

PART 28

SCAFFOLDS AND OTHER ELEVATED WORK PLATFORMS

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Application

28.1(1) This Part applies to every workplace where work takes place using a scaffold or elevated work platform.

28.1(2) Except for work of short duration that can be done safely from a ladder, an employer must ensure that a worker engaged in work that cannot be done from the ground or other safe elevation is provided with a scaffold or an elevated work platform.

Safe work procedures

28.2(1) When a scaffold or an elevated work platform is required to be provided at a workplace, the employer must

(a) develop and implement safe work procedures for using the scaffold or elevated work platform provided;

(b) train workers who work on scaffolds and elevated platforms in those safe work procedures; and

(c) ensure that the workers comply with those safe work procedures.

28.2(2) An employer must ensure that the safe work procedures developed in subsection (1) include emergency response and rescue procedures appropriate to the risks associated with the failure of a scaffold or other elevated work platform.

Commercially manufactured scaffolds and elevated work platforms

28.3(1) An employer must ensure that a commercially manufactured scaffold or elevated work platform is installed, used, maintained and dismantled in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. But the employer may alter those specifications if the alteration is certified by a professional engineer.

28.3(2) When a commercially manufactured scaffold or elevated work platform is used at a workplace, the employer must ensure that a copy of the manufacturer's specifications, and any alterations certified by a professional engineer, are readily accessible at that workplace.

SCAFFOLDS

General Provisions Applying to All Scaffolds

Types that must be designed by engineer

28.4(1) Despite any other provision of this Part, an employer must ensure that the following scaffolds are designed by a professional engineer:

- (a) an open access scaffold more than 10 m in height;
- (b) an enclosed or hoarded access scaffold more than 7.5 m in height.

28.4(2) For a scaffold described in subsection (1), an employer must ensure that

- (a) the specifications for constructing, installing, using, maintaining and dismantling it are certified by a professional engineer;
- (b) it is constructed, installed, used, maintained and dismantled in accordance with those specifications; and
- (c) a copy of its design and all the specifications under clause (a) are readily accessible at the construction project site where it is used.

Standards re scaffolds

28.5 Subject to sections 28.3 and 28.4, an employer must ensure that a scaffold complies with the requirements of CAN/CSA S269.2-M87 (R2003) *Access Scaffolding for Construction Purposes* or a more specific standard prescribed in this Part.

General design and use requirements

28.6(1) An employer must ensure that a scaffold

- (a) can safely support, and its footing, sills and similar supports can support without undue settlement or deformation, at least four times the maximum load that will be or is likely to be imposed on it;
- (b) if partially or fully enclosed, has components and tie-ins that are adequate to support any added load that may be imposed on it by wind, wind gusts or other environmental conditions;
- (c) is installed plumb and is stabilized by

(i) having its vertical and horizontal members braced to prevent lateral movement,

(ii) being anchored and securely guyed or tied back to the building or structure, or to a fixed support, at the intervals recommended

(A) by a professional engineer, if the scaffold was designed by a professional engineer, or

(B) by the manufacturer, if the scaffold was commercially manufactured,

but in no case at vertical and horizontal intervals of more than three times the minimum lateral dimension of the scaffold;

(d) is equipped with

(i) a ladder, stair, runway or ramp that provides a worker with a safe means of access to and egress from the scaffold platform, and

(ii) toe-boards on the open sides of the scaffold platform, where there is a risk of tools, materials, equipment and debris falling from the platform or a worker slipping off the platform; and

(e) has all openings, including stairway openings, appropriately guarded.

28.6(2) For the purposes of clause (1)(a), the maximum load of a scaffold is to be determined in reference to the actual weight of all the scaffold's components combined with the following loads that will be or are likely to be imposed on it:

(a) the actual weight of the workers using it, including their tools, materials and equipment;

(b) wind, wind gusts and other environmental conditions.

Additional criteria: scaffolds of particular height

28.7 An employer must ensure that a scaffold is equipped with each of the following that applies:

(a) if the scaffold platform is 3 m or more above the level a worker may fall, the scaffold platform is equipped with a guardrail on the open sides and ends of the platform that is in line with the outer edge of the platform;

(b) if a scaffold is more than 6 m in height, it is equipped with a suitable hoisting device for hoisting materials;

(c) if a scaffold is 9 or more metres in height, it is equipped with

(i) an internal stairway or ladders, and

(ii) if any ladder under subclause (i) exceeds 3 m in height, the ladder is equipped with fall protection attachments.

Characteristics: rope, wire rope and tiebacks

28.8(1) An employer must ensure that a rope or wire rope used in scaffolding is

(a) protected against abrasion or other physical damage; and

(b) made of heat- or chemical-resistant material, if there is a possibility of exposure to heat or chemicals.

28.8(2) Despite any other provision of this Part, an employer must ensure that wire is not used in a tieback system for securing a scaffold to a building or structure.

Platforms: secured and minimum width

28.9(1) An employer must ensure that a scaffold platform is secured to prevent movement and is at least

(a) 500 mm wide nominally; or

(b) 1.5 m wide nominally, if it is used by workers who are bricklayers, stonemasons, plasterers or a similar tradespeople, and the scaffold is used to hold their immediate supply of building materials.

28.9(2) Despite clause (1)(a), where a scaffold platform forms part of a lean-to scaffold and consists of a commercially manufactured plank, the platform must be at least 400 mm wide.

