

Part	OHS Code	Intent	P	C	Risk	Guideline Statement
Part 8 Entrances, Walkways, Stairways and Ladders						
Safe entry and exit	<p>119(1) An employer must ensure that every worker can enter a work area safely and leave a work area safely at all times.</p> <p>119(2) An employer must ensure that a work area's entrances and exits are in good working order.</p> <p>119(3) An employer must ensure that a work area's entrances and exits are free from materials, equipment, accumulations of waste or other obstructions that might endanger workers or restrict their movement.</p> <p>119(4) An employer must ensure that, if a worker could be isolated from a primary escape route,</p> <p>(a) there is a ready, convenient and safe secondary means of escape from the work area, and</p> <p>(b) the secondary escape route is readily useable at all times.</p> <p>119(5) An employer must ensure that all workers are familiar with escape routes from the work area.</p>	Work area entrances and exits must be in good working order and free of obstructions to ensure workers can enter and leave safely.	L	L	L	The employer must ensure there are no obstructions or waste which may block entrances or exits and that workers are aware of the escape routes.
Doors	<p>120(1) An employer must ensure that doors to and from a work area can be opened without substantial effort and are not obstructed.</p> <p>120(2) An employer must ensure that a door used to enter or leave an enclosed area that poses a hazard to workers entering the area</p> <p>(a) is kept in good working order, and</p> <p>(b) has a means of opening it from the inside at all times.</p>	Doors must always be kept in good working order to ensure the safety of workers.	L	L	L	The employer must ensure all doors are easy to operate, in good working order and able to open from the inside of an enclosed area that may pose a hazard.
Walkways, runways and ramps	<p>121(1) An employer must ensure that a walkway, runway or ramp</p> <p>(a) is strong enough to support the equipment and workers who may use it,</p> <p>(b) is at least 600 millimetres wide,</p> <p>(c) is wide enough to ensure the safe movement of equipment and workers, and</p> <p>(d) has the appropriate toe boards and guardrails required by Part 22.</p> <p>121(2) An employer must ensure that the surface of a walkway, runway or ramp has</p>	Walkways, runways and ramps must be strong enough to support equipment and worker while offering adequate traction to ensure safe movement.	L	L	L	Employers must be certain all walkways, runways and ramps are built to minimum specifications to support equipment and workers. Sufficient traction is also required.

	sufficient traction to allow workers to move on it safely.					
Stairways	<p>122(1) An employer must ensure that</p> <p>(a) the width of the treads and the height of the rise of a stairway are uniform throughout its length, and</p> <p>(b) the treads of a stairway are level.</p> <p>122(2) An employer must ensure that</p> <p>(a) a stairway with 5 or more risers has the appropriate handrail required by this Code, and</p> <p>(b) a stairway with open sides has a handrail and an intermediate rail or equivalent safeguard on each open side.</p> <p>122(3) An employer must ensure that temporary stairs are at least 600 millimetres wide.</p>	Stairways must be built as required to ensure safe usage.	L	L	L	<p>Employers must ensure new stairways are built to the code requirements.</p> <p>Employees should be made aware that stairways in legacy buildings and equipment that are grandfathered may be different and should be made aware of any additional hazards they may pose (ie steeper grade, narrower, etc.)</p>
Handrails on stairways	<p>123(1) This section applies to stairways with 5 or more risers.</p> <p>123(2) An employer must ensure that a stairway is equipped with a handrail that</p> <p>(a) extends the entire length of the stairway,</p> <p>(b) is secured and cannot be dislodged,</p> <p>(c) is between 800 millimetres and 920 millimetres above the front edge of the treads, and</p> <p>(d) is substantial and constructed of lumber that is not less than 38 millimetres by 89 millimetres or material with properties the same as or better than those of lumber.</p> <p>123(3) An employer must ensure that posts supporting a handrail</p> <p>(a) are spaced not more than 3 metres apart at their vertical centres, and</p> <p>(b) are constructed of lumber that is not less than 38 millimetres by 89 millimetres or materials with properties the same as or better than those of lumber.</p>	Stairs with five or more risers require specified handrails to ensure safe usage.	L	L	L	<p>The employers must ensure stairs with five or more risers have handrails built according to the code</p> <p>Employees should be made aware that stairways in legacy buildings and equipment that are grandfathered may be different and should be made aware of any additional hazards they may pose (ie steeper grade, narrower, etc.)</p>
Ladders — General	124 An employer must ensure that workers do not use a ladder to enter or leave an elevated or sub-level work area if the area has another safe and recognizable way to enter or leave it.	Workers should use the safest way out of an elevated or sub-level work area.	L	L	L	Employers should train workers to recognize the most safe and recognizable way out of an elevated or sub-level work area.
Restriction on use						
Prohibition on single rail	125 A person must not make a ladder by fastening cleats across a single rail or post.	Single post ladders are completely unsafe to use.	L	M	M	Do not make a ladder out of a single post.
Prohibition on painting	<p>126(1) Subject to subsection (2), a person must not paint a wooden ladder.</p> <p>126(2) A wooden ladder may be preserved with a transparent protective coating.</p>	The best way to preserve a wooden ladder is with a transparent coating.	L	L	L	Do not paint wooden ladders.
Use near energized	127 An employer must ensure that a ladder used during the servicing of energized or	Using an appropriate ladder Ladders used when servicing	L	H	H	Employers must only use ladders made of

