Part	OHS Code	Intent	P	C	Risk	Guideline Statement
Part 9 Fall Protection						
	Rescue personnel exemption **138** Rescue personnel involved in training or in providing emergency rescue services may use equipment and practices other than those specified in this Part.	Professionally trained rescue personnel may use equipment and practices other than those in the OH&S Code	n/a	n/a	n/a	Employers should be aware that professional rescue and emergency personnel may use different practices and equipment than is typical on the farm.
	General protection **139(1)** Subject to subsections (3) through (8), an employer must ensure that a worker is protected from falling at a temporary or permanent work area if a worker may fall (a) a vertical distance of 3 metres or more, (b) a vertical distance of less than 3 metres if there is an unusual possibility of injury, or (c) into or onto a hazardous substance or object, or through an opening in a work surface. **139(2)** For the purposes of this section, there is an unusual possibility of injury if the injury may be worse than an injury from landing on a solid, flat surface. **139(3)** To meet the requirement under subsection (1), an employer must install an engineering control such as a guardrail. **139(4)** Despite subsection (3), an employer must ensure that a worker at a permanent work area is protected from falling by a guardrail if the worker may fall a vertical distance of more than 1.2 metres and less than 3 metres. **139(5)** Despite subsections (3) and (4), if the use of a guardrail is not reasonably practicable, an employer	Falling from a height of 3m or more can result in serious injury or death, as well as operation shutdown. Falling into a hazardous substance (grain, water, etc) can also result in serious injury or death to workers or others who attempt rescue a fallen worker. Even falling from lower than 3m heights can injure workers resulting in lost productivity.	M	H	H	Workers must be made aware of potential hazards and risks of falling, and should be trained to use safety equipment or other protection procedures to prevent or minimize risk to falling. Employers should install fall protection equipment and/or implement safety procedures (guardrails, personal fall protection equipment, etc.) for workers at heights over 3m, or if there is potential for the worker to fall into a hazardous substance For light duty work (ie: opening and closing a grain bin), workers should be made aware of the hazards, and any employee who requests personal fall protection equipment should have that provided by the employer. If it is unreasonable or impracticable to install or use a guardrail, travel restraint system, or personal fall arrest system, then the employer must ensure that a worker can use an equally effective fall protection system. Ag Safe should encourage equipment manufacturers to incorporate safety and fall

	must ensure that a worker uses a travel restraint system that meets the requirements of this Part. **139(6)** Despite subsection (5), if the use of a travel restraint system is not reasonably practicable, an employer must ensure that a worker uses a personal fall arrest system that meets the requirements of this Part. **139(7)** Despite subsection (6), if the use of a personal fall arrest system is not reasonably practicable, an employer must ensure that a worker uses an equally effective fall protection system that meets the requirements of this Part. **139(8)** A worker must use or wear the fall protection system the employer requires the worker to use or wear in compliance with this Code.					protection features into the design of farm and ranch equipment and machinery. AgSafe should provide examples for industry to use on-ground (non-climbing solutions especially for grain bins) solutions. See section 159 for Procedures in Place of Fall Protection Equipment
	Fall protection plan **140(1)** An employer must develop procedures that comply with this Part in a fall protection plan for a work site if a worker at the work site may fall 3 metres or more and the worker is not protected by guardrails. 140(2) A fall protection plan must specify (a) the fall hazards at the work site, (b) the fall protection system to be used at the work site, (c) the anchors to be used during the work, (d) that clearance distances below the work area, if applicable, have been confirmed as sufficient to prevent a worker from striking the ground or an object or level below the work area, (e) the procedures used to assemble, maintain, inspect, use and	Being aware of hazards, falling risk, and falling control procedures will help reduce injury due to falling.	M	H	H	Workers must be made aware of potential hazards and risks of falling, and should be trained to use safety equipment to prevent or minimize risk to falling. Employers should develop and update a fall protection plan as needed and provide it to workers for heights over 3 metres. AgSafe should work directly with WCB / OHS to obtain fall incidences to target education and hazard assessment. The farm and ranch community will need time and funding assistance to implement changes.

