2026 OHS Fines Scorecard (March 15 to April 15)



Through April 15, there have been 27 significant Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) fines of $25,000 or more reported in Canada in 2026, as compared to 48 at this time last year. That includes the 11 fines of this most recent reporting period of mid-March through mid-April.

It’s not just fine volume. Year-over-year fine amounts are also sharply down. Total reported fine amounts for the year currently stand at $2.624 million, less than one-third of the year-to-date total of $8.760 million through mid-April 2025. That amounts to an average fine of just $97,185, versus $182,500 after four reporting periods in 2025.

Table 1. OHS Fines in 2026 At A Glance (through April 15)

Total Financial Resources (Dollars)

Total Financial Assets (Dollars)

Jan

Total Financial Resources (Dollars)

Mid

Total Financial Resources (Dollars)

Mid

Total Financial Resources Collected (Dollars) Year $4,9

Source: Bongarde

Six-Figure OHS Fines

Over the past three years, roughly 50% of all reported OHS significant fines have been $100,000 or more. But this year's ratio is far below that level with only 10 of 27 reported fines in the six figures. The small sample size has led to significant fluctuation. Last month at this time, the ratio stood at nearly 60% with nine of the 16 significant OHS fines reported at $100,000 or more. This month, only one of the 11 reported fines was six figures, which dragged the ratio way down.

What remains stable is Ontario's top position in terms of reporting the most six-figure fines of any province. Although no such fines were reported this month, seven of the reported six-figure fines this year have come from Ontario. However, the most expensive OHS fines continue to come from British Columbia, which issued eight of the Top 10 OHS Fines of our 2025 Scorecard, including positions 1 through 8. Sure enough, the two biggest reported OHS fines of 2026 are also from British Columbia.

Table 2. Top OHS Fines of 2026

Type of Event Retailer fined for violations.

Type of E... cident

Petroleum refinerfin...

...peration hotoi

Type of Expenditure Incident Construction Cornitt riaccatrolrnoisuvrfaoorneexwcoarvkaetri.onsviolation.

Type of Establishment Construction contractor building a new basement wall.

Type of Event Mining company visit to discuss software solutions for mobile workforce management.

Type of Essay Chemical plant fined for air Seeing to operation Only Sets Above Every Training for ha

Type of Event Construction forming work to roof and installation of new windows

Date of Event 19/08/2024

Time of Event 08:00

Location of Event Outside the property

Description of Event Scaffolding collapse

Source: Bongarde

The big surprise is that Alberta, a perennial leader in six-figure fines, still hasn’t reported any OHS fines of $100,000 or more in 2026. It’s only a matter of time before that changes.

Table 3. 6-Figures OHS Fines in 2026 By Jurisdiction

Reported 6 Jul 2026

Friedrich Nietzsche

Ontario

Reported 6 Jul 2026

Friedrich Nietzsche's influence on 2026

British poll

Reported 6 Juni 2026 FrühjahrssudriecOtHiSOFni

nesin226

Saskatchew

Source: Bongarde

Overall OHS Fines

British Columbia accounted for six of the reported 11 significant OHS fines this month, including the biggest—a $182,282 administrative monetary penalty against a petroleum refiner for a hot oil spill release during an oil line unblocking operation. Ontario reported three significant OHS fines, while Alberta and Saskatchewan reported one apiece. Here’s a rundown of all significant OHS fines reported from mid-March to mid-April.

Table 4. OHS Fines Reported March 15, to April 15, 2026 ($25,000 or more)

Violation(s) (and defendants found guilty of violations) during the previous year, unless otherwise indicated)

Violation(s) (all defendants found [illegible] *employer, unless otherwise indicated)* Failure to: Im[illegible] of requ

violation(s) of applicable laws and regulations, and/or any other wrongful conduct identified pursuant to the Whistleblower Policy, or any other serious improper conduct by directors, officers, employees, consultants, contractors, agents or suppliers that could cause financial or reputational harm to the Company.

Failure to ensure that all employees and contractors are aware of and follow this Policy may seriously undermine the Company's ability to operate effectively and to avoid adverse publicity. You must read, understand and comply with this Policy.

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for ensuring this Policy complies with the Company's legal and ethical obligations, and that all those under the Company's control comply with it.

