

Part	OHS Code	Intent	P	C	Risk	Guideline Statement
Part 12 General Safety Precautions						
Housekeeping	185 An employer must ensure that a work site is kept clean and free from materials or equipment that could cause workers to slip or trip.	A clean and tidy work site reduces the risk of injury for all workers.	L	L	L	The employer and workers should work together to keep the work site clean and tidy, ensuring a safe environment.
Lighting	186(1) An employer must ensure that lighting at a work site is sufficient to enable work to be done safely. 186(2) An employer must ensure that a light source above a working or walking surface is protected against damage. 186(3) An employer must ensure that there is emergency lighting at a work site if workers are in danger if the normal lighting system fails. 186(4) Emergency lighting must generate enough light so that workers can (a) leave the work site safely, (b) start the necessary emergency shut-down procedures, and (c) restore normal lighting.	Suitable lighting, including emergency lighting, is important at each work site to ensure worker productivity and safety.	L	L	L	The employer should be certain lighting is adequate for good working conditions and to handle an emergency situation.
Pallets and storage racks	187(1) An employer must ensure that pallets used to transport or store materials or containers are loaded, moved, stacked, arranged and stored in a manner that does not create a danger to workers. 187(2) An employer must ensure that racks used to store materials or equipment (a) are designed, constructed and maintained to support the load placed on them, and	Proper use and maintenance of pallets and racks helps to ensure their effectiveness and worker safety.	L	L	L	Employers and workers ensure should ensure that pallets and racks are used appropriately and maintained as necessary to provide for safe use.

	<p>(b) are placed on firm foundations that can support the load.</p> <p>187(3) A worker must report any damage to a storage rack to an employer as quickly as is practicable.</p> <p>187(4) The employer and the workers at a work site must take all reasonable steps to prevent storage racks from being damaged to the extent that their integrity as structures is compromised.</p>					
Placement of roofing materials	<p>187.1(1) An employer must ensure that supplies and roofing materials stored on the roof of a residential building under construction are located not less than 2 metres from a roof edge.</p> <p>187.1(2) An employer must ensure that the weight of supplies and roofing materials referred to in subsection (1) is uniformly distributed.</p>	It is important to ensure proper placement of roofing supplies during residential construction.	L	L	L	Employers should ensure appropriate placement of roofing supplies on the roof during residential construction.
Restraining hoses and piping	<p>188(1) An employer must ensure that a hose or piping and its connections operating under pressure are restrained if workers could be injured by its movement if it fails or if it is disconnected.</p> <p>188(2) Despite subsection (1), if a hose or piping and its connections operating at a working pressure of 2000 kilopascals or more cannot be restrained, in order to prevent a failure that could injure workers, an employer must ensure that the hose or piping and its connections are designed, installed, used, inspected and maintained</p> <p>(a) in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, or</p> <p>(b) in accordance with specifications certified by a professional engineer.</p> <p>188(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to properly maintained fire hoses used by competent workers.</p>	High pressure hoses and piping present risks to the operator. Suitable training is necessary for all workers. Examples includes pressure washers and hydraulic hoses.	L	L	L	Employers must ensure adequate awareness and training for workers using high pressure hoses or piping.

Securing equipment and materials	<p>189 If a worker may be injured if equipment or material is dislodged, moved, spilled or damaged, both the employer and the worker must take all reasonable steps to ensure the equipment or material is contained, restrained or protected to eliminate the potential danger.</p>	Equipment or material that is moved or spilled may be a potential danger to anyone in the area.	L	L	L	The employer and worker should work together to manage the potential danger of equipment or material moving or spilling.
Skeleton structures	<p>190(1) An employer must ensure that the erection drawings and procedures for a project that includes connecting the structural parts of a skeleton structure are prepared and certified by a professional engineer.</p> <p>190(2) The erection drawings and procedures referred to in subsection (1) must</p> <p>(a) show the sequence in which the structure is to be erected,</p> <p>(b) show the horizontal and vertical placement of base structures and footings, and</p> <p>(c) ensure that the structure is stable during assembly.</p> <p>190(3) If the erection procedures referred to in subsection (1) must be changed because of site conditions or unanticipated loads on the skeleton structure, the employer must ensure that the changed, additional or alternative procedures are prepared and certified by a professional engineer before they are implemented.</p> <p>190(4) An employer must ensure that a competent worker at a work site where a skeleton structure is being erected</p> <p>(a) coordinates the operation until the structure is permanently stabilized, and</p> <p>(b) directs the removal of the temporary supporting structures.</p>		n/a	n/a	n/a	