	disassemble the fall protection system, where applicable, and (f) the rescue procedures to be used if a worker falls and is suspended by a personal fall arrest system or safety net and needs to be rescued. **140(3)** The employer must ensure that the fall protection plan is available at the work site and is reviewed with workers before work with a risk of falling begins. **140(4)** The employer must ensure that the plan is updated when conditions affecting fall protection change.					
	Instruction of workers **141(1)** An employer must ensure that a worker is trained in the safe use of the fall protection system before allowing the worker to work in an area where a fall protection system must be used. **141(2)** The training referred to in subsection (1) must include the following: (a) a review of current Alberta legislation pertaining to fall protection; (b) an understanding of what a fall protection plan is; (c) fall protection methods a worker is required to use at a work site; (d) identification of fall hazards; (e) assessment and selection of specific anchors that the worker may use; (f) instructions for the correct use of connecting hardware; (g) information about the effect of a fall on the human body, including (i) maximum arresting force, (ii) the purpose of shock and energy absorbers, (iii) swing fall,	Workers that are not trained properly in how to use a fall protection system put themselves and others at higher risk of injury.	M	H	H	Workers must be properly trained in the safe use of a fall protection system and hazards associated with falling before being allowed to work where a fall protection system is being used.

	(iv) free fall; (h) pre-use inspection; (i) emergency response procedures to be used at the work site, if necessary; and (j) practice in (i) inspecting, fitting, adjusting and connecting fall protection systems and components, and (ii) emergency response procedures. **141(3)** In addition to the training described in subsection (2), an employer must ensure that a worker is made aware of the fall hazards particular to that work site and the steps being taken to eliminate or control those hazards.					
	Full body harness **142(1)** An employer must ensure that (a) a full body harness manufactured on or after July1, 2009 is approved to (i) CSA Standard CAN/CSA Z259.10-06, *Full Body Harnesses*, (ii) ANSI/ASSE Standard Z359.1-2007, *Safety requirements for personal fall arrest systems, subsystems and components*, or (iii) CEN Standard EN 361: 2007, *Personal protective equipment against falls from a height — Full body harnesse*s, and (b) a worker using a personal fall arrest system wears and uses a full body harness. 142(2) A worker using a personal fall arrest system must wear and use a full body harness.	Certified and approved full body harnesses are the safest harness for protecting workers from falls.	M	H	H	If a harness for fall protection is provided for workers, the employer must ensure it is a full body harness and is approved and certified as per the Code specifications.
	Body belt **142.1** An employer must ensure that (a) a body belt manufactured on or after July1, 2009 is approved to	Certified and approved body belts are the safest body belts for protecting workers from injury in a travel restraint system or fall restrict system	L	H	M	If a body belt is used on farm, employers must ensure they are certified or approved as per the code specifications.

	(i) CSA Standard Z259.1-05, *Body belts and saddles for work positioning and travel restraint*, (ii) ANSI/ASSE Standard A10.32-2004, *Fall Protection Systems – American National Standard for Construction and Demolition Operations*, or (iii) CEN Standard EN 358: 2000, *Personal protective equipment for work positioning and prevention of falls from a height — Belts for work positioning and restraint and work positioning lanyards*, and (b) a worker uses a body belt only as part of a travel restraint system or as part of a fall restrict system.					
	Lanyard **142.2(1)** An employer must ensure that a lanyard manufactured on or after July1, 2009 is approved to (a) CSA Standard Z259.11-05, *Energy absorbers and lanyards*, (b) ANSI/ASSE Standard Z359.1-2007, *Safety requirements for personal fall arrest systems, subsystems and components*, or (c) CEN Standard EN 354: 2002, *Personal protective equipment against falls from a height — Lanyards*. **142.2(2)** An employer must ensure that a lanyard used by a worker is made of wire rope or other material appropriate to the hazard if a tool or corrosive agent that could sever, abrade or burn a lanyard is used in the work area. **142.2(3)** Despite subsection (2), if a worker works near an energized conductor or in a work area where a lanyard made of conductive material cannot be used safely, the employer must ensure that the worker uses	Certified, approved, and properly used lanyards will reduce the risk of lanyards failing in the event of a fall.	L	H	M	If a lanyard is used on farm, employers must ensure they are certified, approved and used properly as per the code specifications

