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1960

THE WORKMEN'S
COMPENSATION ACT
ALBERTA

Safety Regulations

GOVERNING LUMBERING OPERATIONS

EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 1960

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

THIS BOOK IS PRESENTED TO

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by

KNOWLEDGE AND CAUTION
ARE THE
BULWARKS OF SECURITY

Every workman should know the Accident Prevention Regulations pertaining to his job.

SAFETY REGULATIONS
GOVERNING LUMBERING OPERATIONS UNDER THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

Part 1. GENERAL

APPLICATION

1. These Regulations shall apply to all employers and workmen concerned with the logging and manufacture of lumber, and the operation of sawing and planing mills, and the operation and maintenance of all equipment used therein.

INTERPRETATION

2. In these Regulations the terms, expressions and words used shall be given the connotation usually ascribed to same in the industry to which these Regulations apply, but without affecting the generality of the foregoing.

   (a) "Act" shall mean the Workmen's Compensation Act in force at the time these Regulations are being interpreted or applied.

   (b) "Approved" when used in respect of any equipment or safety device shall mean approved by the Workmen's Compensation Board or by the Factories Branch of the Department of Labor of the Government of the Province of Alberta for the purpose for which it is to be used.

   (c) "Board" shall mean the Workmen's Compensation Board.

   (d) "Standard Handrail" means a permanent and substantial railing, smooth and free from protruding nails, bolts or splinters, and consisting of a horizontal top rail not less than thirty-six inches or more than than forty-two inches above floor level, mounted on posts or uprights spaced not more than eight feet apart, centre to centre and with an intermediate rail spaced midway between the top rail and floor level.

   (e) "Inspector" shall mean a member of the Accident Prevention Department of the Workmen's Compensation Board or an inspector of the Factories Branch of the Department of Labor of the Government of the Province of Alberta.

RESPONSIBILITY OF EMPLOYER AND SUPERVISOR

3. (1) Every employer shall ensure to the best of his ability that all his workmen know and comply with these Regulations and any other accident prevention regulations that apply to the operations under his control.

(2) Without in any way relieving an employer of his responsibility, every supervisor and foreman shall so supervise the workmen under his supervision that no such workmen are working in an unsafe manner or in unsafe circumstances.

4. Standing timber on camp sites and mill sites shall be felled before buildings are erected so that there shall be no possibility of trees falling on buildings.

5. Adequate illumination shall be provided at all working points during hours of darkness when work is being carried on.

6. All working platforms shall be kept in good repair. Where working platforms exceed four (4) feet in height, adequate handrails shall be provided where they will not interfere with the necessary duties of the workmen.

7. All tools and equipment shall be maintained in safe working condition.

8. Guards shall be substantial enough to withstand any blow or strain to which they may be normally subjected.

RESPONSIBILITY OF WORKMEN

9. (1) Every workman shall use the safeguards, safety appliances or devices furnished for his protection.

(2) No workman shall use any equipment, or behave in a manner that endangers himself or any other person.

10. Smoking is prohibited when refueling any machine, or in the vicinity of any storage tanks, barrels, or premises used for the storage of inflammable material.

FIRST AID

11. (1) Every employer shall provide and maintain at each location at which work is being performed a First Aid Kit approved by the Board.

PERSONAL SAFETY EQUIPMENT

12. (1) Every workman shall wear a safety hat when engaged in any activity where a hazard from falling objects exists.

(2) An employer shall provide each such workman with a safety hat and from November to March, inclusive, a suitable winter liner for the safety hat.

13. (1) Where any workman

(a) is handling any material liable to injure or irritate the eyes, or

(b) is engaged in any work in which there is an eye hazard from flying objects or injurious light or heat rays,

the workman handling the material or doing the work or any other workmen in the vicinity who may be injured thereby shall wear properly fitting, approved eye protective equipment.

(2) Every employer shall provide such approved eye protective equipment as is required by the work being done.

Part 2. HAUL ROADS

14. When logs are to be hauled on established haul roads, all dead trees, dangerous trees, trees with limbs likely to fall, and all snags and sweepers shall be felled to a safe distance before the road is used.

15. All private roads, bridges and log dumps used for motor truck logging shall be so constructed and maintained as to insure safe operation at all times.

16. Substantial guard rails or sheer rails shall be installed and maintained on all bridges and culverts used by motor logging and lumber trucks and on approaches to bridges.

17. Suitable provisions for meeting oncoming vehicles, such as by-pass roads, widened roadways and caution signs shall be made on blind curves and steep grades.