Signallers	<p>191(1) If this Code requires signals to be given by a designated signaller, an employer must designate a competent worker to give the signals.</p> <p>191(2) An employer must ensure that, if the designated signaller uses hand signals, the signaller wears a highly visible vest, armlet or other piece of clothing that clearly identifies the worker as a designated signaller.</p> <p>191(3) A designated signaller using hand signals must wear the vest, armlet or other piece of clothing required by the employer under subsection (2).</p> <p>191(4) Before giving a signal to proceed, a designated signaller must ensure that there are no hazards in the vicinity.</p> <p>191(5) If a signaller is designated, an equipment operator must take signals only from the designated signaller.</p> <p>191(6) An employer must ensure that only one designated signaller at a time gives signals to an equipment operator.</p> <p>191(7) Despite subsections (5) and (6), an equipment operator must take a “STOP” signal from a worker who is not a designated signaller.</p> <p>191(8) Despite subsections (5) and (6), if signals cannot be transmitted properly between a designated signaller and an equipment operator, an employer must ensure that</p> <p>(a) additional designated signallers are available to transmit signals, or</p> <p>(b) a means of ensuring clear and complete communication other than using designated signallers is provided.</p>	The operation of some equipment may require the use of a signaller to ensure productivity and worker safety.	L	L	L	The employer should provide a signaller for the operation of certain equipment to ensure optimal productivity and worker safety.
Stabilizing masonry walls	192 An employer must ensure that temporary supporting structures	It is important to provide temporary support during the	L	L	L	The employer must provide suitable temporary

	(a) are used to stabilize a masonry wall that is more than 2 metres high during its erection, and (b) are not removed until the wall is permanently stabilized.	building of a masonry wall that is more than 2 meters high.				support for a masonry wall that is more than 2 meters high while it is being built.
Tire servicing	<p>193(1) An employer must ensure that a competent worker services, inspects, disassembles and reassembles a tire or tire and wheel assembly in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.</p> <p>193(2) An employer must ensure that the manufacturer's service manuals for tires and wheels serviced by the employer are readily available to workers.</p> <p>193(3) An employer must ensure that a competent worker inflates a tire mounted on a split-rim or locking ring wheel only if (a) the wheel assembly is in a tire cage or is similarly restrained, and (b) flying parts from split-rim or locking ring failure or tire rupture can be contained.</p> <p>193(4) An employer must ensure that a worker uses a clamp-on type of connector to inflate split rim and locking ring wheels.</p> <p>193(5) If a clamp-on type of connector is used to inflate a tire, the employer must ensure that the worker (a) uses an in-line pressure gauge and positive pressure control, and (b) inflates the tire from a safe position out of the immediate danger area.</p> <p>193(6) A person must not inflate a tire with a clamp-on type of connector unless the person is in a safe position and out of the immediate danger area.</p>	<p>Tire servicing requires specific training and procedures to avoid injury to the operator.</p> <p>Working with split-rims are particularly dangerous.</p>	L	M	M	The employer must provide the necessary training on the specific procedures for tire servicing to ensure safety for the operator. Do not work on split rims if not trained to do so.
Vehicle traffic control	194(1) If vehicle traffic at a work site is dangerous to workers on foot, in vehicles	Vehicle traffic at a work site presents a hazard to persons	L	M	M	Employers must ensure workers are trained on

	<p>or on equipment, an employer must ensure that the traffic is controlled to protect the workers.</p> <p>194(2) An employer must ensure that a worker on foot and exposed to traffic wears a highly visible piece of clothing.</p> <p>194(3) A worker on foot and exposed to traffic must wear a highly visible piece of clothing.</p> <p>194(4) If a worker is designated by an employer to control traffic, the employer must ensure that the designated traffic controller wears a highly visible piece of clothing that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) clearly identifies the worker as a designated traffic controller, and (b) is retroreflective if the worker is controlling traffic in the dark or visibility is poor. <p>194(5) A worker designated to control traffic must wear a highly visible piece of clothing that complies with subsection (4).</p> <p>194(6) If a worker is designated by an employer to control traffic, the employer must ensure that the designated traffic controller uses a handheld signal light if it is dark or visibility is poor.</p> <p>194(7) If traffic on a public highway is dangerous to workers, an employer must protect the workers from the traffic using</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) warning signs, (b) barriers, (c) lane control devices, (d) flashing lights, (e) flares, (f) conspicuously identified pilot vehicles, (g) automatic or remote-controlled traffic control systems, (h) designated persons directing traffic, or 	<p>and other equipment in the vicinity.</p> <p>It may be necessary to control traffic if moving cattle across a highway for example, which can present a hazard to workers and animals.</p> <p>If public vehicles strike a worker, animal or farm equipment, a farmer may be liable for damages, in addition to damages suffered themselves.</p>				<p>safety procedures when there are vehicles in the work place or controlling traffic.</p> <p>If controlling traffic on a public highway, employers must ensure there is adequate visibility and/or warning for drivers. This could involve high visibility work clothing or vests, signage, flashers or other safety equipment.</p>
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	(i) methods described in the <i>Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Canada</i> (1998), and its updates, published up to and including June 30, 2009 by the Transportation Association of Canada.					
Working on ice	<p>195(1) If a worker is to work on ice and the water beneath the ice is more than 1 metre deep at any point, an employer must ensure the ice will support the load to be placed on it.</p> <p>195(2) The employer must test the ice for the purposes of subsection (1)</p> <p>(a) before work begins, and</p> <p>(b) as often during the work as necessary to ensure the safety of the workers.</p>	Working on ice above water more than 1 meter deep means a higher risk and requires regular testing of the ice to ensure safety.	L	L	L	Employers must ensure that when a worker is on ice above water which is more than 1 meter deep, there is regular testing of the ice.