Part	OHS Code	Intent	P	C	Risk	Guideline Statement
Part 23 Scaffolds and Temporary Work Platforms **Scaffolds**	**Scaffolds** CSA Standard applies 323 Subject to sections 324 and 325, an employer must ensure that scaffolds erected to provide working platforms during the construction, alteration, repair or demolition of buildings and other structures comply with CSA Standard CAN/CSA-S269.2-M87 (R2003), *Access Scaffolding for Construction Purposes.*	Properly designed scaffolds can reduce the risk of failure which can result in serious injury or death of workers. Properly certified scaffolds are important to ensure they are safe for use.	L	H	M	If scaffolds are used on farm for construction, alteration, repair or demolition of buildings and other structure, employers must ensure that scaffolds comply with CSA Standard CAN/CSA-S269.2-M87 (R2003), *Access Scaffolding for Construction Purposes.* Certified scaffolds can be rented if necessary. Scaffolds must be inspected by a competent person.
	Design **324(1)** An employer must ensure that a single pole or double pole scaffold is (a) supported against lateral movement by adequate bracing, (b) anchored by one tie-in for each 4.6 metre vertical interval and one tie in for each 6.4 metre horizontal interval, (c) anchored by one tie-in for each 3 metre vertical interval and one tie-in for each 3 metre horizontal interval if the scaffold is hoarded, and	Properly designed, levelled, and tied in (to solid structure) scaffolds with all parts in good functioning condition will ensure the scaffold is safe to use for workers, and will minimize risk of injury due to scaffold failure.	L	H	M	If using a scaffold on farm for construction or repair purposes, employers must ensure scaffolds are leveled and anchored in accordance with height interval guidelines. Employers should make sure ropes or cables for anchoring are in good working condition and are not exposed to heat or

	(d) set plumb on a base plate, jackscrew or other load dispersing device on a stable service. **324(2)** An employer must ensure that ropes or wire ropes used in scaffolding are (a) protected against fraying or other damage, and (b) made of heat or chemical resistant material if there is a possibility of exposure to heat or chemicals. **324(3)** An employer must ensure that wooden scaffolds are constructed of unpainted dressed lumber. **324(4)** Despite subsection (1)(c), an employer must ensure that hoarded masonry walk-through scaffold frames are (a) anchored by not less than one tie-in for each 9 square metres of hoarding surface area, and (b) have vertical tie-ins spaced at least 2 metres apart but not more than 3 metres apart. **324(5)** If scaffolding or a temporary work platform can be damaged by powered mobile equipment or a vehicle contacting it, an employer must take reasonable measures to protect the scaffolding or temporary work platform from being contacted.					chemical sources that could damage the ropes. Wooden scaffolds must only be constructed of unpainted, dressed lumber. Employers must ensure that workers are aware of scaffolds and their location when operating powered mobile equipment to prevent damage to the scaffold.
	Load **325(1)** An employer must ensure that a scaffold is designed and constructed to	Scaffolds that are designed to hold heavier loads than required will minimize any risk to overloading resulting in a collapse of the scaffold.	L	H	M	Employers must ensure that scaffolds are constructed for the load that they will be holding. Workers must be made

	support at least 4 times the load that may be imposed on it. **325(2)** An employer must ensure that the load to which a scaffold is subjected never exceeds the equivalent of one-quarter of the load for which it is designed. **325(3)** An employer must ensure that a scaffold used to carry the equivalent of an evenly distributed load of more than 367 kilograms per square metre is (a) designed and certified by a professional engineer, and (b) constructed, maintained and used in accordance with the certified specifications. **325(4)** Subsection (3) applies to a type of scaffold that is not otherwise specifically referred to in this Code. **325(5)** An employer must ensure that all workers on a scaffold are informed of the maximum load that the scaffold is permitted to carry.					aware of the maximum load limit when working on scaffolds.
	Tagging requirements **326(1)** An employer must ensure that a scaffold is colour coded using tags at each point of entry indicating its status and condition as follows: (a) a green tag with "Safe for Use", or similar wording, to indicate it is safe for use; (b) a yellow tag with "Caution: Potential or Unusual Hazard", or similar wording, to indicate the presence of a potential or unusual hazard;	Workers who know whether a scaffold is safe to use will minimize potential risk of injury or death.	L	M	M	Employers must ensure workers and family members know whether scaffolds or temporary work platforms are safe to use. A red, yellow, green tagging system at a point of entry to the scaffold is one way that can help let

