

Anti-Retaliation Laws and Workplace Safety: What Every Canadian Supervisor Needs to Know



Most Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) professionals clearly understand that employees have the right to refuse unsafe work or report safety issues without fear of retaliation. But can the same be said about your frontline supervisors?

Unfortunately, many direct supervisors aren't fully aware of their legal obligations regarding anti-retaliation. This knowledge gap can lead to serious financial, legal, and reputational consequences for employers.

Let's break down why anti-retaliation laws matter, real-world examples of what can happen when supervisors get this wrong, and how OHS professionals can effectively communicate this critical information to supervisors in their organizations.

Understanding Anti-Retaliation: What Does it Mean?

In Canada, anti-retaliation laws exist to protect employees who:

- Refuse work they genuinely believe poses a serious

health or safety hazard.

- Report unsafe conditions or “whistle blow” on unsafe practices.

These protections mean employers—and by extension, their supervisors—cannot punish or discriminate against employees who exercise these safety rights. Retaliation could include termination, demotion, suspensions, intimidation, or any disciplinary action intended to penalize an employee’s rightful safety concerns.

Why Supervisors Need to Understand Anti-Retaliation

When supervisors misunderstand or ignore these laws, organizations can quickly find themselves in legal trouble. Even well-intentioned supervisors might inadvertently cross lines without proper training.

Imagine an employee raises a safety concern or refuses a task due to genuine risk. If a supervisor responds with disciplinary action—even subtle retaliation—the company could face serious consequences, including:

- Regulatory investigations.
- Hefty fines and penalties.
- Legal actions and costly settlements.
- Lost productivity and damaged morale.
- Significant reputational harm.

In short, failing to educate supervisors about anti-retaliation doesn’t just expose workers to risk—it exposes your business to major financial and legal liabilities.

Real-World Examples: The True Cost of Ignoring Anti-Retaliation

Consider a few real-world Canadian examples to illustrate the seriousness:

- **Ontario Construction Firm (2020)**: An employee refused to work on scaffolding, believing it unsafe. A supervisor suspended the employee. Following investigation, the Ministry of Labour imposed fines exceeding \$50,000, citing unlawful retaliation and inadequate safety practices.
- **BC Manufacturing Company (2018)**: A supervisor fired a worker after they reported unsafe machinery conditions. The wrongful dismissal suit and penalties from WorkSafeBC cost the employer over \$80,000, in addition to severe reputational damage.

These cases are just two of many. Every year, similar incidents across Canada result in significant fines, legal fees, and lasting damage to companies' reputations.

Communicating Anti-Retaliation Laws Effectively to Supervisors

So how can OHS professionals prevent these costly mistakes? Clear, proactive communication with supervisors is key. Here's how to approach it:

Use Plain Language and Real-World Scenarios

Explain laws in plain terms. Use practical scenarios supervisors might encounter. Make it relatable by highlighting real Canadian cases and consequences, as above.

For example:

“If an employee believes equipment is unsafe, they have a legal right to refuse without penalty. If you discipline or pressure that worker, even subtly, you’re not just breaking company policy—you’re breaking the law and opening us up to serious penalties.”

Provide Regular Training

Make anti-retaliation training mandatory for supervisors—not just once, but annually. Regular refreshers help supervisors remember their obligations.

Make Resources Accessible

Provide supervisors with straightforward written materials—one-page guides, quick reference cards, or digital resources outlining anti-retaliation basics. Clearly state what retaliation looks like and how to respond appropriately.

Build Accountability

Supervisors must understand that ignoring anti-retaliation laws will result in disciplinary action against them. Set clear accountability expectations.

Understanding Anti-Retaliation Laws Across Canada: A Comparative Table

To make compliance easier, here’s a simple breakdown of anti-retaliation laws across Canadian jurisdictions, including direct links to the relevant legislation:

Jurisdiction	Law / Regulation	Summary of Anti-Retaliation Provision
Federal	Canada Labour Code Part II	Protection for workers refusing unsafe work or reporting safety hazards.

Jurisdiction	Law / Regulation	Summary of Anti-Retaliation Provision
British Columbia	<u>Workers' Compensation Act (Section 47-50)</u>	Workers cannot be penalized for refusing unsafe work or raising safety concerns.
Alberta	<u>Occupational Health & Safety Act (Section 18)</u>	Employers cannot discipline workers who refuse unsafe tasks or report hazards.
Saskatchewan	<u>Saskatchewan Employment Act (Section 3-35)</u>	Workers have protection from reprisal when exercising safety rights.
Manitoba	<u>Workplace Safety and Health Act (Section 42)</u>	No disciplinary action allowed for lawful refusal or safety complaints.
Ontario	<u>Occupational Health & Safety Act (Section 50)</u>	Explicit protection against reprisals for safety-related refusals or reports.
Québec	<u>Act Respecting Occupational Health & Safety (Section 227-229)</u>	Protection against employer reprisals for exercising safety rights.
New Brunswick	<u>Occupational Health & Safety Act (Section 24-26)</u>	Prohibits reprisals against employees refusing unsafe work.
Nova Scotia	<u>Occupational Health & Safety Act (Section 45)</u>	Workers are protected against employer retaliation related to safety concerns.

Jurisdiction	Law / Regulation	Summary of Anti-Retaliation Provision
Prince Edward Island	Occupational Health & Safety Act (Section 28-29)	Explicit protection from reprisals for safety refusal or reporting hazards.
Newfoundland & Labrador	Occupational Health & Safety Act (Section 49)	Workers protected from employer retaliation for lawful safety actions.
Northwest Territories	Safety Act (Section 13)	Protection from employer reprisals related to safety rights.
Yukon	Occupational Health & Safety Act (Section 18-19)	Workers protected against reprisals when refusing unsafe tasks.
Nunavut	Safety Act (Section 13)	Workers protected from retaliation related to safety refusals or whistleblowing.

Final Thoughts: Clear Communication Equals Effective Compliance

Anti-retaliation isn't just a legal obligation—it's about creating a safer, healthier, and more ethical workplace. Educating your supervisors isn't optional; it's necessary for regulatory compliance, workplace safety, and your organization's reputation.

Remember, supervisors don't just enforce policy—they embody your organization's safety culture. Invest time in their understanding, and you invest in your company's long-term success and safety performance.

Additional Resources:

- [Canadian Centre for Occupational Health & Safety \(CCOHS\)](#)
- [Employment and Social Development Canada](#)