18. All haul roads shall be kept in safe operating condition.

19. When icy conditions exist, sanding of dangerous hills and curves shall be carried on.

Part 3. FALLING AND BUCKING

20. Workmen not directly connected with falling and bucking, shall not be permitted to work where they are in danger of being injured by these operations.

21. Before starting to fell a tree, adjacent brush shall be cleared away, so that there is plenty of room to swing an axe and to permit a quick getaway.

22. Fallers shall give timely warning to swampers, buckers and other persons in the vicinity where a tree is being felled, taking notice that such persons are not only out of reach of the tree, but also out of danger of possible sidewinders, snags or other trees which may be knocked over by the tree being felled.

23. When a tree starts to fall, fallers shall quickly move away to a safe distance.

24. (a) No tree shall be felled toward and within range of a travelled road or track in use unless a flag-man is placed on such road or track to warn all approaching persons and to stop all traffic until the tree is down and it is safe to continue.

(b) Falling gangs will have two flags provided by the employer, which will be placed in the centre of the road or track at a safe distance, which shall be not less than 100 feet, on either side of the place where timber may be felled.

25. The depth of the undercut shall be at least one quarter the diameter of the tree and the wood shall be removed from the undercut before the back cut is started.

26. Fallers or buckers shall not work on hillsides immediately below each other where the danger of skidding, sliding or rolling trees or logs exists.

27. When practicable, snags shall be felled before the green timber and into the open.

28. Before starting to buck a log, all brush and other objects which might catch the saw shall be cleared away.

29. When bucking a tree or log lying on an incline the buckers shall work on the upper side wherever possible.

30. (a) Safety hats shall be worn by superintendents, foremen, fallers, swampers, buckers, chokermen, skidders and cat operators, and by all other workmen when employed at the site where cutting and felling operations are or have been carried on.

Part 4. CHAIN SAWS

31. Chain saws shall be kept in proper operating condition. All guards provided shall be kept in place and in good state of repair.

32. Chain saws shall not be started while being held on the operator's knee.

33. Chain saws shall be cooled to a safe degree before refueling.

34. Chain saw motors shall be stopped while being carried from one place to another.

35. Chain saws shall be handled in such a way as to safeguard the operator and other workmen.

Part 5. YARDING, DECKING AND LOADING

36. All limbs shall be trimmed close before logs are loaded or placed on rollways.

37. Workmen shall work at the ends of logs when loading, unloading, decking or breaking decks.

38. Where long logging operations are conducted, ample cleared space shall be provided to manoeuver equipment without endangering roll-down men.

39. Where side loading log trucks are in use, all loading and unloading controls shall be located so that the loader has an unobstructed view of the operations.

40. All snags, brush, etc., in the immediate vicinity of landings, loading areas, etc. and all trees which might create a hazard to workmen in those areas shall be removed.

Part 6. TRACTOR AND MOTOR TRUCK OPERATIONS

41. All tractors working in the woods shall be equipped with adequate steel guards for the protection of the driver from falling saplings, chunks, or limbs, and from flying objects and sweepers.

42. All tractors equipped with winches shall be equipped with adequate steel guards for the protection of the driver's back from broken or flying cables and hooks.

43. Riding the turn, the arch, behind the seat or on the drawbar of tractors is prohibited.

44. All trucks, tractors, and trailers shall be kept in good order and brakes shall be regularly and frequently inspected by a competent mechanic. A test of brakes shall be made at the loading terminal immediately after loading.

45. Motor logging trucks shall be equipped with brakes which will safely hold the maximum load on the maximum grade, always having due regard to the character of the road. When trailers are equipped with air or vacuum brakes, the equipment shall include breakaway valves, boosters and receivers or retainers.

46. Cranking of tractors or trucks shall be done only by or under the supervision and direction of authorized drivers and mechanics.

47. The speed of motor logging and lumber trucks shall not exceed a safe operating margin at any time.

48. For the protection of the driver, logging and lumber trucks shall be equipped with a substantial bulkhead at least three inches (3") higher and six inches (6") wider than the cab.

49. Logs or lumber carried on trucks shall be securely fastened with chains. At least two chains shall be used on all loads up to and including sixteen feet (16'). Three (3) binder chains shall be used on all loads over sixteen feet (16'). Chains shall not be less than three-eighths inch (⅜") in diameter.

