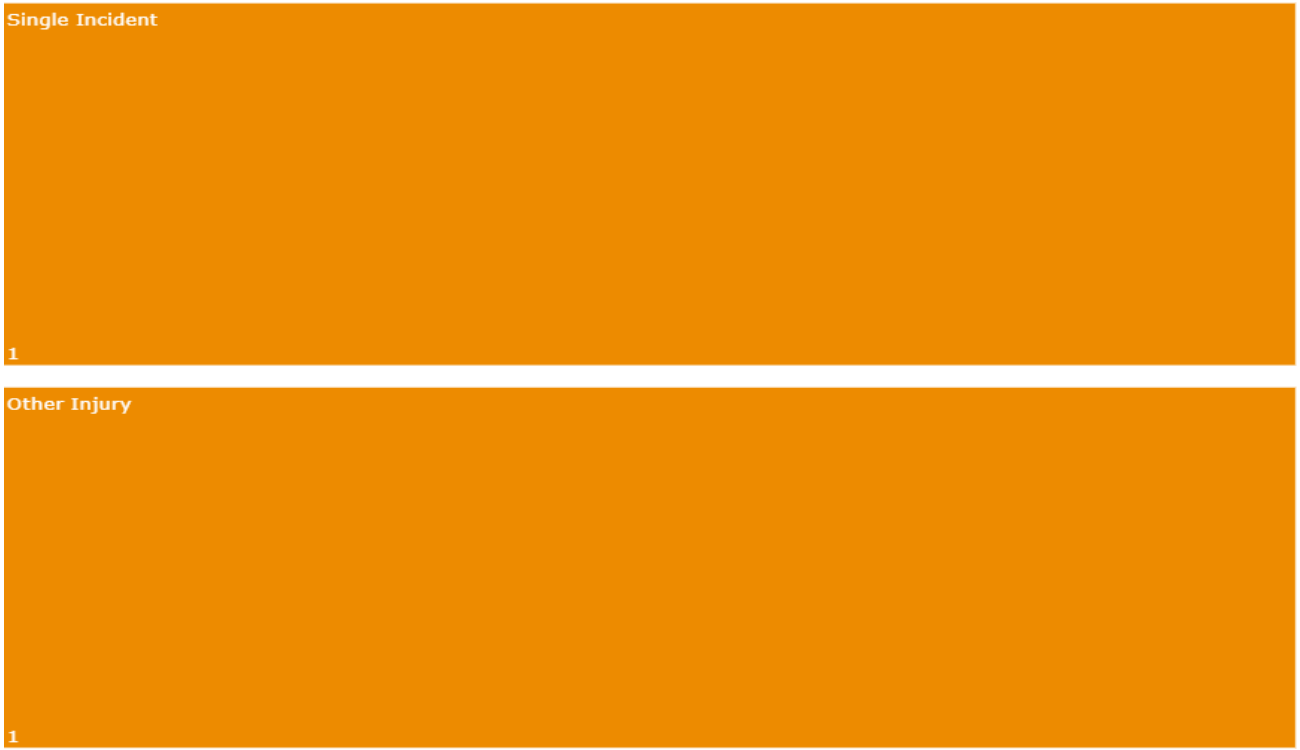
Inspections Results 2025 - year to date

	Industry Activity	
Item		#
Inspections Reports		**346**
Planned		**273**
Response		**73**
Orders Issued		**186**
Stop Use Orders		**6**
Stop Work Orders		**7**
Warning Letters Sent		**4**
Penalties Imposed		**4**
Notice of Incidents		**14**
Work Related Death		**1**

