Part	OHS Code	Intent	P	C	Risk	Guideline Statement
Part 25 Tools, Equipment and Machinery **Contact by clothing, etc.**	**362(1)** If contact between moving parts of machinery, electrically energized equipment or part of the work process and a worker's clothing, jewellery or hair is likely, an employer must ensure that (a) the worker's clothing fits closely to the body, (b) the worker does not wear bracelets, rings, dangling neckwear, a wristwatch or similar articles, and (c) the worker's head and facial hair is short or confined and cannot be snagged or caught. **362(2)** If contact between moving parts of machinery, electrically energized equipment or part of the work process and a worker's clothing, jewellery or hair is likely, a worker must (a) wear clothing that fits closely to the body, (b) not wear bracelets, rings, dangling neckwear, a wristwatch or similar articles, and (c) have head and facial hair that is short or confined and cannot be snagged or caught. **362(3)** Despite subsections (1) and (2), a worker may wear a medical alert bracelet that has a breakaway or tear away band.	Farm and ranch machinery is powerful and any contact with it could be a hazard. It is important for the operator to safeguard against these hazards. This should include medical alert identifiers other than bracelets that could come into contact with machinery.	M	H	H	Employers should ensure that workers have awareness about the hazards of loose clothing, jewellery, long hair or facial hair, when working around moving parts (like a pto, drills, etc.). Workers must not wear jewelry if a potential injury may occur.
Machines close together	**363** An employer must ensure that a worker is not in danger because the machines installed at a work site are close to each other or to a worker.	Machines that are too close together pose a higher risk of injury to workers.	L	L	L	All machinery on a farm or ranch must be operated according to safety procedures. Do not place machines in proximity that could

						endanger workers or create a higher risk of injury.
Moving workers	**364** An employer must ensure that machinery or equipment used to move, raise or lower workers is designed by the manufacturer or certified by a professional engineer as being appropriate for that purpose.	Machinery and equipment should be used according to its purpose.	L	M	M	For short term repairs (ie: changing corral light bulbs) of an intermittent basis, workers can be raised and lowered in a loader bucket provided a hazard assessment is done, fall protection is provided (if being raised over 3 metres), and the bucket has an adequate lock out mechanism.
Starting machinery	**365(1)** An employer must ensure that an alarm system is installed if (a) a machine operator does not have a clear view of the machine or parts of it from the control panel or operator's station, and (b) moving machine parts may endanger workers. **365(2)** The alarm system must effectively warn workers that the machine is about to start.	Factory-installed alarm systems offer a warning of equipment movement. Equipment without an alarm system requires appropriate safety awareness and training for operator protection.	L	L	L	All equipment movement creates a hazard which can be addressed either by factory-installed alarm systems or safety awareness and training.
Preventing machine activation	**366** An employer must install a positive means to prevent the activation of equipment if (a) a worker is required, during the course of the work process, to feed material into the machine, or (b) a part of the worker's body is within the danger zone of the machine.	Starting equipment without knowledge of workers in proximity to the equipment could cause serious injury, especially if the machine accepts feed material. it is important to be able to mechanically or electronically prevent a	L	M	M	Operators must ensure equipment is safely disengaged when their body is near the machine or feeding material into it to avoid serious injury. Employers must ensure that machines can be

		different worker from starting the machine				locked out to prevent someone else from starting the machine by accident.
Operator responsi-bilities	**367(1)** Before starting machinery, an operator must ensure that starting the machinery will not endanger the operator or another worker. **367(2)** While operating machinery, an operator must ensure that its operation will not endanger the operator or another worker.	Machines are powerful and operators must be aware of others in proximity when starting and operating their machinery, to prevent accidents from occurring.	L	H	M	Employees must be trained in safe starting and operating procedures, and ensure other people are not in danger when starting the equipment
Controls	**368** An employer must ensure that an operational control on equipment (a) is designed, located or protected to prevent unintentional activation, and (b) if appropriate, is suitably identified to indicate the nature or function of the control.	Unintentional equipment activation can be prevented using operational controls.	L	H	M	Employers must ensure that operational controls are present and functional to help ensure equipment is not activated unintentionally
Immobiliz-ing machinery	**369** A worker must not leave a machine, or a part of or extension to a machine, unattended or in a suspended position unless the machine is immobilized and secured against accidental movement.	Unattended machinery must be secured to ensure it doesn't move.	L	M	L	Farm and ranch workers must secure unattended machinery. Automatic / robotic equipment such as remote-start feed mills, water pumps and irrigation pivots must be exempt.
Drive belts	**370(1)** A worker must not shift a drive belt on a machine manually while the machine or motor is energized. **370(2)** An employer must ensure that a permanent drive belt shifter (a) is provided for all loose pulleys on a machine, and	Manually shifting a drive belt while a machine is energized is hazardous.	L	M	M	Workers must ensure equipment is de-energized before manually shifting drive belts.