	(c) a red tag with “Unsafe for Use”, or similar wording, to indicate it is not safe to use. **326(2)** An employer must ensure that a bracket scaffold, double-pole scaffold, needle-beam scaffold, outrigger scaffold, single-pole scaffold, suspended scaffold or swingstage scaffold erected but not immediately put into service, or not used for more than 21 consecutive calendar days, has a red tag at each point of entry until it is inspected and tagged by a competent worker for use. **326(3)** An employer must ensure that a bracket scaffold, double-pole scaffold, needle-beam scaffold, outrigger scaffold, single-pole scaffold, suspended scaffold or swingstage scaffold is inspected and tagged by a competent worker before it is used for the first time and at intervals of not more than 21 calendar days while workers work from the scaffold or materials are stored on it. **326(4)** A tag attached to a scaffold under this section expires 21 calendar days after the date of the inspection it records. **326(5)** A tag required by this section must include (a) the duty rating of the scaffold, (b) the date on which the scaffold was last inspected, (c) the name of the competent worker who last inspected the scaffold,					workers know the status of the scaffold.

	(d) any precautions to be taken while working on the scaffold, and (e) the expiry date of the tag. **326(6)** A worker must not use a scaffold if it has (a) a red tag, (b) a green or yellow tag that has expired, or (c) no tag at all. **326(7)** Subsection (6) does not apply to a competent worker who is involved in the erection, inspection or dismantling of a scaffold.					
	Vertical ladder on scaffold **327(1)** An employer must ensure that a vertical ladder that gives access to a working level of a scaffold is used by a worker only to move up or down between levels of the scaffold. **327(2)** Workers moving between levels of a scaffold on a vertical ladder (a) must not extend a part of their body, other than an arm, beyond the side rails of the ladder, and (b) must maintain a three-point stance on the ladder at all times. **327(3**) The employer must ensure that a ladder attached to a scaffold and providing access to a working level of a scaffold (a) is securely fastened to the scaffold, (b) does not lean away from the scaffold,	Properly designed and secured ladders to access scaffold levels reduce the risk of falling or injury to workers.	L	H	M	Employers must ensure ladders on scaffolds are properly secured and safe to use. Depending on the height of the ladder, a ladder cage may need to be installed or fall protection (harness and carabiners) provided.

	(c) extends at least 1 metre above the uppermost working level of the scaffold, (d) has rungs that are uniformly spaced at a centre-to-centre distance of 250 millimetres to 305 millimetres, (e) has a maximum unbroken length of 9.1 metres measured from the ground or between working levels, and (f) is equipped with a ladder cage that begins within 2.4 metres of the ground or working level if the ladder is more than 6.1 metres in height. **327(4)** The employer must ensure that the ladder cage required by subsection (3)(f) is (a) circular with an inside diameter that measures no more than 760 millimetres, or (b) square with inside dimensions that measure no more than 760 millimetres by 760 millimetres. **327(5)** Despite subsections (3)(e) and (3)(f), the ladder may have a maximum unbroken length of more than 9.1 metres and does not require a ladder cage if a fall protection system complying with Part 9 is used.					
	Working from a ladder **328(1)** An employer must ensure that no worker performs work from a ladder that is used to give access to the working levels of a scaffold.	Working from a ladder on a platform can be more dangerous than working on the scaffold itself.	M	M	M	Workers should avoid performing work, other than light duty, from a ladder used to access levels of a scaffold.

	328(2) A worker must not perform work from a ladder that is used to give access to the working levels of a scaffold.					If work needs to be performed from a ladder on a scaffold, workers should be made aware of the potential hazards and extra care or protection should be made available to prevent falling.
	Scaffold planks **329(1)** An employer must ensure that a commercially manufactured scaffold plank is used, stored, inspected and maintained according to the manufacturer's specifications. **329(2)** An employer must ensure that a solid sawn lumber scaffold plank is (a) graded as scaffold grade or better, and (b) sized 51 millimetres by 254 millimetres. **329(3)** An employer must ensure that a solid sawn lumber scaffold plank (a) is used, stored, inspected and maintained according to the manufacturer's specifications, or (b) if there are no manufacturer's specifications, is made of at least number one grade lumber that is 51 millimetres by 254 millimetres with a wane limited to 20 percent of the width of the wide face of the plank and the warp limited to ensure a flat surface. **329(4)** An employer must ensure that a scaffold plank	Scaffold planks in good condition and strong enough to hold heavy loads will minimize injury due to planks failing.	L	H	M	Employers must ensure scaffold planks are properly stored and inspected when pulling out of storage to ensure planks are safe. Planks must be certified as a scaffold plank **or** no less than 2"x10" sized lumber with minimal warps. A load test is recommended if the plank is suspicious. Planks should not extend past a ledge more than 12" Planks must be secured to the scaffold to prevent them from shifting or moving.

