

THE PANEL OF ADMINISTRATORS RESOLVES THAT:

1 *The Occupational Health and Safety Regulation, B.C. Reg. 296/97, is amended in section 1.1 by repealing the definition of “professional geoscientist”.*

2 *Section 4.4 is repealed and the following substituted:*

Conformity to standards

4.4 If this Regulation requires that a tool, machine or piece of equipment manufactured before April 15, 1998 must meet a code or standard, the tool, machine or piece of equipment must conform to the edition of the code or standard referred to in this Regulation or the edition of the code or standard published at the time the tool, machine or piece of equipment was manufactured, subject only to the modification or upgrading specified to be necessary in this Regulation or in a directive issued by the board.

3 *Section 6.27 is amended by striking out “a damp cloth or” and by adding“, or by other means acceptable to the board,” after “HEPA-filtered exhaust”.*

4 *Section 6.116 is amended by adding the following definition:*

“**toxic process gas**” means a gas which

- (a) meets the WHMIS toxicity classification criteria for a class D Division 1 Subdivision A (very toxic acute health effect materials) or a class D Division 2 (very toxic and toxic chronic health effect materials) controlled product, and
- (b) is used for purposes of
 - (i) an industrial process in which a precursor is changed into a product,
 - (ii) refrigeration by means of a piped installation, or
 - (iii) treatment of materials, for example, in a disinfection system.

5 *Section 9.48 is repealed and the following substituted:*

Compressed gas cylinders

9.48 A cylinder of compressed gas is not permitted inside a confined space, except for a cylinder of compressed air supplied to a respirator, medical resuscitation equipment, handheld aerosol spray containers, fire extinguishers, or other equipment permitted by the board.

6 *Section 9.49 is amended by striking out “Torches and hoses” and substituting “When practicable, torches and hoses”.*

7 *Sections 11.29 and 11.30 are repealed and the following substituted:*

Temporary systems for fall arrest

11.29 (1) Unless permitted by subsection (2), a temporary horizontal lifeline system used for fall arrest must meet the following requirements:

- (a) the horizontal lifeline must be a minimum 12 mm (1/2 in) diameter wire rope having a breaking strength specified by the manufacturer of at least 89 kN (20 000 lbs);
- (b) the horizontal lifeline must be free of splices except at the terminations;

- (c) connecting hardware such as shackles and turnbuckles must have an ultimate load capacity of at least 71 kN (16 000 lbs);
 - (d) the span must be at least 6 m (20 ft) and not more than 18 m (60 ft);
 - (e) end anchors must have an ultimate load capacity of at least 71 kN (16 000 lbs);
 - (f) the horizontal lifeline must have an unloaded sag of approximately the span length divided by 60;
 - (g) the elevation of the line at any point must be at least 1 m (39 in) above the working surface;
 - (h) the free fall distance must be limited to 1.2 m (4 ft);
 - (i) a minimum of 3.5 m (12 ft) of unobstructed clearance must be available below the working surface;
 - (j) no more than 3 workers may be secured to the horizontal lifeline;
 - (k) the horizontal lifeline must be positioned so it does not impede the safe movement of workers.
- (2) A temporary horizontal lifeline system may be used if the system
- (a) is manufactured for commercial distribution, is of a design acceptable to the board, and is installed and used in accordance with the written instructions and drawings from the manufacturer or authorized agent, which are readily available in the workplace, or
 - (b) is installed and used in accordance with written instructions and drawings certified by a professional engineer, which are readily available in the workplace.

Permanent systems

- 11.30** (1) Before a permanent horizontal lifeline system is used the employer must ensure that a professional engineer supplies to the workplace drawings and instructions for the lifeline system unless the system is manufactured for commercial distribution and is of a design acceptable to the board, in which case the manufacturer or authorized agent may provide the drawings and instructions.
- (2) The drawings and instructions required by subsection (1) must show
- (a) the layout in plan and elevation, including anchor locations, installation specifications, anchor design and detailing,
 - (b) horizontal lifeline system specifications, including permissible free fall distance, clearance to obstructions below, and rope size, breaking strength, termination details, initial sag or tension, and
 - (c) the number of workers permitted to connect to the lifeline, and maximum arrest force to each worker.
- (3) Before a permanent horizontal lifeline system is used, there must be written certification by a professional engineer, the manufacturer or the manufacturer's authorized agent that the system was installed in accordance with the drawings and instructions required by subsection (1).

8 *Section 12.102 is repealed and the following substituted:*

Cleanup

- 12.102** (1) Used abrasive blasting materials which contain a substance designated under section 5.57 must be removed from the work area by using effective procedures designed to minimize the generation of airborne dust, and suitable personal protective equipment.
- (2) Removal under subsection (1) must take place by the end of each shift unless
- (a) a risk assessment establishes that the risks from removal will exceed the risks from leaving the materials in place,
 - (b) no workers will be exposed to the materials before removal occurs, or
 - (c) the materials cannot be separated from the environment in which the abrasive blasting takes place.
- (3) If removal is delayed pursuant to subsection (2), the employer must assess the risks arising from delaying the removal and develop safe work procedures.
- (4) The work procedures developed under subsection (3) must be in writing.