	(b) is constructed so that the drive belt cannot creep back onto the driving pulley.					Manual shifting of a moving drive belt is a dangerous activity and must not be allowed.
Continuous-feed machinery	**371** An employer must ensure that the drive mechanism of a powered, continuously-fed feeder device permits the feeder mechanism to be stopped independently of the processing mechanism.	The drive mechanism of a powered, continuously-fed feeder device must be designed to allow the feeder mechanism to be stopped independently of the processing mechanism as a safeguard to prevent injury	L	H	M	Continuous-feed machinery (ie: on-farm feed mill, combine) must have controls to stop the feeder mechanism separately from the processing function. For legacy equipment, other safety procedures must be put in place (ie: pull cord, motor kill).
Elevated conveyor belts	**372(1)** If an elevated conveyor belt passes over a walkway, an employer must ensure that the conveyor (a) has side walls high enough to prevent materials from falling from it, and (b) runs in a trough strong enough to carry the weight of a broken chain, rope, belt or other material that falls from the conveyor. **372(2)** A worker must use a walkway to cross over a conveyor belt if (a) the conveyor belt is moving, or (b) the conveyor belt is motionless but has not been locked out in accordance with Part 15. **372(3)** A worker must not cross under a moving conveyor belt except at a walkway.	Elevated conveyer belts are not used often on farms and ranches however when they are safety procedures should be in place to prevent injury from occurring.	L	L	L	Workers must be aware of the hazards of elevated conveyer belts.

Crossing conveyor belts	**373(1)** A worker must cross over a conveyor belt using a bridge that is at least 1 metre wide and has adequate guardrails. **373(2)** Despite subsection (1), a worker may cross over a conveyor belt at a location other than a bridge if the belt is locked out. **373(3)** A worker must cross under a moving conveyor belt at a designated place where the worker is protected from moving parts of the conveyor and from material falling from the belt.	Crossing a conveyer belt would seldom be necessary on farms and ranches, however when they are these safety procedures should be in place.	L	L	L	Workers must be aware of the hazards of crossing conveyer belts.
Actuated fastening tools	**374** A worker must not permit the trigger of an actuated fastening tool to be mechanically held in the "ON" position unless the manufacturer's specifications permit the tool to be used that way.	Fastening tools must be used according to manufacturer's specifications.	L	L	L	All mechanical tools must be used according to manufacturer's specifications and employees must be trained in safe use of mechanical tools.
Grinders	**375(1)** An employer must ensure that (a) a grinder is operated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, and subject to subsection (2), equipped with a grinder guard, (b) the maximum safe operating speed of the grinder accessory in revolutions per minute is equal to or greater than the maximum speed of the grinder shaft in revolutions per minute, and (c) if a hand-held grinder is used, the object being ground cannot move. **375(2)** An employer must ensure that the guard of a hand-held grinder covers the area of the grinder accessory contained within an arc of at least 120 degrees of the accessory's circumference.	Grinders that are not used properly present an increased risk of injury occurring	M	M	M	All mechanical tools must be used according to manufacturer's specifications.

	375(3) An employer must ensure that if a tool rest is installed on a fixed grinder, the manufacturer's specifications are followed if they exist, or the tool rest is (a) installed in a manner compatible with the work process, (b) securely attached to the grinder, (c) set at or within 3 millimetres of the face of the wheel, and (d) set at or above the centre line of the wheel. **375(4)** A worker must not (a) grind material using the side of an abrasive wheel unless the wheel has been designated for that purpose, or (b) adjust a tool rest while a grinder accessory is in motion.					
Chainsaws	**376(1)** An employer must ensure that a chain saw (a) is operated, adjusted and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, and (b) is designed or equipped with a mechanism that minimizes the risk of injury from kickback when the saw is in use. **376(2)** A worker must not adjust the chain of a chain saw while the saw's motor is idling.	Improper use of chainsaws can cause serious injury	L	M	M	All mechanical tools must be used according to manufacturer's specifications and employees must be trained to use chainsaws properly Always turn off a chainsaw when adjusting or servicing the chain
Circular saw blades	**377(1)** An employer must ensure that a circular saw blade with a crack of any size adjacent to the collar line, or with a crack elsewhere that exceeds the limits specified in Schedule 8, Table 1, is (a) removed from service, and (b) replaced or repaired. **377(2)** If a circular saw blade has a crack near the periphery that does not exceed	Using cracked or damaged circular saw blades can be dangerous. Circular saws must be used in a safe manner as per OHS code recommendations.	L	M	L	All mechanical tools must be used according to manufacturer's specifications.