	(a) is visually inspected by a competent worker before it is installed in a scaffold, (b) is subjected to and passes a load test before it is installed in a scaffold if a visual inspection reveals damage that could affect its strength or function, (c) extends not less than 150 millimetres and not more than 300 millimetres beyond a ledger, and (d) is secured to prevent movement in any direction that may create a danger to a worker. 329(5) Despite subsection (4)(c), an employer must ensure that an overlapping scaffold plank extends not less than 300 millimetres beyond a ledger.					
	Scaffold platform **330(1)** An employer must ensure that the platform of a scaffold (a) is a minimum width of 500 millimetres, except that a nominal 300 millimetre wide platform may be used with ladderjacks, pump jacks or similar systems, (b) does not have an open space between the platform and a structure that is greater than 250 millimetres in width, (c) if not level, is designed to ensure adequate footing for workers using the platform, and (d) is continuous around obstructions that would create openings into or	Scaffold platforms that are too narrow restrict the movement of workers which could result in injury or decreased productivity. In addition, if the scaffold platform is too far from the structure, this could put workers at risk of falling or not working productively. Platforms that are as level as possible will prevent workers from slipping.	L	M	L	Scaffold platforms should be at least 20” wide, unless using ladderjacks, pump jacks or similar systems in which case a minimum 12” wide platform is acceptable. The platform should not be more than 10” from the wall or structure, and should be as level as reasonably possible. If the platform cannot be made level or close enough to the wall, employers should make workers

	through which a worker might step or fall through. **330(2)** Repealed					aware of the safety hazard and have procedures developed to minimize the risk of falling or slippage.
	Metal scaffolding **331** An employer must ensure that (a) metal scaffolding is erected, used, inspected, maintained and dismantled in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications or specifications certified by a professional engineer, and (b) the structural parts of metal scaffolding are securely fastened together as required by the manufacturer.	Properly designed and used metal scaffolding will help minimize injury, falling or failure of the scaffold itself.	L	M	M	Employers must ensure metal scaffolding meets specifications, is certified for use and is erected properly.
	Bracket scaffolds **332(1)** An employer must ensure that a bracket scaffold (a) is constructed, installed and used in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications or specifications certified by a professional engineer, (b) is securely attached to the support wall in a manner that prevents the bracket from dislodging, and (c) is used only as a light duty scaffold. **332(2)** An employer must ensure that the brackets on a bracket scaffold are spaced at intervals of not more than 3 metres.	Properly designed and used bracket scaffolding will help minimize injury, falling or failure of the scaffold itself	L	M	M	Employers must ensure bracket scaffolding meets specifications, is certified for use and is erected properly. Brackets should be placed not more than 3 metres apart Bracket scaffolds should only be used for light duty.

	Double-pole scaffolds **333(1)** An employer must ensure that uprights and ledgers (a) of light duty double-pole scaffolds are spaced not more than 3 metres apart, and (b) of heavy duty double-pole scaffolds are spaced not more than 2.3 metres apart. **333(2)** An employer must ensure that the dimensions of parts of wooden double-pole scaffolds are not less than those specified in Schedule 6, Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4.	Properly designed and used double pole scaffolding will help minimize injury, falling or failure of the scaffold itself.	L	M	M	Employers must ensure double-pole scaffolding meets specifications, is certified for use and is erected properly. Employers should make sure double pole scaffolds are spaced according to Schedule 6 of the code.
	Free-standing or rolling scaffolds **334(1)** An employer must ensure that (a) the height of a free-standing or rolling scaffold is not more than 3 times its smallest base dimension, (b) if outriggers are used to attain the 3 to 1 ratio, the outriggers are firmly attached and ensure the stability of the scaffold, (c) if a vehicle is used instead of scaffold wheels to form a rolling scaffold, all parts of the scaffold are securely fastened together and the scaffold is securely attached to the vehicle, (d) if outriggers are required to maintain the stability of a vehicle mounted scaffold, the outriggers are securely attached to the frame of the vehicle, and (e) a rolling scaffold is equipped with locking wheels or there are blocks	Properly designed and operated free standing or rolling scaffolds will help minimize injury, falling or failure of the scaffold itself.	M	M	M	Employers must ensure free standing or rolling scaffolds meet specifications, are certified for use and is erected properly. Workers should avoid moving a rolling scaffold when a person is on it, unless it is safe to do so. Wheels on a rolling scaffold must be able to be locked out or blocked to prevent unwanted movement.

	for the wheels. **334(2)** A worker must not remain on a rolling scaffold while it is being moved unless (a) the height of its work platform is not more than twice its smallest base dimension, and (b) the surface over which it travels is firm, level and free of hazards that may cause the scaffold to topple. 334(3) A worker using a rolling scaffold must engage the wheel locking devices or block the scaffold against movement while the scaffold is stationary and a worker is working from the scaffold.					
	Half-horse scaffolds **335(1)** An employer must ensure that (a) a half-horse scaffold is used only as a light duty scaffold, (b) half-horse scaffold ledgers are not more than 3 metres apart, and (c) half-horse scaffold legs are not spliced or more than 5 metres high. **335(2)** An employer must ensure that the parts of a half-horse scaffold are not less than the lumber sizes specified in Schedule 6, Tables 5 or 6. **335(3)** If a part of a half-horse scaffold is not made of lumber, an employer must ensure that the part is made of a material that has properties equal to or greater than those of lumber.	Properly designed and used half horse scaffolds will help minimize injury, falling or failure of the scaffold itself.	M	M	M	Employers must ensure scaffolds meet specifications and are erected properly. Half-horse scaffolds should only be used for light duty.

