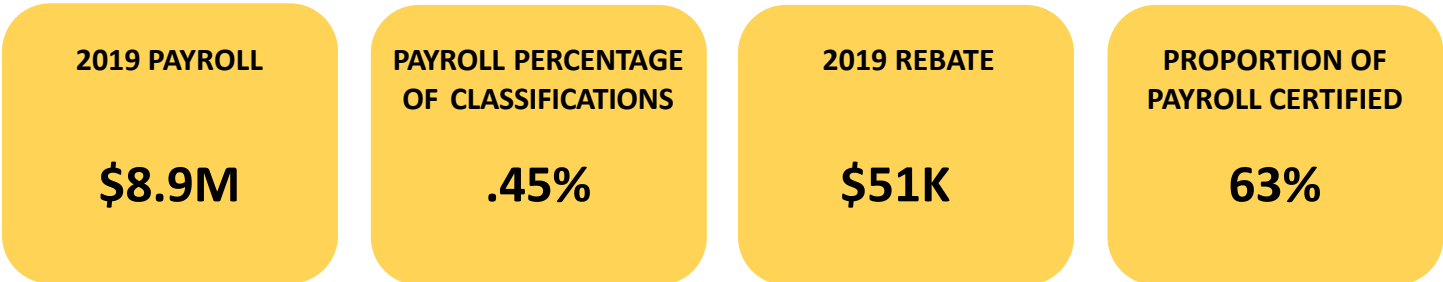


40106 – Wrecking & Moving Buildings

PAYROLL



SEVERE INJURIES

2018	2019	CHANGE
5	8	+60%

TIMELOSS INJURIES

2018	2019	CHANGE
17	20	+18%

RATE RISK CATEGORY

500%

TOP THREE INJURIES

PRIMARY CAUSE OF THE INJURY	PRIMARY SOURCE OF THE INJURY	NATURE OF THE INJURY	BODY PART INJURED
Struck by falling object Caught in/compressed in equipment Fall to floor, walkway	Bodily motion or position of injured worker Ground Bags, sacks, totes	Sprains, strains, tears Fractures, dislocations Open wounds	Knee Eye Shoulder

40106 WRECKING & MOVING BUILDINGS

This Classification is the smallest of the 18 Classifications with annual payroll of just under \$9M.

This has been identified as a high risk industry currently residing in the 500% Risk Category. At present, this is the highest Risk Category assigned to CSAM employers.

This Classification is over 60% COR[®] Certified.

In 2019, there were 8 Severe Injuries incurred which explains the risk assignment. Of the 8, 62% (5) occurred in a work environment that was NOT safety certified.

This Classification maybe worthwhile taking a further look at to determine opportunities for improvement.

Please refer to the cover page to identify the drivers of the Severe Injuries sustained.

Sub-Group 401-06, Wrecking & Moving Buildings Industry Sector 4: Construction

Rate Risk Category

500%

Included	Similar but Classified Elsewhere
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Demolishing buildings, which range from residential structures to grain elevators. Includes incidental removal of salvageable building materials and other contents prior to demolition. Includes incidental use of wrecking balls and explosives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Custom removal of salvageable building materials is found under 501-03, "Waste Management & Snow Removal <u>& Towing</u>". ✗ Removing damaged building materials or contents for remediation after flood, fire or other damage is found under 401-02, "Building Construction".
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Moving a pre-fabricated or existing home by trailer. ✓ Effective January 1, 2014, under the Alternative Assessment Procedure (AAP), employers in interprovincial specialized freight trucking of moving a pre-fabricated or existing home by trailer are eligible to report their workers payroll to the Canadian province or territory where their workers reside. For firms employing Manitoba resident workers, they will remain in 40106 rate code and a Optimal notification will be added to the account stating they have opted into the program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Custom hauling anything other than a building is found under 501-02, "Local & Long-Haul Trucking". ✗ Inter-jurisdictional companies moving a pre-fabricated building or existing home by trailer who are participating in the AAP that do not employ Manitoba-resident workers are found under 501-10, "AAP - Registering Board".

Alternative Assessing Procedure

The Alternative Assessing Procedure (AAP) is part of the Inter-jurisdictional Agreement on Workers' Compensation between the Workers Compensation Board of Manitoba and all other Canadian workers compensation bodies. It permits qualified employers to report their payroll (workers' earnings) to the Canadian province or territory where each worker resides, as opposed to splitting payroll based on mileage or time spent working in each jurisdiction.

Version 1

Effective: January 1, 2016 Last Updated: August 1, 2016

DISCLAIMER: Industry classification descriptions can change from time to time. Please make sure that you are reading the most current description, which can be found at www.wcb.mb.ca.

Registration and premiums are paid in any and all Canadian jurisdictions where workers reside. If no workers reside in a specific jurisdiction, that jurisdiction will be identified as a "registering" board. In Manitoba, all "registering board" accounts are classified under 501-10, "AAP - Registering Board". No premiums are collected.

An injured worker has the "right of election" or the option to choose to file a claim with the WCB in the jurisdiction where the injury occurred or in the jurisdiction they reside. The costs of any claims filed outside the worker's resident province/territory will be billed back to the workers compensation body in the jurisdiction the worker resides.

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