	another effective means of fall protection.					
	Shock absorber **142.3(1)** An employer must ensure that if a shock absorber or shock absorbing lanyard is used as part of a personal fall arrest system, it is approved to one of the following standards if manufactured on or after July1, 2009: (a) CSA Standard Z259.11-05, *Energy absorbers and lanyards*; (b) ANSI/ASSE Standard Z359.1-2007, Safety requirements for personal fall arrest systems, subsystems and components; or (c) CEN Standard EN 355: 2002, *Personal protective equipment against falls from a height – Energy absorbers*. **142.3(2)** An employer must ensure that a personal fall arrest system consists of a full body harness and a lanyard equipped with a shock absorber or similar device. **142.3(3)** Despite subsection (2), a shock absorber or similar device is not required if the personal fall arrest system is used in accordance with section 151. **142.3(4)** Despite subsection (2), a shock absorber is required with a fixed ladder fall arrest system only if it is required by the manufacturer of the system.	Shock absorbers help prevent injury to workers from a fall that is arrested. Properly designed, certified and approved shock absorbers will reduce incidents of whiplash or other jarring injuries if a worker falls and is caught by fall protection equipment	L	M	M	If a shock absorber is used on farm, employers must ensure they are certified, approved and used properly as per the code specifications. All personal fall arrest systems should consist of a certified full body harness and lanyard equipped with a shock absorber or similar device.
	Connectors, carabiners and snap hooks **143(1)** An employer must ensure that connecting components of a fall arrest system consisting of carabiners, D-rings, O-rings, oval rings, self-locking connectors and snap hooks manufactured on or after July1, 2009 are approved, as	Certified, approved, and properly used connectors will reduce the risk of equipment failing in the event of a fall.	L	H	M	If carabiners or other fall protection connectors are used on farm, employers must ensure they are certified, approved and used properly as per the code specifications.

	applicable, to (a) CSA Standard Z259.12-01 (R2006), *Connecting Components for Personal Fall Arrest Systems (PFAS),* (b) ANSI/ASSE Standard Z359.1-2007, *Safety requirements for personal fall arrest systems, subsystems and components,* (c) CEN Standard EN 362: 2004, *Personal protective equipment against falls from a height – Connectors,* or (d) CEN Standard 12275: 1998, *Mountaineering equipment – Connectors – Safety requirements and test methods.* **143(2)** An employer must ensure that a carabiner or snap hook (a) is self-closing and self-locking, (b) may only be opened by at least two consecutive deliberate manual actions, and (c) is marked with (i) its breaking strength in the major axis, and (ii) the name or trademark of the manufacturer.					
	Fall arresters **144** An employer must ensure that a fall arrestor manufactured on or after July1, 2009 is approved to (a) CSA Standard Z259.2.1-98 (R2004), *Fall Arresters, Vertical Lifelines, and Rails,* (b) ANSI/ASSE Standard Z359.1-2007, *Safety requirements for personal fall arrest systems, subsystems and components*, or (c) CEN Standard EN 353-2: 2002, *Personal protective equipment against falls from a height – Part 2: Guided type fall arrestors including a flexible anchor line*.	Certified, approved, and properly used fall arresters will reduce the risk of equipment failing in the event of a fall.	L	H	M	If fall arresters are used on farm, employers must ensure they are certified, approved and used properly as per the code specifications.

	Self retracting device **145** An employer must ensure that a self-retracting device manufactured on or after July1, 2009 and used with a personal fall arrest system is (a) approved to CSA Standard Z259.2.2-98 (R2004), Self-Retracting Devices for Personal Fall-Arrest Systems, (b) anchored above the worker's head unless the manufacturer's specifications allow the use of a different anchor location, and (c) used in a manner that minimizes the hazards of swinging and limits the swing drop distance to 1.2 metres if a worker falls.	Certified, approved, and properly used self retracting devices will reduce the risk of injury in the event of a fall.	L	M	M	If self retracting devices are used with fall arrestors on farm, employers must ensure they are certified, approved and used properly as per the code specifications.
	Descent control device **146** An employer must ensure that an automatic or manual descent control device manufactured on or after July1, 2009 and used with a personal fall arrest system is approved to (a) CSA Standard Z259.2.3-99 (R2004), *Descent Control Devices*, (b) CEN Standard EN 341: 1997, *Personal protective equipment against falls from a height – Descender devices*, or (c) NFPA Standard 1983, *Standard on Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Emergency Services, 2006 edition, classified as general or light duty*.	Certified, approved, and properly used decent control devices will reduce the risk of injury in the event of a fall.	L	M	M	If descent control devices are used with fall arrestors on farm, employers must ensure they are certified, approved and used properly as per the code specifications.
	Life safety rope **147(1)** An employer must ensure that a life safety rope manufactured on or after July1, 2009 and used in a fall protection system (a) is approved to (i) NFPA Standard 1983, *Standard on Life Safety Rope and Equipment for*	Certified, approved, and properly used life safety ropes reduce the risk of injury in the event of a fall.	L	M	M	If life safety ropes are used on farm, employers must ensure they are certified, approved and used properly as per the code specifications.