	Ladderjack scaffolds **336(1)** An employer must ensure that ladders used for ladderjack scaffolds are (a) erected in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, or (b) if there are no manufacturer's specifications, are not more than 3 metres apart. **336(2)** An employer must ensure that brackets in a ladderjack scaffold are designed to (a) be supported by the side rails of the ladder, or (b) have at least 90 millimetres of width resting on the ladder rung. **336(3)** An employer must ensure that a ladderjack scaffold is not more than 5 metres high. **336(4)** An employer must ensure that there are not more than two workers at a time on a ladderjack scaffold. **336(5)** Despite sections 329 and 330, an employer may use a single commercially manufactured extendable painter's plank or a commercially manufactured aluminum or laminated plank on a ladderjack scaffold.	Properly designed and used ladder jack scaffolds will help minimize injury, falling or failure of the scaffold itself.	M	M	M	Employers must ensure scaffolds meet specifications, are certified for use and are erected and used properly. Ladderjack scaffolds should not be higher than 5 metres. There should be no more than 2 workers at a time on a ladderjack scaffold. Employers are allowed to use a single commercially manufactured painters plank on a ladderjack scaffold.
	Needle-beam scaffolds **337(1)** An employer must ensure that beams supporting a needle-beam scaffold	Properly designed and used needle-beam scaffolds will help minimize injury, falling or failure of the scaffold itself.	M	M	M	Employers must ensure scaffolds meet specifications, are certified for use and are erected and used properly.

	(a) are constructed of lumber, or a material that has properties equal to or greater than those of lumber, (b) are not less than 89 millimetres by 140 millimetres, and (c) are placed on their edge. **337(2)** An employer must ensure that planks forming the working platform of a needle-beam scaffold are pinned to prevent shifting. **337(3)** An employer must ensure that ropes supporting a needle-beam scaffold have (a) a breaking strength of at least 39 kilonewtons, and (b) a diameter of not less than 16 millimetres. 337(4) An employer must ensure that beam ends of a needle-beam scaffold are provided with stops to prevent the ropes from slipping off the beam.					
	Outrigger scaffolds **338(1)** This section applies to outrigger scaffolds, including suspended outrigger scaffolds. **338(2**) If a reference in this section is made to lumber, a material that has properties equal to or greater than those of lumber may be used in its place. **338(3)** An employer must ensure that (a) thrustouts are constructed of lumber that is 89 millimetres by 140	Properly designed and used outrigger scaffolds will help minimize injury, falling or failure of the scaffold itself.	M	M	M	Employers must ensure scaffolds meet specifications, are certified for use and are erected and used properly.

	millimetres and placed on their edge, (b) thrustouts do not extend more than 2 metres beyond the edge of the bearing surface, (c) thrustouts are securely braced at the fulcrum point against movement or upset, (d) the inboard ends of thrustouts are securely anchored against horizontal or vertical movement or upset, (e) the inboard portion from the fulcrum point to the point of anchorage is not less than 1.5 times the length of the outboard portion, (f) the maximum distance between thrustouts is 2.3 metres, (g) if a working platform is suspended or thrust out, the platform is (i) supported by vertical lumber hangers that are 38 millimetres by 140 millimetres or larger and not more than 3 metres long secured to the side of each thrustout and extending at least 300 millimetres above the top of each thrustout, and (ii) secured to a block that rests on the top edge of each thrustout as an additional support, (h) a suspended platform is supported by lumber beams that are 38 millimetres by 140 millimetres and that are (i) secured to the vertical hangers at least 300 millimetres above the bottom of the hangers, and					

