Occupational Health and Safety Act
Occupational Health and Safety Code

Core Requirements Applicable to All Industries

Part 1  Definitions and General Application

Definitions

1  In this Code,

A

“abate” means to encapsulate, enclose or remove asbestos-containing material;

“abnormal audiogram” means an audiogram that indicates
  (a) the threshold in either ear is more than 25 dB at 500, 1000 or 2000 Hz,
  (b) the threshold in either ear is more than 60 dB at 3000, 4000 or 6000 Hz,
  or
  (c) there is one-sided hearing loss with the difference in hearing threshold level between the better and the poorer ear exceeding the average of 30 dB at 3000, 4000 and 6000 Hz;

“abnormal shift” means a threshold shift, in either ear, of 15 dB at two consecutive test frequencies from 1000 Hz up to and including 6000 Hz when compared to the baseline test;

“acceptance” means an acceptance issued under section 34 of the Act;

“Act” means the Occupational Health and Safety Act;

“actively transmitting” with respect to radiofrequency transmitters includes being set to “on” or “standby” mode;

“actuated fastening tool” means a tool that uses a pneumatic, hydraulic, explosive or electric source of energy to bring about its action;

“acute illness or injury” means a physical injury or sudden occurrence of an illness that results in the need for immediate care;
“advanced first aider” means an Emergency Medical Responder, Emergency Medical Technician, nurse or other person who holds a certificate in advanced first aid from an approved training agency;

“aerial device” means a telescoping or articulating unit used for positioning a personnel basket, bucket, platform or other device at an elevated work location;

“all-terrain vehicle” means a wheeled or tracked motor vehicle designed primarily for travel on unprepared surfaces such as open country and marshland, but does not include a snow vehicle, or farming, ranching or construction machinery;

“anchor” means an engineered component for coupling a fall arrest or travel restraint system to an anchor;

“anchorage” means a structure, or part of a structure, that is capable of safely withstanding any potential forces applied by a fall protection system;

“ANSI” means American National Standards Institute;

“API” means American Petroleum Institute;

“approved to” means that the product bears the approval or certification mark of a nationally accredited third-party testing organization, certifying that the product complies with the referenced standard;

“approved training agency” means a person or organization that enters into an agreement with the Director of Medical Services under section 177;

“asbestos waste” means material that is discarded because there is a reasonable chance that asbestos might be released from it and become airborne, including protective clothing that is contaminated with asbestos;

“ASME” means American Society of Mechanical Engineers;

“ASSE” means American Society of Safety Engineers;

“ASTM” means American Society for Testing and Materials;

“audiometer” means a device meeting the specifications of an audiometer described in ANSI Standard S3.6-2004, Specification for Audiometers;
“audiometric technician” means a person who has passed an audiometric technician course approved by the Director of Medical Services, or has been approved by the Director of Medical Services as having the equivalent of an approved audiometric technician course and who, in either case, has passed a requalification examination when requested to do so by the Director of Medical Services;

“authorized worker” in sections 562 to 569 means a competent worker authorized by the employer to install, change or repair electrical equipment;

“AWG” means, with respect to electrical conductors, American Wire Gauge;

“biohazardous material” means a pathogenic organism, including a bloodborne pathogen, that, because of its known or reasonably believed ability to cause disease in humans, would be classified as Risk Group 2, 3 or 4 as defined by the Public Health Agency of Canada, or any material contaminated with such an organism;

“blaster” means a worker who holds a valid blaster’s permit issued under the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation;

“blasting area” means the location at which explosives are being prepared, fired or destroyed or in which armed charges are known or believed to exist, and, except at a mine site, extends at least 50 metres in all directions from the location;

“blasting machine” means a portable device used to initiate detonation;

“blasting mat” means a heavy mat made of woven rope, steel wire or chain, or improvised from other material, placed over loaded holes to prevent earth, rock and debris from being thrown in the air by the detonated explosive;

“boatswain’s chair” means a seat that is suspended from ropes, from which one person works on the side of a building;

“body belt” means a body support consisting of a strap with a means for securing it about the waist and attaching it to other components;

“boom” means the part of a structure that is attached to a crane or lifting device superstructure and used to support the upper end of the hoisting tackle;
“boom truck” means a truck that is equipped with a hydraulically driven structure or device that
(a) is mounted on a turret that is secured to a truck,
(b) is supported to provide stability, and
(c) is equipped with a boom that
   (i) is telescoping or articulating, and
   (ii) can swing or hoist or raise and lower its load;

“bootleg” means that portion of a drill hole or borehole that
(a) is not destroyed after an explosive charge is detonated in it, and
(b) may or may not contain explosives;

“BSI” means British Standards Institute;

“building shaft” means an enclosed vertical opening in a building or structure extending to two or more floors or levels, including an elevator, a ventilation shaft, a stairwell or a service shaft;

“bulk shipment” with respect to a controlled product means a shipment of the controlled product that is contained, without intermediate packaging, in
(a) a vessel with a water volume of more than 454 litres,
(b) a freight container, a road vehicle, a railway vehicle, a portable tank, a freight container carried on a road or railway vehicle, ship or aircraft or a portable tank carried on a road vehicle or railway vehicle, ship or aircraft,
(c) the hold of a ship, or
(d) a pipeline;

“buried facility” means anything buried or constructed below ground level respecting electricity, communications, water, sewage, oil, gas or other substances including, but not limited to, the pipes, conduits, ducts, cables, wires, valves, manholes, catch basins and attachments to them;


“CANMET” means the Canadian Explosives Atmospheres Laboratory, Canadian Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology, Natural Resources Canada;

“cantilever hoist” means a hoist in which the car travels on rails that may be an integral part of a vertical mast and on a vertical plane out-board from the mast;
“carabiner” means a connecting component that
(a) generally consists of a trapezoidal or oval body with a self-locking gate that requires at least two consecutive, deliberate actions to open to permit the body to receive an object and that, when released, automatically closes and locks to prevent unintentional opening, and
(b) has an ultimate tensile strength of at least 22.2 kilonewtons;

“CEN” means European Committee for Standardization;

“certified by a professional engineer” means stamped and signed by a professional engineer as described in section 14;

“CGSB” means Canadian General Standards Board;

“chimney hoist” means a hoist used to lift workers, materials or equipment during the construction of a chimney;

“claim for disclosure exemption” means a claim filed under section 408;

“climbable structure’ means an engineered or architectural work where the primary method of accessing the structure is by climbing the structure with the principle means of support being the climber’s hands and feet;