	Emergency Services, 2006 Edition, as light-use or general-use life safety rope, (ii) CEN Standard EN 1891: 1998, *Personal protective equipment for the prevention of falls from a height — Low stretch kernmantle ropes*, as Type A rope, or (b) meets the requirements of (i) CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z259.2.1-98 (R2004), *Fall Arresters, Vertical Lifelines, and Rails*, or (ii) ANSI/ASSE Standard Z359.1-2007, *Safety requirements for personal fall arrest systems, subsystems and components.* **147(2)** An employer must ensure that a life safety rope used in a fall protection system (a) extends downward to within 1.2 metres of ground level or another safe lower surface, (b) is free of knots or splices throughout the travel portion except for a stopper knot at its lower end, (c) is effectively protected to prevent abrasion by sharp or rough edges, (d) is made of material appropriate to the hazard and able to withstand adverse effects, and (e) is installed and used in a manner that minimizes the hazards of swinging and limits the swing drop distance to 1.2 metres if a worker falls. **147(3)** A worker must use a vertical life safety rope in a manner that minimizes the hazards of swinging and limits the swing drop distance to 1.2 metres if a worker falls. **147(4)** An employer must ensure that only one worker is attached to a life safety rope at any one time unless the manufacturer's specifications or specifications					

	certified by a professional engineer allow for the attachment of more than one worker.					
	Adjustable lanyard for work positioning **148** An employer must ensure that an adjustable lanyard manufactured on or after July1, 2009 and used by a worker as part of a work positioning system is approved to (a) CSA Standard Z259.11-05, *Energy absorbers and lanyards*, as a Class F adjustable positioning lanyard, or (b) CEN Standard EN 358: 2000, *Personal protective equipment for work positioning and prevention of falls from a height — Belts* for work positioning and restraint and work positioning lanyards.	Certified, approved, and properly used adjustable lanyards for work positioning reduce the risk of injury in the event of a fall.	L	M	M	If adjustable lanyards are used for work positioning on farm, employers must ensure they are certified, approved and used properly as per the code specifications.
	Rope adjustment device for work positioning **148.1** An employer must ensure that a rope adjustment device manufactured on or after July1, 2009 and used by a worker as part of a work positioning system is approved to (a) CSA Standard Z259.2.3-99 (R2004), *Descent Control Devices*, (b) CEN Standard EN 341: 1997, *Personal protective equipment against falls from a height – Descender devices*, or (c) NFPA Standard 1983, *Standard on Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Emergency Services, 2006 Edition*, classified as general or light duty.	Certified, approved, and properly used rope adjustment devices for work positioning reduce the risk of injury in the event of a fall.	L	M	M	If rope adjustment devices are used for work positioning on farm, employers must ensure they are certified, approved and used properly as per the code specifications.
	Wood pole climbing **149(1)** An employer must ensure that a worker working on or from a wood pole uses fall restrict equipment that is approved to CSA	Certified, approved, and properly used equipment made for wood pole climbing will reduce the risk of injury in the event of a fall.	L	M	M	If workers are working on or from a wood pole, employers must ensure the worker uses fall restrict equipment that is certified, approved and used

	Standard Z259.14-01, *Fall Restrict Equipment for Wood Pole Climbing*, in combination with (a) a lineman's body belt that (i) is approved to CSA Standard Z259.3-M1978 (R2003), *Lineman's Body Belt and Lineman's Safety Strap*, or (ii) complies with section 142.1, or (b) a full body harness that complies with subsection 142(1). **149(2)** Subsection (1) does not apply to fall restrict equipment or a lineman's body belt in use before April 30, 2004.					properly as per the code specifications.
	Equipment compatibility **150** An employer must ensure that all components of a fall protection system are compatible with one another and with the environment in which they are used.	Equipment that is not compatible with each other may compromise the safety of the entire fall protection system	L	M	M	An employer must ensure that all components of a fall protection system are compatible with one another and with the environment in which they are used
	Inspection and maintenance **150.1** An employer must ensure that the equipment used as part of a fall protection system is (a) inspected by the worker as required by the manufacturer before it is used on each work shift, (b) kept free from substances and conditions that could contribute to deterioration of the equipment, and (c) re-certified as specified by the manufacturer.	Fall protection equipment needs to be kept in good condition to ensure safety	L	H	M	All fall protection equipment must be inspected before use, kept free from substances and any conditions that could deteriorate the equipment and be re-certified if necessary as per manufacturer specifications.
	Removal from service **150.2(1)** An employer must ensure that equipment used as part of a fall protection system is removed from service and either returned to the manufacturer or destroyed if (a) it is defective, or (b) it has come into contact with excessive heat, a chemical, or any	Defective or damaged fall protection equipment is unsafe and may not protect a worker in the event of a fall. Some fall equipment is only designed for 1 significant fall.	L	H	M	If a person finds fall protection equipment to be defective or damaged, that equipment must be removed and replaced. If a worker does have a fall, certain equipment should be replaced as per the manufacturer specifications