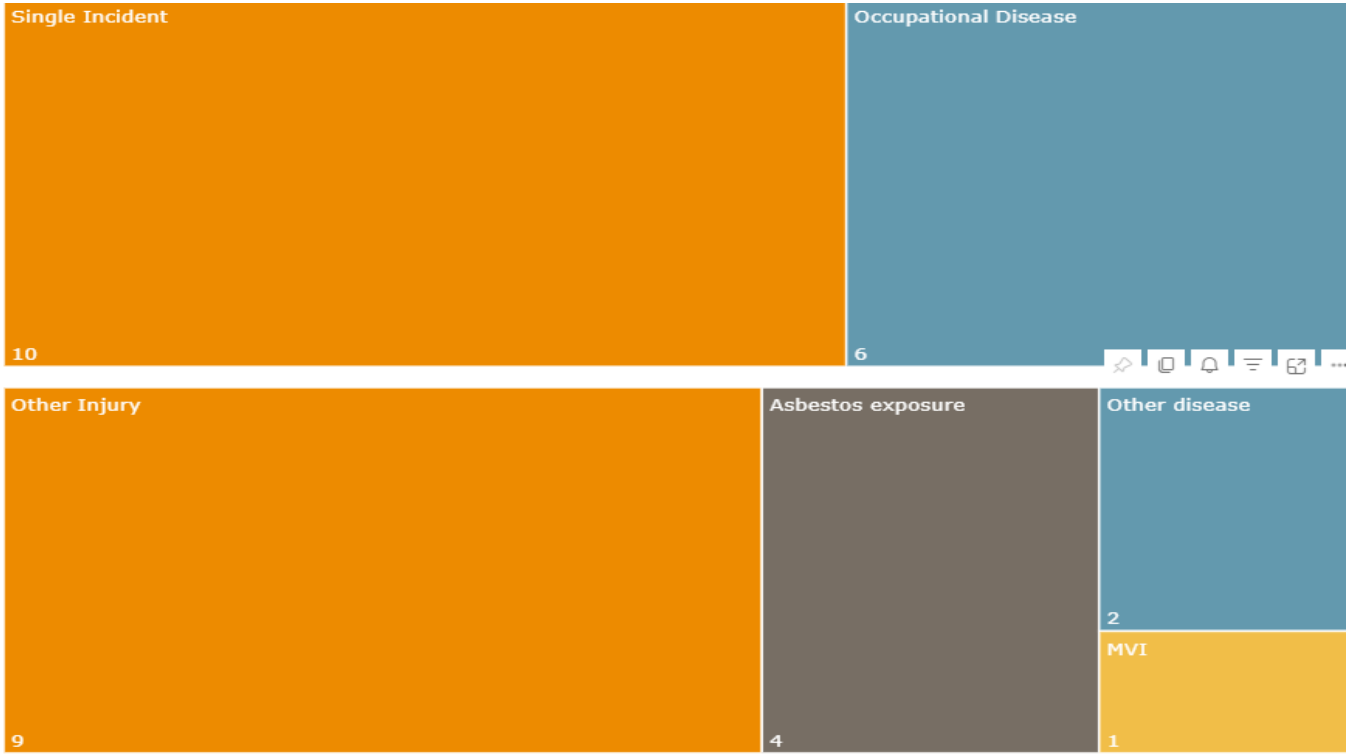
Work Related deaths in BC year to date



Work related deaths year to date in the O/G CU’s only

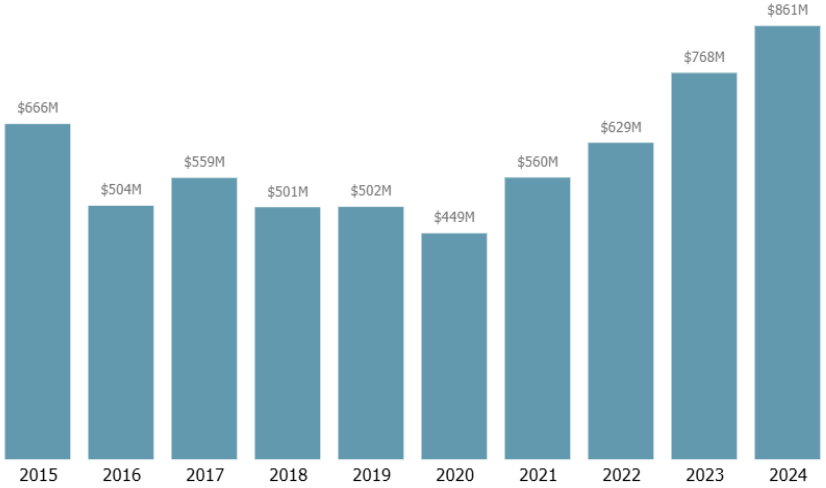


Work related deaths in BC oil and gas past 15 years

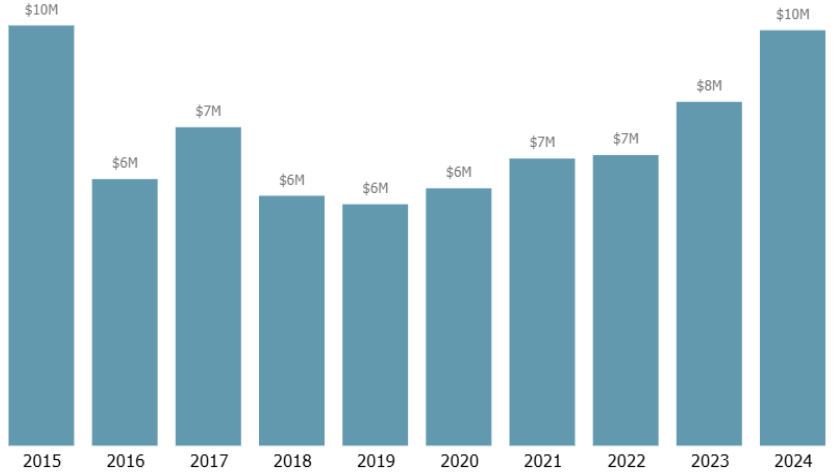


Assessments Summary – ESC Funding CUs
10 Year - 2015 to 2024

Assessable payroll ($)



Assessment amount ($)



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
# Employer-CUs	1,396	1,286	1,276	1,209	1,202	1,146	1,201	1,271	1,485	1,610
Assessable Payroll	$666M	$504M	$559M	$501M	$502M	$449M	$560M	$629M	$768M	$861M
Assessment Amount	$10M	$6M	$7M	$6M	$6M	$6M	$7M	$7M	$8M	$10M

2025 Oil and Gas Focus Areas

2025 Oil and Gas Inspectional Initiative

Support employers in preventing fatal, serious, repetitive injuries and catastrophic events in the following areas:

- Fire and explosions across the oil and gas sector
- Control of hazardous energy
- Pressure management/control which includes flow piping systems
- Manual tree falling (Supervision to the level of Risk)
- Pipeline construction
- Occupational exposures (NORM, Benzene, Lead, Asbestos Silica and Noise)
- **Musculoskeletal Injuries/Ergonomics**
- **Falls from elevation and the same level**
- **Process Safety Engagements- Midstream processing facilities**

WSBC Risk Based Inspectional Approach

- Inspections are not intended to be singularly consultative, educational or enforcement in nature, rather a combination of the three. Inspections will focus upon **Risk assessment**, the implementation of **effective controls** and how the maintenance of the controls selected are assured by the employer and are the workers aware of and following the controls.
- Appropriate orders are to be written where violations are observed, or evidence indicates a violation has occurred.
- Additional enforcement tools can be utilized where appropriate to promote compliance (citation warnings, citations, Stop work and stop use and warning letters or sanctions)

Field Observations

WorkSafeBC Field Observations