“close work site” means a work site that is not more than 20 minutes travel time from a health care facility, under normal travel conditions using available means of transportation;

“combustible dust” means a dust that can create an explosive atmosphere when it is suspended in air in ignitable concentrations;

“combustible liquid” means a liquid that has a flash point at or above 37.8°C, as determined by using the methods described in the Alberta Fire Code (1997);

“combined operation” in Part 36 means surface and underground mining activity at the same mine site, whether or not the mine material is being extracted from one or more connected or unconnected seams;

“combined ventilation system” in Part 36 means a combination of an exhausting and a forcing ventilation system used in headings to maximize turbulence at the face;
“competent” in relation to a person, means adequately qualified, suitably trained and with sufficient experience to safely perform work without supervision or with only a minimal degree of supervision;

“concrete pump truck” in Part 19 means powered mobile equipment that is comprised of a concrete pump, a distribution boom or mast, delivery pipes and the equipment on which they are mounted;

“confined space” means a restricted space which may become hazardous to a worker entering it because of
(a) an atmosphere that is or may be injurious by reason of oxygen deficiency or enrichment, flammability, explosivity, or toxicity,
(b) a condition or changing set of circumstances within the space that presents a potential for injury or illness, or
(c) the potential or inherent characteristics of an activity which can produce adverse or harmful consequences within the space;

“consultation” means direct and meaningful involvement;

“container” means a bag, barrel, bottle, box, can, cylinder, drum, storage tank or similar package or receptacle;

“contaminant” means a chemical, biological or radiological material in a concentration that will likely endanger the health and safety of a worker if it is inhaled, ingested or absorbed;

“contaminated” means affected by the presence of a harmful substance on workers or at the work site in a quantity sufficient to pose a risk to health;

“contaminated environment” means a work site that contains or may contain a contaminant;

“control system isolating device” means a device that physically prevents activation of a system used for remotely controlling the operation of equipment;

“control zone” means the area within 2 metres of an unguarded edge of a level, elevated work surface that has a slope of no more than 4 degrees;

“controlled product” means a product, material or substance specified by the regulations made under paragraph 15(1)(a) of the Hazardous Products Act (Canada) as being included in any of the classes listed in Schedule II to the Hazardous Products Act (Canada);
“cow’s tail” in Part 41 means a short strap, lanyard or sling connected to the main attachment point of a harness;

“CPSC” means Consumer Products Safety Commission;

“crane” means equipment that is designed to lift loads, lower loads, and move loads horizontally when they are lifted;

“CSA” means Canadian Standards Association;

D

“3 decibel exchange rate” means that when the sound energy doubles, the decibel level increases by three;

“dBA” means a measure of sound level in decibels using a reference sound pressure of 20 micropascals when measured on the A-weighting network of a sound level meter;

“demolition” means the tearing down, destruction, breaking up or razing of the whole or part of a building or structure;

“designated signaller” means a person designated to give signals in accordance with section 191;

“detonator” means a blasting detonator, an electric blasting detonator or a similar device used to detonate explosives;

“detonator leg wire” means an electric wire attached to a detonator;

“detonating cord” means a cord containing explosives of sufficient strength to detonate other explosives;

“Director” in Part 36 means the Director of Inspection whose duties include mines;

“direct supervision” means that a competent worker
(a) is personally and visually supervising the worker who is not competent, and
(b) is able to communicate readily and clearly with the worker who is not competent;
“discard” means solid or liquid material that is removed or rejected during mining or processing operations because it has no current use, but that may be of future use;

“distant work site” means a work site that is more than 20 minutes but less than 40 minutes travel time from a health care facility, under normal travel conditions using available means of transportation;

E

“electric blasting detonator” means a shell containing a charge of detonating compound designed to be fired by an electric current;

“electric utility” has the meaning assigned to it by the Electric Utilities Act;

“electromagnetic radiation” includes radiation used or found in association with
(a) broadcasting,
(b) mobile communications systems,
(c) remote control signal stations,
(d) television and radio transmitters,
(e) industrial radiofrequency heaters,
(f) equipment used for geophysical surveys,
(g) radar,
(h) atmospheric electrical storms, and
(i) cellular telephone systems;

“emergency first aider” means a person who holds a certificate in emergency first aid from an approved training agency;

“Emergency Medical Responder” means an Emergency Medical Responder under the Emergency Medical Technicians Regulation (AR 48/93);

“Emergency Medical Technician” means an Emergency Medical Technician under the Emergency Medical Technicians Regulation (AR 48/93);

“Emergency Medical Technician-Paramedic (EMT-P)” means an Emergency Medical Technician-Paramedic under the Emergency Medical Technicians Regulation (AR 48/93);

“emergency response plan” means the emergency response plan required under Part 7;
“employer member” means a person appointed to a joint work site health and safety committee under section 197;

“equipment” means a thing used to equip workers at a work site and includes tools, supplies, machinery, instruments and sanitary facilities;

“excavation” in Part 32 means a dug out area of ground but does not include a tunnel, underground shaft or open pit mine;

“excess noise” means noise that exceeds the limits specified in section 218;

“explosive” means a chemical compound or mixture that by fire, friction, impact, percussion or detonation may cause a sudden release of gases at a pressure capable of producing destructive effects to adjacent objects or of killing or injuring a person;

“explosive atmosphere” means an atmosphere that
- contains a substance in a mixture with air, under atmospheric conditions and at a concentration between the substance’s lower explosive limit and upper explosive limit, and
- is capable of producing destructive effects to adjacent objects or of killing or injuring a person;

“exposed worker” means a worker who may reasonably be expected to work in a restricted area at least 30 work days in a 12-month period:

“fall arresting device” means a part of a worker’s personal protective equipment that stops the worker’s fall and does not allow the worker to fall farther;

“fall protection system” means
- a personal fall arrest system,
- a travel restraint system,
- fabric or netting panels intended for leading edge protection,
- a safety net,
- a control zone,
- use of procedures in place of fall protection equipment, or
- another system approved by a Director of Inspection;
“fall restrict equipment” means a component of a fall restrict system that, when combined with other subcomponents and elements, allows the climber of a wood pole to remain at his or her work position with both hands free, and that performs a limited fall arrest function when the climber loses contact between his or her spurs and the pole;

“fall restrict system” means a combination of a work positioning system and fall restrict equipment;

“fibre” means a particulate material with
   (a) a diameter equal to or less than 3 micrometres,
   (b) a length equal to or greater than 5 micrometres, and
   (c) a length to diameter ratio equal to or greater than 3 to 1;

