

OHS Act section	Language
s.1, Definitions	<p>“constructor” means a person who undertakes a project for an owner and includes an owner who undertakes all or part of a project by himself or by more than one employer</p> <p>“employer” means a person who employs one or more workers or contracts for the services of one or more workers and includes a contractor or subcontractor who performs work or supplies services and a contractor or subcontractor who undertakes with an owner, constructor, contractor or subcontractor to perform work or supply services</p> <p>“supervisor” means a person who has charge of a workplace or authority over a worker</p> <p>“worker” means any of the following, but does not include an inmate of a correctional institution or like institution or facility who participates inside the institution or facility in a work project or rehabilitation program:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A person who performs work or supplies services for monetary compensation. 2. A secondary school student who performs work or supplies services for no monetary compensation under a work experience program authorized by the school board that operates the school in which the student is enrolled. 3. A person who performs work or supplies services for no monetary compensation under a program approved by a college of applied arts and technology, university, private career college or other post-secondary institution. 4. REPEALED: 2017, c. 22, Sched. 1, s. 71 (2). 5. Such other persons as may be prescribed who perform work or supply services to an employer for no monetary compensation <p>“project” means a construction project, whether public or private, including,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the construction of a building, bridge, structure, industrial establishment, mining plant, shaft, tunnel, caisson, trench, excavation, highway, railway, street, runway, parking lot, cofferdam, conduit, sewer, watermain, service connection, telegraph, telephone or electrical cable, pipe line, duct or well, or any combination thereof, (b) the moving of a building or structure, and (c) any work or undertaking, or any lands or appurtenances used in connection with construction <p>“workplace” means any land, premises, location or thing at, upon, in or near which a worker works</p> <p>Limitation (3) An owner does not become a constructor by virtue only of the fact that the owner has engaged an architect, professional engineer or other person solely to oversee quality control at a project.</p>
s.8, Health and safety representative	<p>Mandatory selection of a health and safety representative</p> <p>8 (1) At a project or other workplace where no committee is required under section 9 and where the number of workers regularly exceeds five, the constructor or employer shall cause the workers to select at least one health and safety representative from among the workers at the workplace who do not exercise managerial functions</p> <p>Training requirement</p>

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	<p>(5.1) Unless otherwise prescribed, a constructor or employer shall ensure that a health and safety representative selected under subsection (5) receives training to enable him or her to effectively exercise the powers and perform the duties of a health and safety representative.</p> <p>Same</p> <p>(5.2) The training described in subsection (5.1) shall meet such requirements as may be prescribed.</p> <p>Entitlement to be paid</p> <p>(5.3) A health and safety representative is deemed to be at work while he or she is receiving the training described in subsection (5.1), and the representative's employer shall pay the representative for the time spent, at the representative's regular or premium rate as may be proper.</p> <p>Inspections</p> <p>(6) Unless otherwise required by the regulations or by an order by an inspector, a health and safety representative shall inspect the physical condition of the workplace at least once a month</p> <p>(7) If it is not practical to inspect the workplace at least once a month, the health and safety representative shall inspect the physical condition of the workplace at least once a year, inspecting at least a part of the workplace in each month.</p> <p>(8) The inspection required by subsection (7) shall be undertaken in accordance with a schedule agreed upon by the constructor or employer and the health and safety representative</p> <p>(9) The constructor, employer and workers shall provide a health and safety representative with such information and assistance as the member may require for the purpose of carrying out an inspection of the workplace</p> <p>Response to recommendations</p> <p>(12) A constructor or employer who receives written recommendations from a health and safety representative shall respond in writing within twenty-one days.</p> <p>Notice of accident, inspection by representative</p> <p>(14) Where a person is killed or critically injured at a workplace from any cause, the health and safety representative may, subject to subsection 51 (2), inspect the place where the accident occurred and any machine, device or thing, and shall report his or her findings in writing to a Director.</p> <p>Entitlement to time from work</p> <p>(15) A health and safety representative is entitled to take such time from work as is necessary to carry out his or her duties under subsections (6) and (14) and the time so spent shall be deemed to be work time for which the representative shall be paid by his or her employer at the representative's regular or premium rate as may be proper.</p>
s.9, Joint health and safety committee	<p>Application</p> <p>9 (1) Subject to subsection (3), this section does not apply,</p> <p>(a) to a constructor at a project at which work is expected to last less than three months; or</p> <p>b) to a prescribed employer or workplace or class of employers or workplaces.</p> <p>Joint health and safety committee</p> <p>(2) A joint health and safety committee is required,</p> <p>(a) at a workplace at which twenty or more workers are regularly employed; or,</p>

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	<p>(c) at a workplace, other than a construction project where fewer than twenty workers are regularly employed, with respect to which a regulation concerning designated substances applies</p> <p>Establishment of committee</p> <p>(4) The constructor or employer shall cause a joint health and safety committee to be established and maintained at the workplace...</p> <p>Composition of committee</p> <p>(6) A committee shall consist of,</p> <p>(a) at least two persons, for a workplace where fewer than fifty workers are regularly employed; or</p> <p>(b) at least four persons or such greater number of people as may be prescribed, for a workplace where fifty or more workers are regularly employed.</p> <p>(7) At least half the members of a committee shall be workers employed at the workplace who do not exercise managerial functions.</p> <p>Selection of members</p> <p>(8) The members of a committee who represent workers shall be selected by the workers they are to represent...</p> <p>(9) The constructor or employer shall select the remaining members of a committee from among persons who exercise managerial functions for the constructor or employer and, to the extent possible, who do so at the workplace.</p> <p>Committee to be co-chaired</p> <p>(11) Two of the members of a committee shall co-chair the committee, one of whom shall be selected by the members who represent workers and the other of whom shall be selected by the members who exercise managerial functions.</p> <p>Certification requirement</p> <p>(12) Unless otherwise prescribed, a constructor or employer shall ensure that at least one member of the committee representing the constructor or employer and at least one member representing workers are certified members.</p> <p>(13) Subsection (12) does not apply with respect to a project where fewer than fifty workers are regularly employed or that is expected to last less than three months.</p> <p>Powers of committee</p> <p>(18) It is the function of a committee and it has power to,</p> <p>(a) identify situations that may be a source of danger or hazard to workers;</p> <p>(b) make recommendations to the constructor or employer and the workers for the improvement of the health and safety of workers;</p> <p>(c) recommend to the constructor or employer and the workers the establishment, maintenance and monitoring of programs, measures and procedures respecting the health or safety of workers;</p> <p>(d) obtain information from the constructor or employer respecting,</p> <p>(i) the identification of potential or existing hazards of materials, processes or equipment, and</p> <p>(ii) health and safety experience and work practices and standards in similar or other industries of which the constructor or employer has knowledge;</p> <p>(e) obtain information from the constructor or employer concerning the conducting or taking of tests of any equipment, machine, device, article, thing, material or biological,</p>

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	<p>chemical or physical agent in or about a workplace for the purpose of occupational health and safety; and</p> <p>(f) be consulted about, and have a designated member representing workers be present at the beginning of, testing referred to in clause (e) conducted in or about the workplace if the designated member believes his or her presence is required to ensure that valid testing procedures are used or to ensure that the test results are valid.</p> <p>Response to recommendations</p> <p>(20) A constructor or employer who receives written recommendations from a committee or co-chair shall respond in writing within twenty-one days.</p> <p>Minutes of proceedings</p> <p>(22) A committee shall maintain and keep minutes of its proceedings and make the same available for examination and review by an inspector.</p> <p>Inspections</p> <p>(23) Subject to subsection (24), the members of a committee who represent workers shall designate a member representing workers to inspect the physical condition of the workplace.</p> <p>(24) If possible, the member designated under subsection (23) shall be a certified member.</p> <p>(25) The members of a committee are not required to designate the same member to perform all inspections or to perform all of a particular inspection.</p> <p>(26) Unless otherwise required by the regulations or by an order by an inspector, a member designated under subsection (23) shall inspect the physical condition of the workplace at least once a month.</p> <p>(27) If it is not practical to inspect the workplace at least once a month, the member designated under subsection (23) shall inspect the physical condition of the workplace at least once a year, inspecting at least a part of the workplace in each month.</p> <p>(29) The constructor, employer and the workers shall provide a member designated under subsection (23) with such information and assistance as the member may require for the purpose of carrying out an inspection of the workplace.</p> <p>(31) The members of a committee who represent workers shall designate one or more such members to investigate cases where a worker is killed or critically injured at a workplace from any cause and one of those members may, subject to subsection 51 (2), inspect the place where the accident occurred and any machine, device or thing, and shall report his or her findings to a Director and to the committee.</p> <p>Posting of names and work locations</p> <p>(32) A constructor or an employer required to establish a committee under this section shall post and keep posted at the workplace the names and work locations of the committee members in a conspicuous place or places where they are most likely to come to the attention of the workers.</p> <p>Meetings</p> <p>(33) A committee shall meet at least once every three months at the workplace and may be required to meet by order of the Minister.</p> <p>Entitlement to time from work</p> <p>(34) A member of a committee is entitled to,</p> <p>(a) one hour or such longer period of time as the committee determines is necessary to prepare for each committee meeting;</p>

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	<p>(b) such time as is necessary to attend meetings of the committee; and (c) such time as is necessary to carry out the member’s duties under subsections (26), (27) and (31). Entitlement to be paid (35) A member of a committee shall be deemed to be at work during the times described in subsection (34) and the member’s employer shall pay the member for those times at the member’s regular or premium rate as may be proper. Worker trades committee 10 (1) If a committee is required at a project, other than a project where fewer than fifty workers are regularly employed or that is expected to last less than three months, the committee shall establish a worker trades committee for the project. Committee membership (2) The members of a worker trades committee shall represent workers employed in each of the trades at the workplace. Selection of members (3) The members of a worker trades committee shall be selected by the workers employed in the trades the members are to represent or, if a trade union represents the workers, by the trade union. Function of worker trades committee (4) It is the function of a worker trades committee to inform the committee at the workplace of the health and safety concerns of the workers employed in the trades at the workplace. Consultation on industrial hygiene testing 11 (1) The constructor or employer at a workplace shall consult a health and safety representative or the committee with respect to proposed testing strategies for investigating industrial hygiene at the workplace. Information (2) The constructor or employer shall provide information to a health and safety representative or the committee concerning testing strategies to be used to investigate industrial hygiene at the workplace. Attendance at testing (3) A health and safety representative or a designated committee member representing workers at a workplace is entitled to be present at the beginning of testing conducted with respect to industrial hygiene at the workplace if the representative or member believes his or her presence is required to ensure that valid testing procedures are used or to ensure that the test results are valid. Designation of member (4) The committee members representing workers shall designate one of them for the purpose of subsection (3).</p>
s.23, Duties of constructor	<p>23 (1) A constructor shall ensure, on a project undertaken by the constructor that, (a) the measures and procedures prescribed by this Act and the regulations are carried out on the project; (b) every employer and every worker performing work on the project complies with this Act and the regulations; and (c) the health and safety of workers on the project is protected. <u>Notice of project</u></p>

