

SafetyScene

JULY 2023

CELEBRATING 25 YEARS

serving the BC Arts & Entertainment Industry

BEAT THE HEAT

Summer Health & Safety

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

October 4-5th



actsafe²⁵
Safety Association



Message from our CEO

Over the past year, we have connected with and learned from the industry, assessed and analyzed how we could improve programs and services, and work together to help ensure that those working in the arts and entertainment industry go home safely at the end of their shift.

In this Safety Scene edition, we address current safety concerns around working in intense heat conditions, crowd management, emergency preparedness, head injury prevention, updated safety bulletins, celebrating 25 years of safety resources and more exciting news.

As we head into the summer, I urge everyone to be safe and take precautions to avoid heat-related illness and prevent emergencies.

Our Actsafe team is dedicated to making British Columbia the safest place in the world for the production of motion pictures, television, live events and performing arts.

Trina Pollard, CEO

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ENTERTAINMENT
SAFETY
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2023

OCT. 4-5TH, ANVIL CENTRE, NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

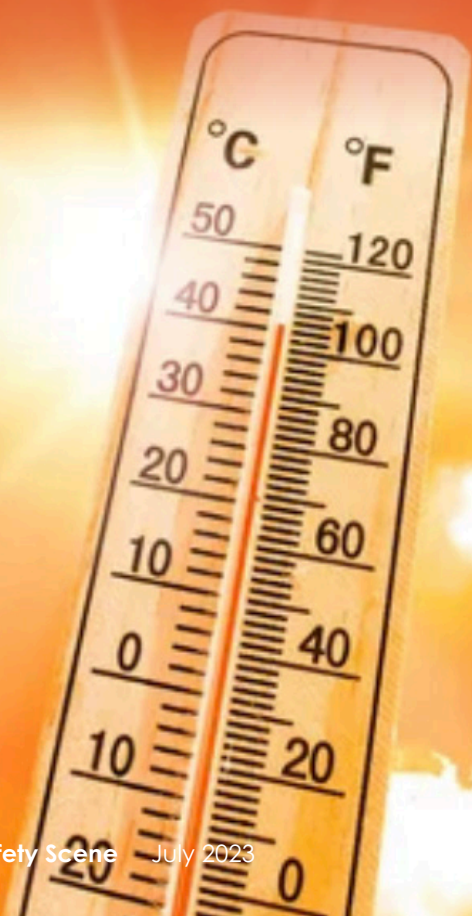
SPEAKER & WORKSHOP TOPICS INCLUDE:

EFFECTIVELY TRAINING CREW AND PERFORMERS
BEFORE AND AFTER WORKPLACE INJURY
YOUNG AND NEW WORKERS BRING ABOUT CULTURE CHANGE
MOVING TOWARDS THRIVING - ADDRESSING PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY
SAFE EVENT PLANNING, POST-PANDEMIC
A CRASH COURSE IN EMERGENCY PLANNING FOR EVENTS

BEAT the HEAT

Heat-Related Illness: Are YOU Ready?

**Tips for keeping safe
in the sun**



In the summer of 2021, British Columbia experienced an unprecedented extreme heat event that tragically led to hundreds of lives lost and many more cases of heat-related illness. While the high temperatures and humidity took many by surprise, environmental experts are predicting extremely hot summers are our new normal—a new normal that everyone, especially those working outdoors or exposed to hot temperature conditions, needs to prepare for.

What is heat-related illness?

When someone is in a hot environment or too much body heat is produced by vigorous physical activity, the body will attempt to rid itself of the excess heat, usually by sweating. However, if your body heats up faster than it can cool itself, you can experience heat stress. While health impacts of heat stress can vary, even healthy individuals can suffer serious consequences from heat exposure.

While eliminating risks is usually the preferred course of action when it comes to workplace safety, heat and the sun are unfortunately not things we can easily avoid—especially with outdoor sets and production. Because heat stress can pose serious health concerns such as sunburn, heat stroke, and even death, employers, supervisors and performers and crew members need to think about how to implement the necessary precautions to keep everyone safe.



“ Environmental experts are predicting extremely hot summers are our new normal.



Heat-related illness also affects those working within live events and performing arts, especially those who work in positions with little shade, such as security, volunteers at gates, parking attendants and other outdoor jobs.

Be prepared

If your performers and crew are going to be working in a hot environment, consider the following general precautions to keep heat-related illness symptoms at bay:

- **Hydrate.**
Aim to drink eight ounces of fluids such as water or electrolyte drinks every 15 minutes. Avoid drinking alcohol or caffeine when working in extreme heat as these can dehydrate the body.
- **Protect yourself.**
Wear long-sleeve shirts and pants, a wide-brim hat, and sunscreen on any exposed skin.
- **Find shade.**
Staying out of the direct sun whenever possible is important for keeping body temperatures regulated when working in the heat. If shade isn't available in the environment, it's important to create areas



with sun protection to provide relief for those on set.

In addition to supporting performers and crew members with these precautions, in certain situations employers are required to develop an [exposure control plan](#) (ECP) before work commences, to properly assess, develop, and implement controls that will help reduce the risk of working in hot conditions specific to entertainment production worksites. The ECP should cover topics such as risk identification, education and training, written work procedures, and roles and responsibilities for everyone on site.