50. Trailer reaches shall be of a size and strength sufficient to withstand all imposed strains.

51. No person shall remain in the cab while the truck is being loaded or unloaded except when necessary.

52. Not more than one person shall be allowed to ride in the cab with the driver except in cases of emergency.

53. Riding on loads is prohibited.

54. Loaded trucks shall not overtake and pass crew cars and shall follow crew cars at a safe distance. Loaded trucks shall use extreme caution when approaching crew cars coming from the opposite direction.

55. (a) Motor trucks and trailers used for transporting logs shall be equipped with stakes or chock-blocks.

(b) Bunks that bind on the vehicle frame shall not be used.

(c) Chock-blocks and stakes shall be so constructed that they are released from the opposite end of the bunk.

56. All trucks and trailers shall conform to the Motor Vehicle Act Regulations.

Part 7. TRANSPORTATION OF WORKMEN

57. Suitable provision shall be made for seating workmen when they are being transported by motor trucks or cars, and workmen shall not sit on the floor of vehicles with their legs hanging over the sides unless a foot board is provided.

58. When the body of the vehicle is enclosed, a form of ventilation shall be used to remove any possibility of

the air becoming contaminated. An interior light shall be provided, and a signal device or method of communication shall be provided between the driver and the passengers.

59. All vehicles used for transporting workmen shall be equipped with racks for saws, axes, and similar tools when carried on such vehicles, and all such tools shall be kept in racks when so carried.

60. No explosive or flammable material other than the necessary fuel supply for the vehicle shall be transported in a vehicle transporting workmen.

61. Workmen shall not board or leave any moving vehicle and no stops shall be made on bridges for unloading or picking up workmen.

62. Workmen shall not ride on running boards, fenders, or the outside of trucks or trailers, or on the reaches.

63. Where workmen ride on sleighs or sloop bunks, provision shall be made to prevent the possibility of workmen's feet being caught by stumps or other obstructions.

Part 8. VEHICLES

64. Even though not being used on public highways, motor trucks, carriers, lift trucks and all other automotive equipment used in industry shall be kept in good running order, with brakes and steering-gear properly adjusted. Approved lights shall be provided and used during hours of darkness.

65. Lift trucks that lift loads above the operator's head shall be equipped with adequate guards to protect him from falling material.

66. Truck engines shall never be allowed to run idle in closed garages or other closed buildings, unless provision is made to take care of exhaust fumes.

67. Dump motor truckboxes and dozer blades elevated for repairs or greasing shall be securely blocked.

68. Rear windows of all truck cabs shall be adequately guarded.

Part 9. POWER MACHINERY

EMERGENCY STOPPING DEVICES

69. (a) Emergency stopping devices readily accessible to the operator shall be installed on all stationary power units.

(b) Power units driving sawmills shall have an emergency stopping device so located as to be within immediate reach of the sawyer.

(c) Workmen shall be instructed in the use of devices by which all machines can be stopped in case of accident.

BELTS

70. No belts shall be shifted by hand while machinery is in motion.

71. (a) Belt dressing shall be applied only to that portion of a belt running away from a pulley.

(b) Stick type belt dressing shall not be applied to a moving belt at a point closer than three (3) feet to a pulley. Where practicable a dressing shall be used that can be applied without contacting the belt ensuring the safety of the workmen.

72. A permanent belt shifter shall be provided for all loose pulleys, and shall be so constructed as to make it impossible for the belt to creep back onto the tight pulley.

SHAFTING, COUPLINGS, FRICTIONS AND CLUTCHES

73. (a) All revolving shafting, couplings, frictions, clutches, set screws, keys, key ways, and similar equipment where seven feet (7') or less from the floor or working platform, or wherever exposed to contact, shall be securely guarded.

(b) All projecting shaft ends or keys, where exposed to contact shall be cut off flush or properly guarded with a stationary casing.

GEARS

74. All forms of gears used in the transmission of power or on machinery where exposed to contact shall be properly guarded. Gears shall be completely encased, or where this is impracticable a band guard shall be provided with side flanges extending inward beyond the depth of the root of the teeth.

FLYWHEELS, SPROCKET WHEELS OR PULLEYS

75. (a) All flywheels, sprocket wheels or pulleys where seven feet (7') or less from the floor or working platform, or where exposed to contact, shall be properly guarded. Where flywheels, sprocket wheels,

or pulleys run in pits a standard handrail shall be provided around the pit.

(b) A stop block, chain or other device shall be attached to all tightener frames to prevent tightener-pulley striking other pulley or workmen should belt break.