	other substance that may corrode or otherwise damage the fall protection system. **150.2(2)** An employer must ensure that after a personal fall arrest system has stopped a fall, the system is removed from service. **150.2(3)** An employer must ensure that a personal fall arrest system that is removed from service is not returned to service unless a professional engineer or the manufacturer certifies that the system is safe to use.					
	Prusik and similar knots **150.3** An employer must ensure that a Prusik or similar sliding hitch knot is used in place of a fall arrester only during emergency situations or during training for emergency situations and only by a competent worker.	Prusiks and similar slip or hitch knots have the potential for slippage and should only be used in emergency situations	L	H	M	Prusiks and similar knots should only be used by a competent worker and in emergency situations.
	Clearance, maximum arresting force and swing **151(1)** An employer must ensure that a personal fall arrest system is arranged so that a worker cannot hit the ground, an object which poses an unusual possibility of injury, or a level below the work area. **151(2)** An employer must ensure that a personal fall arrest system without a shock absorber limits a worker's free fall distance to 1.2 metres. **151(3)** An employer must ensure that a personal fall arrest system limits the maximum arresting force on a worker to 6 kilonewtons, unless the worker is using an E6 type shock absorber in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, in	Workers can still be injured from a fall even if they are using a fall protection system. Proper design of a fall protection system to prevent a worker from hitting the ground, other objects, structures, and with proper shock absorption will minimize injury from the system itself, should a worker fall.	L	H	M	Employers must ensure that the fall protection system is designed for clearance, maximum arresting force, and swing, to minimize injury from a fall that is protected.

	which case the maximum arresting force must not exceed 8 kilonewtons. **151(4)** A worker must limit the vertical distance of a fall by (a) selecting the shortest length lanyard that will still permit unimpeded performance of the worker's duties, and (b) securing the lanyard to an anchor no lower than the worker's shoulder height. **151(5)** If the shoulder height anchor required by subsection 4(b) is not available, a worker must secure the lanyard to an anchor that is located as high as is reasonably practicable. **151(6)** If it is not reasonably practicable to attach to an anchor above the level of a worker's feet, the worker must ensure that the clearance					
Anchors	**Anchor strength — permanent** **152(1)** An employer must ensure that a permanent anchor is capable of safely withstanding the impact forces applied to it and has a minimum breaking strength per attached worker of 16 kilonewtons or two times the maximum arresting force in any direction in which the load may be applied. **152(2)** Subsection (1) does not apply to anchors installed before July1, 2009. **152(3)** Subsection (1) does not apply to the anchors of flexible horizontal lifeline systems that must meet the requirements of subsection 153(1). **152(4)** The employer must ensure that an anchor rated at two times the maximum arresting force is designed, installed and used in accordance with	Anchors that are built to hold a fall are very important for a safe fall protection system	L	H	M	Employers must ensure that any permanent anchor can hold the load or potential force being applied to it from a fall or falling object. Anchors should follow the minimum specifications as outlined in the code. Some storage bins may not have anchors or may not provide the anchor strength substantial enough to hold a fall. In this case, safe work procedures developed by a competent person are to be used.