Know the warning signs

As important as it is to take all the necessary precautions when working in the sun or heat, being able to recognize the early warning signs that come with heat-related illness can help prevent serious illness or injury. Supervisors should ensure crew members know the warning signs of heat-related illness, as these can quickly develop into heat exhaustion or heat stroke. If any of these symptoms are observed, performers and crew members should stop working immediately and take action to protect themselves or others.

The leading cause of weather-related death in Canada is now extreme heat events, with the 2021 'heat dome' recognized by the BC Coroner's Office as the deadliest weather event on record in Canada (BCCDC, n.d.; CBC News 2023). While heat-related illness and can impact every person differently, the presence of the following indicators may put some at greater risk than others: dehydration, lack of sleep, fatigue, lack of recovery from the previous day, gastrointestinal discomfort, having not recently eaten or being in a fasting state, and psychological stress (Morissey et al., 2021). Employers can help to mitigate workers' risks by developing effective and tailored educational programs surrounding

post-cooling strategies to practice after a work shift under heat exposure to enhance their physiological recovery process (Morissey et al., 2021). For example, temperatures decrease less at night indoors compared to outdoors and peak temperatures during multi-day extreme heat events have a cumulative effect, meaning workers can increase their risk while at home as well as the following day at work if their core body temperature is not regulated effectively. Outdoor temperatures often peak around 5 p.m., whereas indoor temperatures usually peak between 9 and 10 p.m. (PreparedBC, n.d.). Raising worker awareness to these variables can help them to stay safe as well as achieve optimum rest and recovery.

Suggestions for staying cool indoors so you can get proper rest between work shifts:



- Put up external window covers to block the sun if you can safely do so.
- Close your curtains and blinds during the day.
- Keep doors and windows closed between 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. to trap cooler air inside. Open them at 8 p.m. to allow cooler air in.
- Reconfigure the coolest location in your home so you can sleep there at night. As outdoor temperatures are usually lower overnight, consider sleeping outside if you can safely do so.
- Use fans, including kitchen and bathroom exhaust fans, to move cooler air through the house at night.
- Sleep wearing a wet shirt or with a wet bed sheet.
- Take cool showers or baths to draw heat from your body.
- Drink a lot of water, whether you feel thirst or not, and avoid sugary or alcoholic drinks (PreparedBC, n.d.).

References:

BCCDC. (n.d.). BC Provincial Heat Alert and Response System (BC HARS): 2022
CBC News. (2023). B.C. in a better place to deal with extreme temperatures, say provincial heat watchers
Morissey et al. (2021). Heat safety in the workplace: Modified Delphi Consensus to Establish Strategies and Resources to Protect the US Workers. GeoHealth.
PreparedBC. (n.d.). Extreme heat preparedness guide



Preventing Heat-Related Illness

HOW TO TREAT HEAT STRESS SYMPTOMS

First Aid: If a worker exposed to heat shows signs or reports symptoms of heat rash, heat cramps, heat exhaustion, or heatstroke, the worker must be removed from further heat exposure and be treated by a certified first aid attendant or a physician.

Disorder	Definition / Symptoms	Treatments
Heat Rash	<p>A skin irritation resulting from a buildup of perspiration under the skin caused by clogged pores or prolonged sweating during hot, humid weather.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reddened skin in affected area• Pain and itching• Cluster of pimples or small blisters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Keep the skin clean and dry.
Heat Cramps	<p>Muscle cramps resulting from a salt imbalance in muscles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Painful muscle spasms• Cramping of muscles such as the arms, legs and abdomen• Cramping usually occurs after muscles have cooled	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Replenish fluids and salt; use salty water and sports drinks.• Avoid alcoholic or caffeinated beverages.
Heat Exhaustion	<p>The body's response to a substantial loss of water and salt through excessive sweating. Heat exhaustion is more serious than heat cramps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Profuse sweating• Shallow respiration• Nausea, dizziness, and headache• Blurred vision• Fatigue• Cold/wet (clammy) grayish skin or disorientation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lie down on back and remove tight fitting clothing.• Replenish fluids and salt; use salty water and sports drinks.• Avoid alcoholic or caffeinated beverages.• Seek medical attention beyond first aid. <p>Symptoms can improve in 30 minutes.</p>
Heatstroke	<p>The body's mechanism for heat dissipation are overwhelmed and fail. The core body temperature rises to critical even fatal levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chills• Irritability and disorientation• Convulsions• Rapid shallow breathing• Red face• Dry skin• Fainting or unconsciousness• Nausea, vomiting and headache	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cool with whatever means available; cool water, ice packs, etc.• Circulate air to speed cooling.• Lie down on back and remove excessive clothing.• Organize immediate transport to hospital.

EMERGENCY PLAN

We can't prevent disasters happening but we can prepare to avoid suffering, minimize damage and come through the recovery period as quickly as possible.

When it comes to emergency preparedness we all have a role to play. You should prepare to take care of yourself and your family for a minimum of 72 hours during an emergency. You should also understand the basic principles of first aid and safety.



IN CASE OF A MAJOR EMERGENCY



- Follow your **emergency plan**★
- Get your basic **emergency kit**★
- Ensure you're safe before assisting others.
- Listen to the radio or tv for further information.