Chemical Exposures 5.14 Supplier SDS 5.16 Availability of an SDS 5.57 Designated substances 5.85 Where required 5.88 Risk assessment

- Designated substances are not being properly identified and effectively managed 5.57 Designated substances
- ECP's are not being developed when needed and maintained as required 5.54 Exposure control plan
- Emergency washing requirements for facilities are not being properly risk assessed, provided and situated as close to the hazard as maybe required 5.85 Where required 5.86 Water supply 5.87 Access 5.88 Risk assessment 5.89 Equipment required 5.90 Transient worksites 5.91 Remote worksites
- SDS's often lacking or missing 5.14 Supplier SDS 5.15 Employer SDS 5.16 Availability of an SDS
- Lack of appropriate respiratory protection based upon the hazards and needed protection
  5.57 Designated substances 8.34 Maximum use concentration
  Table 8-1: Respirator protection factors 8.35 IDLH or oxygen deficient atmosphere
- Fit testing not for the current respirator
- Correct fit testing (qualitative vs quantitative)
- Fit testing to the CSA Z94.4-11 and not -02 or -18

Noise exposure 7.8 Hearing tests 7.5 Noise control and hearing conservation program

- Hearing conservation plans lacking Sound Advice: A Guide to Hearing Conservation Programs | WorkSafeBC
- Hearing tests are not always being done yearly, recent improvements 7.8 Hearing tests
- General noise hazard areas lack signage 7.7 Hearing protection and warning signs

WorkSafeBC Field Observations

- **First Aid** 3.17 First aid procedures 3.16 Basic requirements 3.20 Multiple employer workplaces
  - Written first aid procedures maybe missing, incomplete or not posted 3.17 First aid procedures
  - The required first aid assessment may not be available for review or completed 3.16 Basic requirements
  - Missing worker involvement in the review 3.16 Basic requirements
  - Missing the results-based portion of the two-part assessment (promptly provide the needed personal, supplies and services and promptly transport to medical aid as needed) 3.16 Basic requirements