	(ii) resting on blocks that are secured to the side of the hangers below each beam as an additional support, (i) working platforms are completely planked between the hangers, and (j) a suspended platform is braced to prevent swaying. **338(4)** An employer must ensure that (a) counterweights are not used, (b) stops to prevent lateral movement of the hangers are fixed to (i) the thrustout and block referred to in subsection 3(g)(ii), (ii) the ledgers and the blocks referred to in subsection (3)(h), and (c) materials are not stored on outrigger scaffolds.					
	Roofing brackets **339** An employer must ensure that a roofing bracket is (a) constructed to support the loads that may be put on it, (b) provided with effective non-slip devices, and (c) secured to the roof with nails.	Properly constructed and installed roofing brackets help prevent slippage and scaffolds from falling.	M	M	M	Employers must ensure roofing brackets can support the load being placed on it and are firmly secured to the roof.
	Single-pole scaffolds **340** An employer must ensure that (a) a wooden single-pole scaffold is used only as a light duty scaffold and is not more than 9 metres in height, (b) the uprights on a wooden single-pole scaffold are spaced not more	Properly designed and used single pole scaffolds will help minimize injury, falling or failure of the scaffold itself	M	M	M	Employers must ensure scaffolds meet specifications, are certified for use and are erected properly. Single pole scaffolds should only be used for

	than 3 metres apart, and (c) the dimensions and/or strength of members of single-pole scaffolds are not less than those specified in Schedule 6, Tables 7 and 8.					light duty and should not be taller than 9 metres high. Uprights should be less than 3 metres apart.
	Suspended scaffolds **341(1)** This section applies to suspended scaffolds other than suspended outrigger scaffolds or suspended swingstage scaffolds. **341(2)** An employer must ensure that (a) a commercially manufactured suspended scaffold is erected, used, operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications or specifications certified by a professional engineer, and (b) a suspended scaffold that is not commercially manufactured is designed and certified by a professional engineer. **341(3)** An employer must ensure that (a) the upper end of the suspension rope terminates in a spliced loop in which a steel thimble or eye is securely inserted, (b) the suspension rope is secured to a thrustout by a bolt passing through the shackle, the steel thimble or the eye and the bolt is drawn up tightly to the end plate of the shackle by a securing nut,	Properly designed and used suspended scaffolds will help minimize injury, falling or failure of the scaffold itself.	M	H	M	Employers must ensure suspended scaffolds meet specifications, are certified for use, are installed by a competent worker and only used by workers trained in using a suspended scaffold. All parts of a suspended scaffold must be inspected daily. Suspended platforms must have an enclosure at least 1 metre high to prevent falling.

	(c) the planks of the platform are laid tightly together and overlap the supporting ledgers at each end of the scaffold by at least 300 millimetres, and (d) working platforms are not less than 1 metre wide. **341(4)** An employer must ensure that all parts of a suspended scaffold are inspected daily. **341(5)** An employer must ensure that (a) thrustouts are securely anchored to the building, (b) counterweights are not used for anchoring a thrustout, and (c) a stop bolt is placed at the outer end of each thrustout. **341(6)** An employer must ensure that the working parts of a hoisting mechanism are left exposed so that (a) defective parts of the mechanism can be easily detected, and (b) an irregularity in the operation of the mechanism can be easily detected. **341(7)** An employer must ensure that a suspended scaffold platform has an enclosure that (a) is on the three sides of the platform that are not adjacent to the building, (b) is made of wire mesh that complies with section 322 or another material that is at least as effective at containing materials or equipment, and					

	(c) extends not less than 1 metre above the platform.					
	Swingstage scaffolds **342(1)** An employer must ensure that (a) a commercially manufactured swingstage scaffold is erected, used, operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications or specifications certified by a professional engineer, (b) a swingstage scaffold that is not commercially manufactured is designed and certified by a professional engineer, and (c) operating procedures are developed for a swingstage scaffold referred to in clause (b). **342(2)** If it is necessary for the safe operation of a swingstage scaffold with a platform, an employer must ensure that the platform is designed to prevent the swingstage scaffold from swinging or swaying away from the building or structure.	Properly designed and used swingstage scaffolds will help minimize injury, falling or failure of the scaffold itself.	M	H	M	Employers must ensure scaffolds meet specifications, are certified for use, are installed by a competent worker and only used by workers trained in using a swingstage scaffold. If a platform is used in a swingstage scaffold, swing or sway protection must be installed.
	Requirements for swingstage scaffold **343(1)** An employer must ensure that a swingstage scaffold is used only as a light duty scaffold. **343(2)** An employer must ensure that a swingstage scaffold is suspended by at least two upper attachment points placed so that the suspension ropes are parallel.	Properly designed and installed swingstage scaffolds will help minimize injury, falling or failure of the scaffold itself	M	H	H	Employers must ensure scaffolds meet specifications, are certified for use, are installed by a competent worker and only used by workers trained in using a swing stage scaffold.