- Stay put until all is safe or until you are ordered to evacuate.
- Only call 911 to report a fire, report a crime or save a life.



EMERGENCY PLAN

Keep the following details in a safe place:

- Safe exits from work, home and neighbourhood
- Meeting places to reunite with family, friends, colleagues
- Designated person to collect children
- Contact persons close-by and out-of-town
- Health & insurance information and passport copies
- Places for your pet to stay
- Risks in your region
- Location of fire extinguishers, water valves, electrical panel, gas valves and floor drain



EMERGENCY KIT

Your kit should be easily accessible, portable and have enough supplies for you, your family and pets to survive for at least three days. Your basic kit should contain:

- Water (2 litres per person per day)
- Food (that won't spoil)
- Manual can opener
- Flashlight and batteries
- Battery-powered or wind-up radio
- Extra batteries
- First aid kit
- Extra car keys and house keys
- Cash (and change for payphones)
- Emergency plan



EMERGENCY ALERT INFORMATION

FOR MORE INFORMATION:
WWW.GETPREPARED.GC.CA

EMERGENCY ALERTS:
EMERGENCYINFOBC.GOV.GC.CA

ROAD CONDITIONS: **DRIVEBC.CA**

EARTHQUAKES/TSUNAMIS:
EARTHQUAKESCANADA.NRCAN.GC.CA

WILDFIRE: **BCWILDFIRE.CA**

FLOOD WARNING: **BCRFC.ENV.GOV.BC.CA**



Click **HERE** to watch our Emergency Plan Template video.



Click **HERE** to download poster

CROWD MANAGEMENT:

Key factors to consider when planning live events



As the health and safety measures surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic subside, many of us are looking forward to once again attending live events. But for those working behind the scenes, the unpredictable nature of managing crowds—whether it be a concert or a ballet performance—can pose significant risk not only to the performers and crew, but to the spectators. Past crowd disasters and incidents such as the 2010 Vancouver riots are examples of the potentially dangerous and even fatal consequences that can occur when crowds are not properly controlled.

Identifying hazards and implementing controls

One of the first steps when planning an event of any kind is creating a crowd management plan. The plan should consider all aspects of the event—from arrival of the guests and lineups, to exiting the facility and preparing for unplanned evacuations. Like any other work site, we must first assess the potential risks and hazards. Ask yourself, what at your event could cause harm to workers and people in attendance, who could be harmed by these hazards and what is

the likelihood that this could occur? Common hazards at live events include:

- **The venue.**
Consider all aspects of the venue such as access to entrances and exits, temporary structures, grounds conditions, pedestrian routes, and layout.
- **Smoke or special effects.**
Could workers be disoriented by smoke, visual effects or dimmed lighting?
- **Unpredictable weather or natural hazards.**
What natural elements could pose a risk to the audience or staff?
- **The audience.**
Different events attract different crowds. Consider how the audience might behave; are they likely to be cooperative or more aggressive? Remember, consumption of alcohol can lead to more unpredictable crowd behaviour.

For more on training, check out Actsafe's [course calendar](#) to learn more about [Performing Arts Safety for Supervisors](#).

Once you've identified the hazards and evaluated the risks, take steps to eliminate or reduce them wherever possible. In event management, controls are often focused on the entry to the venue, the circulation of the crowd, and exit routes. Implementing controls such as barrier systems, emergency lighting, and ensuring adequate distance between rows and exit routes can help avoid crowd congestion that often leads to injuries.

Learn more about how your [Joint Health and Safety Committee](#) can prepare and reduce risks with Actsafe [courses and workshops](#).

Communication is key

Everyone working or planning for a live event or show—regardless of the venue—has an important role to play in keeping all patrons and staff safe when it comes to managing a crowd. Once your crowd management plan is complete, it should be shared with all staff. Consider having a team huddle prior to the event so everyone knows their roles and responsibilities, understands emergency protocols and how to contact local emergency services if needed. Ensure you have proper communication channels available to communicate with staff during the event so that you can quickly share information if needed. Lastly, share safety plans with your audience. Ensure they're aware of all emergency exits, have clear signage posted around the venue, and provide any additional resources such as maps or an information desk if needed.

Resources and support

While it's impossible to predict how an audience will behave, proper preparation and planning can help reduce the likelihood of injuries should an incident occur and keep your guests, staff, and performers safe.

Looking for additional support to ensure your next event is safe for your workers? Actsafe's Safety Advisors provide health and safety consulting assistance to help guide you through health and safety issues. Learn more on our website. You can also access a variety of resources to support your event plan preparations, including our [AED rental program](#) and our OHS Gap Analysis program by visiting [actsafe.ca](#).

When planning for crowd management and mitigating risk to workers, there should also be consideration of what will be done after a significant incident has occurred to minimize the potential impacts of trauma for those involved. Unaddressed trauma can cause the development of mental health challenges as well as harmful physical health issues in the days, weeks or years afterwards. Critical incident stress debriefings (CISD) are one example of a structured methodology which could be valuable to use in such circumstances. CISDs follow a supportive, 7-phase crisis intervention process developed by Dr. J. T. Mitchell of the American Academy of Experts in Traumatic Stress (Mitchell, 1983). This process is designed for small, homogenous groups to help normalize the group members' reactions to a critical incident and to help facilitate their recovery. Through a combination of storytelling and practical information, participants are guided through the cognitive and affective domains of their experience to gain a full understanding of the impacts they've sustained and the support they may need to recover with greater resiliency. CISDs should be conducted by trained and qualified facilitators within 24 to 72 hours of a traumatic event.