- **Confined Space** 9.5 Confined space entry program 9.9 Hazard assessment 9.10 Procedures
  - Workers entering the CS without eliminating or reducing the hazard 9.4 Control of hazards
  - Incomplete hazard assessments 9.9 Hazard assessment
  - Incomplete procedures to control identified hazards 9.10 Procedures
  - Entry Permits providing all required details 9.14 Contents of permit
  - Incorrect atmospheric testing 9.24 Verifying all precautions 9.25 Testing the atmosphere 9.26 Procedures and equipment
  - Contractors following client's program without proper training and verification 9.5 Confined space entry program 9.8 Instruction

WorkSafe BC Field Observations

Cranes and MEWP/AWP's

- Cranes and self-propelled work platforms missing annual inspections/certifications. 14.71 Annual inspection 13.23 Testing G13.23(1) Inspection and certification of elevating work platforms
- Inspection documents are not available prior to operation (MEWP/AWP) 13.22 Maintenance of records
- Operators of services trucks with pickers missing proper operator certification 14.34.1 Operator certification

Load Handling Attachments

- Attachments such as pipe forks, lifting jibs, deck hands and similar are not being approved or certified 16.30 Load handling attachments

WorkSafe Field Observations

Rescue

- When high angle rescue is required (lowering) for trapped workers the appropriate level of trained personnel has not been on site.
- NFPA standards 1006 and 1670 apply
- Awareness vs Operations vs Technician

General Duty WCAct

- Lack of contractor/workplace oversight (prime contractor) 24 Coordination at multiple-employer workplaces
- Inadequate level of supervision and communication 21 General duties of employers
- Not communicating information between worksites P2-95-1 Criteria for Imposing OHS Penalties

WorkSafe Field Observations

Quality of Incident Investigations submitted

- Stopping at basic causes
- Not getting to underlying cause(s) 71 Preliminary investigation, report and follow-up action 72 Full investigation, report and follow-up actionP2-71-1 Preliminary Incident Investigation, Report and Follow-Up Action P2-72-1 Full Incident Investigation, Report and Follow-Up Action
- Blaming workers (page 23 of reference guide) Reference Guide for Employer Incident Investigations | WorkSafeBC
- Focus on training of worker
- Not following procedure(s)
- Not being completed 69 Incidents that must be investigated
- Not being submitted 72 Full investigation, report and follow-up action

WorkSafe Occupational Hygiene

Key Aspects of Occupational Hygiene:

- **Anticipation:** Foreseeing potential hazards before they become problems. 23.5 Safe work procedures
- **Recognition:** Identifying the presence and types of hazards. 5.53 Workplace monitoring7.3 Noise measurement required
- **Evaluation:** Assessing the level of exposure and risk to workers. 7.12 Evaluation of vibration 7.29 Heat stress assessment and exposure control plan 7.34 Cold stress assessment and exposure control plan20.112 Hazardous materials
- **Control:** Developing and implementing strategies to eliminate or reduce these risks to acceptable levels. 5.54 Exposure control plan5.57 Designated substances

WorkSafe Occupational Hygiene – example

Site Remediation of an old drilling sump

-Benzene sampled at 12 ppm with a Photoionization Detector (PID)

-Half mask respirators with P100 or no respirator and/or no organic vapor filter.

-No ECP's were developed for the work being conducted

-Some workers were not aware that benzene had an exposure limit

-The maximum use concentration had not been considered

(exposure limit x protection factor)

-The service life had not been addressed (length of use given temp, humidity, concentration)

-No other testing for specific hazardous substances was conducted

-VOC has no exposure limit only the individual substances do.

WorkSafe Confined Space – concerns

Low Temp Separator and Heater Cleaning

-Hazards such as the weir, not identified

-Chemicals used to clean not identified as a hazard

-Vac truck company and rescue following the client/owner supplied CS program

-Vac truck company only had procedures for entering tank trucks

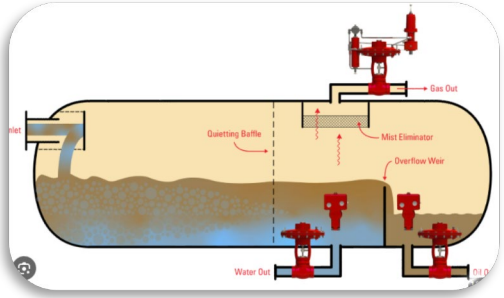
-Controls were not explained to workers

-Permit did not outline what controls were in place

-Permit Sign off was by the client and not the worker's supervisor

-Not trained in client procedures, and program.