LUBRICATION

76. (a) Machinery shall not be cleaned, inspected, or repaired while in motion, nor shall it be lubricated while in motion unless this can be done by a method which permits the person doing so to keep clear of any moving parts.

(b) The clothing of employees having to work around moving machinery, and particularly those whose duty it is to oil or repair same, shall be close-fitting and fastened.

STATIONARY EMERY WHEELS

77. (a) All emery wheels, buffing wheels and carborundum cutting tools shall be provided with substantial retaining hoods or band guards covering as much of the wheel as possible and of sufficient strength to retain fragments in event of the wheel bursting.

(b) Rests used on grinder wheels shall be set not more than one-eighth inch (⅛") from the face of the wheel and shall be held securely in place. They shall not be adjusted while the grinder is in motion.

(c) All emery wheels shall be provided with an extension guard with metal frame in which an approved vision panel is inserted to prevent sparks striking workmen's eyes, or where this is not practicable goggles shall be provided by the employer for the use of his workmen and shall be properly worn by them while working at grinder wheels.

78. Speed of emery wheels shall not exceed the speed recommended by the manufacturer, and when this is not know the maximum revolutions per minute shall be obtained by dividing 25,000 by the diameter of the wheel expressed in inches.

Part 10. BOOMING GROUNDS AND LOG PONDS

79. Booming grounds and log ponds shall be provided with suitable walks equipped with adequate handrails, and a safe means of access thereto.

80. Lifebuoys equipped with at least fifty feet (50') of line shall be provided at suitable points.

Part 11. LOG DECKS

81. The return strand of log chain hauls shall be equipped over passage-ways with a guard of sufficient strength to carry the weight resulting from a broken chain.

82. Every jack-ladder shall have at least one runway of sufficient width to enable workmen to stand clear of logs in the chute and shall be equipped with cleats and standard handrails.

83. Provision shall be made at the mill end of the log deck, to afford substantial protection to sawyers from rolling logs.

Part 12. LOG CARRIAGE

84. When a log deck is equipped with a nigger or single-arm turner, carriage knees shall be equipped with goose-necks or straight bars extending eighteen inches (18") or more above top of knee.

85. Headblocks shall be cleared with a stick, wire brush, or other effective means. The use of hands or feet for this purpose is prohibited.

86. The seat or stand of the setter shall be fitted with adequate protection to prevent his coming in contact with the wall timbers or rafters.

87. Where the area immediately behind the carriage is used as a walkway, an adequate handrail shall be installed between the walkway and the carriage the full length of the carriage travel.

88. There shall be placed at each end of the carriage-travel a substantial buffer stop, preferably equipped with spring or pneumatic buffers.

89. Each carriage shall be provided with a safety device which will keep the headblocks at least one and one-eighth inches (1—⅛") from the saw.

90. Each headblock on every carriage shall be equipped with a dog.

91. Sweepers shall be provided in front and at the back of each carriage which will remove all obstruction from the track.

92. The use of fibre rope and frayed or worn steel cable on power driven carriages is prohibited.

93. A guard shall be installed on the carriage-floor where the carriage cable runs into the sheaves.

94. Suitable flooring must be provided over the mill floor.

95. The sawyer's lever operating the carriage drive mechanism shall be constructed to operate in the opposite direction to the carriage travel. Means shall be provided for securely locking the sawyer's log-turning and carriage levers.

96. No part of the carriage-track shall be used as a walkway or passageway, and no person shall get on or off a carriage while it is in motion.

Part 13. GUARDS

97. When guards are required for machinery, such guards shall provide positive protection against contact with moving parts and prevent access to danger zones during operation.

98. Whenever possible guards shall be hinged to prevent their removal from the machine and to allow for quick servicing, oiling or adjusting.

99. Wherever possible provision shall be made for lubricating machinery without removal of the guard.

Part 14. SAWMILL HEAD RIG

100. When the head rig consists of two circular saws, the top saw shall run in the opposite direction to the bottom saw.

101. (a) Circular-saw mills shall be equipped with safety-guides which will admit adjustment without the use of a wrench or other hand tool. Adjustment controls shall be located outside the husk.

(b) The husk shall be completely enclosed and provided with a hinged cover.

102. A solid splitter on which the leading edge shall conform to the rim curve of the head saw, shall be used and shall extend above the carriage deck by not less than one third of the diameter of the saw in use.

103. Speed of saws shall not exceed that recommended by the manufacturers.

104. A substantial guard shall be provided over the lower portion of the head saw under the carriage tracks. This guard shall extend at least six inches (6") below the bottom of the largest size saw in use.