Sources:

<https://esmcrowdmanagement.com/why-is-crowd-management-important-2/>

<https://www.hse.gov.uk/event-safety/crowd-management.htm>

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/public-safety-and-emergency-services/emergency-preparedness-response-recovery/local-government/majorplannedeventsguidelines.pdf>

<https://www.thegcma.com/>

<https://esacanada.ca/>

References:

Mitchell, J.T. (1983). When disaster strikes: the critical incident stress debriefing process. *Journal of Emergency Medical Services*, 13(11), 49 – 52.

BE CROWDWISE

TIPS FOR EXCELLENT EVENT EXPERIENCES



CROWDWISE

be crowdwise for a more enjoyable event

RESPECT

each other & each other's space

OBSERVE

your surroundings, note exits & welfare points

WEAR

appropriate clothing & sunscreen, stay hydrated

DON'T PUSH

ever!

WALK

(or dance) - don't run!
some people can't move as quickly, so be patient

INFORM

security if anything isn't right

SAFETY FIRST

charge your phone & plan your routes

EVENT STAFF

are there to help, listen to them!



Click [HERE](#)
to download
poster

The Positive Effects of Nature on Our Mental Health



Long and irregular working hours, job insecurity, poor diet, physical strain, mental gymnastics, and sleepless nights are a perfect recipe for fatigue, stress, and eventual burnout.

Talking therapy can be expensive and difficult to access. If you are a member of a union and are open to counselling, the Union Benefits page lists counselling service per union. For many people in the film and entertainment industry, however, some of the common strategies for improving mental health are not feasible.

But nature is a free, easily accessible, and evidence-based intervention that can reduce stress significantly and inspire and motivate you all at the same time.

Of course, going on long hikes through mountainous terrain or kayaking on wild currents are great ways to connect with nature

and reap the positive effects. But you may not have time for that while balancing work, family, and other commitments. The great news is that you can experience the benefits of nature without even leaving the house or by just going on a short walk!

So, let's look at what science says about how nature can improve your productivity, concentration, and creativity.



**CALLTIME
MENTAL HEALTH**



Nature on the Brain

Here's a summary of some of the research showing the benefits of nature:

- Nature replenishes cognitive resources, which allows us to be more present, concentrate for longer, and be more productive.
- Looking at pictures of nature and tending to houseplants can reduce stress, increase life satisfaction, and renew cognitive resources.
- When we connect with nature, we experience more positive emotions and fewer negative emotions like anxiety and sadness.
- A one-hour walk in nature decreases the activity of the amygdala (the fight/flight response), which is overactive when we're stressed and burnt out.
- Spending time in nature reduces rumination (overthinking and destructive thoughts about the self) and improves the ability to control emotions by decreasing the activity of the amygdala.
- Sunshine helps in the production of serotonin (the "happy hormone") and melatonin (sleep hormone). See our post on sunshine and mental health [here](#).

Taken together these findings show that nature can protect our mental health by calming down the fight/flight response, reducing stress, replenishing our cognitive resources, and increasing the experience of positive emotions.

Read more [HERE](#).



Joint Health and Safety Committee Fundamentals

By: WorkSafeBC



Communication methods

As a committee member or OHS representative, you need to be aware of different learning styles, and try to address as many as possible when you are communicating with your employer or colleagues. This is especially important if the issue is complex.

There are four main methods of communication that you can use to convey information:

- 1: Written** (e.g., memos, written reports)
- 2: Oral** (e.g., toolbox meetings, in-person discussions, phone)
- 3: Visual** (e.g., diagrams, charts, photos, videos)
- 4: Demonstration** (e.g., hands-on practice, models)

You won't always be able to address all four styles, but most people use a combination of different learning styles, so providing some variety will help enormously.

Each method has advantages and disadvantages, and each works better with some individuals than with others. You can help maximize understanding by choosing the method that is most appropriate for each situation. If you can, use a combination of communication methods.

Effective communication

As a joint committee member, the way you communicate can set the tone for all of your conversations with workers and management. With a few key communications skills, you can make it easier to pass along important safety information and get "buy-in" from everyone.

The following tips can help you communicate effectively in your workplace:

- Communicate in a direct and honest manner.
- Use plain language and avoid jargon when possible.
- Speak in a non-judgemental way.
- Keep an open mind, and avoid being too quick to offer advice or dismiss ideas.
- Respond promptly and appropriately.
- Ask open-ended "what if..." questions and listen carefully to responses.
- Use active listening and information-gathering skills, including:
 - o Repeating or rephrasing what you think you have heard
 - o Asking follow-up questions to ensure you understand
 - o Avoiding distractions that make the other person think you aren't listening or paying attention

Check out Actsafe's website for the next scheduled [Joint Health and Safety Committee Fundamentals](#) class.

