

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE *OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY REGULATION*
RE: DUPLICATION AND REDUNDANCY – LOAD CAPACITY

PART 1: DEFINITIONS

1.1 In this Occupational Health and Safety Regulation

"rated capacity" or "rated load" ~~means the maximum load designated by the manufacturer which a crane, hoist or other piece of equipment is designed and built to lift;~~

means the load that machinery or a piece of equipment is, in accordance with its design, rated to bear under section 4.8;

Explanatory Note

The definition of "rated capacity" or "rated load" has been amended to remove duplication found in section 4.8 of the *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation*.

PART 4: GENERAL CONDITIONS

BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT

- Rated capacity 4.8**
- (1) Unless provided elsewhere in this Regulation, the rated capacity **or rated load** of a machine or piece of equipment is that specified by the manufacturer of the machine or piece of equipment **based on its design**.
 - (2) The rated capacity **or rated load** must be certified by a professional engineer if
 - (a) the manufacturer's specification or other acceptable warranty cannot be produced,
 - (b) the equipment or machine has been modified in a manner which will change its rated capacity **or rated load**,
 - (c) wear, corrosion, damage or signs of fatigue are found which may reduce the rated capacity **or rated load**,
 - (d) the equipment or machine is used in a manner or for a purpose other than that for which it was originally designed, if the use will change the safe working load, or
 - (e) in the opinion of the board, the provision of such certification is deemed necessary.

Explanatory Note

See amendment to definition of “rated capacity” and “rated load” in section 1.1 of the *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation*. The amendment to section 4.8 brings the two provisions in line with the definition.

PART 12: TOOLS, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

AUTOMOTIVE LIFTS AND OTHER VEHICLE SUPPORTS

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| Rated load capacity | 12.79 | <p>(1) The rated load capacity must be marked on each automotive lift or hoist, shop crane, jack, axle stand, ramp or other vehicle support and must not be exceeded.</p> <p>(2) If a device listed in subsection (1) is modified, or if the manufacturer's rated load capacity is not known, the rated load capacity must be established by a professional engineer.</p> <p>(3) If the load rating rated capacity of a device listed in subsection (1) is dependent on the concurrent use of 2 or more devices, the number of devices required to achieve the load rating rated capacity must be clearly marked on the devices.</p> |
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Explanatory Note

Section 4.8 of the *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation*, as amended, states that the “rated capacity” or “rated load” (defined in section 1.1) of equipment is designated by the manufacturer, or in certain circumstances, by an engineer. This section has been amended to make the terminology consistent with section 4.8, as amended.

PART 14: CRANES AND HOISTS

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Rated capacity 14.4 **The rated capacity of a crane or hoist must not be exceeded.**

~~The rated capacity of a crane or hoist must be determined by the original equipment manufacturer or a professional engineer in accordance with the applicable design and safety standard, and must not be exceeded.~~

Explanatory Note

Provisions that repeat general duty provisions in the *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation* (“OHSR”) relating to the capacity of buildings, structures and equipment to withstand the loads or stresses imposed upon them have been removed. Section 4.3(1)(a) requires equipment to be capable of safely performing its functions. Section 4.8, as amended, states that the “rated capacity” (defined in section 1.1) of equipment is designated by the manufacturer, or in certain circumstances, by an engineer. See definition of “rated capacity” in section 1.1.

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PART 15: RIGGING

Definitions **15.1** In this Part

~~"working load limit" or
"WLL"~~ ~~means the maximum weight or force which a product is authorized by the
manufacturer to support in a particular service.~~

Explanatory Note

The definition of "working load limit" or "WLL" already exists in section 1.1 of the *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation*. It has been duplicated in section 15.1 and is therefore removed.

PART 20: CONSTRUCTION, EXCAVATION AND DEMOLITION

DEMOLITION

Overloading floors	20.115	Materials and equipment must not be allowed to fall or accumulate on floors of the structure in quantities that will exceed the safe carrying capacity of the floor.
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Explanatory Note

Provisions that repeat general duty provisions in the *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation* (“*OHSR*”) relating to the capacity of buildings, structures and equipment to withstand the loads or stresses imposed upon them have been removed. Section 4.2 of the *OHSR* requires that a building or structure must be capable of withstanding the stresses likely to be imposed.

PART 23: OIL AND GAS

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- Pipe racks** **23.17** **(1) Pipe racks and tubs must be placed on a level and firm surface.**
- ~~(1) Pipe racks and tubs must be~~
- ~~(a) designed and constructed to support any load likely to be placed on them, and~~
 - ~~(b) placed on a level and firm surface.~~
- (2) Pipe, tubular goods or similar round material must be prevented from accidentally rolling off a pipe rack.
- (3) Spacers must be used between the layers of pipe or other material on a pipe rack.