“first aid” means the immediate and temporary care given to an injured or ill person at a work site using available equipment, supplies, facilities or services, including treatment to sustain life, to prevent a condition from becoming worse or to promote recovery;

“first aider” means an emergency first aider, standard first aider or advanced first aider designated by an employer to provide first aid to workers at a work site;

“fixed ladder” means a ladder that is permanently fixed to a supporting structure in a vertical position or at an angle of not more than 15 degrees from vertical and that does not lean back;

“flammable liquid” means a liquid with
   (a) a flash point below 37.8°C, and
   (b) a vapour pressure of not more than 275.8 kilopascals (absolute), as determined by ASTM Standard D323-06, Standard Test Method for Vapour Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method);

“flammable substance” means
   (a) a flammable gas or liquid,
   (b) the vapour of a flammable or combustible liquid,
   (c) dust that can create an explosive atmosphere when suspended in air in ignitable concentrations, or
   (d) ignitable fibres;
“flash point” means the minimum temperature at which a liquid in a container gives off vapour in sufficient concentration to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid, as determined by using the methods described in the Alberta Fire Code (1997);

“fly form deck panel” means a temporary supporting structure used as a modular falsework that is intended to be, and capable of being, moved from floor to floor and re-used during a construction project;

“free fall distance” means the vertical distance between the point from which a worker falls to the point at which deceleration begins because of the action of a personal fall arrest system;

“fugitive emission” means a substance that leaks or escapes from process equipment, a container, emission control equipment or a product;

“full body harness” means a body support consisting of connected straps designed to distribute force over at least the thighs, shoulders and pelvis, to which a lanyard or lifeline or connecting component can be attached;

“gob” means an area of a mine from which coal has been extracted and the roof allowed to cave in;

“grinder accessory” means an abrasive wheel, cutting disc, wire wheel, buffing or polishing disc, or other similar product;

“GVW” means the manufacturer’s rated gross vehicle weight;

“hand expose zone” means the strip of land
(a) 1 metre wide on each side of the locate marks for a buried facility other than a high pressure pipeline, or
(b) 5 metres wide on each side of the locate marks for a high pressure pipeline;

“hand tool” means hand-held equipment that depends on the energy of the worker for its direct effect and does not have a pneumatic, hydraulic, electrical or chemical energy source for its operation;
“handling” with respect to explosives includes preparing, loading, firing, burning or destroying explosives or detonators;

“harmful substance” means a substance that, because of its properties, application or presence, creates or could create a danger, including a chemical or biological hazard, to the health and safety of a worker exposed to it;

“hazard” means a situation, condition or thing that may be dangerous to the safety or health of workers;

“hazard assessment” means an assessment made in accordance with sections 7 or 21;

“hazard information” means information on the correct and safe use, storage, handling and manufacture of a controlled product, including information relating to its toxicological properties;

“hazardous energy” in Part 15 means electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, chemical, nuclear, thermal, gravitational, or any other form of energy that could cause injury due to the unintended motion, energizing, start-up or release of such stored or residual energy in machinery, equipment, piping, pipelines or process systems;

“hazardous location” in Part 10 means a place where fire or explosion hazards may exist due to flammable gases or vapours, flammable or combustible liquids, combustible dust or ignitable fibres or flyings, as described in the Canadian Electrical Code;

“hazardous waste” means a controlled product that is intended for disposal, or is sold for recycling or recovery;

“health care facility” means a hospital, medical clinic or physician’s office that can dispense emergency medical treatment during the time the workers are at the work site;

“heavy duty scaffold” means a scaffold that
(a) is designed to support the equivalent of an evenly distributed load of more than 122 kilograms per square metre but not more than 367 kilograms per square metre, and
(b) has planks with a span of not more than 2.3 metres;

“high hazard work” means work described in Schedule 2, Table 2;
“high pressure pipeline” means a pipeline operating at a pressure of 700 kilopascals or greater;

“hoist” means equipment that is designed to lift and lower loads;

“horizontal lifeline system” means a system composed of a synthetic or wire rope, secured horizontally between 2 or more anchor points, to which a worker attaches a personal fall arrest system or travel restraint system;

“hot tap” means a process of penetrating through the pressure-containing barrier of a pipeline, line, piping system, tank, vessel, pump casing, compressor casing or similar facility that has not been totally isolated, depressurized, purged and cleaned;

“hot work” means work in which a flame is used or sparks or other sources of ignition may be produced, including

(a) cutting, welding, burning, air gouging, riveting, drilling, grinding and chipping,
(b) using electrical equipment not classified for use in a hazardous location, and
(c) introducing a combustion engine to a work process;

“hours of darkness” means the period from 30 minutes after sunset to 30 minutes before sunrise, or any time when, because of insufficient light or unfavourable atmospheric conditions, persons or vehicles cannot be seen at a distance of 150 metres;

“IEC” means International Electrotechnical Commission;

“immediately dangerous to life or health” means circumstances in which the atmosphere is deficient in oxygen or the concentration of a harmful substance in the atmosphere

(a) is an immediate threat to life,
(b) may affect health irreversibly,
(c) may have future adverse effects on health, or
(d) may interfere with a worker’s ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere;
“incombustible dust” means a pulverized inert mine material of light colour,
(a) 100 percent of which passes through a 20 mesh sieve,
(b) not less than 70 percent by weight of which passes, when dry, through a
200 mesh sieve, and
(c) that does not contain more than 5 percent combustible matter or
4 percent free and combined silica;

“industrial power producer” in Part 40 means an employer authorized in Alberta
to generate electrical energy as an independent power producer or solely for its
own use in manufacturing or in the handling of material;

“industrial rope access work” in Part 41 means work activities at height which
incorporate a working line, safety line and full body harness in combination with
other devices that allow a worker to ascend, descend and traverse to and from a
work area under his or her own control;

“inerting” means to intentionally flood the atmosphere inside a confined space
with an inert gas to eliminate the hazard of igniting flammable vapours;

“ionizing radiation” in section 288 means high-energy electromagnetic radiation
that is capable of disrupting the structure of atoms or molecules;

“ISO” means International Organization for Standardization;

“isolated” means to have separated, disconnected, de-energized or
depressurized;

“isolated work site” means a work site that is 40 minutes or more travel time
from the work site to a health care facility under normal travel conditions using
available means of transportation;

“jib” means an extension to a boom that is attached to the boom tip to provide
additional boom length;

“Joint First Aid Training Standards Board” means the Joint First Aid Training
Standards Board established under the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation;