Source: WorkSafeBC [Joint Health and Safety Committee Fundamentals: Participant Workbook](#) module 6

Joint Health and Safety Committee

Click [HERE](#)
for the next
JHSC course

Employer and JHSC communications

Several sections of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation require that the employer consult with the joint committee on specific programs and policies. The employer must also provide workers with information about the joint committee and provide the joint committee with certain reports and statistics.

A joint committee, in turn, is responsible for consulting with workers and employers on occupational health and safety issues, advising

the employer on programs and policies, and monitoring the effectiveness of programs and policies. Any consultation required should be included as part of the business of a regular committee meeting.

The table on the next page identifies some of the situations when an employer must consult with a joint committee or provide the committee with information, plans, or reports.

Have you done your annual Joint Health and Safety Committee evaluation?

Click [HERE](#)
for the
Evaluation Tool

Section	Regulatory requirement
2.5	The employer must provide the committee with copies of inspection reports.
3.23 (1)	An employer must ensure that before a young or new worker begins work in a workplace, the young or new worker is given health and safety orientation and training specific to that young or new worker's workplace.
3.23 (2)(m)	Joint committee contact information must be provided to young and new workers.
3.24	An employer must provide a young or new worker with additional orientation and training if: (a) workplace observation reveals that the young or new worker is not able to perform work tasks or work processes safely, or (b) requested by the young or new worker.
4.21 (5)	The procedure for checking a worker's well-being, including time intervals between the checks, must be developed in consultation with the joint committee or the worker health and safety representative, as applicable.
4.53 (1)	Consultation is required on ergonomic risk identification, assessment, and control; worker education and training; and evaluation of compliance.
5.16	The joint committee must be provided with the safety data sheet (SDS) for any hazardous product being used, and section 5.16.1 requires toxicological data to be readily available to the joint committee.
5.5	If hazardous products are used in the workplace, the employer, in consultation with the joint committee or health and safety representative, as applicable, must establish and maintain an effective WHMIS program, as part of the overall workplace health and safety program.
5.54	The plan must be reviewed at least annually and updated as necessary by the employer, in consultation with the joint committee or the worker health and safety representative, as applicable.
5.59	Consultation with the joint committee is required when investigating signs or symptoms suspected to have been caused by exposure to a hazardous substance.
5.97	Consultation is required on emergency plans when they are being developed, implemented, and annually reviewed.
6.10	The employer must make documents available to the joint committee that outline why an employer was not able to substitute asbestos for a less hazardous material.
8.4	Consultation is required on the evaluation of workplace conditions to determine appropriate personal protective equipment.
8.6	The personal protective equipment program must be reviewed annually by the employer in consultation with the joint committee or the worker health and safety representative, as applicable.
8.33	The employer, in consultation with the worker and the occupational health and safety committee, if any, or the worker health and safety representative, if any, must select an appropriate respirator in accordance with CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z94.4-93, Selection, Use, and Care of Respirators .
9.11	Hazard assessment and confined space entry procedures must be prepared in consultation with the joint committee.
9.19.11 (1)	The hazard assessment and written confined space entry procedures must be prepared (a) by a qualified person who has adequate training and experience in the recognition, evaluation and control of confined space hazards, and (b) in consultation with the person assigned overall responsibility for administration of the confined space entry program and with the joint committee or the worker health and safety representative, as applicable.
21.4	Blasting logs must be made available to worker representatives.
21.4 (3)	The employer must ensure that blasting logs are kept for at least 5 years after completion of the blasting operation.
31.9	Test and inspection records in the firefighting industry must be made available to the joint committee.

Source: <https://www.worksafebc.com/en/resources/health-safety/books-guides/handbook-for-joint-health-and-safety-committees-bk160?lang=en>

WorkSafeBC Guideline: <https://www.worksafebc.com/en/law-policy/occupational-health-safety/searchable-ohs-regulation/ohs-guidelines/guidelines-part-03#SectionNumber:G3.26>



Does your workplace have more than 20 workers?

If so, you need a joint health and safety committee

A joint committee allows representatives from both management and staff to work as a team to help identify and find solutions to health and safety issues in the workplace.



Access tools and resources for building an effective joint committee at worksafebc.com/joint-committees

WORK SAFE BC



**2023 MARKS 25 YEARS
OF PROUDLY
SUPPORTING THE
ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT
INDUSTRY.**

actsafe.ca

Humble beginnings:

A look back at how Actsafes began



In 1998 Titanic became the highest-grossing film of all time. And while it received many accolades, the human costs of creating the film are never discussed, when in fact several injuries and illness occurred during filming. Extras suffered broken bones and a ruptured spleen, actress Kate Winslet suffered hypothermia and 80 crew members were hospitalized after eating some bad clam chowder.

So what does the Titanic have to do with Actsafes? While Titanic soared to the top of the box office charts that year, here in Vancouver Miles Muir, a technical director with over 30 years in the entertainment industry, sat around a table at a bar with his colleagues trying to figure out how to bring more safety regulation to the performing arts and motion picture industries. "One of the biggest challenges at the time was that the dangers in our industry were not being recognized. I wanted to find a way to ensure that everybody was safe and protected," he says.



With the help of Mark Thompson, the group decided to create their own organization—one that would not only be a resource for crew and cast members, but also advocate for the health and safety of those working in the industry. They modeled the organization on a concept adopted by the Farmers Safety Association (now known as AgSafe) and established an industry association dedicated to promoting health and safety in the film, television, theatre, dance, music and performing arts industries in British Columbia.