	(a) the manufacturer's specifications, or (b) specifications certified by a professional engineer.					
	Anchor strength — temporary **152.1(1)** An employer must ensure that a temporary anchor used in a travel restraint system (a) has a minimum breaking strength in any direction in which the load may be applied of at least 3.5 kilonewtons per worker attached, (b) is installed, used and removed according to the manufacturer's specifications or specifications certified by a professional engineer, (c) is permanently marked as being for travel restraint only, and (d) is removed from use on the earliest of (i) the date on which the work project for which it is intended is completed, or (ii) the time specified by the manufacturer or professional engineer. **152.1(2)** An employer must ensure that a temporary anchor used in a personal fall arrest system (a) has a minimum breaking strength in any direction in which the load may be applied of at least 16 kilonewtons or two times the maximum arresting force per worker attached, (b) is installed, used and removed according to the manufacturer's specifications or specifications certified by a professional engineer, and, (c) is removed from use on the earliest of	Anchors that are built to hold a fall are very important for a safe fall protection system	L	H	M	Employers must ensure that any permanent anchor can hold the load or potential force being applied to it from a fall or falling object. Anchors should follow the minimum specifications as outlined in the code. Some storage bins may not provide the anchor strength substantial enough to hold a fall. In this case, safe work procedures developed by a competent person are to be used.

	(i) the date on which the work project for which it is intended is completed, or (ii) the time specified by the manufacturer or professional engineer.					
	Duty to use anchors **152.2(1)** If a worker uses a personal fall arrest system or a travel restraint system, the worker must ensure that it is safely secured to an anchor that meets the requirements of this Part. **152.2(2)** An employer must ensure that a worker visually inspects the anchor prior to attaching a fall protection system. **152.2(3)** An employer must ensure that a worker does not use a damaged anchor until the anchor is repaired, replaced or re-certified by the manufacturer or a professional engineer. **152.2(4)** An employer must ensure that a worker uses an anchor connector appropriate to the work. **152.2(5)** A worker must use an anchor connector appropriate to the work,	Ensuring that workers are safely secured to an anchor will prevent them from falling	L	H	M	Workers must be trained in the proper use, inspection, and equipment when using anchors. Workers should not use a damaged anchor until it has been repaired or replaced by a competent person.
	Independence of anchors **152.3** An employer must ensure that an anchor to which a personal fall arrest system is attached is not part of an anchor used to support or suspend a platform.	Anchors for a fall arrest safety system should be independent of an anchor used to suspend or support a platform. Independent anchors ensure that each system is safe and not compromised if the other is defective.	L	H	M	Workers must be trained in the proper use, inspection, and equipment when using anchors. Workers should not use an anchor that is being used for another system, unless there is no other option to do so.
	Wire rope sling as anchor **152.4** An employer must ensure that a wire rope sling used as an anchor is terminated at both ends with a Flemish eye splice rated to at least 90 percent of the wire rope's minimum breaking strength.	Proper use and installation of wire rope slings as anchors will ensure they are safe to use	L	H	M	Workers must be trained in the proper use of wire rope slings if using them as anchors.

	Flexible and rigid horizontal lifeline systems **153(1)** An employer must ensure that a flexible horizontal lifeline system manufactured on or after July1, 2009 meets the requirements of (a) CSA Standard Z259.13-04, *Flexible Horizontal Lifeline Systems*, or (b) the applicable requirements of CSA Standard Z259.16-04, *Design of Active Fall-Protection Systems*. **153(2)** An employer must ensure that a rigid horizontal fall protection system is designed, installed and used in accordance with (a) the manufacturer's specifications, or (b) specifications certified by a professional engineer.	A properly installed and approved flexible and rigid horizontal lifeline system will ensure greater safety for workers	L	H	M	If using a flexible or rigid horizontal lifeline system, employers must ensure it meets the requirements as outline in the code and is properly designed and installed
	Installation of horizontal lifeline systems **153.1** An employer must ensure that before a horizontal lifeline system is used, a professional engineer, a competent person authorized by the professional engineer, the manufacturer, or a competent person authorized by the manufacturer certifies that the system has been properly installed according to the manufacturer's specifications or to specifications certified by a professional engineer.	A properly installed and approved flexible and rigid horizontal lifeline system will ensure greater safety for workers	L	H	M	If using a flexible or rigid horizontal lifeline system, employers must ensure it meets the requirements as outline in the code and is properly designed and installed and/or certified by a competent person.
	Fixed ladders and climbable structures **154(1)** An employer must ensure that if a worker is working from or on a fixed ladder or climbable structure at a height of 3 metres or more and is not protected by a	Falling from a ladder or climbable structure from 3 metres or above can cause serious injury to a worker	L	H	M	Employers should ensure that a fall protection system or safe working procedure is in place for workers working over 3 metres on a ladder or other climbable structure. For light duty work, such as inspection on a grain bin,

