40106 Wrecking & Moving Buildings

PAYROLL

2023 PAYROLL

\$9.7M

PAYROLL PERCENTAGE OF CLASSIFICATIONS

<1%

2023 REBATE

\$35.36K

PROPORTION OF PAYROLL CERTIFIED

54%

SEVERE INJURIES

TIMELOSS INJURIES

RATE RISK CATEGORY

2021 2022 2023 1 3 1

2021 2022 2023 9 9 2

500%

TOP THREE INJURIES

PRIMARY CAUSE OF THE INJURY

- 1. Struck by falling object
- 2. Caught in / compressed in equipment
- 3. Fall to floor, walkway

PRIMARY SOURCE OF THE INJURY

- 1. Dislocations
- 2. Sprains, strains, tears
- 3. Open wounds

NATURE OF THE INJURY

- 1. Bodily motion, position
- 2. Ground
- 3. Metal pipe, tubing

BODY PART INJURED

- 1. Knee
- 2. Ankles
- 3. Fingers

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This classification is the smallest of the levied classifications, although it saw payroll growth in 2023 to \$9.7M up 13% from the previous year. The payroll represents less than 1% of all reported payroll. Approximately 54% of this payroll is safety certified.

Even with the significant increase in exposure hours the classification experienced (1) Severe Injury down from (3) the previous year. Time Loss Injuries were also down significantly from (9) to (2).

The classification has consistently incurred claims costs within the 500% Risk Category range.

Please refer to the coverage page to identify the top (3) drivers of Severe Injuries in the classification.

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Industry Classifications

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

Rate Risk Category	500%

Included	Similar but Classified Elsewhere
 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. 	 Custom removal of salvageable building materials is found under 501-03, "Waste Management-& Snow Removal_& Towing". Removing damaged building materials or contents for remediation after flood, fire or other damage is found under 401-02, "Building Construction".
 ✓ 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. 	 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 Manitobaresident 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



Industry Classifications

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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