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	(2) Where so prescribed, a constructor shall, before commencing any work on a project, give to a Director notice in writing of the project containing such information as may be prescribed. R.S.O. 1990, c. O.1, s. 23.
s. 25, Duties of employers	<p>25 (1) An employer shall ensure that,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the equipment, materials and protective devices as prescribed are provided; (b) the equipment, materials and protective devices provided by the employer are maintained in good condition; (c) the measures and procedures prescribed are carried out in the workplace; (d) the equipment, materials and protective devices provided by the employer are used as prescribed; and (e) a building, structure, or any part thereof, or any other part of a workplace, whether temporary or permanent, is capable of supporting any loads that may be applied to it, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) as determined by the applicable design requirements established under the version of the Building Code that was in force at the time of its construction, (ii) in accordance with such other requirements as may be prescribed, or (iii) in accordance with good engineering practice, if subclauses (i) and (ii) do not apply. R.S.O. 1990, c. O.1, s. 25 (1); 2011, c. 11, s. 9. <p><u>Idem</u></p> <p>(2) Without limiting the strict duty imposed by subsection (1), an employer shall,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) provide information, instruction and supervision to a worker to protect the health or safety of the worker; (b) in a medical emergency for the purpose of diagnosis or treatment, provide, upon request, information in the possession of the employer, including confidential business information, to a legally qualified medical practitioner and to such other persons as may be prescribed; (c) when appointing a supervisor, appoint a competent person; (d) acquaint a worker or a person in authority over a worker with any hazard in the work and in the handling, storage, use, disposal and transport of any article, device, equipment or a biological, chemical or physical agent; (e) afford assistance and co-operation to a committee and a health and safety representative in the carrying out by the committee and the health and safety representative of any of their functions; (f) only employ in or about a workplace a person over such age as may be prescribed; (g) not knowingly permit a person who is under such age as may be prescribed to be in or about a workplace; (h) take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker; (i) post, in the workplace, a copy of this Act and any explanatory material prepared by the Ministry, both in English and the majority language of the workplace, outlining the rights, responsibilities and duties of workers; (j) prepare and review at least annually a written occupational health and safety policy and develop and maintain a program to implement that policy; (k) post at a conspicuous location in the workplace a copy of the occupational health and safety policy;

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	<p>(l) provide to the committee or to a health and safety representative the results of a report respecting occupational health and safety that is in the employer’s possession and, if that report is in writing, a copy of the portions of the report that concern occupational health and safety; and</p> <p>(m) advise workers of the results of a report referred to in clause (l) and, if the report is in writing, make available to them on request copies of the portions of the report that concern occupational health and safety;</p> <p>(n) notify a Director if a committee or a health and safety representative, if any, has identified potential structural inadequacies of a building, structure, or any part thereof, or any other part of a workplace, whether temporary or permanent, as a source of danger or hazard to workers. R.S.O. 1990, c. O.1, s. 25 (2); 2017, c. 34, Sched. 30, s. 1 (1).</p> <p><u>Idem</u></p> <p>(3) For the purposes of clause (2) (c), an employer may appoint himself or herself as a supervisor where the employer is a competent person. R.S.O. 1990, c. O.1, s. 25 (3).</p> <p>Same</p> <p>(3.1) Any explanatory material referred to under clause (2) (i) may be published as part of the poster required under section 2 of the Employment Standards Act, 2000. 2009, c. 23, s. 2.</p> <p><u>Idem</u></p> <p>(4) Clause (2) (j) does not apply with respect to a workplace at which five or fewer workers are regularly employed. R.S.O. 1990, c. O.1, s. 25 (4); 2011, c. 1, Sched. 7, s. 2 (2).</p> <p>Same</p> <p>(5) Clause (2) (n) does not apply to an employer that owns the workplace. 2017, c. 34, Sched. 30, s. 1 (2).</p>
s.27, Duties of supervisors	<p>27 (1) A supervisor shall ensure that a worker,</p> <p>(a) works in the manner and with the protective devices, measures and procedures required by this Act and the regulations; and</p> <p>(b) uses or wears the equipment, protective devices or clothing that the worker’s employer requires to be used or worn.</p> <p><u>Additional duties of supervisor</u></p> <p>(2) Without limiting the duty imposed by subsection (1), a supervisor shall,</p> <p>(a) advise a worker of the existence of any potential or actual danger to the health or safety of the worker of which the supervisor is aware;</p> <p>(b) where so prescribed, provide a worker with written instructions as to the measures and procedures to be taken for protection of the worker; and</p> <p>(c) take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker. R.S.O. 1990, c. O.1, s. 27.</p>
s.28, Duties of workers	<p>28 (1) A worker shall,</p> <p>(a) work in compliance with the provisions of this Act and the regulations;</p> <p>(b) use or wear the equipment, protective devices or clothing that the worker’s employer requires to be used or worn;</p> <p>(c) report to his or her employer or supervisor the absence of or defect in any equipment or protective device of which the worker is aware and which may endanger himself, herself or another worker; and</p>

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	<p>(d) report to his or her employer or supervisor any contravention of this Act or the regulations or the existence of any hazard of which he or she knows.</p> <p><u>Idem</u></p> <p>(2) No worker shall,</p> <p>(a) remove or make ineffective any protective device required by the regulations or by his or her employer, without providing an adequate temporary protective device and when the need for removing or making ineffective the protective device has ceased, the protective device shall be replaced immediately;</p> <p>(b) use or operate any equipment, machine, device or thing or work in a manner that may endanger himself, herself or any other worker; or</p> <p>(c) engage in any prank, contest, feat of strength, unnecessary running or rough and boisterous conduct.</p>
s.30, Duty of project owners	<p>Duty of project owners</p> <p>30 (1) Before beginning a project, the owner shall determine whether any designated substances are present at the project site and shall prepare a list of all designated substances that are present at the site.</p> <p>Tenders</p> <p>(2) If any work on a project is tendered, the person issuing the tenders shall include, as part of the tendering information, a copy of the list referred to in subsection (1).</p> <p><u>Idem</u></p> <p>(3) An owner shall ensure that a prospective constructor of a project on the owner's property has received a copy of the list referred to in subsection (1) before entering into a binding contract with the constructor.</p> <p>Duty of constructors</p> <p>(4) The constructor for a project shall ensure that each prospective contractor and subcontractor for the project has received a copy of the list referred to in subsection (1) before the prospective contractor or subcontractor enters into a binding contract for the supply of work on the project.</p> <p>Liability</p> <p>(5) An owner who fails to comply with this section is liable to the constructor and every contractor and subcontractor who suffers any loss or damages as the result of the subsequent discovery on the project of a designated substance that the owner ought reasonably to have known of but that was not on the list prepared under subsection (1).</p> <p>(6) A constructor who fails to comply with this section is liable to every contractor and subcontractor who suffers any loss or damages as the result of the subsequent discovery on the project of a designated substance that was on the list prepared under subsection (1). R.S.O. 1990, c. O.1, s. 30.</p>
s.44, Dangerous circumstances	<p>Definition</p> <p>44 (1) In sections 45 to 48,</p> <p>"dangerous circumstances" means a situation in which,</p> <p>(a) a provision of this Act or the regulations is being contravened,</p> <p>(b) the contravention poses a danger or a hazard to a worker, and</p> <p>(c) the danger or hazard is such that any delay in controlling it may seriously endanger a worker.</p> <p>Bilateral work stoppage</p>

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	<p>45 (1) A certified member who has reason to believe that dangerous circumstances exist at a workplace may request that a supervisor investigate the matter and the supervisor shall promptly do so in the presence of the certified member. Investigation by second certified member (2) The certified member may request that a second certified member representing the other workplace party investigate the matter if the first certified member has reason to believe that dangerous circumstances continue after the supervisor’s investigation and remedial actions, if any. (3) The second certified member shall promptly investigate the matter in the presence of the first certified member. Direction following investigation (4) If both certified members find that the dangerous circumstances exist, the certified members may direct the constructor or employer to stop the work or to stop the use of any part of a workplace or of any equipment, machine, device, article or thing. Constructor’s or employer’s duties (5) The constructor or employer shall immediately comply with the direction and shall ensure that compliance is effected in a way that does not endanger a person. Investigation by inspector (6) If the certified members do not agree whether dangerous circumstances exist, either certified member may request that an inspector investigate the matter and the inspector shall do so and provide the certified members with a written decision. Cancellation of direction (7) After taking steps to remedy the dangerous circumstances, the constructor or employer may request the certified members or an inspector to cancel the direction. (8) The certified members who issued a direction may jointly cancel it or an inspector may cancel it. Delegation by certified member (9) In such circumstances as may be prescribed, a certified member who represents the constructor or employer shall designate a person to act under this section in his or her stead when the certified member is not available at the workplace. Declaration against constructor, etc. 46 (1) A certified member at a workplace or an inspector who has reason to believe that the procedure for stopping work set out in section 45 will not be sufficient to protect a constructor’s or employer’s workers at the workplace from serious risk to their health or safety may apply to the Board for a declaration or recommendation described in subsection (5), or both.</p>
s.51, Notice of death or injury	<p>Notice of death or injury 51 (1) Where a person is killed or critically injured from any cause at a workplace, the constructor, if any, and the employer shall notify an inspector, and the committee, health and safety representative and trade union, if any, immediately of the occurrence by telephone or other direct means and the employer shall, within forty-eight hours after the occurrence, send to a Director a written report of the circumstances of the occurrence containing such information and particulars as the regulations prescribe. Preservation of wreckage (2) Where a person is killed or is critically injured at a workplace, no person shall, except for the purpose of,</p>