Originally named SHAPE (Safety and Health in Arts Production and Entertainment), the organization recognized the unique nature of the arts and entertainment industry and began working with employers, workers, as well as WorkSafeBC to improve health and safety in the workplace through information, education, and industry consultation.

"Back then, recognizing the importance of health and safety in the arts and entertainment industry was like an ostrich—people had their heads in the sand. Pulling people out of that sand has been crucial, and because of this, there is now recognition of the legitimate safety concerns that people face on set and in live performances," says Miles.

Twenty-five years later, Miles says we've come a long way from being ostriches. "People now recognize the potential dangers of both sides of the industry, making it safer for everyone."

In 2010, SHAPE rebranded as Actsafe to reflect the clarity and directness that we seek in our day-to-day interactions with stakeholders. What began as a grassroots initiative to make the arts and entertainment industry safer for cast and crew members has now turned into a trusted resource for industry—providing information, training and resources aligned with today's changing technology and new ways of working.

“

One of the biggest challenges at the time was that the dangers in our industry were not being recognized. I wanted to find a way to ensure that everybody was safe and protected.”

~ Miles Muir

actsafe²⁵
Safety Association

Today, Vancouver is known as 'Hollywood North'—one of Canada's largest film-producing centres and home to a vibrant arts scene that hosts stage performances, events and concerts employing tens of thousands of workers across B.C. As the industry continues to grow, so does the need to bring regulation and guidelines to protect the health and safety of those bringing art to life. As the industry evolves, so do the hazards that workers face every day.

To keep with the pace of change, Actsafe has been an active participant on the frontlines—listening to the safety concerns of everyone of set so that we can focus our efforts on the greatest safety concerns impacting the industry today. Safe workplaces do not happen by coincidence, and creating a culture of safety requires the collaborative efforts of everyone to ensure cast and crew members go home safely at the end of each day. Thanks to continued collaboration with industry, Actsafe has been able to move the needle on health and safety in the arts and entertainment industry and continues to make a difference. We look forward to seeing what we can accomplish in the next 25 years!

Sources:

- <https://www.actsafe.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/2010-Annual-Report-PDD.pdf>
- <https://www.actsafe.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/1998-Annual-Report-PDF.pdf>
- <https://www.actsafe.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/2002-Annual-Report-PDF.pdf>

What is a Safety Bulletin?

HOW ARE YOU COMMUNICATING TO YOUR TEAM?



Safety Bulletins are a vetted source of the entertainment industry standards and recommendations. These pertain to the health and safety of workers and employers.

Topics of Safety Bulletins tend to focus on hazards and risks unique to the motion picture, performing arts, and live events productions which are not addressed with specificity by B.C.'s OHS Regulations.

These bulletins are a practical resource for industry-specific risk mitigation strategies that provide control measures and best practices to help inform prevention planning and response procedures.

Safety Bulletins should be made readily accessible at each location where an employer's workers are regularly employed. Much like regulated safety documents such as joint health and safety committee meeting

minutes, an organization's safety board(s) would be an appropriate choice. Alternatives include the worksite's first aid and/or craft services stations. If many workers operate remotely, then safety bulletins could be made readily available electronically through the employer's intranet or other internally private platform.

If specific hazards and risks are to be expected on certain upcoming days of work, copies of related safety bulletins should be attached to call sheets distributed to workers or sent out electronically to workers directly before their shift.

2023 ACTSAFE SAFETY BULLETINS

Check out the following 2023 updated [Safety Bulletins](#), which can also be found on the Actsafe website under Resources then Safety Bulletins.

MOTION PICTURE:

- Preventing Heat-Related Illness - #35
- Long or Successive Takes and The Risk of MSI - #45
- Guidelines for Free Driving - #43
- Lightning and Hail - #38a
- Severe Rainfall and Flooding - #38b
- Snow Storms and Ice Storms - #38c
- Wind - #38d

PERFORMING ARTS & LIVE EVENTS:

- Fire Retardant Fabric and Scenery - #5





Safety Training And Records SYSTEM

This Learning Management System (LMS) allows users to register for courses and workshops, store training records, and retrieve completed certificates in one user-friendly location.

WHY USE THE ACTSAFE STAR SYSTEM?



Store your Training Records & Certificates

The STAR System allows you to easily store training records and certificates for easy retrieval when needed.



Training Assignments & Requirements

Actsafes's STAR system allows you to view required training and certificates based on your job responsibility within the industry.