-No pre-entry cleaning when it was practicable



WorkSafe Occupational Hygiene – example

Cleaning of a drilling fluid enclosed storage tank (2 incidents)

-No entry-less cleaning occurred

-Used a personal monitor with a pump (O2, LEL H2S CO)

-Did not account for all the additives in the mud from site and previous rental (over 11)

-Entered using a half mask respirator

-Did not account for the high moisture environment

-Worker exited with exposure symptoms and was transported to the hospital

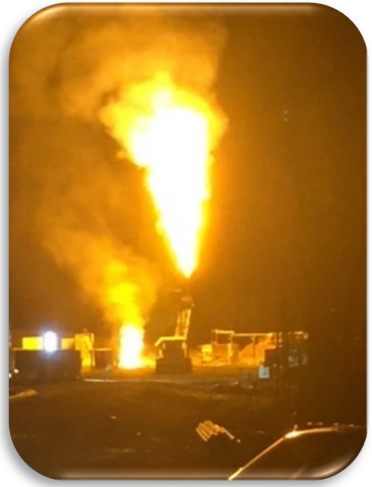
-2nd entry was hydro vacing pressure washing the tank to remove invert mud

Work using airline respirator and CS being monitored but no ventilation of tanks (cleaning was completed the next day with a no entry system)

Recent Incidents

Recent Incidents

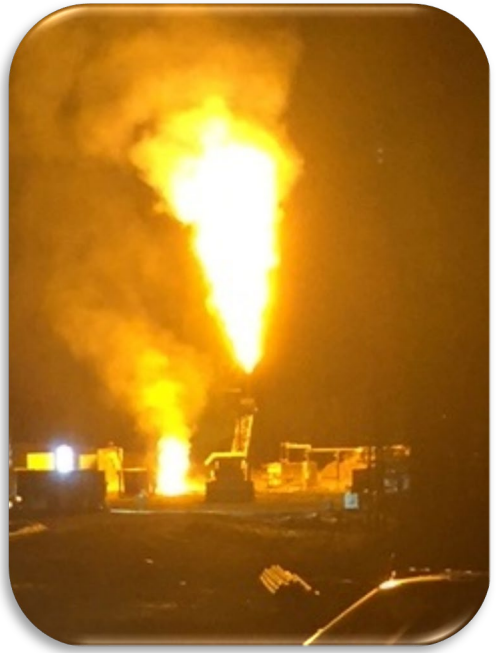
- Significant incidents of fire/explosion including a recent fatality when pile driving at an active site
  - Management of change
  - Lack of controls
  - Start up procedures/standards
  - Recognition of the hazards
  - Line strikes (responsibility to ensure it is safe to dig/drive
- Chemical Exposure
  - Not assessing the hazard(s) full scope
  - Not making workers aware of the chemicals and impacts.
- Numerous Falls (from elevation and from same level)
  - Falls from trailer decks
  - Falls from equipment



Recent Incidents

- Hydrogen Peroxide
  - Oxidizer
  - Reacts with petroleum products such as produced water
  - Used as a H2S scavenger

Past incident: Worker seriously injured when well flowline ruptured | WorkSafeBC



What’s New

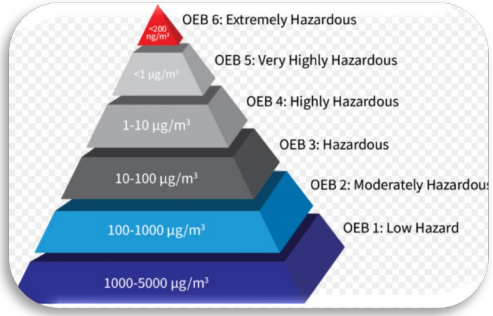
Emergency Planning – Hazardous substances

Effective February 3, 2025 BOD Decision — 2024/05/29-05 — Amendments to the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation — Part 5, Emergency Planning | WorkSafeBC

- Added involvement of workers 5.98 Worker participation
- Increased requirement for written records and retention
- 5.99 Inventory of hazardous substances
- 5.100 Risk assessment
  5.101 Emergency response plan
- 5.102 Emergency procedures - protection and notification
- 5.103 Emergency procedures - safe work
- 5.104 Training and drills
- More detail to provide clarity of requirements