	343(3) An employer must ensure that a platform is at least 500 millimetres wide and fastened to the stirrups. **343(4)** An employer must ensure that a platform is equipped with rollers or fenders that bear against the side of the building or structure to hold the platform at a distance from the wall sufficient to avoid an obstacle, but not so far as to allow a worker to fall through the space between the wall and the platform. **343(5)** An employer must ensure that a thrustout, clamp or parapet hook is tied back or otherwise secured to a solid part of the structure and cannot move or be dislodged. **343(6**) An employer must ensure that counterweights (a) are firmly attached to the thrustouts, (b) are heavy enough to counterbalance four times the maximum weight likely to be on the scaffold, and (c) do not consist of bagged or loose material. **343(7)** An employer must ensure that power units on a swingstage scaffold are equipped with (a) manually operated constant pressure controls, and (b) positive drives for raising and lowering the scaffold. **343(8)** An employer must ensure that a swingstage scaffold platform has an					Employers must ensure swingstage scaffolds are attached correctly.

	enclosure that (a) is on the three sides of the platform that are not adjacent to the building, (b) is made of wire mesh that complies with section 322 or another material that is at least as effective at containing materials or equipment, and (c) extends not less than 1 metre above the platform.					
	Safety on swingstage scaffolds **344(1)** An employer must ensure that if workers are required to be on a swingstage scaffold, the hoisting equipment is equipped with automatically operating locking mechanisms so that the suspension ropes cannot slip or run free. **344(2)** An employer must ensure that if workers are required to be on a manually operated swingstage scaffold, (a) the hoisting mechanism is securely locked in a positive drive position, and (b) the scaffold has a secondary anti-fall device that connects the scaffold to the suspension rope at a point above the hoisting mechanism. **344(3)** An employer must ensure that a powered swingstage scaffold has a manually operated secondary mechanism or an escape device, other than the vertical lifeline used for fall protection, if workers	Following safety protocols for swing stage scaffolds will help minimize injury, falling or failure of the scaffold itself	M	H	H	Employers must ensure scaffolds meet specifications, are certified for use, installed by a competent worker and only used by workers trained in using a swing stage scaffold. Employers must ensure employees are trained in all safety procedures for using swing stage scaffolds.

	cannot reach a safe exit when there is a mechanical failure or power failure. **344(4)** An employer must ensure that a worker on the stage of a swingstage scaffold can use the manually operated secondary mechanism or escape device referred to in subsection (3) to move the scaffold to a point at which the worker can exit safely. **344(5)** An employer must ensure that a suspension rope is long enough to reach the next working surface below the scaffold. **344(6)** An employer must ensure that the end of a suspension rope is doubled back and held securely by a cable clamp so that the hoisting machine cannot run off the end of the rope. **344(7)** An employer must ensure that two or more swingstage scaffolds are not linked together by bridging the distance between them.					
	Workers on swingstage scaffolds **345(1)** Before starting to work on a swingstage scaffold, a worker must inspect the scaffold to ensure that (a) the thrustouts or parapet hooks are secured in accordance with section 343, and (b) counterweights meet the requirements of section 343. **345(2)** A worker on a swingstage scaffold must ensure that	Workers who are properly trained in the use and safety protocols for using swingstage scaffolds are less likely to get injured and the scaffolds less likely to malfunction or fail.	M	H	H	Employers must ensure workers are properly trained in inspection, use, and applying safety protocols when using swingstage scaffolds.

	(a) all ropes from the scaffold that extend to the ground or a landing are prevented from tangling, and (b) when the scaffold is being moved up or down on its suspension ropes, the stage is not out of level by more than 10 percent of its length. **345(3)** A person on a swingstage scaffold must (a) remain between the stirrups at all times, (b) not bridge the distance between the scaffold and any other scaffold, (c) not use a vertical lifeline used for fall protection as a means of entering or leaving a swingstage, and (d) not use bagged or loose materials as counterweights on the scaffold. **345(4)** An employer must ensure that if a worker may fall 3 metres or more while working from a suspended swingstage scaffold, the worker's personal fall arrest system is connected to a vertical lifeline. **345(5)** Despite subsection (4), an employer may allow a worker using a swingstage scaffold to connect a personal fall arrest system to a horizontal lifeline or anchorage on the swingstage scaffold if the failure of one suspension line will not substantially alter the position of the swingstage scaffold.					