electrical equipment	potentially energized electrical equipment is made of nonconductive material.	electrical equipment will ensure operator safety.				nonconductive material when servicing energized equipment.
Ladders on extending booms	128(1) An employer must ensure that (a) if a ladder is a permanent part of an extending boom on powered mobile equipment, no worker is on the ladder during the articulation, extension or retraction of the boom, and (b) if outriggers are incorporated in the equipment to provide stability, no worker climbs the ladder until the outriggers are deployed. 128(2) Subsection (1)(a) does not apply to professional fire fighters working on fire fighting equipment.	Properly used outriggers and ladders on extending booms will ensure safety of the workers.	L	M	M	Employers must train workers to not be on the ladder or outrigger during its movement.
Crawl Board or Roof Ladder Safe use	129 An employer must ensure that a crawl board or roof ladder used for roof work (a) is securely fastened by hooking the board or ladder over the ridge of the roof or by another equally effective means, and (b) is not supported by an eaves trough.	Ladders used on roof work must be suitably fastened.	L	L	L	Employers must take care to fasten roof ladders effectively. Eaves troughs are not adequate support.
Fixed Ladders Design criteria	130(1) An employer must ensure that a fixed ladder installed on or after April 30, 2004 meets the requirements of PIP Standard STF05501 (February 2002), <i>Fixed Ladders and Cages</i> , published by the Construction Industry Institute. 130(2) Despite the standards referenced in PIP Standard STF05501, an employer may (a) use applicable Canadian material and process standards if the employer ensures that the fixed ladder is designed and installed in accordance with established engineering principles, and (b) allow the inside diameter of a cage hoop to be as great as 760 millimetres. 130(3) If a fixed ladder is made of a material other than steel, the employer must ensure that the design is certified by a professional engineer as being as strong as or stronger than that required by PIP Standard STF05501. 130(4) The employer must ensure that a self-closing double bar safety gate, or equally effective barrier, is provided at ladderway floor openings and platforms of fixed ladders installed on or after April 30, 2004. 130(5) Subsection (4) does not apply at landings.	Ladders must meet minimum requirement to support their intended use.	L	L	L	Employers should be certain ladders are safe to use or there is an alternate way to reach heights. Employers should inspect fixed ladders periodically to ensure they are still safe to use, and if not, replace with an appropriate and certified ladder.