The Company's Chief Executive Officer has primary and day-to-day responsibility for implementing this Policy, monitoring its use and effectiveness, dealing with any queries about it, and auditing internal control systems and procedures to ensure they are effective in preventing, detecting and reporting Bribery and other forms of corruption.

Management at all levels are responsible for ensuring those reporting to them are made aware of and understand this Policy and are given adequate and regular training on it.

You are encouraged to raise concerns about any issue or suspicion of Bribery or other corruption at the earliest possible stage. If you are unsure whether a particular act constitutes Bribery or other corruption, or if you have any other queries, these should be raised with your line manager or the Chief Executive Officer. Concerns should be reported by following the procedure set out in the Company's Whistleblower Policy.

You must not threaten or retaliate against anyone who refuses to commit a Bribery offence or who raises concerns under this Policy. We encourage openness and will support anyone who raises genuine concerns in good faith under this Policy, even if they turn out to be mistaken.

Any breach of this Policy will be regarded as a serious matter by the Company and may result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment or engagement. Breaches of this Policy may also expose you to criminal liability.

This Policy does not form part of any employee's contract of employment and we may amend it at any time.

Violations are handled in accordance with the Code of Conduct, and may result in warnings, temporary suspension, or permanent removal from the community.

Reporting Guidelines

If you believe you have been harassed or otherwise mistreated, please report it as soon as possible. Reports can be made to any of the following:

- Email: conduct@example.com
- Phone: +1 (555) 0100-2000
- In person: Any event organizer or staff member

Please include as much detail as you can, including dates, times, locations, and any witnesses. You may request that your report be kept confidential, and we will do our best to honor that request while still addressing the issue.

Enforcement

Community leaders are responsible for clarifying and enforcing our standards of acceptable behavior and will take appropriate and fair corrective action in response to any behavior that they deem inappropriate, threatening, offensive, or harmful.

Community leaders have the right and responsibility to remove, edit, or reject comments, commits, code, wiki edits, issues, and other contributions that are not aligned to this Code of Conduct, and will communicate reasons for moderation decisions when appropriate.

Scope

This Code of Conduct applies within all community spaces, and also applies when an individual is officially representing the community in public spaces. Examples of representing our community include using an official e-mail address, posting via an official social media account, or acting as an appointed representative at an online or offline event.

Attribution

This Code of Conduct is adapted from the Contributor Covenant, version 2.1, available at https://www.contributor-covenant.org/version/2/1/code_of_conduct.html.

Volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from indoor materials and furnishings can contribute significantly to poor indoor air quality, particularly in newly constructed or renovated buildings. Formaldehyde, benzene, toluene, and various aldehydes are commonly detected at concentrations that may cause irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat, as well as headaches and fatigue. Emission rates are typically highest during the first few weeks after installation and decrease over time, though some materials may continue to off-gas for months or even years. Selecting low-emitting products and allowing adequate ventilation during and after installation are the most effective strategies for minimizing exposure.

Ventilation is the primary engineering control for maintaining acceptable indoor air quality and can be provided through natural means, mechanical systems, or a combination of both. Natural ventilation relies on the movement of outdoor air through openings such as windows and doors, driven by wind pressure and temperature differences between indoor and outdoor environments. Mechanical ventilation systems use fans and ductwork to supply and exhaust air at controlled rates, offering greater reliability and the ability to filter incoming air. Heat recovery ventilators can transfer thermal energy between outgoing and incoming air streams, reducing the energy penalty associated with bringing in cold outdoor air during winter.

Carbon dioxide concentration is commonly used as a surrogate indicator of ventilation adequacy because it is produced by occupants and can be measured relatively easily. Outdoor air contains approximately 400 parts per million of carbon dioxide, and indoor concentrations above about 1,000 parts per million may indicate insufficient ventilation relative to occupancy. Demand-controlled ventilation systems adjust the rate of outdoor air supply in response to real-time carbon dioxide measurements, increasing airflow when occupancy is high and reducing it when spaces are unoccupied. This approach can save energy while maintaining acceptable air quality.