“joint work site health and safety committee” means a joint work site health and
safety committee, if any, established at a work site pursuant to an order under
section 31 of the Act;
“L" means the level of a worker’s total exposure to noise in dBA, averaged over the entire workday and adjusted to an equivalent 8 hour exposure measured in accordance with section 216 and based on a 3 decibel exchange rate;

“label” includes a mark, sign, device, stamp, seal, sticker, ticket, tag or wrapper;

“laboratory sample” means a sample of a controlled product that is intended solely to be tested in a laboratory, but does not include a sample that is to be used
(a) by the laboratory for testing other products, materials or substances, or
(b) for educational or demonstration purposes;

“ladderjack scaffold” means a scaffold erected by attaching a bracket to a ladder to support the scaffold planks;

“lanyard” means a flexible line of webbing or synthetic or wire rope that is used to secure a full body harness or safety belt to a lifeline or anchor point;

“leading edge” means the edge of a floor, roof, or formwork for a floor or other walking/working surface which changes location as additional floor, roof, decking, or formwork sections are placed, formed or constructed;

“life jacket” means personal protective equipment capable of supporting a person with the head above water in a face-up position without the direct effort of the person wearing the equipment;

“lifeline” means a synthetic or wire rope, rigged from one or more anchor points, to which a worker’s lanyard or other part of a personal fall arrest system is attached;

“light duty scaffold” means a scaffold that
(a) is designed to support the equivalent of an evenly distributed load of not more than 122 kilograms per square metre, and
(b) has planks with a span of not more than 3 metres;

“lower explosive limit” means the lower value of the range of concentrations of a substance, in a mixture with air, at which the substance may ignite;

“low hazard work” means work described in Schedule 2, Table 1;
“lumber” means wood that is spruce-pine-fir (S-P-F) or better, of Number 2 grade or better and, if referred to by dimensions, meets the requirements of CSA Standard CAN/CSA-O141-05, *Softwood Lumber*, or the requirements of the NLGA Standard, *Standard Grading Rules for Canadian Lumber* (2003);

**M**

“machinery” means a combination of mechanical parts that transmits from one part to another, or otherwise modifies, force, motion or energy that comes from hydraulic, pneumatic, chemical or electrical reactions or from other sources, and includes vehicles;

“magazine” with respect to explosives means a building, storehouse, structure or place in which an explosive is kept or stored, but does not include

(a) a vehicle in which an explosive is kept for the purpose of moving the explosive from place to place, or,

(b) a place at which the blending or assembling of the non-explosive component parts of an explosive is allowed;

“manufacturer’s rated capacity” means the maximum capacity, speed, load, depth of operation or working pressure, as the case may be, recommended by the specifications of the manufacturer of the equipment for the operation of the equipment under the circumstances prevailing at the time it is operated;

“manufacturer’s specifications” means the written specifications, instructions or recommendations, if any, of the manufacturer of equipment or supplies, that describes how the equipment or supplies are to be erected, installed, assembled, started, operated, handled, stored, stopped, calibrated, adjusted, maintained, repaired or dismantled, including a manufacturer’s instructions, operating or maintenance manual or drawings for the equipment;

“material hoist” means a hoist that is not designed to lift people;

“material safety data sheet” means a document disclosing the information referred to in paragraph 13(a) of the *Hazardous Products Act* (Canada);

“medical sharp” in Part 35 means a needle device, scalpel, lancet, or any other medical device that can reasonably be expected to penetrate the skin or other part of the body;

“medium hazard work” means work that is neither low hazard work nor high hazard work;
“meets the requirements of” means a manufacturer’s self-declaration that the product complies with the referenced standard is acceptable;

“mine” means a working, other than a drill hole, made while exploring for a mineral, from which coal, precious or semi-precious minerals, industrial minerals, oil sands or any other material is being extracted;

“mine blaster” means a surface mine blaster or an underground mine blaster;

“mine entrance” means a surface entrance to a mine at the point above where excavation began or will begin but does not include a mined out area that has been reclaimed;

“mine level” in Part 36 means a horizontal excavation in the ground or in strata of an underground mine that is usable
(a) for drainage or ventilation, or
(b) as an entrance or exit for workers or mine materials to or from a mine or part of a mine;

“mine material” means material that may be taken into or out of a mine including naturally occurring materials, equipment and supplies;

“mine official” means an underground coal mine manager or underground coal mine foreman;

“mine plan” means a map, including a profile or section, of a mine or part of a mine, certified as correct by the mine surveyor;

“mine shaft” in Part 36 means an excavation at an angle of 45 degrees or greater from the horizontal that is usable
(a) for drainage or ventilation, or
(b) as an entrance or exit for workers or mine materials to or from a mine or part of a mine;

“mine site” means a location at which a facility for extracting a mineral by underground, strip, open pit or quarry operations exists or is to be developed, and includes
(a) a mineral processing plant, storage facility or discard disposal facility that exists or is to be developed in connection with a mine, and
(b) all connected access roads;
“mine tunnel” in Part 36 means an excavation at an angle of less than 45 degrees from the horizontal, including inclines and declines, that is usable
   (a) for drainage or ventilation, or
   (b) as an entrance or exit for workers or mine materials to or from a mine or part of a mine;

“mine wall” means the exposed face of an excavation in a surface mine from ground level to the working level;

“misfire” means a drill hole, borehole or device containing an explosive charge that did not explode when detonation was attempted;

“mobile crane” means a crane, other than a boom truck, that
   (a) incorporates a power driven drum and cable or rope to lift, lower or move loads,
   (b) is equipped with a lattice or telescoping boom capable of moving in the vertical plane, and
   (c) is mounted on a base or chassis, either crawler- or wheel-mounted, to provide mobility;

“mobile equipment” means equipment that is
   (a) capable of moving under its own power or of being pulled or carried, and
   (b) not intended to be secured to land or a structure;

“musculoskeletal injury” means an injury to a worker of the muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, nerves, blood vessels or related soft tissues that are caused or aggravated by work, including overexertion injuries and overuse injuries;

NFPA means National Fire Protection Association;

“NIOSH” means National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health;

“NLGA” means National Lumber Grades Authority;

“noise” means sound energy at a work site;
“non-industrial rope access work” in Part 41 means work activities performed within a recreational or sport context that incorporate a working line and a sit harness or full body harness in combination with other devices during
(a) mountaineering, caving and canyoning activities requiring the use of rope access techniques, or
(b) climbing on artificial structures designed and built for the purpose of sport climbing;