	guardrail, continuous protection from falling is provided by (a) equipping the fixed ladder or climbable structure with an integral fall protection system that meets the requirements of (i) CSA Standard Z259.2.1-98 (R2004), *Fall Arresters, Vertical Lifelines, and Rails*, or (ii) ANSI/ASSE Standard Z359.1-2007, *Safety requirements for personal fall arrest systems*, subsystems and components, or (b) an alternate fall protection system. 154(2) Subsection (1) applies to fixed ladders and climbable structures constructed and installed after July1, 2009.					employers should ensure workers are trained in safe ladder handling and anchoring.
	Fall protection on vehicles and loads **155(1)** If a worker may have to climb onto a vehicle or its load at any location where it is not reasonably practicable to provide a fall protection system for the worker, an employer must (a) take steps to eliminate or reduce the need for the worker to climb onto the vehicle or its load, and (b) ensure that the requirements of subsection 159(2) are met. **155(2)** In addition to the requirements of subsection (1), an employer must ensure that if a load is not secured against movement, a worker does not climb onto the load. **155(3)** A worker must not climb onto a load if the load is not secured against movement.	Falling from a vehicle or a load on a vehicle can cause serious injury to a worker, especially if the load is not secure	L	M	M	Employers should ensure workers are trained in safe procedures for climbing on vehicles or loads on vehicles. If a load is not secure against moving, workers should not climb on that load until it is secure.
	Boom-supported work platforms and aerial devices	Falling from a boom-supported work platform or other aerial device over 3 metres can result in serious injury.	M	H	H	Employers must ensure that a fall protection system and/or procedures are in place when using a boom-supported work

	156(1) An employer must ensure that a worker on a boom-supported elevating work platform, boom-supported aerial device, or forklift truck work platform uses a personal fall arrest system (a) connected to (i) an anchor specified by the manufacturer of the work platform, aerial device or forklift truck, or (ii) if no anchor is specified by the manufacturer, an anchor point certified by a professional engineer that meets the requirements of CSA Standard Z259.16-04, *Design of Active Fall-Protection Systems*, and (b) when connected to the anchor, the lanyard, if reasonably practicable, is short enough to prevent the worker from being ejected from the work platform or aerial device but is long enough to allow the worker to perform his or her work. **156(2)** An employer must ensure that a worker on a scissor lift or on an elevating work platform with similar characteristics uses a travel restraint system consisting of a full body harness and lanyard (a) connected to an anchor specified by the manufacturer of the scissor lift or elevating work platform, and (b) when connected to the anchor, the lanyard, if reasonably practicable, is short enough to prevent the worker from falling out of the scissor lift or elevating work platform but is long enough to allow the worker to perform his or her work. **156(3)** Subsection (2) does not apply if (a) the manufacturer's specifications allow a worker to work from the	On farm, an aerial device could be a front end loader bucket. Falling from a front end loader bucket could also cause serious injury to a worker.				platform or other aerial device including a loader bucket over 3 metres. A loader bucket could be used as a work platform on the farm, over 3 metres, as long as fall protection is provided (full body harness, lanyard, and suitable anchor on the bucket or grapple) and safe work procedures are followed. Loader buckets must also be equipped with lock out mechanisms if the operator is away from controls. Never transport a worker in a loader bucket.

	scissor lift or elevating work platform with similar characteristics using only its guardrails for fall protection, and (b) the scissor lift or elevating work platform is operating on a firm, substantially level surface. **156(4)** Despite subsection (2), if a worker's movement cannot be adequately restricted in all directions by the travel restraint system, the employer must ensure that the worker uses a personal fall arrest system.					
	Water danger **157** An employer must ensure that a worker uses an appropriate fall protection system in combination with a life jacket or personal flotation device if the worker (a) may fall into water that exposes the worker to the hazard of drowning, or (b) could drown from falling into the water, from other than a boat.	Water hazards present the risk of drowning	L	H	M	If there is a risk of a worker falling into water in which the worker could potentially drown, the employer must ensure that workers are trained in safe work procedures, including swimming, and have access to an approved floatation device if a worker falls into the water.
	Leading edge fall protection system **158** An employer using a leading edge fall protection system consisting of fabric or netting panels must ensure that (a) the system is used only to provide leading edge fall protection, (b) the system is used and installed according to the manufacturer's specifications, (c) a copy of the manufacturer's specifications for the system is available to workers at the work site at which the system is being used, (d) the fabric or netting is (i) drop-tested at the work site in accordance with the requirements of	Falling of an edge of a platform, floor, roof, walkway, natural edge (cliff) can result in serious injury	L	H	M	If employers are using a leading edge fall protection system they must ensure they are certified, installed, designed properly and employees are trained in their use and limitations.