105. A substantial screen of wire mesh or other suitable material shall be placed in front of circular head saws to protect the sawyer from flying particles.

Part 15. SWING SAWS

106. Every swing saw shall be provided with an effective device to return the saw automatically to the back of the table when released at any point of its travel. Such device shall not depend for its proper functioning upon any fibre rope, cord or spring. When counterweights are used they shall be provided with substantial safety chains or cables or shall be otherwise secured against falling.

107. Each swing saw shall be provided with limit chains or other equally effective device to prevent the saw from swinging beyond the front of the table or beyond a forward position where the gullets of the lowest saw-teeth will rise above the table top.

108. Swing saws shall be prevented from rebounding by a latch or other effective means.

109. Operators of swing saws shall take such a position that no part of the body is in line with the saw.

110. Guards protecting belt or chain drive of swing saws shall extend one-half inch (½") below the saw-mandrel pulley upwards to the top pulley on all sides.

111. Inverted swing saws shall be provided with a hood that will cover the part of the saw that protrudes above the material being cut.

112. Swing saws shall be provided with approved guards which will cover that portion of the saw not in use.

Part 16. TRIMMER SAWS

113. All trimmer saws shall be provided with approved guards which will cover the top of the saw and also enclose the lower half of the saw to prevent the possibility of workmen being struck by or falling onto the saw.

Part 17. CRACKS IN SAWS

114. Any band saw found to have developed a crack, the depth of which is not greater than one-tenth (1/10) the width of the saw, shall be discontinued from service until development of the crack is arrested by centre-punching or other effective means.

115. Any band saw found to have developed a crack, the depth of which is greater than one-tenth (1/10) the width of the saw, shall be discarded unless the width

is so reduced as to eliminate the crack or unless the cracked section is replaced. Brazing and welding of band saws shall be done only by workmen competent to do such work.

116. Any circular saw found to have developed a crack of less than one twenty-fifth (1/25) of the diameter of the saw shall be discontinued from service until development of the crack is arrested by centre-punching, drilling at the inner end of the crack or by other effective and reliable means and the tension of the saw corrected, or unless the diameter is so reduced as to eliminate the crack.

117. Any circular saw that is found to have developed a crack of more than one twenty-fifth (1/25) of the diameter of the saw shall be discarded unless the diameter is so reduced as to eliminate the crack and the tension of the saw corrected.

118. Welding of cracks in circular saws shall be done only by workmen competent to do such work. Welding of cracks deeper than four per cent (4%) of the diameter is prohibited.

119. The welding of eye cracks in circular saws is prohibited.

Part 18. EDGERS

120. The top of the edger shall be covered as completely as possible to control flying knots, chips and debris.

121. Bench or single-saw edgers shall be equipped with splitter and saw guard.

122. Edgers shall be equipped with suitable non-kickback fingers so located as to prevent material from being thrown back from the saws.

Part 19. CONVEYORS

123. Where workmen might pass under return strands of conveyors a trough shall be provided of sufficient strength to carry the weight resulting from a broken chain, rope or belt.

124. Where conveyor openings are located on floors a handrail shall be provided around each opening.

125. The removal by hand of sawdust from pits, or shavings from machines in operation is strictly prohibted. The following methods for removing sawdust or shavings from pits or machines will be approved:

(1) Exhaust fans.
(2) Mechanically operated conveyors.
(3) Non-mechanical metal chute.

Part 20. LIVE-ROLLS

126. All live-roll gears shall be guarded on top, bottom and sides.

127. Drive shafts or live-rolls shall be guarded on top and sides.

128. Live-rolls shall be replaced when a hole or crack has developed sufficient to impair its strength or catch clothing.

Part 21. LATH-BOLTERS

129. The gears and sprockets of lath bolters shall be fully guarded and the feed chains shall be guarded to as low a point as the maximum height which the stock will permit.

130. The feed-rolls, saws, gears, sprockets and chains of lath machines shall be guarded.

Part 22. PLANING MACHINES

131. Planers shall have all cutting heads and saws, if used, covered by metal guards. If such guard is constructed of sheet metal the material used shall be not less than one-sixteenth inch (1/16") in thickness, and if cast iron is used it shall be not less than three-sixteenth inch (3/16") in thickness.

132. Where an exhaust system is used, the guards shall form part or all of the exhaust hood and shall be constructed of metal of a thickness not less than the above.

133. Pineapple drives shall be adequately guarded at all times.

134. Planer belts, gears, pulleys, etc. shall be adequately guarded with removable or hinged type guard to permit necessary adjustments being carried on. Guards shall be replaced immediately adjustment is completed.