Reminders and Notifications

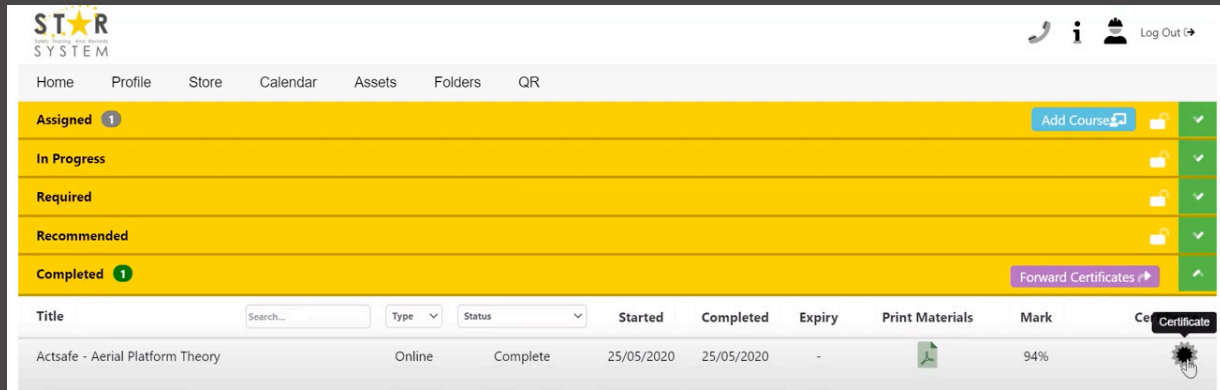
The STAR System provides an option to have reminders to complete training or if a certificate is coming up for renewal.



Highlight your Training!

Simply check the box in the Advanced Search section in your STAR profile and allow employers to view your completed courses and certificate programs.

HOW TO ACCESS CERTIFICATES IN STAR



Login to
www.actsafestar.ca



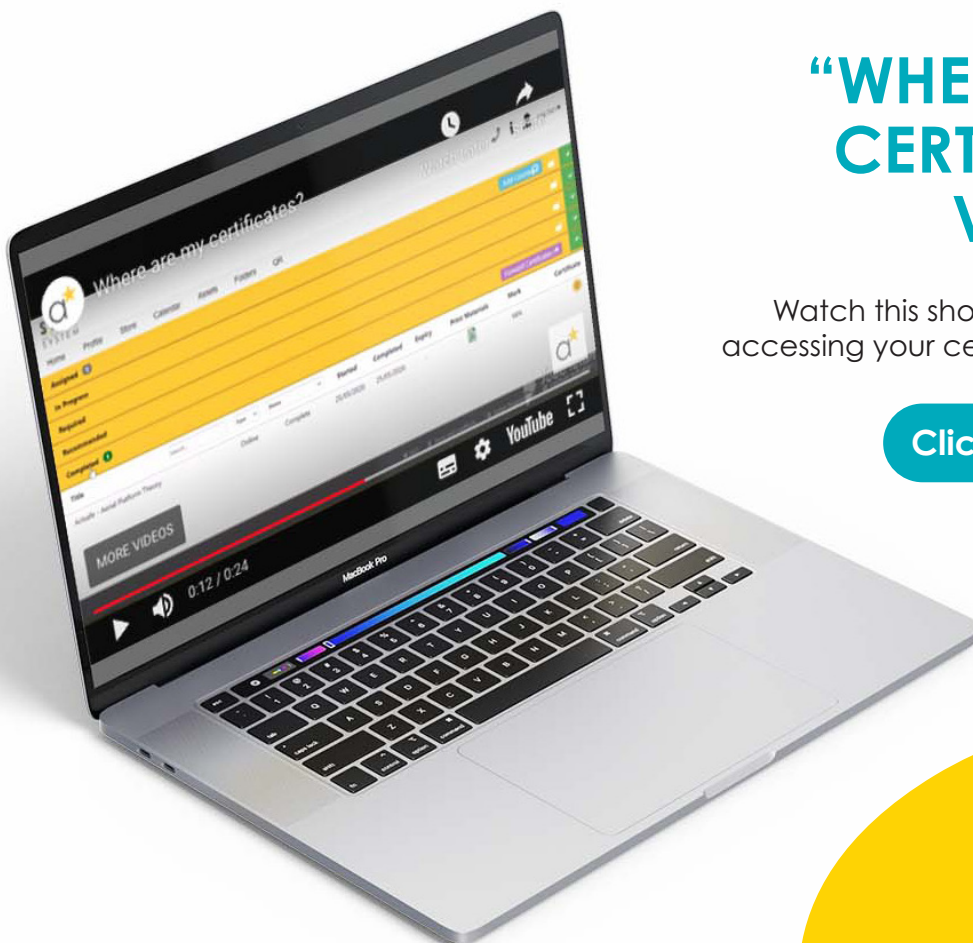
Click on the
HOME tab



Scroll down and
click open the
"Completed" section



Clicking on the
gold emblem on the
right-hand side will
open the PDF of your
certificate where you
can download
and/or print
your certificate



"WHERE ARE MY CERTIFICATES" VIDEO

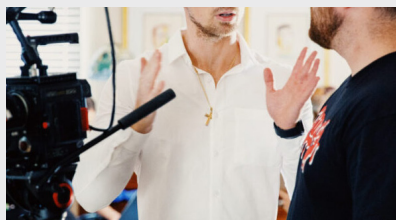
Watch this short video to assist you with
accessing your certificates in your STAR profile.

Click **HERE**



ACTSAFE FEATURED COURSES

Whether you are new to the industry or a seasoned veteran, there is a course or workshop at Actsafe for you!