Elevating Platforms and Aerial Devices	**Elevating Platforms and Aerial Devices** **Worker safety** **346(1)** An employer must ensure that a worker is not travelling in a basket, bucket, platform or other elevated or aerial device that is moving on a road or work site if road conditions, traffic, overhead wires, cables or other obstructions create a danger to the worker. **346(2)** A person must not travel in a basket, bucket, platform or other elevated or aerial device that is moving on a road or work site if road conditions, traffic, overhead wires, cables or other obstructions create a danger to the person.	Travelling while in a basket, bucket, platform or other elevated or aerial device can be dangerous and increase the risk of injury to workers.	M	M	M	Workers should not be transported in a basket, bucket, platform or other elevated device on a road if road conditions, traffic, overhead wires or other obstructions could create a hazard. Front end loaders, forklifts, skid steers and other loaders can be used to lift workers for light duty work if proper safety procedures are put in place to prevent falling or injury. As a general rule, workers should not be transported in a bucket or basket unless it is necessary and safe to do so.
	Standards **347(1)** An employer must ensure that a self-propelled work platform manufactured on or after July1, 2009 with a boom-supported elevating platform that telescopes, articulates, rotates or extends beyond the base dimensions of the platform meets the requirements of (a) CSA Standard CAN/CSA-B354.4-02, *Self-Propelled Boom-Supported Elevating Work Platforms*, or (b) ANSI Standard ANSI/SIA A92.5-2006, *Boom-Supported Elevating Work*	Uncertified self-propelled work platforms with boom supported platforms can be more dangerous to workers because they may not have as many safety features.	M	M	M	Employers should not use self-propelled or elevating work platforms that aren't properly certified or approved by a trained professional Self propelled work platforms and elevating devices including those mounted on a motor vehicle should meet the requirements as specified in the code.

	Platforms. **347(2)** Subsection (1) does not apply to a work platform mounted on a motor vehicle. **347(3)** An employer must ensure that a self-propelled integral chassis elevating work platform manufactured on or after July1, 2009 with a platform that cannot be positioned laterally completely beyond the base and with its primary functions controlled from the platform meets the requirements of (a) CSA Standard CAN/CSA-B354.2-01 (R2006), *Self-Propelled Elevating Work Platforms*, or (b) ANSI Standard ANSI/SIA A92.6-2006, *Self-Propelled Elevating Work Platforms.* **347(4)** An employer must ensure that a manually propelled, integral chassis elevating work platform manufactured on or after July1, 2009 with a platform that cannot be positioned laterally completely beyond the base, that may be adjusted manually or using power and that must not be occupied when moved horizontally meets the requirements of (a) CSA Standard CAN3-B354.1-04, *Portable elevating work platforms,* or (b) ANSI Standard ANSI/SIA A92.3-2006, *Manually Propelled Elevating Aerial Platforms.* **347(5)** An employer must ensure that a telescopic aerial device, aerial ladder,					Where appropriate and safe to do so, a front- end loader can be used as an elevated platform.

	articulating aerial device, vertical tower, material-lifting aerial device or a combination of any of them, when mounted on a motor vehicle, whether operated manually or using power, meets the requirements of CSA Standard CAN/CSA-C225-00 (R2005), *Vehicle-Mounted Aerial Devices*. **347(6)** An employer must ensure that a mast climbing elevating work platform that may be adjusted manually or using power meets the requirements of ANSI Standard ANSI/SIA A92.9-1993, *Mast-Climbing Work Platforms*. **347(7)** An employer must ensure that a vehicle-mounted bridge inspection and maintenance elevating work platform meets the requirements of ANSI Standard ANSI/SIA A92.8-1993 (R1998), *Vehicle-Mounted Bridge Inspection and Maintenance Devices*. **347(8)** An employer must ensure that an order picker meets the requirements of ASME Standard B56.1-2000, *Safety Standard for Low Lift and High Lift Trucks*. 347(9) An elevating work platform of a type not referred to in subsections (1) to (8) must meet a standard the use of which is approved by a Director of Inspection					
	Permanent suspension powered work platforms	Improperly constructed, installed, operated,	L	H	M	Employers must ensure that permanent

	348(1) An employer must ensure that the platform of a permanent suspension powered work platform (a) is constructed, installed, operated, tested, inspected, maintained, altered and repaired in accordance with CSA Standard CAN/CSAZ271-98 (R2004), *Safety Code for Suspended Elevating Platforms*, or (b) if it was installed before April 30, 2004, is certified by a professional engineer. **348(2)** For the purposes of subsection (1), the "rated capacity" in CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z271-98 (R2004) is to be taken to mean the total weight of (a) workers and hand tools, with a minimum aggregate weight of 115 kilograms per worker, and (b) water and other equipment that the work platform is designed to lift at the rated speed.	inspected, altered and repaired permanent suspension powered work platforms can present an increased risk of injury or death to workers.				suspension work platforms are installed, constructed, operated, inspected, altered, maintained, and repaired in accordance with the safety code for these platforms. Workers must be trained in operation and safety protocol before working on a permanent suspended powered platform Older permanent platforms (before 2004) must be certified by a professional engineer.
	Fork-mounted work platforms **349(1)** An employer must ensure that a cage or work platform mounted on the forks of powered mobile equipment and intended to only support material is so designed and constructed that it is securely attached to the lifting carriage or forks of the powered mobile equipment, so that the cage or platform cannot accidentally move laterally or vertically and	Improper mounting and use of a fork-mounted work platform may cause the platform to shift, or the powered mobile equipment to tip, resulting in serious injury to workers and damage to equipment.	M	M	M	Fork-mounted work platforms must be mounted correctly and be suitable for the load and the work at hand. Workers must be trained in proper safety protocols and operating procedures when working with a fork-mounted work platform.

