

PART 3: RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY PROGRAMS

- When program required**
- 3.1** (1) An occupational health and safety program as outlined in section 3.3 must be initiated and maintained
- (a) by each employer that has
 - (i) a workforce of 20 or more workers, and
 - (ii) at least one workplace that is determined to be not low risk under section 3.16 (2) (b), or
 - (b) by each employer that has a workforce of 50 or more workers.
- (1.1) If subsection (1) (a) or (b) applies to the employer, the occupational health and safety program applies to the whole of the employer's operations.
- (2) Despite subsection (1) an occupational health and safety program may be required in any workplace when, in the opinion of an officer, such a program is necessary.

PART 6: SUBSTANCE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

ASBESTOS

Definitions

6.1 In sections 6.2 to 6.32

"asbestos-containing material"

means any manufactured article or other material which contains 1% or more asbestos by weight at the time of manufacture, or which contains 1% or more asbestos as determined in the *National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Manual of Analytical Methods, Method 9002, Issue 2* (microscopy, stereo and polarized light, with dispersion staining) or other method acceptable to the Board;

**PROPOSED MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS
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PART 11: FALL PROTECTION

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|--|
| Anchors | 11.6 | <p>(1) In a temporary fall restraint system, an anchor for a personal fall protection system must have an ultimate load capacity in any direction in which a load may be applied of at least</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) 3.5 kN (800 lbs), or(b) four times the weight of the worker to be connected to the system. <p>(2) Each personal fall protection system that is connected to an anchor must be secured to an independent point of anchorage.</p> <p>(3) In a temporary fall arrest system, an anchor for a personal fall protection system must have an ultimate load capacity in any direction required to resist a fall of at least</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) 22 kN (5 000 lbs), or(b) two times the maximum arrest force. <p>(4) A permanent anchor for a personal fall protection system must have an ultimate load capacity in any direction required to resist a fall of at least 22 kN (5 000 lbs).</p> |
| Temporary horizontal lifelines | 11.7 | <p>A temporary horizontal lifeline system may be used if the system is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) manufactured for commercial distribution and installed and used in accordance with the written instructions from the manufacturer or authorized agent, and the instructions are readily available in the workplace,(b) installed and used in accordance with written instructions certified by a professional engineer, and the instructions are readily available in the workplace, or(c) designed, installed and used in a manner acceptable to the Board. |

PART 13: LADDERS, SCAFFOLDS AND TEMPORARY WORK PLATFORMS

DIVISION 5 – MOVABLE WORK PLATFORMS

Hoisting and lowering work platforms

- 13.29** (1) Cranes, winches and other devices used for hoisting and lowering movable work platforms must
- (a) be operated as slowly as practicable while supporting the work platform,
 - (b) be lowered under power, if the device is powered, and
 - (c) not be equipped with a free running boom or hoisting winch controlled only by brakes.
- (2) If a moveable work platform is suspended from a crane, winch or other device over a structure that cannot safely support its weight or if other hazards exist below the platform, lower limit travel devices compatible with the hoist system must be used to ensure the platform cannot be lowered beyond the safe lower limit of travel.
- (2.1) If the lower limit travel devices required by subsection (2) are not practicable, the employer must ensure that work procedures acceptable to the Board are used that will minimize the risk of the platform going beyond the safe lower limit of travel.
- (3) A trial lift for a work platform suspended from or attached to a crane or hoist must be performed at all work locations before the platform is occupied.

Fall protection

- 13.33** (1) A worker on a boom-supported elevating work platform must wear a personal fall arrest system secured to a suitable and substantial anchorage point.
- (2) If a worker is supported on a work platform suspended by fewer than four suspension lines, the worker must use a personal fall arrest system secured to an anchor meeting the requirements of Part 11 (Fall Protection) and independent of the work platform and its suspension system.
- (3) If a worker is supported on a work platform suspended by four or more suspension lines, the worker must use a personal fall arrest system secured to an anchor on the platform or to an anchor meeting the requirements of Part 11 (Fall Protection) and independent of the work platform and its suspension system.
- (4) Each person on a work platform suspended from a crane or hoist must use a personal fall arrest system with a shock absorbing lanyard, secured to
- (a) an anchor above the load hook, or
 - (b) if the failure of any component does not allow the platform to drop more than 15 cm (6 in), an anchor on the platform designated by the manufacturer or a professional engineer.
- (5) Each person on a work platform attached to a crane boom must use a personal fall arrest system secured to an anchor on the boom or on the platform.

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- (6) The personal fall arrest system referred to in subsection (5) must be secured on the boom or on the platform to an anchor that is designated by
 - (a) the manufacturer, or
 - (b) a professional engineer.

PART 14: CRANES AND HOISTS

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

**Two-block
prevention**

14.25 Repealed.

PART 20: CONSTRUCTION, EXCAVATION AND DEMOLITION

SAFE WORK AREAS AND SAFE ACCESS

**Thrust-out
crane landing
platforms**

- 20.13**
- (1) A professional engineer must certify each thrust-out crane landing platform and certify that the building structure can adequately support loads to be imposed by use of the platform.
 - (2) Thrust-out crane landing platform drawings and certification must be available on site when the platform is in place.
 - (3) The rated capacity of a thrust-out crane landing platform must be clearly marked on the platform and not be exceeded.
 - (3.1) Control measures acceptable to the Board must be implemented to ensure all loads placed on a thrust-out crane landing platform
 - (a) are safely supported, and
 - (b) can be safely attached to and detached from the rigging.
 - (4) Thrust-out platform decking and supporting members must be designed to safely support any concentrated loads that may be landed.
 - (5) Repealed. [B.C. Reg. 420/2004.]

MARINE CONSTRUCTION, PILE DRIVING AND DREDGING

**Suspended
work platforms**

- 20.102**
- (1) Suspended work platforms such as gilly boards, small boats and buckets used to support workers must meet the requirements for suspended work platforms in Part 13 (Ladders, Scaffolds and Temporary Work Platforms).
 - (2) Despite section 13.27 (5), a secondary hoisting line on a crane may be used to suspend workers on a work platform in a marine construction or pile driving operation if
 - (a) it is not practicable to provide another means for positioning workers to perform work tasks,
 - (b) all of the crane's hoisting gear that is being used conforms to section 13.29 (1), and

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- (c) the total load attached to or suspended from all load lines of the crane does not exceed 50% of the rated capacity of the crane for the reach and configuration.

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