Motion Picture Industry
Orientation and Exam

Click [Here](#) to Learn More



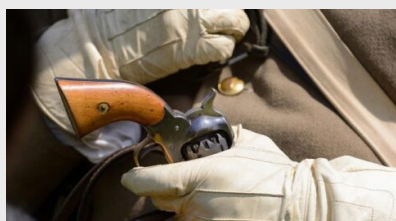
Motion Picture Safety
for Supervisors

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Motion Picture
Safety Awareness

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Firearm Safety -
Level 1

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Performing Arts
Safety Awareness

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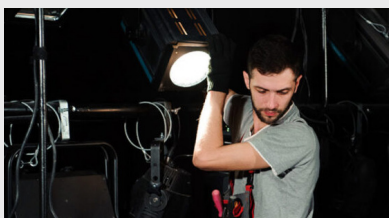
Performing Arts Safety
for Supervisors

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Workplace Inspections

Click [Here](#) to Learn More



Live Performance
Electrical Certification

Click [Here](#) to Learn More



Occupational
First Aid - Level 1

Click [Here](#) to Learn More

To learn more and to register for these and other courses and workshops, please see our website at:

Actsafe Courses & Workshops



Incident Investigations

Click [Here](#) to Learn More



Joint Health and Safety Committee Fundamentals

Click [Here](#) to Learn More



Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System 2015

Click [Here](#) to Learn More



Anti-Bullying and Harassment

Click [Here](#) to Learn More



Transportation of Dangerous Goods

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Fall Protection

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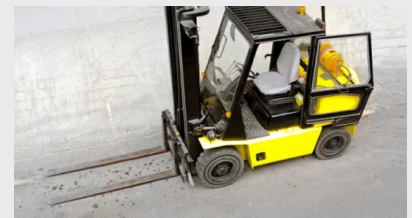
Aerial and Scissor Lift

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Telehandler

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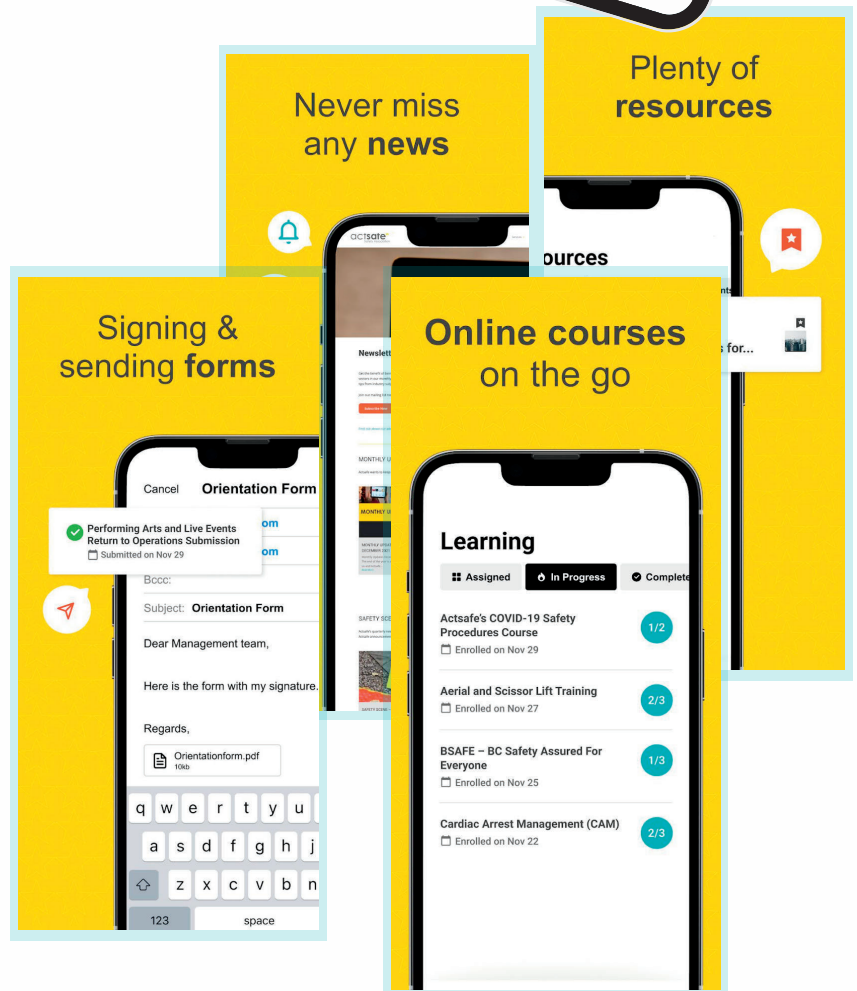
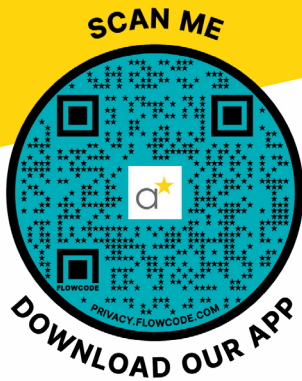


Forklift

Click [Here](#) to Learn More

ACTSAFE **APP** NOW AVAILABLE TO DOWNLOAD!

GET THE LATEST SAFETY **NEWS**,
RESOURCES, **FORMS** AND
ONLINE **COURSES** ON THE GO!





actsafe²⁵★
Safety Association

Actsafes is a not-for-profit health and safety association supporting British Columbia's arts and entertainment industries.

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