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	<p>(a) saving life or relieving human suffering;</p> <p>(b) maintaining an essential public utility service or a public transportation system; or</p> <p>(c) preventing unnecessary damage to equipment or other property, interfere with, disturb, destroy, alter or carry away any wreckage, article or thing at the scene of or connected with the occurrence until permission so to do has been given by an inspector.</p>
s.52, Notice of accident, explosion, fire or violence causing injury	<p>52 (1) If a person is disabled from performing his or her usual work or requires medical attention because of an accident, explosion, fire or incident of workplace violence at a workplace, but no person dies or is critically injured because of that occurrence, the employer shall, within four days of the occurrence, give written notice of the occurrence containing the prescribed information and particulars to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The committee, the health and safety representative and the trade union, if any. 2. The Director, if an inspector requires notification of the Director. <p>Notice of occupational illness</p> <p>(2) If an employer is advised by or on behalf of a worker that the worker has an occupational illness or that a claim in respect of an occupational illness has been filed with the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board by or on behalf of the worker, the employer shall give notice in writing, within four days of being so advised, to a Director, to the committee or a health and safety representative and to the trade union, if any, containing</p> <p>(3) Subsection (2) applies with all necessary modifications if an employer is advised by or on behalf of a former worker that the worker has or had an occupational illness or that a claim in respect of an occupational illness has been filed with the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board by or on behalf of the worker such information and particulars as are prescribed.</p>
s.53, Accident, etc., at a project site or mine	<p>53 (1) If an accident, premature or unexpected explosion, fire, flood or inrush of water, failure of any equipment, machine, device, article or thing, cave-in, subsidence, rockburst, or other prescribed incident occurs at a project site, mine, mining plant or other prescribed location, the person determined under subsection (2) shall, within two days after the occurrence, give notice in writing with the prescribed information and particulars,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to the committee, health and safety representative and trade union, if any; and (b) to a Director, unless a report under section 51 or a notice under section 52 has already been given to a Director. <p>Person required to notify</p> <p>(2) The person required to give notice under subsection (1) is,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) if the incident takes place at a project site, the constructor of the project; (b) if the incident occurs at a mine or a mining plant, the employer of a worker who works in the mine or plant; or (c) if the incident occurs at a prescribed location, the person prescribed for that location. <p>Additional notices</p> <p>53.1 In addition to the notice requirements set out in sections 51, 52 and 53, the regulations may specify additional notice requirements that must be met in the circumstances described in those sections, including specifying who is required to provide the notice, the timeframe in which it shall be provided and the information and particulars it must contain.</p>

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s.1, Definitions	<p>In this Regulation,</p> <p>"adequate", in relation to a procedure, plan, material, device, object or thing, means,</p> <p>(a) sufficient for both its intended and its actual use, and</p> <p>(b) sufficient to protect a worker from occupational illness or occupational injury,</p> <p>and "adequately" has a corresponding meaning; ("adéquat", "adéquatement")</p> <p>"allowable unit stress", in relation to a material, means,</p> <p>(a) the allowable unit stress assigned to a material by the standards required under the Building Code, or</p> <p>(b) if no allowable unit stress is assigned under clause (a), the allowable unit stress for the material as determined by a professional engineer in accordance with good engineering practice; ("taux de contrainte admissible")</p> <p>"approved", in relation to a form, means approved by the Minister; ("approuvé")</p> <p>"blocker truck" means a truck that weighs at least 6,800 kilograms and has four-way flashers and a mounted flashing arrowboard sign; ("camion-barrière")</p> <p>"boom" means the projecting part of a backhoe, shovel, crane or similar lifting device from which a load is likely to be supported; ("flèche")</p> <p>"caisson" means,</p> <p>(a) a casing below ground or water level whether or not it is designed to contain air at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure,</p> <p>(b) an excavation, including a waterwell but not a well within the meaning of the Oil, Gas and Salt Resources Act, drilled by an auger and into which a person may enter; ("caisson")</p> <p>"cofferdam" means a structure constructed entirely or partially below water level or below the level of the groundwater table and intended to provide a work place that is free of water; ("batardeau")</p> <p>"competent worker", in relation to specific work, means a worker who,</p> <p>(a) is qualified because of knowledge, training and experience to perform the work,</p> <p>(b) is familiar with the Occupational Health and Safety Act and with the provisions of the regulations that apply to the work, and</p> <p>(c) has knowledge of all potential or actual danger to health or safety in the work; ("travailleur compétent")</p> <p>"conduit" means a sewer, a water main, a duct or cable for a telegraphic, telephonic, television or electrical service, a pipe or duct for the transportation of any solid, liquid or gas or any combination of these items and includes a service connection made or intended to be made thereto; ("canalisation")</p> <p>"crash truck" means a blocker truck that is equipped with a crash-attenuating device; ("camion d'intervention")</p> <p>"critical weld" means, in relation to a suspended work platform, a weld the failure of which could result in the complete or partial collapse of the suspended work platform; ("soudure essentielle")</p> <p>"excavation" means the hole that is left in the ground, as a result of removing material; ("excavation")</p>

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	<p>"excavation depth" means the vertical dimension from the highest point of the excavation wall to a point level with the lowest point of the excavation; ("profondeur d'excavation")</p> <p>"excavation width" means the least horizontal dimension between the two opposite walls of the excavation; ("largeur d'excavation")</p> <p>"fall arrest system" means an assembly of components joined together so that when the assembly is connected to a fixed support, it is capable of arresting a worker's fall; ("dispositif antichute")</p> <p>"fall restricting system" means a type of fall arrest system that has been designed to limit a worker's fall to a specified distance; ("limiteur de chute")</p> <p>"falsework", in relation to a form or structure, means the structural supports and bracing used to support all or part of the form or structure; ("ouvrage provisoire")</p> <p>"fixed support" means a permanent or temporary structure or a component of such a structure that can withstand all loads and forces the structure or component is intended to support or resist and is sufficient to protect a worker's health and safety, and includes equipment or devices that are securely fastened to the structure or component; ("support fixe")</p> <p>"flammable liquid" means a liquid with a flash point below 37.8 degrees celsius and a vapour pressure not exceeding 275 kilopascals absolute at 37.8 degrees celsius; ("liquide inflammable")</p> <p>"form" means the mould into which concrete or another material is to be placed; ("élément de coffrage")</p> <p>"formwork" means a system of forms connected together; ("coffrage")</p> <p>"freeway" means a controlled-access highway that has a continuous dividing median and a normal posted speed limit of 90 kilometres per hour or more; ("autoroute")</p> <p>"full body harness" means a device that can arrest an accidental vertical or near vertical fall of a worker and which can guide and distribute the impact forces of the fall by means of leg and shoulder strap supports and an upper dorsal suspension assembly which, after the arrest, will not by itself permit the release or further lowering of the worker; ("harnais de sécurité")</p> <p>"generic installation drawing" means a drawing and related documentation, if any, that,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) identifies components, configurations and load limitations of a suspended work platform system or powered boatswain's chair, (b) is intended to be used at any location where all of the requirements in the drawing and documentation are satisfied, and (c) bears the seal and signature of a professional engineer confirming that a suspended work platform system or boatswain's chair installed in accordance with the drawing would be in compliance with the requirements of this Regulation; ("dessin d'installation générique") <p>"guardrail system" means an assembly of components joined together to provide a barrier to prevent a worker from falling from the edge of a surface; ("garde-corps")</p> <p>"highway" means a common and public highway, street, avenue, parkway, driveway, square, place, bridge, viaduct or trestle, any part of which is intended for or used by the general public for the passage of vehicles; ("voie publique")</p> <p>"longitudinal buffer area" means the area of a project between the end of a lane closure taper and the start of a work area; ("zone tampon longitudinale")</p>

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	<p>“magazine” means a place in which explosives are stored or kept, whether above or below ground; (“dépôt d’explosifs”)</p> <p>“multi-point suspended work platform” means a suspended work platform more than 750 millimetres in width or a system of suspended work platforms in which any one platform is more than 750 millimetres in width that is supported from an overhead fixed support system by at least three primary load-carrying means of suspension to maintain the stability of the work platform or system of work platforms; (“plateforme de travail suspendue multipoint”)</p> <p>“non-destructive test” means one of the following methods of testing or examining a material, component or part to evaluate its condition without subjecting it to physical distortion, damage or destruction:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eddy current testing. 2. Magnetic particle testing. 3. Liquid penetrant testing. 4. Radiographic testing. 5. Ultrasonic testing; (“essai non destructif”) <p>“professional engineer” means a person who is a professional engineer within the meaning of the Professional Engineers Act; (“ingénieur”)</p> <p>“public way” means a highway or other street, avenue, parkway, driveway, square, place, bridge, viaduct, or other open space to which the public has access, as of right or by expressed or implied invitation; (“passage public”)</p> <p>“rated platform capacity” means the combined weight of occupants, tools, equipment and other material that the manufacturer has indicated can be safely carried by a suspended work platform, work platform module or boatswain’s chair; (“capacité nominale de la plateforme”)</p> <p>“roadway” means the travelled portion of a highway; (“chaussée”)</p> <p>“rotary foundation drill rig” means a drill rig used for boring holes in soil for the placement of foundations or earth retention structures but does not include a drill rig that,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is used for geotechnical sampling, (b) is used for drilling water, oil or gas wells, (c) is a rock drill or a diamond drill, (d) is a digger derrick, (e) is used for digging holes for posts, concrete forming tubes, poles or light standards, (f) is a pile driver without an auger, (g) is a horizontal boring machine, or (h) is a tunnel boring machine; (“foreuse rotative pour fondations”) <p>“safety belt” means a belt worn around the waist of a worker and all the fittings for the belt appropriate for the use being made of it; (“ceinture de sécurité”)</p> <p>“safety factor” means the ratio of the failure load to the specified load or rated load; (“coefficient de sécurité”)</p> <p>“safety net” means a safety net that complies with section 26.8, and is located and supported in such a way that it arrests the fall of a worker who may fall into it without endangering the worker; (“filet de sécurité”)</p>