Proposed Amendments

- Benzene and other OEL's comment period closed March 2025. WorkSafeBC – exposure limits. **(CURRENTLY BEING REVIEWED BY WSBC)**
  - Regular update
- Toxic Process Gases. Consultation on proposed amendments to Part 6 of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation – WorkSafeBC
  - Re-write to clarify what are or are not TPG
  - Which TPG are being used in O/G? (scrubbers to clean water and removed **contaminates-Clo2, H2S, SO2 potential TPGs being used**
- Standards updates. Parts 8 and 31 — Standards Updates | WorkSafeBC
  - Safety head gear, respirators,
- Equipment Certification. Consultation on proposed amendments to Parts 4, 13, 14, 20, 28, and 31 of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation – WorkSafeBC
  - MEWP, Crane, Crane boom with vibratory hammer, vibratory extractor, Self erecting tower crane, Concrete pump and placing equipment, Fire department aerial devices



Full Slate of Regulations being reviewed in 2026

Timelines are subject to change	
Combustible Dust Request for BOD approval November 2025	Automotive Lift Public hearing Q1 2026
Standards update to various regulations Request for BOD approval November 2025	Climate change bundle Pre-consult Q1 2026
Psychological safety / Violence and Harassment Pre-consult Q4 2025	Standards of fit Pre-consult Q1 2026
Shotcrete Pre-consult November 21st and December 1st 2025	General requirements for washroom facilities Pre-consult Q1 2026
Underground working Issue's ID session December 10th 2025	Reducing the Risk Posed by Toxic Process Gases Public Consult closed October 22nd
Safeguards / Lockout Pre-Consult Q1 2026	Confined Spaces Pre-consult Q2 2026
Equipment Inspection Public hearing Q1 2026	Rigging Pre-consult Q1/Q2 2026

How to Stay informed

- Employers can sign-up to be notified of proposed changes.
- Regulation & policy updates – WorkSafeBC
- Employer's Online account services
- Sign up for online services - WorkSafeBC
- Regulatory work plan can be viewed here:
- 2024–2026 Occupational Health and Safety Regulation Workplan | WorkSafeBC
- Where are changes announced?
- Board of Directors' (BOD) Decisions by Year – WorkSafeBC Law & Policy Announcements – WorkSafeBC
- Public Hearing and Consultations
    - Current Public Hearings & Consultations – WorkSafeBC
    - Closed Public Hearings & Consultations - WorkSafeBC

WSBC Risk Focus areas for 2026 and beyond

- -**MVI's** in industry with transportation divisions, significant fatigue factors, the vehicle, the driver, the load and roads being driven
- -**MSI's** in all industries, currently 30% of all claims provincially
- -**Fires and Explosions in Oil and Gas** - Critical risk requires critical controls
- **-Struck by-** Hand Falling in land clearing and forestry, O/G
- **-Catastrophic risk potential -**all sectors including O/G
- **Mega Projects**-all sectors
- **Psychological safety**-All sectors

Questions?

Questions asked online

1. **Do we need a ECP for measles when working in NE BC?**

- The Biohazard assessment for your sites should include potential exposures to transmissible diseases that maybe encountered when treating workers that report to first aid as being sick (universal precautions). Report all communicable disease occurrences to the LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY
- **2. What types of materials can be used and stored in the sub structure of a drilling rig?** Anything used or stored in the area must conform to the area classification for fire and explosion. This question comes forward due to recent incidents in which it has been found that Poly Plastic to control the spray from drilling mud. The API standard 54 sub 6.4.3 refers to not using any materials in this area that could potential for increasing the fire risk to workers entering this area or to the rig floor.

Online Questions continued

- 3. Recent discussions with Operators around High-Pressure flow back systems and the use of remote operated valves, any changes?
- The requirements of OHS 23.69.3 continue to be enforced as written
- The original strikethrough document was shared, showing that at the request of the industry, the application of this regulation would be as broad as possible to address the risk of high-pressure piping in the event of a failure. Remote valves are a critical measure to remove personnel from the hot zone, and their use has generally been well received by workers. Not having to enter the hot zone to manually operate the valves has significantly reduced the need for manual intervention. Additionally, eliminating the need to turn valves under high pressure has led to a decrease in strain injuries (MSI injuries) among workers.