	29 CFR Section 1926.502(C)4(i) published by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration, or (ii) certified as safe for use by a professional engineer, and (e) all workers using the system are trained in its use and limitations.					
	Procedures in place of fall protection equipment **159(1)** An employer may develop and use procedures in place of fall protection equipment in accordance with subsection (2), if (a) it is not reasonably practicable to use one of the fall protection systems described in this Part, and (b) use of procedures in place of fall protection equipment is restricted to the following situations: (i) the installation or removal of fall protection equipment; (ii) roof inspection; (iii) emergency repairs; (iv) at-height transfers between equipment and structures if allowed by the manufacturer's specifications; and (v) situations in which a worker must work on top of a vehicle or load and the requirements of section 155 have been met. **159(2)** An employer using procedures in place of fall protection equipment must ensure that (a) a hazard assessment in accordance with the requirements of Part 2 is completed before work at height begins, (b) the procedures to be followed while performing the work must be in writing and available to workers before the work begins,	Sometimes fall protection equipment cannot be installed reasonably or practicable to use, or may even present a safety hazard in installation or use. It is important to have other procedures in place to minimize the risk of falling.	M	H	H	Employers may develop and implement other safety procedures if it is not reasonable or practicable to use a fall protection system. An employer using procedures in place of fall protection equipment must ensure that procedures are written down, available to workers, and workers are properly trained to work safely. A safety procedure for inspections and light duty work, such as opening or closing a storage bin, may be sufficient in place of a fall protection system and that workers are aware of the hazard and the light duty is performed by a competent worker and does not expose them to additional hazards. If workers are required to climb onto a storage bin and request fall protection equipment, the employer must provide the appropriate equipment and ensure the employee is trained in its use.

	(c) the work is carried out in such a way that minimizes the number of workers exposed to a fall hazard while work is performed, (d) the work is limited to light duty tasks of limited duration, (e) the worker performing the work is competent to do it, (f) when used for inspection, investigation or assessment activities, these activities take place prior to the actual start of work or after work has been completed, and (g) the procedures do not expose a worker to additional hazards.					
	Work positioning **160(1)** An employer must ensure that if a worker uses a work positioning system, the worker's vertical free fall distance in the event of a fall is restricted by the work positioning system to 600 millimetres or less. **160(2)** If the centre of gravity of a worker using a work positioning system extends beyond an edge from which the worker could fall or if the work surface presents a slipping or tripping hazard because of its state or condition, an employer must ensure that the worker uses a back-up personal fall arrest system in combination with the work positioning system. **160(3)** A worker must use a back-up personal fall arrest system in combination with the work positioning system if the worker's centre of gravity extends beyond an edge from which the worker could fall or if the work surface presents a slipping or tripping hazard because of its state or condition.	Proper design and installation of a work positioning system will reduce the risk of injury. Workers trained in the use of a work positioning system will be safer.	L	H	M	If using a work positioning system on farm, employers must ensure it is designed and installed correctly and workers are trained in its use.

	Control zones **161(1)** If a control zone is used, an employer must ensure that it (a) is only used if a worker can fall from a surface that has a slope of no more than 4 degrees toward an unguarded edge or that slopes inwardly away from an unguarded edge, and (b) is not less than 2 metres wide when measured from the unguarded edge. **161(2)** An employer must not use a control zone to protect workers from falling from a skeletal structure that is a work area. **161(3)** If a worker will at all times remain further from the unguarded edge than the width of the control zone, no other fall protection system need be used. **161(4)** Despite section 139, a worker is not required to use a fall protection system when crossing the control zone to enter or leave the work area. **161(5)** When crossing a control zone referred to in subsections (3) and (4), to get to or from the unguarded edge, a worker must follow the most direct route. **161(6)** An employer must ensure that a control zone is clearly marked with an effective raised warning line or another equally effective method if a worker is working within 2 metres of the control zone. 161(7) An employer must ensure that a worker who must work within a control zone uses (a) a travel restraint system, or (b) an equally effective means of preventing the worker from getting to the unguarded edge.	Control zones help keep people and workers away from falling hazards and unguarded edges. Control zones are an alternative way of keeping workers safe from falling without the use of fall protection equipment.	L	H	M	If a control zone is used, the employer must follow the specifications outlined in the code.

	161(8) A person who is not directly required for the work at hand must not be inside a control zone.					