“nurse” means a registered nurse who is a member of the College and Association of Registered Nurses of Alberta established under the Health Professions Act and who is an advanced first aider;

“occupational exposure limit (OEL)” with respect to a substance, means the occupational exposure limit established in Schedule 1, Table 2 for that substance;

“occupational rope access” in Part 41 is a term that includes both industrial and non-industrial rope access work;

“operate” with respect to machinery or equipment includes using or handling the machinery or equipment;

“OSHA” means Occupational Safety and Health Administration;

“outlet” in Part 36 means a shaft, slope, incline, decline, adit, tunnel, level or other means of entry to or exit from an underground mine;

“outrigger scaffold” means a supported scaffold that consists of a platform resting on outrigger beams (thrustouts) projecting beyond the wall or face of the building or structure, with inboard ends secured inside the building or structure;

“parenteral contact” means piercing mucous membranes or the skin;

“particulate not otherwise regulated” means insoluble particulate composed of substances that do not have an occupational exposure limit;

“permanent” when referring to a structure, process or action, means that it is intended to last indefinitely;
“permanent suspension powered work platform” means a suspension powered work platform that is a permanent part of a building or structure;

“permitted explosive” means an explosive that is listed as such by the Chief Inspector of Explosives, Natural Resources Canada;

“personal fall arrest system” means personal protective equipment that will stop a worker’s fall before the worker hits a surface below the worker;

“personal flotation device” means personal protective equipment capable of supporting a person with the head above water, without the direct effort of the person wearing the equipment;

“personal protective equipment” means equipment or clothing worn by a person for protection from health or safety hazards associated with conditions at a worksite;

“PIP” means Process Industry Practices;

“pipeline” has the meaning assigned to it by the Pipeline Act;

“portable ladder” means any ladder that is not a fixed ladder;

“portable power cables” in Part 36 means portable trailing cables as specified in the applicable sections of CSA Standard CAN/CSA-M421-00 (R2007), Use of Electricity in Mines;

“portal” means a structure at the entrance to an underground mine, including any at the surface and any for a distance underground of 30 metres,
(a) that is used to support the ground and protect workers, or
(b) where outlets, other than vertical shafts, reach the surface;

“powered mobile equipment” means a self-propelled machine or combination of machines, including a prime mover or a motor vehicle, designed to manipulate or move material or to provide a powered aerial device for workers;

“prime” with respect to explosives means to attach a safety fuse assembly or detonator;

“processing plant” in section 532 means a facility where coal, minerals or other products of a mine are cleaned, sized or prepared for sale or use;
“product identifier” with respect to a controlled product, means the brand name, code name or code number specified by a supplier or the product’s chemical name, common name, generic name or trade name;

“professional engineer” means a professional engineer under the *Engineering, Geological and Geophysical Professions Act*;

“pulmonary function technician” means a person who
(a) has passed, or has been approved by a Director of Medical Services as having done the equivalent of passing, a pulmonary function technician course approved by a Director of Medical Services, and
(b) if so required by a Director of Medical Services, has passed a re-qualification examination approved by such a Director;

“purge” means to remove a substance by displacing it with another substance;

“quarry” means an operation involved in the mining of limestone, sandstone or another industrial mineral;

“radiofrequency transmitters” means transmitters that include radio towers, television towers, portable two-way radio base stations and repeaters, portable two-way radios and cellular telephones;

“respirable particulate” means airborne particulate collected and analyzed using NIOSH Method 0600 (Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated, Respirable);

“restricted area” means an area of a work site where there is a reasonable chance that the airborne concentration of asbestos, silica, coal dust or lead exceeds or may exceed the occupational exposure limit for one or more of the substances;

“restricted space” means an enclosed or partially enclosed space, not designed or intended for continuous human occupancy, that has a restricted, limited or impeded means of entry or exit because of its construction;

“rural electrification association” in Part 40 means an association under the *Rural Utilities Act* whose purpose is to supply electricity to its members;
“SAE” means Society of Automotive Engineers;

“safeguard” means a guard, shield, guardrail, fence, gate, barrier, toe board, protective enclosure, safety net, handrail or other device designed to protect workers operating equipment or machinery, but does not include personal protective equipment;

“safe patient/client/resident handling” in Part 14 means lifting, transferring, or repositioning by the use of engineering controls, lifting and transfer aids, or assistive devices, by lift teams or other trained staff rather than by sole use of worker body strength;

“safety-engineered medical sharp” in Part 35 means a medical sharp that is designed to, or has a built-in safety feature or mechanism that will, eliminate or minimize the risk of accidental parenteral contact while or after the sharp is used;

“safety fuse” means a train of black powder that
(a) is tightly wrapped and enclosed in a series of textiles and waterproof materials, and
(b) can be connected to a detonator, and
(c) burns internally at a continuous and uniform rate when ignited;

“safety fuse assembly” means a safety fuse to which a detonator is attached;

“scaffold” means a temporary work platform and its supporting structure used for supporting workers or materials or both, but does not include suspended cages, permanent suspension powered work platforms, boatswain’s chairs, elevating platforms, aerial devices, fork-mounted work platforms, temporary supporting structures and fly form deck panels;

“secure” in Part 15 means ensuring that an energy-isolating device cannot be released or activated;

“sharps” means needles, knives, scalpels, blades, scissors and other items that can cut or puncture a person, that may also be contaminated with a biohazardous material;

“shock absorber” means a device intended to reduce the force on a worker when a personal fall arrest system is operating;
“small utility vehicle” in Part 18 means a small vehicle designated for off-road use, equipped with a bench-type seat and a steering wheel, and designed to transport more than one person;

“snow vehicle” means a motor vehicle designated or intended to be driven exclusively or chiefly on snow or ice;

“snubbing” in Part 37 means the act of moving tubulars into or out of a well bore when pressure is contained in the well through the use of stripping components or closed blowout preventers (BOPs), and mechanical force is required to move the tubing in order to overcome the hydraulic force exerted on the tubular in the well bore;

“specifications” other than manufacturer’s specifications, includes the written instructions, procedures, drawings or other documents of a professional engineer or employer relating to equipment, supplies and a work process or operation;

“split” in Part 36 means a separate fresh air ventilation circuit in which the intake air comes directly from the main intake airway and the return air goes directly to the main return airway;

“spoil pile” means waste material excavated from an excavation, tunnel or underground shaft;

“standard first aider” means a first aider who holds a certificate in standard first aid from an approved training agency;