Explanatory Note

Provisions that repeat general duty provisions in the *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation* (“*OHSR*”) relating to the capacity of buildings, structures and equipment to withstand the loads or stresses imposed upon them have been removed. Section 4.2 of the *OHSR* requires that a building or structure must be capable of withstanding the stresses likely to be imposed.

PART 23: OIL AND GAS

DRILLING AND SERVICING RIGS

Size of work area	23.31	The owner must ensure that the work area is sized, constructed and laid out so that (a) all the required equipment may be safely moved and operated, and (b) emergency response activities may be carried out, and (c) anticipated loads will be supported.
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Explanatory Note

Provisions that repeat general duty provisions in the *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation* (“*OHSR*”) relating to the capacity of buildings, structures and equipment to withstand the loads or stresses imposed upon them have been removed. Section 4.2 of the *OHSR* requires that a building or structure must be capable of withstanding the stresses likely to be imposed.

PART 26: FORESTRY OPERATIONS

YARDING AND SKIDDING

Equipment construction	26.31	Any equipment used in a forestry operation must be designed, constructed, maintained and used to be able to withstand any loads or stresses likely to be imposed upon it.
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Explanatory Note

Provisions that repeat general duty provisions in the *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation* (“OHSR”) relating to the capacity of buildings, structures and equipment to withstand the loads or stresses imposed upon them have been removed. Section 4.2 of the OHSR requires that a building or structure must be capable of withstanding the stresses likely to be imposed. Section 4.3(1) requires equipment to be capable of safely performing its functions and used in compliance with the manufacturer’s instructions. Section 4.8, as amended, states that the “rated capacity” (defined in section 1.1) of equipment is designated by the manufacturer, or in certain circumstances, by an engineer.

PART 26: FORESTRY OPERATIONS

HAULING

Bunks and stakes

26.66

- (1) Trucks, trailers and semitrailers used for transporting logs must be equipped with bunks and stakes of adequate design and construction to safely perform their intended function.
- (2) Bunks must be able to rotate freely upon their pivots, if designed to do so.
- (3) Stakes, extensions and stake lines must be installed and maintained so that the angle between bunks and stakes does not exceed 90° when loaded.**
- ~~(3) Stakes, extensions and stake lines must be~~
 - ~~(a) installed and maintained so that the angle between bunks and stakes does not exceed 90° when loaded, and~~
 - ~~(b) of adequate strength to withstand the loads imposed upon them.~~
- (4) Stakes must be constructed so that
 - (a) they can be released only from the opposite end of the bunk,
 - (b) keeper pins are secured against unintended release, and
 - (c) if they are over 1.2 m (4 ft) in height, springs or other mechanical means are fitted to facilitate their returning to a vertical position.
- (5) Stake extensions must be secured against inadvertent detachment from the stakes.
- (6) Stake cross-ties must not be used to secure stake extensions unless the unloading or dumping procedure protects workers from the hazard of flying stake extensions.
- (7) Stake lines must
 - (a) not be made from swaged wire rope, and
 - (b) conform to the following specifications.

Bunk width		Stake line minimum diameter	
metres	feet	millimetres	inches
up to 2.6	up to 8½	22	7/8
2.6-3.7	8½ to 12	29	1 1/8
over 3.7	over 12	32	1 1/4

- (8) Stake and bunk assemblies must be inspected daily, and must not be used if they show signs of excessive wear.
- (9) If air operated stake releases are used
 - (a) the air supply must be taken from the "wet" air reservoir or from the accessory air line to a control valve that is normally closed,

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- (b) the control valve must be located in the cab and be accessible only from the operator's position,
- (c) the control valve must be fitted with a spring-loaded cover or be otherwise guarded against inadvertent operation, and
- (d) a separate air line must extend from the control valve to the tractor and trailer stake release chambers, and it must be clearly identified, or installed so that it cannot be mistaken for the air line of the trailer's braking system.

Explanatory Note

Provisions that repeat general duty provisions in the *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation* (“*OHSR*”) relating to the capacity of buildings, structures and equipment to withstand the loads or stresses imposed upon them have been removed. Section 4.2 of the *OHSR* requires that a building or structure must be capable of withstanding the stresses likely to be imposed. Section 4.3(1) requires equipment to be capable of safely performing its functions and used in compliance with the manufacturer’s instructions. Section 4.8, as amended, states that the “rated capacity” (defined in section 1.1) of equipment is designated by the manufacturer, or in certain circumstances, by an engineer.