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	<p>"service shaft" means a shaft by which people or materials are passed into or out of a tunnel under construction; ("puits de service")</p> <p>"shaft" means an excavation with a longitudinal axis at an angle greater than 45 degrees from the horizontal that is used to pass people or materials into or out of a tunnel or that leads to a tunnel or that is used as an access to a boring or augering operation; ("puits")</p> <p>"sheathing" means the members of shoring that are placed up against the walls of an excavation to directly resist the pressure exerted from the walls of the excavation; ("blindage")</p> <p>"sign truck" means a vehicle that has,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) four-way flashers and a mounted flashing arrowboard sign, or (b) a portable trailer with a mounted flashing arrowboard sign; ("camion de signalisation") <p>"site-specific installation drawing" means a drawing and related documentation, if any, that identifies components, configurations and load limitations of a suspended work platform system or powered boatswain's chair for use at a specific site; ("dessin d'installation propre au site")</p> <p>"strut" means a transverse member of shoring that directly resists pressure from a wale; ("étais")</p> <p>"suitable", in relation to a procedure, material, device, object or thing, means sufficient to protect a worker from damage to the worker's body or health; ("convenable")</p> <p>"suspended work platform system" means an access system comprising one or more overhead fixed supports, one or more suspension lines, hoisting devices, if any, and one or more work platforms that can be moved vertically, but it does not include a boatswain's chair or a multi-point suspended work platform; ("système de plateformes de travail suspendues")</p> <p>"tower crane" means a travelling, fixed or climbing mechanical device or structure that has,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a boom, a jib or both, (b) a power-driven drum and wire rope to raise, lower or move material, and (c) a vertical mast; ("grue à tour") <p>"travel restraint system" means an assembly of components capable of restricting a worker's movement on a work surface and preventing the worker from reaching a location from which he or she could fall; ("limiteur de déplacement")</p> <p>"traverse", when used in relation to a multi-point suspended work platform, means to move the platform horizontally, in a controlled manner, along the building or structure to which it is attached; ("déplacement horizontal")</p> <p>"trench" means an excavation where the excavation depth exceeds the excavation width; ("tranchée")</p> <p>"tunnel" means a subterranean passage into which a person may enter that is made by excavating beneath the overburden; ("tunnel")</p> <p>"underground", in relation to work, means inside a shaft, tunnel or caisson; ("souterrain")</p> <p>"vehicle" means a vehicle propelled by mechanical power and includes a trailer, a traction engine and a road-building machine; ("véhicule")</p> <p>"wale" means a longitudinal member of the shoring that is placed against the sheathing to directly resist the pressure from the sheathing; ("raidisseur")</p>

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	<p>“work belt” means a belt that has a back support pad and a connecting hook at the front and that is capable of supporting a worker. (“ceinture de travail”)</p>
<p>s.3, Alternative Methods and Materials</p>	<p>3. An employer, owner or constructor may vary a procedure required by this Regulation or the composition, design, size or arrangement of a material, object, device or thing as required by this Regulation,</p> <p>(a) if the procedure, composition, design, size or arrangement as varied affords protection for the health and safety of workers that is at least equal to the protection that would otherwise be given; and</p> <p>(b) if the employer, owner or constructor gives written notice of the varied procedure, composition, design, size or arrangement to the joint health and safety committee or the health and safety representative, if any, for the work place.</p>
<p>s.4, Designation of a Project</p>	<p>4. A Director may designate in writing a part of a project as a project and the designated project is considered to be a project for the purposes of the Act and this Regulation.</p>
<p>s.5, Registration and Notices</p>	<p>5. (1) Before beginning work at a project, each constructor and employer engaged in construction shall complete an approved registration form. O. Reg. 145/00, s. 3.</p> <p>(2) The constructor shall ensure that,</p> <p>(a) each employer at the project provides to the constructor a completed approved registration form; and</p> <p>(b) a copy of the employer’s completed form is kept at the project while the employer is working there. O. Reg. 145/00, s. 3.</p> <p>6. (1) This section applies with respect to a project if,</p> <p>(a) the total cost of labour and materials for the project is expected to exceed,</p> <p>(i) \$50,000, or</p> <p>(ii) in the case of a project that is confined to a factory that manufactures or assembles automobiles, \$250,000;</p> <p>(b) the work is the erection or structural alteration of a building more than two storeys or more than 7.5 metres high;</p> <p>(c) the work is the demolition of a building at least four metres high with a floor area of at least thirty square metres;</p> <p>(d) the work is the erection, structural alteration or structural repair of a bridge, an earth-retaining structure or a water-retaining structure more than three metres high or of a silo, chimney or a similar structure more than 7.5 metres high;</p> <p>(e) work in compressed air is to be done at the project;</p> <p>(f) a tunnel, caisson, cofferdam or well into which a person may enter is to be constructed at the project;</p> <p>(g) a trench into which a person may enter is to be excavated at the project and the trench is more than 300 metres long or more than 1.2 metres deep and over thirty metres long;</p> <p>(g.1) the work is the construction, over frozen water, slush or wetlands, of an ice road for vehicles, machinery or equipment; or</p> <p>(h) a part of the permanent or temporary work is required by this Regulation to be designed by a professional engineer.</p> <p>(2) The constructor shall comply with subsection (3) or (4) before beginning work at the project. O. Reg. 145/00, s. 4.</p>

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	<p>(3) The constructor shall complete an approved notification form and file it at the Ministry office located nearest to the project or submit it electronically on a website of the government of Ontario. O. Reg. 145/00, s. 4; O. Reg. 242/16, s. 3.</p> <p>(4) If the constructor believes that the work at the project will not take more than 14 days, the constructor may provide the relevant information to an inspector at the Ministry office located nearest to the project,</p> <p>(a) by faxing the completed form to the inspector; or</p> <p>(b) by providing the information that would be required to complete the form to the inspector by telephone. O. Reg. 145/00, s. 4.</p> <p>(5) Despite subsection (2), the constructor may begin work at a project before complying with subsection (3) or (4) if the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is necessary to do the work immediately to prevent injury to people or damage to property. 2. Before beginning the work, the constructor gives an inspector notice of the information required in the form by telephone or fax. O. Reg. 145/00, s. 4. <p>(6) The constructor shall keep the completed notification form posted in a conspicuous place at the project or available at the project for review by an inspector.</p> <p>7. If section 6 does not apply to a project but the project includes work on a trench more than 1.2 metres deep into which a worker may enter, the constructor shall, before any work at the project is begun, give notice in person, by telephone or by fax to the Ministry office located nearest to the project.</p> <p>7.1 (1) This section applies with respect to a project at which a suspended work platform system is to be used. O. Reg. 242/16, s. 4.</p> <p>(2) At least 48 hours before a suspended work platform system is used for the first time at a project, the constructor shall complete an approved notification form and provide it to the Ministry by faxing it or delivering it in person to the Ministry office located nearest to the project or submitting it electronically on a website of the government of Ontario. O. Reg. 242/16, s. 4.</p> <p>(3) Despite subsection (2), the constructor may put a suspended work platform system into use before providing the approved notification form if the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is necessary to use the suspended work platform system immediately to prevent injury to people or damage to property. 2. Before using the suspended work platform system, the constructor gives an inspector at the Ministry office located nearest to the project oral notice, by telephone or in person, that the system will be used. O. Reg. 242/16, s. 4. <p>(4) If a constructor uses a suspended work platform system under subsection (3), the constructor shall, within 24 hours of beginning to use the suspended work platform system, provide a completed approved notification form to the Ministry in a manner described in subsection (2). O. Reg. 242/16, s. 4.</p> <p>(5) The constructor shall keep a copy of the completed notification form in a conspicuous location at the project. O. Reg. 242/16, s. 4.</p>
s.8-12; Accident	8. A written report under subsection 51 (1) of the Act respecting an occurrence in which a person is killed or critically injured shall set out,

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Notices and prescriptions	<p>(a) the name and address of the constructor and the employer, if the person involved is a worker;</p> <p>(b) the nature and the circumstances of the occurrence, and the bodily injury sustained by the person;</p> <p>(c) a description of the machinery or equipment involved;</p> <p>(d) the time and place of the occurrence;</p> <p>(e) the name and address of the person involved;</p> <p>(f) the names and addresses of all witnesses to the occurrence;</p> <p>(g) the name and address of the any legally qualified medical practitioner by whom the person was or is being attended for the injury; and</p> <p>(h) the steps taken to prevent a recurrence. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 8; O. Reg. 145/00, s. 6; O. Reg. 142/17, s. 2.</p> <p>9. (1) A notice under subsection 52 (1) of the Act respecting an occurrence involving a worker shall set out,</p> <p>(a) the name, address and type of business of the employer;</p> <p>(b) the nature and the circumstances of the occurrence, and the bodily injury or illness sustained by the worker;</p> <p>(c) a description of the machinery or equipment involved;</p> <p>(d) the time and place of the occurrence;</p> <p>(e) the name and address of the worker involved;</p> <p>(f) the names and addresses of all witnesses to the occurrence;</p> <p>(g) the name and address of any legally qualified medical practitioner by whom the worker was or is being attended for the injury or illness;</p> <p>(g.1) the name and address of each medical facility, if any, where the worker was or is being attended for the injury or illness; and</p> <p>(h) the steps taken to prevent a recurrence. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 9 (1); O. Reg. 145/00, s. 7 (1); O. Reg. 142/17, s. 3 (1).</p> <p>(2) A notice under subsection 52 (2) of the Act (information and particulars respecting a worker's occupational illness) shall contain the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The employer's name, address and type of business. 2. The nature of the illness. 3. The worker's name and address. 4. The name and address of any legally qualified medical practitioner by whom the worker was or is being attended for the illness. 5. The name and address of each medical facility, if any, where the worker was or is being attended for the illness. 6. A description of the steps taken to prevent a recurrence or further illness. O. Reg. 145/00, s. 7 (2); O. Reg. 142/17, s. 3 (2). <p>10. (1) An employer shall keep in the employer's permanent records a record of any accident, explosion or fire involving a worker that causes injury requiring medical attention but does not disable the worker from performing his or her usual work. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 10 (1).</p> <p>(2) The record shall include particulars of,</p> <p>(a) the nature and circumstances of the occurrence, and the injury sustained by the worker;</p>