“supplier” with respect to a controlled product, means a manufacturer, processor or packager of the controlled product or a person who, in the course of business, imports or sells controlled products;

“supplier label” means the label provided by the supplier of a controlled product under the Hazardous Products Act (Canada);

“supplier’s material safety data sheet” means the material safety data sheet provided by the supplier of a controlled product under the Hazardous Products Act (Canada);

“surface mine” means a mine worked by strip mining, open pit mining or other surface method, including auger mining;

“surface mine blaster” means a worker who holds a valid surface mine blaster’s certificate issued under the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation;
“suspended scaffold” means a work platform suspended from above by wires or ropes;

“swing drop distance” means, in a fall-arresting action, the vertical drop from the onset of the swinging motion to the point of initial contact with a structure;

“temporary” with respect to a structure, process or action, means that it is not intended to last indefinitely;

“temporary protective structure” means a structure or device designed to provide protection to workers, in an excavation, tunnel or underground shaft, from cave ins, collapses or sliding or rolling materials and includes shoring, bracing, piles, planking or cages;

“temporary supporting structures” means falsework, forms, fly form deck panels, shoring, braces or cables that are used to support a structure temporarily or to stabilize materials or earthworks until they are self-supporting or their instability is otherwise overcome, and includes a thrustout materials landing platform;

“total fall distance” means the vertical distance from the point at which a worker falls to the point where the fall stops after all personal fall arrest system components have extended;

“total particulate” means airborne particulate collected and analyzed using NIOSH Method 0500 (Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated, Total);

“tower crane” means a crane that
(a) is designed to incorporate a power driven drum and cable, a rope and a vertical mast or a tower and jib,
(b) is of the travelling, fixed or climbing type, and
(c) is not used to lift people;

“tower hoist” means a hoist
(a) with a tower that is an integral part of it or supports it,
(b) that travels between fixed guides, and
(c) that is not used to lift people;
“travel restraint system” means a type of fall protection system, including guardrails or similar barriers, that prevents a worker from travelling to the edge of a structure or to a work position from which the worker could fall;

“trench” means a long narrow dug out area of ground that is deeper than its width at the bottom;

“tunnel” in Part 36 means an underground passage with an incline of less than 45 degrees from the horizontal;

“UIAA” means Union Internationale des Associations d’Alpinisme;

“ULC” means Underwriters’ Laboratories of Canada;

“underground coal mine electrical superintendent” means a worker who holds a valid underground coal mine electrical superintendent’s certificate issued under the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation;

“underground coal mine foreman” means a worker who holds a valid underground coal mine foreman’s certificate issued under the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation;

“underground coal mine manager” means a worker who holds a valid underground coal mine manager’s certificate issued under the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation;

“underground mine” means a mine other than a surface mine;

“underground mine blaster” means a worker who holds a valid underground mine blaster’s certificate issued under the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation;

“underground shaft” means an underground passage with an incline of 45 degrees or more from the horizontal, including a drilled or bored pile or caisson, that is used primarily for the transportation of workers or materials;

“underground shaft hoist” means a hoist used in an underground shaft to gain entry to and exit from a tunnel or underground space, and includes a device for conveying mine material;
“utility employee” in Part 40 means a worker engaged in the work of an electric utility, industrial power producer or rural electrification association;

V

“vehicle” means a device in, on or by which a person or thing may be transported or drawn, and includes a combination of vehicles;

“ventilation stopping” in Part 36 means a structure that directs air flow or separates intake and return air systems;

“violence” whether at a work site or work related, means the threatened, attempted or actual conduct of a person that causes or is likely to cause physical injury;

W

“welding or allied process” in Part 10 means any specific type of electric or oxy-fuel gas welding or cutting process, including those processes referred to in Appendix A of CSA Standard W117.2-06, Safety in welding, cutting and allied processes;

“work area” means a place at a work site where a worker is, or may be, during work or during a work break;

“work site label” with respect to a controlled product means a label that discloses
(a) a product identifier that is identical to that found on the material safety data sheet for the product,
(b) information for the safe handling of the controlled product, and
(c) reference to the material safety data sheet for the controlled product;

“work positioning system” means a system of components attached to a vertical safety line and including a full body harness, descent controllers and positioning lanyards used to support or suspend a worker in tension at a work position;

“worker member” means a person elected to a joint work site health and safety committee under section 199;

“working face” means the surface from which mineable material, overburden or waste material is being removed;

“workings” means the area where excavation is occurring in a mine.
Extended application of Code

2(1) If a requirement of this Code imposes a duty on an employer with respect to the design, construction, erection or installation of equipment, and the equipment is erected or installed by or on behalf of a prime contractor, the prime contractor must comply with the requirement as if the requirement were directly imposed on the prime contractor.

(2) Subsection (1) does not relieve the employer or prime contractor from fulfilling other responsibilities under this Code.

Availability of legislation

2.1 An employer must ensure that a current paper or electronic copy of each of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation and the Occupational Health and Safety Code is readily available for reference by workers.

Designated person to prepare plan

2.2 If a requirement of this Code imposes a duty on an employer with respect to the development or preparation of a plan, the employer must ensure that the plan is developed or prepared by a designated person who is competent in the principles and practices of the work described in the plan.

Adoption of standards

3 The following are adopted for the purposes of this Code:

Alberta Energy

Alberta Health and Wellness

Alberta Municipal Affairs
Code for Electrical Installations at Oil and Gas Facilities (2006)
Alberta Fire Code (1997)
ANSI Standards
A10.11-1989 (R1998), Construction and Demolition Operations – Personnel and Debris Nets
A10.32-2004, Fall Protection Systems – American National Standard for Construction and Demolition Operations
A14.2-2007, American National Standard for Ladders — Portable Metal — Safety Requirements
A92.3-2006, Manually Propelled Elevating Aerial Platforms
A92.5-2006, Boom-Supported Elevating Work Platforms
A92.6-2006, Self-Propelled Elevating Work Platforms
A92.8-1993 (R1998), Vehicle-Mounted Bridge Inspection and Maintenance Devices
A92.9-1993, Mast-Climbing Work Platforms
ALCTV-2006, American National Standard for Automotive Lifts — Safety Requirements for Construction, Testing and Validation
ALOIM-2000, Automotive Lifts — Safety Requirements for Operation, Inspection and Maintenance
B1.20.1-1983 (R2006), Pipe Threads, General Purpose (Inch)
S1.25-1991 (R2002), Specification for Personal Noise Dosimeters
S1.4-1983 (R2006), Specification for Sound Level Meters
S1.43-1997 (R2002), Specifications for Integrating-Averaging Sound Level Meters
S3.6-2004, Specification for Audiometers
Z87.1-2003, Occupational and Educational Personal Eye and Face Protection Devices
Z87.1-1989, Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection
Z89.1-2003, American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection
Z359.1-2007, Safety requirements for personal fall arrest systems, subsystems and components