Part 23. BAND AND CIRCULAR RESAWS

135. All portions of the saw blade shall be enclosed or guarded, except the working side of the blade between

the guide rolls and the table. Band-saw wheels shall be fully encased. The outside periphery of the enclosure shall be solid metal. The front and back of the band wheels shall be enclosed by solid metal which shall be not less than one-eighth inch (⅛") in thickness. The upper wheel guard shall be made to conform to the travel of the saw on the wheel and the top member of the guard should have at least a two inch (2") clearance outside the saw.

136. Each band saw machine shall be provided with an automatic tension control device to prevent breakage of saw blades due to improper tension.

137. Feed rolls of resaws shall be protected with a semi-cylindrical metal guard to prevent the hands of the operator from coming in contact with the in-running rolls at any point. The edge of the guard shall come to within one-quarter inch (¼") of the plane formed by the inside face of the feed roll.

138. Where exhaust systems are used, circular resaws shall have the lower portion of the blade completely enclosed with a metal guard which shall be connected to such exhaust system.

139. Where an exhaust system is not available, the lower half of the circular resaw shall be enclosed on both sides with the guard extending six inches (6") below the lowest point of the saw, and the bottom of this guard shall be left open.

140. Circular resaws shall be equipped with a guard above the top of the saw and so mounted that the height of the guard is adjustable.

Part 24. PILING AND HANDLING OF LUMBER

141. Lumber piles shall be well made and stripped. Piles shall not be carried to such a height as to make them insecure and liable to topple over.

142. To make loads safe for piling and handling, loads of lumber built up for transportation by jammers, derricks, lift trucks or similar equipment shall be stripped as follows:

(a) Lumber six inches (6") or less in width shall be stripped at least every eighteen inches (18") in height, and on the top of the upper set of piling strips shall not be more than seven inches (7") in height.

(b) Lumber wider than six inches ("6") shall be stripped at least every twenty-four inches (24") in height, and on the top of the upper set of piling strips shall not be more than thirteen inches (13") in height.

143. Truck loads of lumber shall be adequately stripped, and transfers used in truck-loading shall be substantially constructed and kept in good repair.

144. Safety hats shall be worn by workmen employed around lumber piles which are more than seven feet (7') high.

145. (a) Climbing up or down the sides of lumber stacks is prohibited.

(b) Climbing up or down the sides of lumber piles is prohibited except where steps are provided.

Part 25. SCOPE OF REGULATIONS

146. Every employer shall ensure that each one of his workmen complies with these Regulations.

147. Where in the making of inspections an inspector observes the use or apparent use of unsafe equipment, tools, ropes or material, or the existence of unsafe working conditions which are not specifically covered by these Regulations he may issue an order requiring the employer or operator to make such changes, improvements or repairs as may be necessary to remove hazards to workmen or to reduce the possibility of accidents.

148. Except where specifically provided otherwise in the foregoing Regulation all other Safety Regulations of the Board and all other directions governing the safety of a workman, a person or property as set out in any Act of Canada or of the Province of Alberta or in any regulations made under authority of such an Act shall apply mutatis mutandis to every employer or workman engaged in any activity carried on in connection with or relating to matters governed by these Regulations.

149. In these Regulations wherever the term shall provide, shall supply, shall make available, or some similar term is used with reference to personal protective equipment it shall be considered as meaning that the employer shall have on the job for use by workmen the required items subject to such terms of security or deposit against breakage or damage other than ordinary wear and tear as the employer may determine unless the context of the regulation expressly directs otherwise.

150. These Regulations shall come into effect on May 1st, 1960.

NOTE: PENALTIES for failure to comply with the Act or any regulations thereunder are provided by the Act as follows:

Sec. 83. (1) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Act or any regulations or orders made hereunder for which no other penalty is provided is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

(2) Any person who is convicted for violating any of the provisions of this Act or of any regulations or orders made hereunder and who fails after the conviction to comply with the provisions of this Act or the regulations or orders made hereunder for the breach of which he was convicted, is guilty of an additional offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars a day for each day his failure or default continues, and in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

EXTRACTS FROM THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

15 (1) The Board has power

(a) to investigate from time to time employments and places of employment within the Province and determine what suitable safety devices or other reasonable means or requirements for the prevention of accidents are to be adopted or followed in any or all employments or places of employment,

(b) to determine the requirements for safe working conditions, including the proper sanitation, heating, where practicable, and ventilation of the employer's premises,

(c) to determine what suitable devices or other reasonable means or requirements for the prevention of disease are to be adopted or followed in any or all employments or places of employment, and

(d) to make regulations, whether of general or special application, and which may apply to both employers and workmen, for the prevention of accidents and the prevention of diseases and for the provision of safe working conditions, including proper sanitation, heating, where practicable, and ventilation in employments or places of employment.