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	<p>(b) the time and place of the occurrence;</p> <p>(c) the name and address of the injured worker; and</p> <p>(d) the steps taken to prevent a recurrence. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 10 (2); O. Reg. 142/17, s. 4.</p> <p>(3) An employer to whom subsection (1) applies shall make the record available to an inspector upon request. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 10 (3).</p> <p>11. (1) The following incidents are prescribed for the purpose of section 53 of the Act:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A worker falling a vertical distance of three metres or more. 2. A worker falling and having the fall arrested by a fall arrest system other than a fall restricting system. 3. A worker becoming unconscious for any reason. 4. Accidental contact by a worker or by a worker's tool or equipment with energized electrical equipment, installations or conductors. 5. Accidental contact by a crane, similar hoisting device, backhoe, power shovel or other vehicle or equipment or its load with an energized electrical conductor rated at more than 750 volts. 6. Structural failure of all or part of falsework designed by, or required by this Regulation to be designed by, a professional engineer. 7. Structural failure of a principal supporting member, including a column, beam, wall or truss, of a structure. 8. Failure of all or part of the structural supports of a scaffold. 9. Structural failure of all or part of an earth- or water-retaining structure, including a failure of the temporary or permanent supports for a shaft, tunnel, caisson, cofferdam or trench. 10. Failure of a wall of an excavation or of similar earthwork with respect to which a professional engineer has given a written opinion that the stability of the wall is such that no worker will be endangered by it. 11. Overturning or the structural failure of all or part of a crane or similar hoisting device. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 11 (1); O. Reg. 85/04, s. 3; O. Reg. 627/05, s. 1. <p>(2) A notice under section 53 of the Act shall set out the circumstances of the occurrence and the steps taken to prevent a recurrence. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 11 (2).</p> <p>12. (1) This section applies with respect to an occurrence for which a report under subsection 51 (1) of the Act or a notice under section 52 or 53 of the Act is given, if the occurrence involves a failure of all or part of,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) temporary or permanent works; (b) a structure; (c) a wall of an excavation or of a similar earthwork for which a professional engineer has given a written opinion that the stability of the wall is such that no worker will be endangered by it; or (d) a crane or similar hoisting device. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 12 (1); O. Reg. 142/17, s. 5. <p>(2) A constructor or employer who submits a report under subsection 51 (1) of the Act (notice of death or injury) or gives a notice under section 52 or 53 of the Act (notice of accident, etc.) shall also provide, within 14 days after the occurrence, a professional engineer's written opinion stating the cause of the occurrence. O. Reg. 145/00, s. 8.</p>

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s.13-17, General requirements	<p>13. (1) A constructor shall post in a conspicuous place at a project and keep posted while work is done at the project a notice setting out,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the constructor’s name and if the constructor carries on business in a different name, the business name; (b) the address and telephone number of the constructor’s head office or principal place of business in Ontario; and (c) the address and telephone number of the nearest office of the Ministry. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 13 (1); O. Reg. 145/00, s. 9. <p>(2) Within forty-eight hours after a health and safety representative or joint health and safety committee members are selected for a project, a constructor shall add to the notice the name, trade and employer of the health and safety representative or of each of the committee members. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 13 (2).</p> <p>14. (1) A constructor shall appoint a supervisor for every project at which five or more workers will work at the same time. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 14 (1).</p> <p>(2) The supervisor shall supervise the work at all times either personally or by having an assistant, who is a competent person, do so personally. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 14 (2).</p> <p>(3) A supervisor or a competent person appointed by the supervisor shall inspect all machinery and equipment, including fire extinguishing equipment, magazines, electrical installations, communication systems, sanitation and medical facilities, buildings and other structures, temporary supports and means of access and egress at the project to ensure that they do not endanger any worker. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 14 (3).</p> <p>(4) An inspection shall be made at least once a week or more frequently as the supervisor determines is necessary in order to ensure that the machinery and equipment referred to in subsection (3) do not endanger any worker. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 14 (4).</p> <p>(5) A competent person shall perform tests and observations necessary for the detection of hazardous conditions on a project. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 14 (5).</p> <p>15. (1) An employer of five or more workers on a project shall appoint a supervisor for the workers. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 15.</p> <p>(2) The supervisor shall supervise the work at all times either personally or by having an assistant, who is a competent person, do so personally. O. Reg. 145/00, s. 10.</p> <p>16. At a project, no person younger than 16 years of age shall,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) be employed in or about the workplace; or (b) be permitted to be present in or about the workplace while work is being performed. O. Reg. 145/00, s. 11. <p>17. (1) A constructor shall establish for a project written procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency and shall ensure that the procedures are followed at the project. O. Reg. 145/00, s. 11.</p> <p>(2) The constructor shall review the emergency procedures with the joint health and safety committee or the health and safety representative for the project, if any. O. Reg. 145/00, s. 11.</p> <p>(3) The constructor shall ensure that the emergency procedures are posted in a conspicuous place at the project. O. Reg. 145/00, s. 11.</p> <p>18. The constructor shall ensure that every worker at the project has ready access to a telephone, two-way radio or other system of two-way communication in the event of an emergency. O. Reg. 145/00, s. 11.</p>

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	<p>19. If, under this Regulation, a record is required to be kept available for inspection at a project, the constructor or employer, as the case may be, shall keep the record for at least one year after the project is finished.</p>
<p>s.26.9(8), Fall protection systems, <i>horizontal lifelines</i></p>	<p>26.9(8) The following requirements apply to a horizontal lifeline system:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It shall be designed by a professional engineer in accordance with good engineering practice. 2. The design may be a standard design or a custom design. 3. The design shall, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. show the arrangement of the system including the anchorage or fixed support system, ii. indicate the components used, iii. state the number of workers that can safely be attached to it, iv. set out instructions for installation or erection, and v. show the design loads for the system. 4. The system shall be installed or erected, and maintained, in accordance with the professional engineer’s design. 5. Before each use, the system shall be inspected by a professional engineer or a competent worker designated by a supervisor. 6. The constructor shall keep the design at the project while the system is in use.
<p>s.29, Hygiene</p>	<p>29. (1) In this section, “facilities” means toilet, urinal and clean-up facilities; (“installations”) “service”, when used as a verb, means to have waste pumped out and to have the facilities replenished where necessary. (“entretenir”) O. Reg. 527/00, s. 1.</p> <p>(2) REVOKED: O. Reg. 527/00, s. 1.</p> <p>(3) The constructor shall ensure,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that facilities are provided or arranged for workers before work has started at a project; and (b) that workers at the project have reasonable access to these facilities. <p>---</p> <p><i>Consult the regulations for further details regarding alternative arrangements to direct access to facilities, service/maintenance requirements, minimum facility requirements and other information.</i></p>
<p>s.52-58, Fire safety</p>	<p>52. (1) Fire extinguishing equipment shall be provided at readily accessible and adequately marked locations at a project. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 52 (1).</p> <p>(1.1) Every worker who may be required to use fire extinguishing equipment shall be trained in its use. O. Reg. 145/00, s. 16.</p> <p>(2) Without limiting subsection (1), at least one fire extinguisher shall be provided,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) where flammable liquids or combustible materials are stored, handled or used; (b) where oil-fired or gas-fired equipment, other than permanent furnace equipment in a building, is used; (c) where welding or open-flame operations are carried on; and (d) on each storey of an enclosed building being constructed or altered. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 52 (2).

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	<p>(3) At least one fire extinguisher shall be provided in a workshop for each 300 or fewer square metres of floor area. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 52 (3).</p> <p>(4) Clause (2) (d) and subsection (3) do not apply to a building,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that is to be used as a detached or semi-detached single-family dwelling; (b) that has two storeys or less and is to be used as a multiple family dwelling; or (c) that has one storey with no basement or cellar. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 52 (4). <p>55. Every fire extinguisher shall be inspected for defects or deterioration at least once a month by a competent worker who shall record the date of the inspection on a tag attached to it.</p> <p>57 (11) If a temporary standpipe is installed in a building under construction, the constructor shall post at the project, or have available for review, a floor plan of the building indicating,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the location of the hose outlets on each floor; (b) the location of the point on the perimeter of each floor that is furthest from the hose outlet on that floor; and (c) the location of each exit on each floor. O. Reg. 145/00, s. 18 (2). <p>(12) The constructor shall give a copy of the floor plan to the fire department located nearest to the project.</p>
<p>s.89, Formwork, falsework, re- shoring</p>	<p>89. (1) This section applies with respect to formwork, falsework and re-shoring that includes,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a tubular metal frame; (b) a column whose effective length is dependent upon lateral restraints between the ends of the column; (c) shores placed one upon another to form a supporting system that is more than one tier in height; (d) shores which are three metres or more in height; (e) a truss; (f) members so connected to one another that a load applied to one member may alter or induce stress in another member; or (g) a unitized modular formwork or falsework structure intended to be moved as a unit. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 89 (1). <p>(2) Formwork and falsework shall be designed by a professional engineer in accordance with good engineering practice and be installed or erected in accordance with the design drawings. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 89 (2).</p> <p>(3) Formwork and falsework shall, before the placement of concrete, be inspected by a professional engineer or by a competent worker designated in writing by the professional engineer. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 89 (3).</p> <p>(4) The person carrying out the inspection shall state in writing whether the formwork and falsework is installed or erected in accordance with the design drawings for it. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 89 (4).</p> <p>(5) The constructor shall keep the design drawings and the statements on the project while the formwork or the falsework is in use. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 89 (5).</p> <p>92. (1) Design drawings by a professional engineer for the formwork, falsework or re-shoring,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) if a manufactured system is used, shall identify the components;