	the limits specified in Schedule 8, Table 1, an employer must ensure that (a) the blade is removed from service and replaced, (b) the crack in the blade is repaired, or (c) the crack is prevented from getting longer by slotting, centre punching, drilling or another effective means. **377(3)** An employer must ensure that a circular saw that is repaired under subsection (1) or (2) is retensioned as necessary by a competent worker.					
Band saw blades	**378(1)** An employer must ensure that a band saw blade, other than a shake band saw blade, with a crack that exceeds the limits specified in Schedule 8, Table 2, is (a) removed from service and replaced, or (b) the crack in the blade is repaired. **378(2)** An employer must ensure that a band saw blade, other than a shake band saw blade, with a crack that does not exceed the limits specified in Schedule 8, Table 2, is (a) removed from service until the crack is repaired, or (b) the crack is prevented from getting longer by centre punching or another means. **378(3)** An employer must ensure that a band saw that is repaired under subsection (1) or (2) is retensioned as necessary by a competent worker. **378(4)** A worker must not use a shake band saw blade that is cracked.	Using cracked or damaged band saw blades can be dangerous. Band sawsmust be used in a safe manner as per OHS code recommendations.	L	M	L	All mechanical tools must be used according to manufacturer's specifications.
Band saw wheels	**379(1)** Unless a manufacturer specifies or a professional engineer certifies otherwise, an employer must ensure that a cast steel band saw wheel measured 25 millimetres inboard	Band saw wheels must be used in a safe manner as per manufacturer's specifications.	L	M	L	All mechanical tools must be used according to manufacturer's specifications.

	from the rim edge has a minimum rim thickness (a) of 14 millimetres for wheels up to and including 1.8 metres in diameter, (b) of 16 millimetres for wheels more than 1.8 metres in diameter and up to and including 2.75 metres in diameter, and (c) of 17.5 millimetres for wheels more than 2.75 metres in diameter. **379(2)** An employer must ensure that a band saw wheel that is more than 1.2 metres in diameter is tested for cracks at least once every 12 calendar months by a competent worker. **379(3)** An employer must ensure that a band saw wheel that has been exposed to excessive heat is removed from service until the wheel manufacturer or a professional engineer certifies it is safe for continued use.					
Power-fed circular saws	**380(1)** An employer must ensure that a power fed circular rip saw with horizontal power-driven infeed rolls has a sectional non-kickback device located in front of the saw blade across the full width of the feed rolls. **380(2)** An employer must ensure that a power fed circular resaw has (a) a splitter that is as high as the top of the saw, and (b) a cover.	Power-fed circular saw blades must be used in a safe manner as per manufacturer's specifications.	L	M	L	All mechanical tools must be used according to manufacturer's specifications.
Cut-off saws	**381(1)** An employer must ensure that a hand-operated cut-off saw, other than a radial arm saw, is equipped with a device that returns the saw automatically to the back of the table when the saw is released at any point in its travel. **381(2)** An employer must ensure that a limit device is used to prevent a swing	Cut-off saws must be used in a safe manner as per OHS code recommendations.	L	M	L	All mechanical tools must be used according to manufacturer's specifications.

	or sliding cut-off saw from travelling past the outside edge of the cutting table.					
Sawmill head rig	**382(1)** An employer must ensure that a circular head saw has adjustable guides and a splitter that (a) is located not more than 75 millimetres from the back of the head saw, and (b) extends not less than 250 millimetres above the carriage bench. **382(2)** An employer must ensure that the upper half of a top saw on a circular head rig is covered. **382(3)** An employer must ensure that circular head saw guide adjustment controls are operated remotely from the guides.	Sawmill head rig must be used in a safe manner as per OHS code recommendations.	L	M	L	All mechanical tools must be used according to manufacturer's specifications.
Sawmill log carriage	**383(1)** An employer must ensure that a sawmill log carriage has (a) a substantial buffer stop at each end of the carriage travel, (b) a carriage with a safety device that keeps the head blocks not less than 30 millimetres from the saw, (c) each head block equipped with a dog, and (d) sweepers at the front and back of the carriage to clear obstructions from the track. **383(2)** A worker must not use frayed or worn rope, whether fibre or wire, on carriage drives. **383(3)** An employer must ensure that a sawyer's lever, operating the carriage drive mechanism, is designed and constructed to operate in the opposite direction from the direction the carriage travels if the operator's position with respect to the carriage could put the operator in danger.	Sawmill log carriage must be used in a safe manner as per OHS code recommendations.	L	M	L	All mechanical tools must be used according to manufacturer's specifications.

	383(4) An employer must ensure that (a) a sawmill with a device for turning logs has a hold-down device installed on the carriage, and (b) a secure restraining device maintains the carriage drive control mechanism and the log-turning control in neutral if the operator is not at the controls.					
Robots	**384(1)** An employer must ensure that the design, construction, installation, testing, start-up, operation and maintenance of an industrial robot system comply with CSA Standard Z434-03 (R2008), *Industrial Robots and Robot Systems – General Safety Requirements.* **384(2) – (8) Repealed**	Robots must be used in a safe manner as per manufacturer's specifications.	L	L	L	All aspects of robotic machinery on farms and ranches must be used according to manufacturer's specifications.
Teaching a robot	**385** If a worker is teaching a robot, an employer must ensure that (a) only the worker teaching the robot is allowed to enter the restricted work envelope, (b) the robot system is under the sole control of the worker teaching the robot, (c) if the robot is under drive power, it operates at slow speed only or at a speed that is deliberately selected and maintained by the worker teaching the robot, (d) the robot cannot respond to a remote interlock or signal that would activate the robot, and (e) the worker is outside the restricted work envelope before the robot is returned to automatic operation.	Teaching of a robots must be conducted according to manufacturer's specifications and the OHS recommendations.	L	L	L	All mechanical tools must be used according to manufacturer's specifications.