

Saskatchewan – Elevated Work Platform

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The Saskatchewan Employment Act

PART III Occupational Health and Safety

General duties of employer

3-8 Every employer shall:

(a) ensure, insofar as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare at work of all of the employer’s workers;

General duties of workers³⁻¹⁰ Every worker while at work shall:

(a) take reasonable care to protect his or her health and safety and the health and safety of other workers who may be affected by his or her acts or omissions;

DIVISION 5

Right to Refuse Dangerous Work; Discriminatory Action

Right to refuse dangerous work ³⁻³¹

A worker may refuse to perform any particular act or series of acts at a place of employment if the worker has reasonable grounds to believe that the act or series of acts is unusually dangerous to the worker’s health or safety or the health or safety of any other person at the place of employment until:

- (a) sufficient steps have been taken to satisfy the worker otherwise; or
- (b) the occupational health committee has investigated the matter and advised the worker otherwise.

2013, c.S-15.1, s.3-31.

The Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996

PART XII

Scaffolds, Aerial Devices, Elevating Work Platforms and Temporary Supporting Structures

Interpretation

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In this Part:

(a) “aerial device” means a vehicle-mounted telescoping or articulating unit that is used to position a worker at an elevated worksite, and includes a work basket or bucket, an aerial ladder, an extendable and articulating boom platform, a vertical tower and any combination of those devices;

(g) “elevating work platform” means a work platform that can be self-elevated to overhead worksites, and includes an elevating rolling work platform, a self-propelled elevating work platform and a boom-type elevating

(n) “maximum load” means the maximum actual load that a scaffold is designed to support or resist in use, and includes the working load, the actual weight of all the components of the scaffold, wind, environmental conditions and all other loads that may reasonably be anticipated;

(r) “personnel lifting unit” means a work platform suspended by rigging from a crane or hoist that is used to position a worker at an elevated worksite, and includes a manbasket and work basket;

(dd) “working load” means the total of the loads from workers, materials, equipment and work processes.

Aerial devices and elevating work platforms

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(1) An employer or contractor shall ensure that:

(a) an aerial device, elevating work platform or personnel lifting unit is designed, constructed, erected, operated and maintained in accordance with an approved standard;

or

(b) a professional engineer has certified that:

(i) an aerial device, elevating work platform or personnel lifting unit and its elevating system and mountings are safe for the purpose of raising workers and loads; and

(ii) the components of an aerial device, elevating work platform or personnel lifting unit and its elevating system and mountings are designed in accordance with an approved standard.

(2) An employer or contractor shall not require or permit a worker to be raised or lowered by any aerial device or elevating work platform or to work from a device or platform held in an elevated position unless:

(a) there is an adequate and suitable means of communication between the worker operating the controls and the worker raised on the platform, if they are not the same person;

(b) the elevating mechanism is designed so that, if any failure of the mechanism occurs, the platform will descend in a controlled manner so that no worker on the platform will be endangered;

(c) the controls are designed so that the platform will be moved only when direct pressure is applied to the controls;

(d) the drive mechanism of any operation for moving the platform is positive and does not rely on gravity;

(e) road traffic conditions, environmental conditions, overhead wires, cables and other obstructions do not create a danger to the worker;

(f) the brakes of the aerial device or elevating work platform are engaged, except when operated in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations;

(g) if the aerial device or elevating work platform is equipped with outriggers, the outriggers are set;

(h) pursuant to clause (i), the worker is provided with and is required to use a personal fall arrest system that meets the requirements of Part VII; and (i) the aerial device or elevating work platform is equipped with a lanyard attachment point that is:

(i) designed and constructed to an approved standard; or

(ii) certified as safe by a professional engineer and installed and used in accordance with that design.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision in this section but subject to section 465, an employer or contractor shall not require or permit a worker working on an exposed energized high voltage electrical conductor to work from an aerial device or elevating work platform unless the controls are operated by the worker on the device or platform.

(4) Where a worker leaves an aerial device or elevating work platform parked or unattended, an employer or contractor shall ensure that the device or platform:

(a) is locked or rendered inoperative; or

(b) is fully lowered and retracted with all hydraulic systems in the neutral position or incapable of operating by moving the controls.

(5) An employer or contractor shall ensure that:

(a) a worker who operates an aerial device or elevating work platform is trained to operate the device or platform safely; and

(b) the training includes the manufacturer's instructions and recommendations, the load limitations, the proper use of all controls and any limitations on the surfaces on which the device or platform is designed to be used.

(5.1) An employer or contractor shall ensure that, while a worker is on a work platform mounted on a forklift and the forklift is in the raised position, the operator:

(a) remains at the controls; and

(b) does not drive the forklift.

(6) An employer or contractor shall ensure that the manufacturer's operating manual for the aerial device or elevating work platform is kept with the device or platform at all times.

Maintenance and inspection

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(1) An employer, contractor, owner or supplier shall ensure that only competent persons maintain and inspect an aerial device, elevating work platform, suspended powered platform, personnel lifting unit or scaffold to which section 177 applies.

(2) An employer, contractor, owner or supplier shall ensure that a maintenance and inspection record tag:

(a) is provided for an aerial device, elevating work platform, suspended powered scaffold, personnel lifting unit or scaffold to which section 177 applies, and is attached to the device, platform, unit or scaffold near the operator's station; and

(b) has the following recorded on it:

(i) the date of the last maintenance;

(ii) the name and signature of the person who performed the maintenance;

and

(iii) an indication that the maintenance has been carried out in accordance

with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Powered Mobile Equipment

Powered mobile equipment (PME) is any self propelled machine that is designed to shape or move materials, or provide a work platform for workers (e.g., forklifts, agricultural tractors, aerial lift platforms). Under Section 154 of the *Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996* (the regulations) workers must be trained to safely operate PPE before using it on the job.

Training Requirements

A **trained operator** of powered mobile equipment is a worker who has successfully completed classroom training that includes all of the elements set out in Table 14.1 of the regulations and is completing the practical training requirements under the direct supervision of a **competent supervisor**.

The focus of the training is hazard awareness and the safe operation of PME. PME training must:

- Be instructed by a **competent person** ;
- Have a combined 16 hours of classroom and practical training (**Practical training of these hours can take place while working with a competent fellow worker**);
- Meet the requirements of Table 14.1; and
- Include documented records (e.g., a certificate of completion) that states the operator has been evaluated and confirms they have met the training requirements for competency.

NOTE: The employer or contractor must ensure that a written record of the training delivered to workers required by Table 14.1 is kept readily available.

Choosing Trainers

Employers can choose to train their own staff or use third party trainers. Only competent trainers should be used. A competent person possesses the knowledge, experience, and training to perform a specific duty. Competent PME trainers must also understand the content of Table 14.1 and have experience using PME. Employers must use their best judgement when deciding who is considered competent and how much experience trainers require.

Training Process

For the classroom training component, the written training should cover:

- Each type of equipment the worker operates;
- The operator's manual, when available; and
- Other relevant safety information.

After the training is completed, workers are to be evaluated to ensure they are competent in operating PME. Workers must be re-evaluated in situations where they have not been operating a specific type of PME regularly for a period of three years.