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	<p>(b) if non-manufactured system components are used, shall show the size, grade and specifications of the non-manufactured system components;</p> <p>(c) shall show the design loads for the structure and shall detail the bracing and external ties required to adequately support the design loads;</p> <p>(d) if the structure is a unitized modular formwork or falsework structure intended to be lifted or moved as a unit, shall show the attachment points for rigging and hoisting; and</p> <p>(e) shall set out the erection instructions that are specified by the manufacturer or by the professional engineer.</p> <p>(f) REVOKED: O. Reg. 85/04, s. 11. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 92 (1); O. Reg. 85/04, s. 11. (2) The constructor shall keep the design drawings on the project while the formwork, falsework or re-shoring is in use. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 92 (2).</p>
s.103.1, Multi-tiered load (structural steel)	<p>103.1(10) Before the first multi-tiered load hoisting operation is started at a project, the constructor shall give notice to the Ministry office located nearest the project, in person, by telephone, by fax or by electronic means.</p> <p>---</p> <p><i>Consult the regulations for further details/requirements and particulars for multi-tiered loading</i></p>
s.127, scaffolding failure load verification	<p>127. (1) The failure load of a scaffold which consists of structural components whose capacity cannot be determined by testing shall be established by testing the components in a manner that simulates the actual loading conditions for which each of the components is fabricated. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 127 (1).</p> <p>(2) A professional engineer shall verify and certify the results of a test and the corresponding rated load of the scaffold. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 127 (2).</p> <p>(3) The constructor shall make available to an inspector upon request a copy of the certification by the professional engineer. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 127 (3).</p>
s.130, scaffold designed by P.Eng.	<p>130. (1) A scaffold shall be designed by a professional engineer and shall be erected in accordance with the design if the scaffold exceeds,</p> <p>(a) fifteen metres in height above its base support; or</p> <p>(b) ten metres in height above its base support if the scaffold is constructed of a tube and clamp system. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 130 (1).</p> <p>(2) Design drawings for a scaffold shall set out erection instructions and the rated loads for the scaffold. O. Reg. 85/04, s. 12.</p> <p>(3) A professional engineer or a competent worker designated by the supervisor of the project shall inspect the scaffold before it is used to ensure that it is erected in accordance with the design drawings. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 130 (3).</p> <p>(4) The person carrying out an inspection shall state in writing whether the scaffold is erected in accordance with the design drawings. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 130 (4).</p> <p>(5) The constructor shall keep at a project the design drawings and the written statement for a scaffold while the scaffold is erected. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 130 (5).</p>
s.141.2-141.3, suspended work platforms	<p>141.2 (1) Every owner of a building or structure where a suspended work platform system or boatswain's chair is to be used shall ensure that there is a roof plan for the building or structure and ensure that the plan,</p>

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or boatswain's chairs	<p>(a) contains drawings and layout diagrams that show the positions of all fixed supports on the building or structure;</p> <p>(b) indicates whether the fixed supports are adequate for the purposes of attaching work platforms, boatswain's chairs and lifelines;</p> <p>(c) meets the requirements of clause 10.1.2 (Roof Plan) of CSA Standard Z271-10; and</p> <p>(d) has been approved in writing by a professional engineer. O. Reg. 242/16, s. 11.</p> <p>(2) The owner shall post a legible copy of the roof plan near every entrance to the roof or top level of the building or structure where the suspended work platform system or boatswain's chair is to be used. O. Reg. 242/16, s. 11.</p> <p>(3) The owner shall provide a copy of the roof plan to the constructor for a project at the building or structure. O. Reg. 242/16, s. 11.</p> <p>(4) The constructor shall ensure that every employer whose workers are to use the suspended work platform system or boatswain's chair at the building or structure has received a copy of the roof plan. O. Reg. 242/16, s. 11.</p> <p>(5) No employer or constructor shall permit a worker to use a suspended work platform system or boatswain's chair on a building or structure unless the employer or constructor has received a copy of the roof plan and, if required, the design drawings and written procedures prepared under subsection 141.3 (2). O. Reg. 242/16, s. 11.</p> <p>141.3 (1) If the roof plan required under section 141.2 indicates that the fixed supports on the building or structure are not adequate for the purposes of attaching a suspended work platform system or boatswain's chair and lifelines, if any, the owner shall provide the constructor for a project at the building or structure with any structural drawings for the building or structure that the owner has control over. O. Reg. 242/16, s. 11.</p> <p>(2) The constructor shall ensure that a professional engineer prepares, using any structural drawings provided by the owner under subsection (1), design drawings and written procedures that indicate the manner in which the suspended work platform system or boatswain's chair and lifelines, if any, must be supported from the building or structure during the relevant project. O. Reg. 242/16, s. 11.</p> <p>(3) The constructor shall ensure that every employer whose workers are to use the suspended work platform system or boatswain's chair and lifelines, if any, at the building or structure has received a copy of the design drawings and written procedures. O. Reg. 242/16, s. 11.</p> <p>141.4 (1) The owner of a building or structure shall ensure that all fixed supports identified in the roof plan are inspected, maintained and tested in accordance with clause 11 (Inspection and Testing) of CSA Standard Z271-10 and the manufacturer's instructions. O. Reg. 242/16, s. 11.</p> <p>(4) The professional engineer who performs an inspection under subsection (2) shall prepare a written report that,</p> <p>(a) indicates whether the fixed support meets the requirements of section 141.1 and is adequate for the purposes of attaching a suspended work platform, boatswain's chair or lifeline; and</p> <p>(b) if the fixed support is not adequate, indicates the defects and hazardous conditions of the fixed support. O. Reg. 242/16, s. 11.</p>

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	<p>(5) A fixed support that has been identified in the report of the professional engineer as having a defect or hazardous condition shall not be used until the owner of the building or structure ensures that,</p> <p>(a) the defect or hazardous condition of the fixed support has been repaired, modified or corrected; and</p> <p>(b) the fixed support has been inspected and tested by a professional engineer in accordance with clause 11.3.3 (Anchorage connectors) of CSA Standard Z271-10 and the professional engineer has determined the fixed support to be adequate to support a suspended work platform, boatswain’s chair or lifeline. O. Reg. 242/16, s. 11.</p> <p>(6) The owner of the building or structure shall, respecting a fixed support,</p> <p>(c) make the record available, on request, to a constructor of a project where workers are to use a suspended work platform system or boatswain’s chair and lifelines, if any. O. Reg. 242/16, s. 11.</p> <p>(7) No employer or constructor shall permit a worker to use a fixed support unless the employer or constructor has ensured that the fixed support has been inspected, maintained and tested as required by this section, and, if applicable, the requirements in subsections (4) and (5) are met. O. Reg. 242/16, s. 11.</p>
s.142.2-142.8, multi-point suspended work platforms	<p>142.2(14) Before a multi-point suspended work platform is erected, the constructor shall ensure that the professional engineer responsible for the structural integrity of the permanent building or structure from which the multi-point suspended work platform is suspended provides a written report approving the design loads imposed on the building or structure by the multi-point suspended work platform.</p> <p>(15) Design drawings for a multi-point suspended work platform shall include,</p> <p>(a) a statement by the professional engineer that the design meets the requirements of this Regulation;</p> <p>(b) the size and specifications of all components, including the type and grade of all materials to be used;</p> <p>(c) the load factors and safety factors for the multi-point suspended work platform and all its components;</p> <p>(d) all the specified loads, including the loads during erection, dismantling, traversing and otherwise moving; and</p> <p>(e) the procedures for erection, dismantling, traversing and otherwise moving. O. Reg. 85/04, s. 15; O. Reg. 242/16, s. 1 (1), 12 (5).</p> <p>(16) The design drawings shall be followed, subject to subsection (17). O. Reg. 85/04, s. 15.</p> <p>(17) A deviation from the design drawings is permitted if the deviation,</p> <p>(a) is approved, in advance and in writing, by a professional engineer; and</p> <p>(b) complies with this Regulation. O. Reg. 85/04, s. 15</p> <p>142.3 (1) Before erecting or dismantling a multi-point suspended work platform, the constructor shall give notice, in person, by telephone, by fax or by electronic means, to the Ministry office located nearest the project.</p> <p>(2) A multi-point suspended work platform shall be inspected by a professional engineer to determine whether it complies with the design drawings, or the design drawings subject to any deviations approved under subsection 142.2 (17), as the case may be,</p> <p>(a) after it is erected but before it is first used; and</p>

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	<p>(b) if the multi-point suspended work platform is moved to another anchorage position, before it is used there. O. Reg. 85/04, s. 15; O. Reg. 242/16, s. 1 (1), 13.</p> <p>(3) The inspection under subsection (2) shall include a determination of whether all components are in adequate condition. O. Reg. 85/04, s. 15.</p> <p>(4) The professional engineer who conducts the inspection under subsection (2) shall prepare a written report of the inspection. O. Reg. 85/04, s. 15.</p> <p>(5) The written report is a positive report if it indicates that,</p> <p>(a) the multi-point suspended work platform complies with the design drawings, or the design drawings subject to any deviations approved under subsection 142.2 (17), as the case may be; and</p> <p>(b) all components are in adequate condition. O. Reg. 85/04, s. 15; O. Reg. 242/16, s. 1 (1).</p> <p>(6) Subsections (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) do not apply to a multi-point suspended work platform whose platform area is six square metres or less. O. Reg. 85/04, s. 15; O. Reg. 242/16, s. 1 (1).</p> <p>(7) A competent worker shall inspect a multi-point suspended work platform each day before it is used. O. Reg. 85/04, s. 15; O. Reg. 242/16, s. 1 (1).</p> <p>142.4 The constructor shall keep at the project a copy of,</p> <p>(a) the written report under subsection 142.2 (14);</p> <p>(b) the design drawings under subsection 142.2 (15);</p> <p>(c) any written approvals under subsection 142.2 (17); and</p> <p>(d) the written reports under subsection 142.3 (4).</p> <p>142.8 (1) The constructor of a project where a multi-point suspended work platform is used shall keep a written record of all inspections, tests, repairs, modifications and maintenance performed on the multi-point suspended work platform and make copies of the record available to an inspector upon request. O. Reg. 85/04, s. 15; O. Reg. 242/16, s. 1 (1), 13.</p> <p>(2) The record referred to in subsection (1) shall,</p> <p>(a) be kept up to date;</p> <p>(b) include the signature, name and business address of each person who performs an inspection, test, repair, modification or maintenance; and</p> <p>(c) be kept at the project while the multi-point suspended work platform is there. O. Reg. 85/04, s. 15; O. Reg. 242/16, s. 13.</p>
s.152, Cranes or similar hoisting devices	152(4) The owner of a crane or similar hoisting device shall retain and make available to the constructor on request copies of all log books and records for the crane or similar hoisting device.
s.153, Crane suspended work platforms	<p>153(11) Before beginning any hoisting operation under this section, the constructor shall notify by telephone an inspector in the office of the Ministry of Labour nearest to the project. O. Reg. 631/94, s. 4.</p> <p>(14) The constructor shall keep all design drawings, test reports, written statements and certification documents required under this section (s.153) with the crane at all times during the hoisting operation. O. Reg. 631/94, s. 4.</p> <p>(15) On request, the constructor shall provide an inspector with copies of any document described in subsection (14). O. Reg. 631/94, s. 4.</p>