	130(6) Section 327 applies to an access ladder attached to a scaffold.					
Fixed ladders in manholes	131 Despite section 130, fixed ladders used in pre-cast reinforced concrete manhole sections installed on or after July1, 2009 must meet the requirements of ASTM Standard C478-07, <i>Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Manhole Sections</i> .	Not applicable in agriculture.				
Rest platform exemption	132 If each worker working on a drilling rig or service rig on a fixed ladder is equipped with and wears a climb assist device that complies with the manufacturer's specifications or specifications certified by a professional engineer, an employer is not required to (a) provide the ladder with rest platforms, or (b) have the side rails extend not less than 1050 millimetres above the point at which the workers get on or off.	Not applicable in agriculture.				
Portable Ladders Prohibition	133(1) A worker must not perform work from either of the top two rungs, steps or cleats of a portable ladder unless the manufacturer's specifications allow the worker to do so. 133(2) Despite subsection (1), a worker may work from either of the top two rungs, steps or treads of a stepladder, (a) if the stepladder has a railed platform at the top, or (b) if the manufacturer's specifications for the stepladder permit it.	Proper use of portable ladders ensures safety of workers.	L	M	M	It is important to follow manufacturer's specification for use of a portable ladder.
Constructed portable ladder	134(1) An employer must ensure that a constructed portable ladder (a) is constructed of lumber that is free of loose knots or knot holes, (b) with a length of 5 metres or less has side rails constructed of lumber measuring not less than 38 millimetres by 89 millimetres, (c) more than 5 metres long has side rails constructed of lumber measuring not less than 38 millimetres by 140 millimetres, (d) has side rails that are not notched, dapped, tapered or spliced, (e) has side rails at least 500 millimetres apart at the bottom, and (f) has rungs that are (i) constructed of lumber measuring not less than 21 millimetres by 89 millimetres, (ii) held by filler blocks or secured by a single continuous wire, and (iii) uniformly spaced at a centre to centre distance of 250 millimetres to 300 millimetres.	Proper design of a constructed portable ladder will ensure it will support its intended use.	L	L	L	Employers must ensure that a constructed portable ladder meets the code requirements that determine the intended use.

	<p>134(2) An employer must ensure that a two-way constructed portable ladder that is wide enough to permit traffic in both directions at the same time,</p> <p>(a) has a centre structural rail along the length of the ladder,</p> <p>(b) is at least one metre wide, and</p> <p>(c) is constructed of materials that are substantial enough in size to accommodate the maximum intended load.</p>					
Manufactured portable ladder	<p>135 An employer must ensure that a portable ladder manufactured on or after July 1, 2009 meets the requirements of</p> <p>(a) CSA Standard CAN3-Z11-M81 (R2005), <i>Portable Ladders</i>,</p> <p>(b) ANSI Standard A14.1-2007, <i>American National Standard for Ladders — Wood — Safety Requirements</i>,</p> <p>(c) ANSI Standard A14.2-2007, <i>American National Standard for Ladders — Portable Metal — Safety Requirements</i>, or</p> <p>(d) ANSI Standard A14.5-2007, <i>American National Standard for Ladders — Portable Reinforced Plastic — Safety Requirements</i>.</p>	Portable ladder requirements help to ensure safety of users.	L	L	L	Employers should ensure the safe use of portable ladders. Recently purchased ladders will meet the current requirements.
Securing and positioning	<p>136 A worker must ensure that</p> <p>(a) a portable ladder is secured against movement and placed on a base that is stable,</p> <p>(b) the base of an inclined portable ladder is no further from the base of the wall or structure than one-quarter of the distance between the base of the ladder and the place where the ladder contacts the wall, and</p> <p>(c) the side rails of a portable ladder extend at least 1 metre above a platform, landing or parapet if the ladder is used as a means of access to the platform, landing or parapet.</p>	Workers who know how to use portable ladders properly will minimize the risk of injury.	L	L	L	Workers should be trained in the proper way to secure a portable ladder to ensure safe usage.
Fall protection	<p>137(1) An employer must ensure that a worker working from a portable ladder from which the worker may fall 3 metres or more uses a personal fall arrest system.</p> <p>137(2) Subsection (1) does not apply while the worker is moving up or down the portable ladder.</p> <p>137(3) Despite subsection (1), if it is not reasonably practical to use a personal fall arrest system, a worker may work from a portable ladder without fall protection if</p> <p>(a) the work is a light duty task of short duration at each location,</p>	Workers who know how to work properly on a portable ladder which is more than 3 meters in height will minimize the risk of injury.	L	M	M	Employers should ensure workers working on a portable ladder at a height more than 3 meters are aware of the practices to minimize risk.

	<p>(b) the worker's centre of balance is at the centre of the ladder at all times even with an arm extended beyond the side rails of the ladder, and</p> <p>(c) the worker maintains three-point contact whenever the worker extends an arm beyond a side rail.</p>					
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