API Recommended Practice
ASME Standard
   B30.20-2006, Below the Hook Lifting Devices
   B56.1-2000, Safety Standard for Low Lift and High Lift Trucks

Association of Canadian Mountain Guides

ASTM Standards
   C478-07, Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Manhole Sections
   D323-06, Standard Test Method for Vapour Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method)
   D2865-06, Standard Practice for Calibration of Standards and Equipment for Electrical Insulating Materials Testing
   F1447-06 Standard Specification for Helmets Used in Recreational Bicycling or Roller Skating
   F2413-05, Specifications for Performance Requirements for Protective Footwear

Australian Rope Access Association
   Industrial Rope Access Technique (2000)

British Columbia Cave Rescue
   British Columbia Cave Rescue Companion Rescue Workshop (2005)

BSI Standards
   BS 6658: 05, Specification for Protective Helmets for Vehicle Users

Canadian Cave Conservancy
   Cave Guiding Standards for British Columbia and Alberta (2003)

CEN Standards
   EN 341: 1997, Personal protective equipment against falls from height – Descender devices
   EN 353-2: 2002, Personal protective equipment against falls from a height – Part 2: Guided type fall arresters including a flexible anchor line
   EN 354: 2002, Personal protective equipment against falls from a height – Lanyards
EN 358: 2000, Personal protective equipment for work positioning and prevention of falls from a height — Belts for work positioning and restraint and work positioning lanyards
EN 361: 2007, Personal protective equipment against falls from a height — Full body harnesses
EN 362: 2004, Personal protective equipment against falls from height — Connectors
EN 397: 2006, Specification for industrial safety helmets
EN 567: 1997, Mountaineering equipment — Rope clamps — Safety requirements and test methods
EN 813: 1997, Personal protective equipment for prevention of falls from a height — Sit harnesses
EN 892: 2004, Mountaineering equipment — Dynamic mountaineering ropes — Safety requirements and test methods
EN 1891: 1998, Personal protective equipment for the prevention of falls from a height — Low stretch kernmantel ropes
EN 12275: 1998, Mountaineering equipment — Connectors — Safety requirements and test methods
EN 12277: 1998, Mountaineering equipment — Harnesses — Safety requirements and test methods
EN 12492: 2000, Mountaineering equipment — Helmets for mountaineers — Safety requirements and test methods
EN 1677-1: 2000, Components for slings — Part 1: Forged steel components grade 8

CGSB Standards
CAN/CGSB 3.16-99 AMEND, Mining Diesel Fuel
CAN/CGSB 65.7-M88 AMEND, Lifejackets, Inherently Buoyant Type
CAN/CGSB 65.11-M88 AMEND, Personal Flotation Devices

CSA Standards
CAN/CSA-B167-96 (R2007), Safety Standard for Maintenance and Inspection of Overhead Cranes, Gantry Cranes, Monorails, Hoists and Trolleys
B352.0-95 (R2006), Rollover Protective Structures (ROPS) for Agricultural, Construction, Earthmoving, Forestry, Industrial and Mining Machines — Part 1: General Requirements
B352.1-95 (R2006), Rollover Protective Structures (ROPS) for Agricultural, Construction, Earthmoving, Forestry, Industrial and Mining Machines — Part 2: Testing Requirements for ROPS on Agricultural Tractors
B352.2-95 (R2006), Rollover Protective Structures (ROPS) for Agricultural, Construction, Earthmoving, Forestry, Industrial and Mining Machines — Part 3: Testing Requirements for ROPS on Construction, Earthmoving, Forestry, Industrial and Mining Machines
CAN/CSA-B354.1-04, Portable elevating work platforms
CAN/CSA-B354.2-01 (R2006), Self-Propelled Elevating Work Platforms
CAN/CSA-B354.4-02, Self-Propelled Boom-Supported Elevating Work Platforms
B376-M1980 (R2008), Portable Containers for Gasoline and Other Petroleum Fuels
C22.1-06, Canadian Electrical Code, Part 1, Safety Standard for Electrical Installations
C22.2 No. 33-M1984 (R2004), Construction and Test of Electric Cranes and Hoists
CAN/CSA-C225-00 (R2005), Vehicle-Mounted Aerial Devices
CAN/CSA-D113.2-M89 (R2004), Cycling Helmets
CAN/CSA-M421-00 (R2007), Use of Electricity in Mines
CAN/CSA-M422-M87 (R2007), Fire-Performance and Antistatic Requirements for Ventilation Materials
CAN/CSA-M423-M87 (R2007), Fire-Resistant Hydraulic Fluids
CAN/CSA-M424.1-88 (R2007), Flameproof Non-Rail-Bound, Diesel-Powered Machines for Use in Gassy Underground Coal Mines
CAN/CSA-M424.2-M90 (R2007), Non-Rail-Bound Diesel-Powered Machines for Use in Non-Gassy Underground Mines
CAN/CSA-M424.3-M90 (R2007), Braking Performance — Rubber-Tired, Self-Propelled Underground Mining Machines
O121-08, Douglas Fir Plywood
CAN/CSA-O141-05, Softwood Lumber
O151-04, Canadian Softwood Plywood
S269.1-1975 (R2003), Falsework for Construction Purposes
CAN/CSA-S269.2-M87 (R2003), Access Scaffolding for Construction Purposes
W117.2-06, Safety in welding, cutting and allied processes
CAN3-Z11-M81 (R2005), Portable Ladders
CAN/CSA Z94.1-05, Industrial Protective Headwear
Z94.2-02, Hearing Protection Devices — Performance, Selection, Care, and Use
Z94.3-07, Eye and Face Protectors
Z94.3-02, Eye and Face Protectors
Z94.3-99, Industrial Eye and Face Protectors
Z94.4-02, Selection, Use and Care of Respirators
Z107.56-06, Procedures for the Measurement of Occupational Noise Exposure
CAN/CSA-Z150-98 (R2004), Safety Code on Mobile Cranes
Z180.1-00 (R2005), Compressed Breathing Air and Systems
CAN/CSA-Z185-M87 (R2006), Safety Code for Personnel Hoists
Z195-02, Protective Footwear
Z248-04, Code for Tower Cranes
CAN/CSA-Z256-M87 (R2006), Safety Code for Material Hoists
CAN/CSA Z259.1-05, Body belts and saddles for work positioning and travel restraint
CAN/CSA-Z259.2.1-98 (R2004), Fall Arresters, Vertical Lifelines, and Rails
CAN/CSA-Z259.2.2-98 (R2004), Self-Retracting Devices for Personal Fall-Arrest Systems
CAN/CSA-Z259.2.3-99 (R2004), Descent Control Devices
Z259.3-M1978 (R2004), Lineman’s Body Belt and Lineman’s Safety Strap
CAN/CSA Z259.10-06, Full Body Harnesses
Z259.11-05, Energy absorbers and lanyards
Z259.12-01 (R2006), Connecting Components for Personal Fall Arrest Systems (PFAS)
Z259.13-04, Flexible Horizontal Lifeline Systems
Z259.14-01, Fall Restrict Equipment for Wood Pole Climbing
Z259.16-04, Design of Active Fall-Protection Systems
CAN/CSA-Z275.1-05, Hyperbaric Facilities
CAN/CSA-Z275.4-02, Competency Standard for Diving Operations
CAN/CSA-Z321-96 (R2006), Signs and Symbols for the Workplace
Z434-03 (R2008), Industrial Robots and Robot Systems – General Safety Requirements