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s.156.1, Rotary foundation drill rigs	<p>156.1 (1) Before the start of any drilling operation on a project with a rotary foundation drill rig,</p> <p>(a) an inspection of the work area shall be conducted to identify,</p> <p>(i) potential hazards, including utilities, services, obstructions, structures and soil conditions that may endanger a worker engaged in, or in the vicinity of, the drilling operation</p> <p>(d) a written report shall be prepared that indicates,</p> <p>(i) all of the hazards identified under subclause (a) (i),</p> <p>(ii) which hazards have not been removed, and</p> <p>(iii) which hazards have been disconnected or inactivated. O. Reg. 345/15, s. 19.</p> <p>(2) The constructor shall keep a copy of the report mentioned under clause (1) (d) at the project until the drilling operation is completed, and make the report available, upon request, to an inspector and an employer responsible for the drilling operation. O. Reg. 345/15, s. 19.</p>
s.156.4, Rotary foundation drill rigs exerting ground pressure of 200 KPa or more	<p>156.4(8) The constructor and employer responsible for the drilling operation shall keep at the project a copy of all reports described in this section and make them available to an inspector upon request until the drilling operation is completed. O. Reg. 345/15, s. 19.</p> <p>---</p> <p><i>Consult the regulations for further details, requirements and other information.</i></p>
s.157-159, Tower cranes	<p>157(6) The constructor shall keep at the project while a tower crane is erected a copy of the signed design drawings for its foundation, shoring and bracing and any written opinion about the drawings by a structural engineer. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 157 (6).</p> <p>158. (1) Before a tower crane is erected at a project, a professional engineer shall ensure that the structural elements and components of the crane be subjected to non-destructive testing to ensure the structural integrity of the crane. O. Reg. 242/16, s. 16.</p> <p>(2) The professional engineer conducting an inspection or under whose direction an inspection is done shall prepare a written report of the test results. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 158 (2); O. Reg. 85/04, s. 17.</p> <p>(3) The constructor shall keep the report at the project while the crane is erected. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 158 (3).</p> <p>159. (1) A professional engineer or a competent worker designated by a professional engineer shall visually inspect for defects the structural elements and components of a tower crane,</p> <p>(a) after the crane is erected and before it is used; and</p> <p>(b) after the inspection under clause (a), at intervals not greater than twelve months. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 159 (1).</p> <p>(2) No tower crane shall be used until any defects found during an inspection are repaired in accordance with the instructions of the crane's manufacturer or a professional engineer. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 159 (2).</p> <p>(3) A professional engineer or a competent worker designated by a professional engineer shall inspect a tower crane that has been repaired to ensure that the defects are corrected. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 159 (3).</p>

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	<p>(4) The professional engineer conducting an inspection or under whose direction the inspection is done shall prepare a written report of the test results. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 159 (4); O. Reg. 85/04, s. 18.</p> <p>(5) The constructor shall keep the report at a project while the crane is erected. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 159 (5).</p>												
s.166, Derricks or similar hoisting devices	<p>166(4) The constructor shall ensure that the structural engineer responsible for the structural integrity of a building or structure reviews and approves in writing the design drawings and specifications for a derrick, stiff-leg derrick or similar hoisting device before it is installed. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 166 (4).</p> <p>(5) A professional engineer shall inspect a derrick, stiff-leg derrick or similar hoisting device before it is first used on a building or structure to ensure that it is installed in accordance with the design drawings and specifications. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 166 (5).</p> <p>(6) The professional engineer conducting the inspection shall prepare a written report of the inspection. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 166 (6); O. Reg. 85/04, s. 19.</p> <p>(7) The constructor shall keep a copy of the design drawings and specifications for a derrick, stiff-leg derrick or similar hoisting device and the report prepared under subsection (6) at a project while the derrick, stiff-leg derrick or similar hoisting device is on the project. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 166 (7).</p>												
s.167, Helicopter used in hoisting operations	<p>167. (1) The pilot of a helicopter that is hoisting materials shall be competent to fly an externally-loaded helicopter. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 167 (1).</p> <p>(2) The pilot shall be in charge of the hoisting operation and shall determine the size and weight of loads to be hoisted and the method by which they are attached to the helicopter. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 167 (2).</p> <p>(3) Ground personnel including signallers for a helicopter being used to hoist materials shall be competent workers. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 167 (3).</p> <p>(4) The constructor shall take precautions against hazards caused by helicopter rotor downwash. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 167 (4).</p>												
s.188, Electrical hazards; limits of approach to electrical installations / conductors	<p>188. (1) This section applies unless the conditions set out in clauses 189 (a) and (b) are satisfied. O. Reg. 627/05, s. 7.</p> <p>(2) No object shall be brought closer to an energized overhead electrical conductor with a nominal phase-to-phase voltage rating set out in Column 1 of the Table to this subsection than the distance specified opposite to it in Column 2.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TABLE</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item</th> <th>Column 1 Nominal phase-to-phase voltage rating</th> <th>Column 2 Minimum distance</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>750 or more volts, but no more than 150,000 volts</td> <td>3 m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>more than 150,000 volts, but no more than 250,000 volts</td> <td>4.5 m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>more than 250,000 volts</td> <td>6 m</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(3) Subsections (4) to (9) apply if a crane, similar hoisting device, backhoe, power shovel or other vehicle or equipment is operated near an energized overhead electrical conductor and it is possible for a part of the vehicle or equipment or its load to encroach on the minimum distance permitted under subsection (2). O. Reg. 627/05, s. 7.</p> <p>(4) A constructor shall,</p>	Item	Column 1 Nominal phase-to-phase voltage rating	Column 2 Minimum distance	1.	750 or more volts, but no more than 150,000 volts	3 m	2.	more than 150,000 volts, but no more than 250,000 volts	4.5 m	3.	more than 250,000 volts	6 m
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	<p>(a) establish and implement written measures and procedures adequate to ensure that no part of a vehicle or equipment or its load encroaches on the minimum distance permitted by subsection (2); and</p> <p>(b) make a copy of the written measures and procedures available to every employer on the project. O. Reg. 627/05, s. 7.</p> <p>(5) The written measures and procedures shall include taking the following precautions to protect workers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adequate warning devices, visible to the operator and warning of the electrical hazard, shall be positioned in the vicinity of the hazard. 2. The operator shall be provided with written notification of the electrical hazard before beginning the work. 3. A legible sign, visible to the operator and warning of the potential electrical hazard, shall be posted at the operator's station. O. Reg. 627/05, s. 7. <p>(6) Before a worker begins work that includes an activity described in subsection (3), the employer shall provide a copy of the written measures and procedures to the worker and explain them to him or her. O. Reg. 627/05, s. 7.</p> <p>(7) The worker shall follow the written measures and procedures. O. Reg. 627/05, s. 7.</p> <p>(8) A competent worker, designated as a signaller, shall be stationed so that he or she is in full view of the operator and has a clear view of the electrical conductor and of the vehicle or equipment, and shall warn the operator each time any part of the vehicle or equipment or its load may approach the minimum distance. O. Reg. 627/05, s. 7.</p> <p>(9) Section 106 also applies with respect to the signaller designated under subsection (8). O. Reg. 627/05, s. 7.</p> <p>189. Section 188 does not apply if,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) under the authority of the owner of the electrical conductor, protective devices and equipment are installed, and written measures and procedures are established and implemented, that are adequate to protect workers from electrical shock and burn; and (b) the workers involved in the work use protective devices and equipment, including personal protective equipment, and follow written measures and procedures that are adequate to protect workers from electrical shock and burn. O. Reg. 627/05, s. 7.
<p>s.191, Work done on or near energized exposed part of electrical equipment, installation or conductor</p>	<p>191. (1) This section applies instead of section 190 if work is to be done on or near energized exposed parts of electrical equipment or of an electrical installation or conductor and,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) it is not reasonably possible to disconnect the equipment, installation or conductor from the power supply before working on or near the energized exposed parts; (b) the equipment, installation or conductor is rated at a nominal voltage of 600 volts or less, and disconnecting the equipment, installation or conductor would create a greater hazard to a worker than proceeding without disconnecting it; or (c) the work consists only of diagnostic testing of the equipment, installation or conductor. O. Reg. 627/05, s. 7. <p>(2) Subsection (10) applies, in addition to subsections (3) to (9), if the equipment, installation or conductor is nominally rated at,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) greater than 400 amperes and greater than 200 volts; or (b) greater than 200 amperes and greater than 300 volts. O. Reg. 627/05, s. 7.