(2) The Board or any member thereof or any officer or person authorized by it for that purpose may at any time enter into the establishment of any employer who is liable to contribute to the Accident Fund and the premises connected with it and every part of them, for the purpose of ascertaining whether

(a) the ways, works, machinery or appliances therein are safe, adequate and sufficient,

(b) all proper precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents to the workmen employed in or about the establishment or premises,

(c) the safety appliances or safeguards prescribed by law are used and employed therein, and

(d) the working conditions, including sanitation, heating, where practicable, and ventilation, are safe, or for any other purpose that the Board deems necessary.

(3) Where, in any employment or place of employment, safety devices are in the opinion of the Board necessary for the prevention of accidents or of disease, the Board may order the installation or adoption of such appliances or devices, and may fix a reasonable time within which they shall be installed or adopted, and the Board shall give notice to the employer accordingly, and the employer shall post or cause to be posted, in a conspicuous place upon the place of employment, a copy of the notice, which shall remain so posted until the order has been complied with and the employer so notifies the Board and the Board authorizes its removal.

(4) If the employer, having been so ordered, fails to notify the Board within the time fixed by the order for so doing, of his having complied with the order, the Board may, at such time or times as it deems advisable, inspect or have inspected the premises of the employer and ascertain whether or not the order has been complied with, and the Board may charge the cost of the inspection to the employer who is liable to the Board therefor.

(5) Where safety devices or appliances are by order of the Board required to be installed or adopted or are prescribed by the regulations and the employer fails, neglects or refuses to install and adopt such safety devices or appliances in any employment or place of employment to the satisfaction of the Board, or where under the circumstances the Board is of the opinion that conditions of immediate danger exists in any employment or place of employment that would be likely to result in injury to any person, the Board may, in its discretion, order the employer forthwith to close down the whole or any part of such employment or place of employment and the industry carried on therein, and the Board shall notify the employer of the order, and a copy of the order, to be provided by the Board, shall, if the Board so requires, be posted by the employer in a conspicuous place upon the employer's premises.

(6) Nothing in subsection (5) takes away or abridges any of the powers and duties of the Provincial Board of Health or local boards of health, as constituted under The Public Health Act, and the Board or any member of it or any officer appointed by it may forthwith report to the Provincial Board of Health any breach of the Public Health Act or regulations of the Provincial Board of Health passed under the said Act.

(7) Where an accident causing injury to a workman in respect of which compensation is payable has oc-

curred, and where, in the opinion of the Board, the accident was due entirely or mainly to the failure of the employer to comply with the directions of the Board or with the regulations made under this Act, the Board may levy and collect from the employer as a contribution to the Accident Fund, a sum of money not exceeding one-half of the amount of the compensation payable in respect of the injury, and the payment of such sum may be enforced in the same manner as the payment of an assessment may be enforced.

(8) Where in the opinion of the Board sufficient precautions are not taken for the prevention of accidents to workmen in the employment of any employer, or where the working conditions are not safe or the first aid requirements provided by the Act or regulations have not been complied with, the Board may add to the amount or any contribution to the Accident Fund for which the employer is liable, such a percentage thereof as the Board deems just and may assess and levy the same upon the employer.

(9) The powers conferred by subsection (8) may be exercised from time to time as often as in the opinion of the Board occasion requires.

(10) The Board, if satisfied that the default was excusable, may in any case relieve the employer in whole or in part from liability under this section.

16 (1) No employer shall, for the purpose of any industry within the scope of this Act,

(a) commence the operation of any mine, plant or establishment in which power-driven machinery is used, or

(b) recommence the operation of any mine, plant or establishment in which power-driven machinery is used, and that has been out of operation for more than seven months last preceding.

unless leave therefor is obtained from the Board in the manner provided in this section.

(2) Application for leave under this section shall be made to the Board in writing, signed by the employer and stating that the mine, plant or establishment is ready for operation.

(3) Upon receipt of the application, the Board or some member of the Board or some other person appointed by the Board for that purpose, shall make an inspection of the mine, plant or establishment, and if on such inspection the mine, plant or establishment is

found to be reasonably free from danger to persons employed therein, the Board shall grant leave for the operation of the mine, plant or establishment.

