

Work Refusals: Answers to 10 Important Questions



Q: Who Can Initiate a Work Refusal?

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A: Any worker—full- or part-time, temporary or permanent, new or experienced—with a reasonable fear for safety can initiate a work refusal. Exception: Refusal rights don't apply where danger is a normal part of the job. Thus, for example, fireman can't refuse to respond to a fire out of fear that they'll be burned. Workers also can't refuse work if the refusal puts others in danger.

Q: When Can a Worker Refuse Unsafe Work?

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A: Although the laws vary slightly by jurisdiction the general rule is that the worker must have "reasonable" grounds or cause to believe that the work or equipment poses an undue or unusual hazard or danger to himself or others.

Q: How Can You Tell if a Worker's Fears Are Valid?

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A: The worker's fear must be:

- Sincere, e.g., it can't be a pretext to get out of an unpleasant task or to avoid working with a disliked co-worker; and
- Reasonable, i.e., something that an average worker with the same training and experience would consider an unacceptable hazard.

A refusal may be reasonable even if the worker's fear is based on a condition or

circumstance unique to him.

Example: Okay for abnormally tall trucker to refuse to drive an armoured truck that for a normal sized person would be fine but which left too little room for a person of his height to reach the controls [Garda du Canada Inc. v. Syndicat National des Convoyeurs de Fonds, [2005] C.L.C.A.O.D. No. 39, Sept. 14, 2005].

Q: Is Fear of Violence Grounds for a Work Refusal?

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A: Absolutely, as long as the fear is reasonable. Thus, for example, a mail carrier was justified in refusing to deliver mail to the home of a violent resident who had thrown things at him before [Caldwell v. Canada Post Corp., [2006] C.L.C.A.O.D. No. 11, March 27, 2006]. By contrast, it wasn't reasonable for Air Canada flight attendants to refuse to fly to Israel because they feared terrorism—although the case would have gone the other way if they had been threatened personally.

Q: Are Uncomfortable Conditions Grounds for Refusal?

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A: Refusals apply to unsafe, not unpleasant or uncomfortable work. In the real world, though, many cases turn on whether the complained of condition was a real health/safety issue or just something uncomfortable. For example, a federal arbitrator ruled that a railroad cook could refuse to work in an un-air-conditioned and poorly ventilated kitchen in the summer because his health was at risk [LeBlanc v. VIA Rail Canada Inc., CLRB Decision No. 714, Board File: 950-93, Nov. 18, 1988].

Q: What Should I Do When a Worker Refuses Unsafe Work?

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A: Investigate the refusal. Avoid the urge to rush to judgment and dismiss the refusal as laziness or insubordination. This is a frequent mistake that gets employers into trouble.

Example: Supervisor dismisses a refusal as “totally ridiculous” and issues a 2-day suspension on the spot. The arbitrator finds the suspension invalid and overturns it for lack of an investigation [Lennox Industries (Canada) Ltd. v. United Steelworkers of America, Local 7235, [1999] O.L.A.A. No. 158, March 3, 1999].

Q: What Role Does the Government Play in Refusals?

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A: If after you investigate the refusal and take what you think is appropriate response action the worker continues to refuse, the government will have to get involved. You'll have to notify the agency responsible for enforcing the OHS laws in

your province, which will then probably send an inspector to investigate the refusal.

Q: Can You Reassign a Worker During a Work Refusal?

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A: You generally can reassign a worker to another job until the refusal is resolved as long as she's reasonably capable of doing the job and doesn't lose pay or other benefits if that reassignment is to a job that normally pays less.

Q: Must You Pay a Worker During a Work Refusal?

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A: Most jurisdictions require employers to pay worker while the refusal is investigated. But in some jurisdictions, the worker must repay those wages if the refusal is found frivolous.

Example: Employer must repay lost wages and benefits of customs agent whose work refusal was found valid [Ferrusi v. Treasury Board (Canada Border Services Agency) [2007] PSLRB 1 (CanLII), Jan. 5, 2007].

Q: Can You Ask Somebody Else to Do the Work Refused?

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A: That's a risky thing to do because if the refusal is valid, you're exposing the replacement worker to the same hazard. So you shouldn't assign a replacement worker to do refused work until you've conducted a preliminary investigation of the refusal and determined that no danger exists. If you don't believe the work is unsafe but the worker continues to refuse, assign the refused work to another worker but only if you:

- Are reasonably sure the replacement worker won't be exposed to imminent danger
- Tell the replacement worker about the work refusal and the reason for it; and
- Allow the replacement worker to also refuse to do the work in question.

Work Refusal Resources

Fed: Right to Refuse Dangerous Work Pamphlet

BC: Revised refusal guidelines

MB: Your Right to Refuse Dangerous Work Bulletin

NB: Right to Refuse Dangerous Work Resources; work refusal flow chart

ON: Guide to the OHS Act: Chapter 7: The Right to Refuse Work

SK: Right to Refuse Unusually Dangerous Work