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	<p>(3) Only a worker who meets the requirements of clause 182 (1) (a) or (b) shall perform the work. O. Reg. 627/05, s. 7.</p> <p>(4) The constructor shall,</p> <p>(a) ensure that written measures and procedures for complying with this section are established and implemented, so that workers are adequately protected from electrical shock and burn; and</p> <p>(b) make a copy of the written measures and procedures available to every employer on the project. O. Reg. 627/05, s. 7.</p> <p>(5) Before a worker begins work to which this section applies, the employer shall provide a copy of the written measures and procedures to the worker and explain them to him or her. O. Reg. 627/05, s. 7.</p> <p>(6) The worker shall follow the written procedures. O. Reg. 627/05, s. 7.</p> <p>(7) A worker shall use mats, shields or other protective devices or equipment, including personal protective equipment, adequate to protect the worker from electrical shock and burn. O. Reg. 627/05, s. 7.</p> <p>(8) If the electrical equipment, installation or conductor is rated at a nominal voltage of 300 volts or more, an adequately equipped competent worker who can perform rescue operations, including cardiopulmonary resuscitation, shall be stationed so that he or she can see the worker who is performing the work. O. Reg. 627/05, s. 7.</p> <p>(9) Subsection (8) does not apply if the work consists only of diagnostic testing of the equipment, installation or conductors. O. Reg. 627/05, s. 7.</p> <p>(10) In the case of equipment or of an installation or conductor described in subsection (2), a worker shall not perform the work unless the following additional conditions are satisfied:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The owner of the equipment, installation or conductor has provided the employer and the constructor with a record showing that it has been maintained according to the manufacturer's specifications. 2. A copy of the maintenance record is readily available at the project. 3. The employer has determined from the maintenance record that the work on the equipment, installation or conductor can be performed safely without disconnecting it. 4. Before beginning the work, the worker has verified that paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 have been complied with. O. Reg. 627/05, s. 7.
s.229, Excavation; protection of adjacent structures	<p>229. (1) If an excavation may affect the stability of an adjacent building or structure, the constructor shall take precautions to prevent damage to the adjacent building or structure. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 229 (1).</p> <p>(2) A professional engineer shall specify in writing the precautions required under subsection (1). O. Reg. 213/91, s. 229 (2).</p> <p>(3) Such precautions as the professional engineer specifies shall be taken. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 229 (3).</p>
s.234, Excavation; support systems	<p>234. (1) The walls of an excavation shall be supported by a support system that complies with sections 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 241. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 234 (1).</p> <p>(2) Subsection (1) does not apply with respect to an excavation,</p> <p>...</p>

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	<p>that is not a trench and is not made in Type 4 soil and with respect to which a professional engineer has given a written opinion that the walls of the excavation are sufficiently stable that no worker will be endangered if no support system is used. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 234 (2); O. Reg. 142/17, s. 26.</p> <p>(3) The opinion in clause (2) (h) shall include details of,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the specific project and the location thereon; (b) any specific condition for which the opinion applies; and (c) the frequency of inspections. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 234 (3). <p>(4) The constructor shall keep on the project a copy of every opinion given by a professional engineer for the purpose of clause (2) (h) while the project is in progress. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 234 (4).</p> <p>(5) The professional engineer who gives an opinion described in clause (2) (h), or a competent worker designated by him or her, shall inspect the excavation to which the opinion relates as frequently as the opinion specifies. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 234 (5).</p>
s.236, Excavation; support systems	<p>236. (1) Every prefabricated, hydraulic or engineered support system shall be designed by a professional engineer. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 236 (1).</p> <p>...</p> <p>(7) The constructor shall keep the design drawings and specifications for a prefabricated, hydraulic or an engineered support system at a project while the system is on the project. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 236 (7).</p>
s.237(2), Excavation; support systems used for repairing underground pipe breaks	<p>237. (1) Subject to subsection (2),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) no prefabricated or hydraulic support system shall be used in type 4 soil; (b) the space between the walls of a prefabricated support system and the walls of the excavation shall be restricted to the minimum clearance required for the forward progression of the support system; and (c) the walls of a hydraulic support system shall touch the walls of the excavation. O. Reg. 631/94, s. 8. <p>(2) A prefabricated or hydraulic support system may be used for repairing underground pipe breaks if the system,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) meets the requirements of section 236; (b) has four side walls; (c) is designed for a maximum depth of 3.6 metres; (d) is not used at a greater depth than 3.6 metres; (e) is designed to resist all hydrostatic and earth pressures found in type 3 and type 4 soils; (f) is installed so as to extend to the bottom of the excavation; (g) is installed so that the walls of the system touch the walls of the excavation; and (h) is not pulled forward after being installed in the excavation. O. Reg. 631/94, s. 8. <p>(3) Before a support system is used as described in subsection (2), the constructor shall submit two copies of its design drawings and specifications to the office of the Ministry of Labour nearest to the project. O. Reg. 631/94, s. 8.</p>
s.245, Tunnel, shaft, caisson; notice requirements	<p>245. (1) An employer who will be constructing a tunnel, shaft, caisson or cofferdam shall file a notice with a Director before beginning work on a tunnel, shaft, caisson or cofferdam. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 245 (1); O. Reg. 145/00, s. 33 (1).</p> <p>(2) The notice shall,</p>

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	(a) describe the work; (b) provide specifications and drawings showing profiles, transverse sections and plans for the tunnel, shaft, caisson or cofferdam signed and sealed by the professional engineer who designed the support system for the tunnel, shaft, caisson or cofferdam; (c) provide complete details of all temporary and permanent ground support; (d) state the name, mailing address, address for service and telephone number of the constructor, of the owner and of the employer in charge of the work; (e) state the name of the supervisor in charge of the work and the supervisor's mailing address, address for service and telephone number; (f) provide the municipal address of the work or include a description of its location relative to the nearest highway such that the Director is able to locate the work; (g) state the starting date and the anticipated duration of the work; (h) state the estimated total cost for labour and materials for the work; and (i) list all designated substances that may be used, handled or disturbed by the work. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 245 (2); O. Reg. 145/00, s. 33 (2).
s.279, Shaft-sinking	279(3) If a shaft is to be cut in sound rock, the constructor shall obtain a written opinion from a professional engineer as to whether the walls of the shaft need to be supported by rock bolts or wire mesh to prevent the spalling of loose rock. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 279 (3).
s.280, Shaft; bracing and shoring	280. (1) Shoring and bracing for a shaft that is more than 1.2 metres deep shall be capable of withstanding all loads likely to be applied to them. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 280 (1). (2) The shoring and bracing, (a) shall be designed by a professional engineer in accordance with good engineering practice; and (b) shall be constructed in accordance with the professional engineer's design. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 280 (2). (3) Design drawings by a professional engineer for the shoring and bracing shall show the size and specifications of the shoring and bracing including the type and grade of all materials to be used in their construction. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 280 (3). (4) REVOKED: O. Reg. 443/09, s. 8. (5) The constructor shall keep a copy of design drawings for the shoring and bracing at the project while the shoring and bracing are in use. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 280 (5).
s.307, Tunneling	307(2) If a tunnel is to be cut in sound rock, the constructor shall obtain a written opinion from a professional engineer as to whether the sides and roof of the tunnel need to be supported by rock bolts or wire mesh to prevent the spalling of loose rock. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 307 (2). ... (6) The primary supports of a tunnel, (a) shall be designed by a professional engineer in accordance with good engineering practice to withstand all loads likely to be applied to them; and (b) shall be constructed in accordance with the design. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 307 (6). (7) The constructor shall keep available for inspection at a project the design drawings for the primary supports. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 307 (7); O. Reg. 85/04, s. 23.
s.334, 335, 339, 356 Work in compressed	334. (1) No constructor or employer shall begin work at a project where a worker may be subjected to compressed air until the requirements of this section are met. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 334 (1).

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air; general requirements	<p>335. (1) Before work is begun in compressed air at a project, a constructor shall give written notice,</p> <p>(a) to the local police department and the fire department and public hospital nearest to the project; and</p> <p>(b) to a Director, together with the names and addresses of those to whom notice is given under clause (a). O. Reg. 213/91, s. 335 (1); O. Reg. 145/00, s. 38.</p> <p>(2) A notice shall set out,</p> <p>(a) the location of the project;</p> <p>(b) the name, address and telephone number of the project physician and the superintendent; and</p> <p>(c) the location of a medical lock for the project and of every other readily-available medical lock. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 335 (2).</p> <p>(3) The employer shall give notice of the completion of work in compressed air at the project to those who were given notice under clause (1) (a). O. Reg. 213/91, s. 335 (3).</p> <p>339. (1) A worker who works in compressed air shall wear for at least twenty-four hours after working in compressed air a sturdy metal or plastic badge that meets the requirements of subsection (2). O. Reg. 213/91, s. 339 (1).</p> <p>(2) A badge shall measure at least fifty millimetres in diameter and shall set out,</p> <p>(a) the name of the constructor of the project;</p> <p>(b) the name and telephone number of the project physician;</p> <p>(c) the location of a medical lock at the project; and</p> <p>(d) the words, "compressed air worker – in case of decompression sickness take immediately to a medical lock". O. Reg. 213/91, s. 339 (2).</p> <p>(3) The constructor at a project shall provide workers with the badge required under subsection (1). O. Reg. 213/91, s. 339 (3).</p> <p>356. (1) A constructor shall supply at least one medical lock at a project where work in compressed air is done and shall maintain it ready for operation while work in compressed air is being done. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 356 (1).</p> <p>(2) A certificate of inspection issued under Ontario Regulation 220/01 (Boilers and Pressure Vessels) made under the Technical Standards and Safety Act, 2000 for a working pressure of at least 520 kilopascals is required for every medical lock on a project. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 356 (2); O. Reg. 142/17, s. 39.</p>
s.365, Work in compressed air; air lock construction	<p>365. (1) An air lock, including the bulkheads and doors, shall be designed by a professional engineer in accordance with good engineering practice to withstand the pressures to be used in the work chamber and in the air lock. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 365 (1).</p> <p>(2) An air lock shall be constructed in accordance with the professional engineer's design drawings for it. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 365 (2).</p> <p>(3) An air lock used for people,</p> <p>(a) shall measure at least two metres laterally and vertically;</p> <p>(b) shall be large enough to accommodate the maximum number of people expected to be in the work chamber without them being in cramped positions;</p> <p>(c) other than an ancillary air lock that complies with section 367, shall contain a functional and accurate electric time piece, thermometer and pressure gauge. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 365 (3).</p>

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	<p>(4) The constructor shall send to a Director before construction of an air lock begins a copy of the design drawings for the air lock. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 365 (4); O. Reg. 145/00, s. 40; O. Reg. 85/04, s. 24.</p> <p>(5) The constructor shall keep at a project a copy of the design drawings for an air lock while the air lock is at the project. O. Reg. 213/91, s. 365 (5).</p>