(4) Pending inspection, the Board may, by a temporary permit, grant leave to the employer for the operation of the mine, plant or establishment.

17 (1) The Board shall engage in and carry on education and instruction in accident prevention and first aid work of workmen and others, and may impart such education and instruction by demonstration, exhibits, lectures, classes or otherwise, and shall hold examinations and issue certificates to persons whom it deems sufficiently skilled in such matters to warrant the issue to them of such certificates.

(2) Certificates issued by the Board under subsection (1) may be cancelled by the Board at any time when, in its opinion, the holder thereof does not continue to have the necessary qualifications in accident prevention and first aid work.

56 (1) Employers, whenever required by the Board to do so, shall at their own expense, install, maintain and provide such first aid appliances and service as the Board may direct, and after having done so shall advise the Board accordingly.

(2) Every employer shall keep in a book provided and kept for that purpose only, a record of all cases in which first aid treatment has been given to a workman for or in respect of any injuries suffered by him.

(3) Such record shall set out the name of the workman, the nature of the injuries, the date they were suffered, the date they were treated, the nature of the treatment, and with the name and address of the person giving the treatment.

(4) Every such book shall be open at any and all times to inspection by the Board or any member or representative thereof or by an injured workman concerned or by his representative.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION COMMITTEE REGULATIONS

Every manufacturing plant, construction camp, workshop or other undertaking within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act shall, where ten (10) or more workmen are employed, have an Accident Prevention Committee of not less than two (2) members. Provided in respect to employment under Schedule 1, the Accident Prevention Committee appointed under these regulations shall apply only to operations above ground.

The general duties of the Accident Prevention Committee shall be:

(a) To make a thorough inspection not less than once a month of the entire plant, or place of employment for the purpose of receiving complaints, determining hazardous conditions and receiving recommendations for their improvement.

(b) To hold regular meetings at least monthly for the discussion of Accident Prevention, to investigate all serious accidents, reporting their findings and recommendations in writing to their employers and keeping a copy of such findings and recommendations in the records of the committee which shall be available at any time to the Workmen's Compensation Board or its officers.

The report of the findings and recommendations of the Accident Prevention Committee shall be made monthly in triplicate on forms provided by the Board, one copy being handed to the employer immediately after the findings have been given, one copy being immediately forwarded to the Board and the third copy being kept by the committee.

(c) To educate their fellow-employees against dangerous practices and methods of work.

(d) To investigate fire conditions, examine fire escapes, fire extinguishers, water buckets, sand buckets and all fire fighting appliances.

(e) To inspect lighting arrangements in all places of employment, and to report to the employers all insufficiently lighted passages and other places where workmen are liable to be injured in the course of their employment.

(f) To inspect or to arrange for the inspection of all machinery, transmission motor-stops, cables, blocks, slings, chains, tongs, tools and equipment.

(g) To provide at each establishment facilities for receiving written complaints and recommendations.

SAFETY REGULATIONS GOVERNING INDUSTRIES COMING WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT ARE IN EFFECT AS FOLLOWS:

CONSTRUCTION—Building and General Construction, Alteration, Demolition, Excavations.

DUST—The Control of Dust.

EXPLOSIVES—Storage, Handling and Firing of Explosives.

FIRST AID—

GARAGES—Motor Vehicle, Repair Shops, Service Stations and Garages.

WELDING—The Installation and Operation of Welding Equipment.

GRAIN ELEVATORS—Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Machinery and Equipment in Grain Elevators.

LAUNDRY—Laundry and Dry Cleaning Machinery.

MACHINERY—Installation and Operation of Power Transmission Machinery and Equipment.

OIL OR GAS WELLS—Erection, Operation and Dismantling of Oil or Gas Well Drilling and Servicing Rigs and Derricks.

PIPE LINE—Construction of Pipe Lines.

SEISMOGRAPH—Storage, Handling, Transportation and Firing of Explosives.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION COMMITTEE—Required where ten or more workmen are employed.

LUMBERING—Logging, Sawmill and Planing Mill.

TRENCH CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS—Trenching, Shaft Sinking and Sewer Construction and Repair.

WATER WELLS—Digging, Drilling, Cleaning or Repairing of Water Wells.

GUARDS—Removal and Replacements of Guards.

Copies of these regulations can be secured on request.

Cards for posting on the premises, instructing workmen to report all injuries immediately and secure first aid treatment, are also available.