9 *Section 12.106 is repealed and the following substituted:*

Operating controls

- 12.106** (1) The operating controls for a sandblasting machine or jetting gun must be
- (a) located near the nozzle in a position where the operator's hands will be when using the device,
 - (b) the continuous pressure type that immediately stops the flow of material when released, and
 - (c) protected from inadvertent activation.
- (2) Subsection (1) (a) does not apply to sandblasting machines or jetting guns used in operations where hand operated controls are clearly impracticable, in which case the operator must use a foot operated control or equivalent safety device, both of a design acceptable to the board.

10 *Section 12.124 is repealed and the following substituted:*

Respiratory protection

- 12.124** Respiratory protective equipment must be provided and worn if an effective means of natural, mechanical or local exhaust ventilation is not practicable
- (a) during short duration welding, burning or similar operations, and
 - (b) during emergency work.

11 *Section 13.121 is repealed and the following substituted:*

Level indicating devices

- 13.121** (1) A self-propelled elevating work platform, other than a boom-supported unit, must have either
- (a) a level indicator that shows the tilt angle of the work platform with the equipment in any permitted operating position, or

- (b) a tilt alarm or other suitable warning device that activates automatically when the platform is elevated and the carrier is off level by more than the manufacturer's specified tilt limit, or 5°, whichever is less.
- (2) If a level indicator is used to comply with subsection (1), then the indicator must allow the operator to determine when the equipment is off level by more than the manufacturer's specified tilt limit, or 5°, whichever is less.
- (3) A self-propelled boom-supported elevating work platform must have a tilt alarm or other suitable warning device which activates automatically when the platform is elevated and the carrier is off level by more than the manufacturer's specified tilt limit, or 5°, whichever is less.

12 Section 16.8 is amended

- (a) *in subsection (1) (b) by adding “if practicable,” before “is audible”, and*
- (b) *by repealing subsection (2).*

13 Sections 16.10 and 16.11 are repealed and the following substituted:

Rear view mirrors

- 16.10** (1) Mobile equipment must have a mirror or mirrors providing the operator with an undistorted reflected view to the rear of the mobile equipment or combination of mobile equipment, except as provided in subsections (1.1), (1.2) and (2).
- (1.1) If necessary to improve rear vision, parabolic mirrors in combination with flat mirrors may be used.
 - (1.2) A parabolic mirror, flat mirror or both may be used on a lift truck.
 - (2) A rear view mirror is not required on mobile equipment if the conditions of use or equipment structure makes the use of mirrors impracticable.

Window standards

- 16.11** (1) Windows on mobile equipment must be made of safety glazing meeting the requirements of *ANSI Standard Z26.1-1990, American National Standard for Safety Glazing Materials for Glazing Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Equipment Operating on Land Highways - Safety Code*, or other standard acceptable to the board.
- (2) If the maximum travel speed of a machine is 40 km/h (25 mph) or less, tempered windscreen glazing meeting the requirements of *ANSI/SAE Z26.1-1990, American National Standard for Safety Glazing Materials for Glazing Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Equipment Operating on Land Highways - Safety Code*, section 4, item 2 is permitted for use as the windshield on the front of the machine.
 - (3) If wipers are used on plastic glazing, the glazing surface must be hard coated.
 - (4) Each window on mobile equipment manufactured after February 1, 2002 or otherwise installed on mobile equipment after that date must be marked to identify the manufacturer, the standard to which the window conforms, and in the case of polycarbonate windows, the thickness and grade of material.

14 Section 16.31 (2) (b) (iii) is amended by adding “, except where the worker is a swamper riding on the back of a garbage truck during short pickup runs at speeds of less than 20 km/h” at the end.

- 15 *Section 20.78 (1) and (2) (a) and section 20.81 (1) are amended by striking out “or professional geoscientist” wherever it appears.*
- 16 *Section 22.6 (2) (h) is amended by striking out “or professional geoscientist” and by repealing subsection (3).*
- 17 *Section 22.144 is amended by striking out “or professional geoscientist”.*
- 18 *Section 24.9 (3) is repealed and the following substituted:*
- (3) Before diving commences, a copy of the notice of project must be posted at the worksite, or if notification is provided by telephone, a written summary of that notification that contains the information required by subsection (2) must be posted at the worksite.
- 19 *Section 26.40 (1) is repealed and the following substituted:*
- (1) A standing tree may be used for anchoring lines or fastening blocks only if
- (a) a suitable stump is not available, and
- (b) the tree is effectively tied back to another anchor, except that a secondary anchor tree need not be tied back.
- (1.1) A standing tree must not be used to anchor guylines if a worker would be endangered were the tree to be pulled over.
- 20 *Section 26.65 is repealed and the following substituted:*

Bullboards

- 26.65 (1) For the protection of the driver, each logging truck must have a substantial barrier at the back of the cab that is at least 15 cm (6 in) higher than the cab and is at least 15 cm (6 in) wider than the cab or is the maximum width allowed by the *Motor Vehicle Act* or the *Motor Carrier Act*.
- (2) The barrier at the back of the cab of a self-loading logging truck may be less than the height specified in subsection (1) but must not be less than the cab height.
- 21 *Section 26.70 (2) is repealed and the following substituted:*
- (2) The heel bar on the operator’s side of the loader boom of a self-loading log transporter must be equipped with a deflector shield and must not be used for heeling logs.

DATED at Richmond, British Columbia, October 15, 2001.

By the Workers’ Compensation Board

**MAUREEN NICHOLLS, CHAIR
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