	so that the powered mobile equipment cannot tip. **349(2)** An employer must ensure that a work platform mounted on the forks of powered mobile equipment and intended to support a worker (a) is commercially manufactured or, if not commercially manufactured, is designed and certified by a professional engineer, (b) has guardrails and toe boards, and (c) has a screen or similar barrier that prevents a worker from touching any drive mechanism. **349(3)** An employer must ensure that the operator of the powered mobile equipment remains at the controls while a worker is on the elevated forkmounted work platform. **349(4)** A person must not be on a fork-mounted work platform while the powered mobile equipment to which the platform is attached is moving horizontally.					Workers should not be in a fork-mounted work platform if the equipment is moving unless it is safe to do so. Example: changing light bulbs in a farm shop.
	Suspended man baskets **350** Moved to section 75.1	See **Part 6** Cranes, Hoists and Lifting Devices	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Boatswain's chairs **351(1)** An employer must ensure that (a) a commercially manufactured boatswain's chair is assembled, used	Boatswain's chairs that are improperly used or manufactured present an increased hazard to workers.	L	H	M	If using a boatswain's chair for work, employers must ensure they meet the safety requirements as outlined in the code.

	and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications or specifications certified by a professional engineer, or (b) a boatswain's chair that is not commercially manufactured is designed and certified by a professional engineer. **351(2)** An employer must ensure that a boatswain's chair provides stable support for the user. **351(3)** An employer must ensure that a rope used to suspend a boatswain's chair is (a) made of synthetic fibre with a breaking strength of at least 27 kilonewtons, and (b) is compatible for use with the rigging hardware in the suspension system. **351(4)** An employer must ensure that a wire rope used to suspend a boatswain's chair is (a) of a type recommended for suspending boatswain's chairs by the rope manufacturer, and (b) is suitable for the hoist being used.					Workers should be trained in proper use of boatswain's chairs if required.
	Temporary supporting structures **352(1)** An employer must ensure that a temporary supporting structure and every part of it, including metal scaffold components, are designed, constructed and braced in accordance with CSA Standard S269.1-1975 (R2003), *Falsework for Construction Purposes*. **352(2)** Subsection (3) applies to a temporary supporting structure unless the	Improperly installed, designed, constructed and braced temporary supporting structures present increased danger to employees.	M	H	H	Employers must ensure that temporary supporting structures are built properly and follow appropriate standards for the load being supported.

	requirements of CSA Standard S269.1-1975 (R2003), *Falsework for Construction Purposes* are more stringent. **352(3)** An employer must ensure that a temporary supporting structure is certified by a professional engineer if the temporary supporting structure (a) consists of shoring that is more than 3.7 metres in height, (b) may transmit loads to another part of the structure that may not provide adequate support, or (c) is designed to act as a unit composed of parts so connected to one another that a load applied to any part of it may alter the stresses induced in other parts. **352(4)** A professional engineer certification for the purposes of subsection (3) must show (a) the size and specifications of the temporary supporting structure, including the type and grade of all materials for its construction, (b) the loads for which the temporary supporting structure is designed, (c) the sequence of loading or unloading the temporary supporting structure, if the loading or unloading sequence is critical to its stability, and (d) the shoring sequence, as necessary, after the temporary supporting structure is stripped.					

	Fly form deck panels **353(1)** An employer must ensure that a fly form deck panel (a) is capable of resisting a minimum horizontal load of 3.6 kilonewtons applied in any direction at the upper edge, (b) has a safety factor against overturning of at least 2 to 1, and (c) has a safety factor against sliding of at least 1.5 to 1. 353(2) An employer must ensure that attachments to the panel are completed and secured before the fly form deck panel is detached from the hoist used to position the panel. **353(3)** An employer must ensure that erection drawings and procedures respecting a fly form deck panel are readily available to the workers who will assemble, fly, use, dismantle or reuse the panel. **353(4)** The erection drawings and procedures referred to in subsection (3) must include (a) a plan view, longitudinal section and cross section of the panel, (b) the calculated position of the panel's centre of gravity, (c) step-by-step procedures for all phases of assembly, flying, use, dismantling, repair and reuse of the panel, (d) procedures for installing the panel on non-typical floors, and	Improperly installed, designed, constructed and used fly form deck panels present increased danger to employees.	L	H	M	Employees must be trained in proper use and safety when using fly form deck panels.

	(e) any supplementary specifications for using the panels that are prepared by the manufacturer, a professional engineer or the employer. **353(5)** An employer must ensure that no person is on a fly form deck panel while it is being flown. **353(6)** A person must not be on a fly form deck panel while it is being flown.					