CPSC Standard
Title 16 Code of U.S. Federal Regulations Part 1203, Safety Standard for Bicycle Helmets

IEC Standards
61672-2 (2003), Electroacoustics – Sound Level Meters – Part 2: Pattern evaluation tests

International Rope Access Trade Association
General requirements for certification of personnel engaged in industrial rope access methods (2005)
International guidelines on the use of rope access methods for industrial purposes (2001)

ISO Standards
3450: 1996, Earth-moving machinery — Braking systems of rubber-tyred machines — Systems and performance requirements and test procedures
3471: 2000, Earth-moving machinery — Roll-over, protective structures — Laboratory tests and performance requirements
6165: 2006, Earth-moving machinery — Basic types — Vocabulary
NLGA Standard  

Natural Resources Canada  
*Blasting Explosives and Detonators — Storage, Possession, Transportation, Destruction and Sale* (M82-8/1983), Revised 1993  
*Storage Standards for Industrial Explosives* (M81-7/2001E)

NFPA Standards  

OSHA Standard  
1928.52, *Protective Frames for Wheel-type Agricultural Tractors — Tests, Procedures and Performance Requirements*

PIP Standard  
STF05501 (February 2002), *Fixed Ladders and Cages*, published by the Construction Industry Institute

SAE Standards, Recommended Practices and Reports  
J167 (2002), *Overhead Protection for Agricultural Tractors – Test Procedures and Performance Requirements*  
J209 (2003), *Instrument Face Design and Location for Construction and Industrial Equipment*  
J209 JAN87, *Instrument Face Design and Location for Construction and Industrial Equipment*  
J386 (2006), *Operator Restraint System for Off-Road Work Machines,*  
J1029 (2007), *Lighting and Marking of Construction, Earthmoving Machinery*  
J1042 (2003), *Operator Protection for General-Purpose Industrial Machines*  
J1084-APR80 (R2002), *Operator Protective Structure Performance Criteria for Certain Forestry Equipment*  
J1194 (1999), *Rollover Protective Structures (ROPS) for Wheeled Agricultural Tractors*  
J1511 FEB94/ISO 5010, *Steering for Off-Road, Rubber-Tired Machines*
J2042 (2003), Clearance, Sidemarker, and Identification Lamps for Use on Motor Vehicles 2032 mm or More in Overall Width
J2042 July1996, Clearance, Sidemarker, and Identification Lamps for Use on Motor Vehicles 2032 mm or More in Overall Width
J2292 (2006), Combination Pelvic/Upper Torso (Type 2) Operator Restraint Systems for Off-Road Work Machines
J/ISO 3449 (2005), Earthmoving Machinery — Falling-Object Protective Structures — Laboratory Tests and Performance Requirements

Snell Memorial Foundation
B-90A, 1998 Standard for Protective Headgear for Use with Bicycles
B-95A, 1998 Standard for Protective Headgear for Use with Bicycles
M2005, 2005 Helmet Standard for Use in Motorcycling
N-94, 1994 Standard for Protective Headgear For Use in Non-Motorized Sports

Society of Professional Rope Access Technicians
Certification Requirements for Rope Access Work (2005)

Transportation Association of Canada

UIAA Standards
101: 2004, Mountaineering and Climbing Equipment – Dynamic Ropes
105: 2004, Mountaineering and Climbing Equipment – Harnesses
106: 2004, Mountaineering and Climbing Equipment – Helmets
107: 2004, Mountaineering and Climbing Equipment – Low Stretch Ropes
121: 2004, Mountaineering and Climbing Equipment – Connectors
126: 2004, Mountaineering and Climbing Equipment – Rope Clamps

ULC Standards
C30-1995, Containers, Safety
CAN/ULC-60832-99, Installing Poles (Insulating Sticks) and Universal Tool Attachment (Fittings) for Live Working
CAN/ULC-D60855-00, Live Working – Insulating Foam-Filled Tubes and Solid Rods for Live Working
CAN/ULC-60895-04, Live Working – Conductive Clothing for Use at Nominal Voltage Up to 800 kV A.C. and +/- 600 kV D.C.
CAN/ULC-60900-99, Hand Tools for Live Working up to 1000 V a.c. and 1500 V d.c.
CAN/ULC-60903-04, Live Working – Gloves of Insulating Materials
CAN/ULC-D60984-00, Sleeves of Insulating Material for Live Working
CAN/ULC-D61112-01, Blankets of Insulating Material for Electrical Purposes
CAN/ULC-D61229-00, *Rigid Protective Covers for Live Working on a.c. Installations*
CAN/ULC-61236-99, *Saddles, Pole Clamps (Stick Clamps) and Accessories for Live Working*

U.S.A. Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard
FMVSS 218 *Motorcycle Helmets* 1993 OCT

**Previous editions of referenced standards**

3.1 If a standard referenced in this Code applies to equipment manufactured or installed on or after a specified effective date, an employer must ensure that equipment manufactured or installed prior to that date was approved to or, as applicable, met the requirements of, the edition of the referenced standard that was in effect at the time the equipment was manufactured or installed.

**Transitional**

4 Repealed

**Repeal**

5 Repealed

**Coming into force**

6 This Code comes into force on July 1, 2009.