Particulate matter, especially fine particles with aerodynamic diameters less than 2.5 micrometers, can penetrate deep into the respiratory tract and is associated with cardiovascular and pulmonary disease. Indoor sources include combustion activities such as cooking and smoking, as well as resuspension of dust from floors and furnishings. Filtration of supply air is an effective way to reduce particle concentrations, with filter efficiency rated by standards such as MERV or HEPA. Regular cleaning and maintenance of filters is necessary to prevent pressure drop increases and loss of performance.

Thermal comfort and air quality are closely interrelated, since temperature and humidity affect both the perception of comfort and the rate of pollutant emissions. Relative humidity between 30 and 60 percent is generally recommended, as values outside this range can promote microbial growth or increase the emission of certain chemicals. Maintaining appropriate humidity levels requires careful control of both heating and cooling systems, and in some climates may necessitate dedicated humidification or dehumidification equipment.

Violations) and penalties for those violations. Failure to comply with the requirements of this Ordinance may result in the denial of a permit or certificate of occupancy, as applicable; and in addition shall be grounds for the following civil penalties in accordance with the procedures set forth in Section 1-1.7, Penalties, of the Code of Ordinances:

(1) For the first violation, a warning notice shall be given to the violator specifying a reasonable time period within which compliance must be achieved.

(2) For the second violation, a civil penalty in the amount of $50.00 shall be imposed.

(3) For the third and subsequent violations, a civil penalty in the amount of $100.00 shall be imposed.

(4) Each day that a violation continues after the prescribed time within which compliance must be achieved shall constitute a separate violation.

(5) Nothing herein contained shall prevent the City from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation, including but not limited to seeking injunctive relief.

Violation(s) (all defendants found [illegible] employer, unless otherwise indicated) WorkSafeBC inspectors o[illegible]

Violation(s) (all defendants found [illegible] Player, unless otherwise indicated) At [illegible]

Velocity is a measure of the rate of change of position of an object with respect to time. It is a vector quantity, meaning it has both magnitude and direction. The magnitude of velocity is called speed. Velocity is defined as the derivative of the position with respect to time. In other words, it is the rate at which the position of an object changes over time. The SI unit of velocity is meters per second (m/s). Velocity can be positive, negative, or zero, depending on the direction of motion. If an object is moving in a straight line, its velocity is constant if its speed and direction do not change. If an object is moving in a curved path, its velocity is changing even if its speed is constant, because its direction is changing. Velocity is an important concept in physics and is used to describe the motion of objects in many different situations. It is also used in engineering and other fields to design and analyze systems that involve motion. Velocity is a measure of the rate of change of position of an object with respect to time. It is a vector quantity, meaning it has both magnitude and direction. The magnitude of velocity is called speed. Velocity is defined as the derivative of the position with respect to time. In other words, it is the rate at which the position of an object changes over time. The SI unit of velocity is meters per second (m/s). Velocity can be positive, negative, or zero, depending on the direction of motion. If an object is moving in a straight line, its velocity is constant if its speed and direction do not change. If an object is moving in a curved path, its velocity is changing even if its speed is constant, because its direction is changing. Velocity is an important concept in physics and is used to describe the motion of objects in many different situations. It is also used in engineering and other fields to design and analyze systems that involve motion.

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velocity(as)/arrdeferenceadaptersfoundationsoftwareengineeringjavaarchitecturedesignpatternsalgorithmsdatastructuresdatabasesnetworkingoperatingsystemsmachinelearningartificialintelligencecomputervisionnaturallanguageprocessingdeeplearningneuralnetworksreinforcementlearningsupervisedlearningunsupervisedlearningdimensionalityreductionclusteringregressionclassificationensemblemethodsoptimizationgradientdescentbackpropagationactivationfunctionsconvolutionalrecurrentlstmgrutransformerattentionmechanismsembeddingsvectorspacesmanifoldlearningprobabilisticgraphicalmodelsbayesiannetworksmarkovchainsmontecarlovariationalinferenceexpectationmaximizationhiddenmarkovmodelsconditionalrandomfieldsstructuredprediction
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Violation(s) (all defendants found [illegible] *ployer, unless otherwise indicated)* Amount [illegible] charges.

Violation(s) (all defendants found l [illegible] *ployer, unless otherwise indicated)*

WorkSafeBC imposes a fine and stop [illegible] tective structure (ROPs) at a farm.

Source: Bongarde