

Part	OHS Code	Intent	P	C	Risk	Guideline Statement
<p>Part 2 Hazard Assessment, Elimination and Control</p> <p>Hazard assessment</p>	<p>7(1) An employer must assess a work site and identify existing and potential hazards before work begins at the work site or prior to the construction of a new work site.</p> <p>7(2) An employer must prepare a report of the results of a hazard assessment and the methods used to control or eliminate the hazards identified.</p> <p>7(3) An employer must ensure that the date on which the hazard assessment is prepared or revised is recorded on it.</p> <p>7(4) An employer must ensure that the hazard assessment is repeated</p> <p>(a) at reasonably practicable intervals to prevent the development of unsafe and unhealthy working conditions,</p> <p>(b) when a new work process is introduced,</p> <p>(c) when a work process or operation changes, or</p> <p>(d) before the construction of significant additions or alterations to a work site.</p> <p>7(5) A prime contractor must ensure that any employer on a work site is made aware of any existing or potential work site hazards that may affect that employer's workers.</p>	<p>Understanding the risks associated with each individual task on a farm and ranch is critical to the health and safety of everyone involved.</p> <p>Hazard assessments are the important first step in safety on any agricultural operation.</p>	H	H	H	<p>It is important that everyone working on a farm or ranch understands the hazards associated with the site before work begins and re-assessed if conditions warrant it.</p> <p>Orientation and training on conducting a hazard assessment should be provided to everyone on the farm or ranch.</p> <p>There are many helpful tools, illustrative videos and other resources available (eg: AgSafe Alberta) to assist persons in identifying task hazards.</p> <p>AgSafe should develop generic farm and ranch hazard lists and standards as well as by sector (ie: dairy, crops, poultry, etc.)</p>
	<p>8(1) An employer must involve affected workers in the hazard assessment and in the control or elimination of the hazards identified.</p>	<p>Proper training and knowledge of employees in hazard assessment and control will help reduce potential injuries or death</p>	H	H	H	<p>Assessment of hazards as well as methods to control or eliminate those hazards should involve both the</p>

<p>Worker participation</p>	<p>8(2) An employer must ensure that workers affected by the hazards identified in a hazard assessment report are informed of the hazards and of the methods used to control or eliminate the hazards.</p>	<p>Employees who are unaware of potential hazards are at higher risk of serious injury</p>				<p>employer and the worker.</p>
<p>Hazard elimination and control</p>	<p>9(1) If an existing or potential hazard to workers is identified during a hazard assessment, an employer must take measures in accordance with this section to (a) eliminate the hazards, or (b) if elimination is not reasonably practicable, control the hazard. 9(2) If reasonably practicable, an employer must eliminate or control a hazard through the use of engineering controls. 9(3) If a hazard cannot be eliminated or controlled under subsection (2), the employer must use administrative controls that control the hazard to a level as low as reasonably achievable. 9(4) If the hazard cannot be eliminated or controlled under subsections (2) or (3), the employer must ensure that the appropriate personal protective equipment is used by workers affected by the hazard. 9(5) If the hazard cannot be eliminated or controlled under subsections (2), (3)</p>	<p>Eliminating, controlling or mitigating identified hazards will reduce the chance of accidents and injury occurring, as well as reduce the chance of stalling operations and production</p>	<p>H</p>	<p>H</p>	<p>H</p>	<p>Whenever a hazard is identified in a task, steps must be taken to eliminate, avoid, or reduce exposure to the hazard or otherwise control the hazard. This can be accomplished through “engineering” or “administrative controls”. Hazards should be reduced to as low a level as reasonably practicable without impacting productivity of the farm or ranch operation.</p> <p>Failing that, suitable personal protective equipment must be provided.</p> <p>In some cases, the best approach to hazard reduction is to use a combination of engineering and administrative controls as well as personal protective equipment.</p>

	or (4), the employer may use a combination of engineering controls, administrative controls or personal protective equipment if there is a greater level of worker safety because a combination is used.					
Emergency control of hazard	<p>10(1) If emergency action is required to control or eliminate a hazard that is dangerous to the safety or health of workers, (a) only those workers competent in correcting the condition, and the minimum number necessary to correct the condition, may be exposed to the hazard, and (b) every reasonable effort must be made to control the hazard while the condition is being corrected.</p> <p>10(2) Sections 7(2) and 7(3) do not apply to an emergency response during the period that emergency action is required.</p>	<p>Appropriate training for emergency control of hazards will reduce the incidents of injury and death.</p> <p>Knowledge of appropriate emergency actions will help to avoid possible injury.</p>	H	H	H	Farms and ranches should have training and procedures in place for emergency control of possible hazards.
Health and safety plan	<p>11 If ordered to do so by a Director, an employer must prepare and implement a health and safety plan that includes the policies, procedures and plans to prevent work site incidents and occupational diseases at the work site.</p>	<p>If a farm or ranch work site is deemed to be unsafe or unhealthy, there may be a GOA directive to implement a health and safety plan, to ensure a safe and health environment for workers.</p>	H	H	H	Farmers and ranchers are committed to provide safe and healthy work sites.