Manufactured or wood planks

28.10(1) Where a scaffold platform consists of commercially manufactured planks, an employer must ensure that the planks are used, stored, inspected and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

28.10(2) When a scaffold platform consists of wood planks, an employer must ensure that

- (a) each individual plank is secured to prevent movement;
- (b) the planks
 - (i) are constructed of nominal 50 mm X 250 mm No. 1 construction grade lumber (S-P-F),
 - (ii) are 5 m or less in length and have the same thickness as the adjoining planks,
 - (iii) are laid tightly together side-by-side with adjoining planks to cover the full width of the scaffold platform, and
 - (iv) extend at least 150 mm, but not more than 300 mm, beyond the end supports of the scaffold; and
- (c) if the planks overlap,
 - (i) the overlap must be centred directly over a vertical support of the scaffold, and
 - (ii) despite subclause (b)(iv), the overlapping planks extend at least 300 mm beyond the end supports of a scaffold.

28.10(3) Where the platform consists of wood planks, an employer must ensure that the scaffold has vertical supports for the planks at least every 2.5 m.

Work limitations

28.11 An employer must ensure that a worker who installs, alters or dismantles a scaffold

- (a) works from a section of the scaffold that conforms with the requirements of this Part; or
- (b) uses a fall protection system that meets the requirements of Part 14 (Fall Protection).

Competent persons to supervise and inspect

28.12 An employer must appoint one or more competent persons who are responsible for

- (a) supervising the installation, dismantling and removal of a scaffold;

(b) inspecting the components of a scaffold for defects before the scaffold is first used, and after that, before it is used on any particular day; and

(c) ensuring that any component found to be defective is repaired or replaced before the scaffold is used or is continued to be used.

Workers using scaffolds

28.13(1) An employer must ensure that

(a) no scaffold is loaded in excess of its rated load; and

(b) a worker who is permitted or required to work on a scaffold

(i) is informed of its rated load, and

(ii) does not carry any materials or equipment while climbing a scaffold.

28.13(2) An employer must ensure that adequate overhead protection is provided where any worker is required or permitted to work

(a) beneath the affected part of a scaffold that is being installed, altered or dismantled; or

(b) where there is a risk of material falling on the worker who is working on the scaffold platform or in the area of the scaffold.

PROVISIONS FOR PARTICULAR TYPES OF SCAFFOLDS

Lean-to scaffold

28.14(1) An employer must ensure that a lean-to scaffold is not more than 5 m above grade.

28.14(2) An employer must ensure that, if there is a risk that a worker using a lean-to scaffold may fall three or more metres, the worker uses a fall protection system that meets the requirements of Part 14 (Fall Protection).

Ladder-jack scaffold

28.15(1) An employer must ensure that a ladder-jack scaffold is not more than 5 m above grade.

28.15(2) For a ladder-jack scaffold, an employer must ensure that it is

designed and constructed

(a) in compliance with the requirements of ANSI Standard A10.8-2001, *Safety Requirements for Scaffolding - American National Standard for Construction and Demolition Operations*; and

(b) so that it has ladders that are spaced not more than 2.5 m apart and that it bears on

(i) both the side rails and the ladder rungs, or

(ii) the ladder rungs only, but only if the bearing area of each rung is at least 254 mm.

28.15(3) An employer must ensure that

(a) a ladder-jack scaffold is maintained in as level a position as possible;

(b) no more than two workers are on a ladder-jack scaffold at any one time; and

(c) if there is a risk that a worker using a ladder-jack scaffold may fall three or more metres, the worker uses a fall protection system that meets the requirements of Part 14 (Fall Protection).

Tubular frame scaffold

28.16 For a tubular frame scaffold, an employer must ensure that

(a) any necessary base plates, shore heads, extension devices or screwjacks are securely installed and securely attached to the sills and the legs of the frame; and

(b) if frames are stacked, there are no gaps between the lower end of one frame and the upper end of the frame below it.

Bracket scaffold

28.17(1) For a bracket scaffold, an employer must ensure that the brackets are securely attached to prevent them from dislodging and are not more than 3 m apart.

28.17(2) Subsection 28.10(3) does not apply to a bracket scaffold.

Outrigger scaffold

28.18 Where an outrigger scaffold is used, an employer must ensure that

- (a) counterweights are not used to support it unless prior approval has been obtained from a professional engineer; and
- (b) unless it is designed for the following uses by a professional engineer, it is not used
 - (i) to store construction materials,
 - (ii) as a crane loading platform.

Single-pole scaffold

28.19 For a single-pole scaffold, an employer must ensure that

- (a) it is adequately supported in two directions by a system of diagonal braces that are not more than 6 m long, and connected to the vertical supports as close to the ledgers as possible; and
- (b) each of its ledgers are supported by a bearer that is securely fastened to the structure.

Mobile scaffolds

28.20(1) For a mobile scaffold, an employer must ensure that

- (a) it is stable;
- (b) if its height is more than three times its least lateral dimension measured at the base, it is equipped with outriggers, guy wires or other necessary means to prevent it from overturning;
- (c) it has castors or wheels that are equipped with suitable braking devices or blocked to prevent it from moving; and
- (d) if it has pneumatic tires, its outriggers or stabilizers are used in a manner that ensures the weight of the scaffold does not rest on the tires during use.

28.20(2) An employer must ensure that no worker remains on a mobile scaffold when it is being moved unless

- (a) the surface over which it is to travel is firm, level and free of obstructions;
- (b) the worker on it is secured to the building or structure by an independent fall protection system; and

(c) the worker remains within the confines of the mobile scaffold.

ELEVATED WORK PLATFORMS

Suspended Work Platforms

Standards re suspended work platforms

28.21(1) An employer must ensure that a suspended work platform used at a workplace is designed, and constructed, installed, maintained, used and dismantled in accordance with CAN/CSA Standard-Z271-1998 (R2004), *Safety Code for Suspended Elevating Platforms*, and CAN/CSA Standard-Z91-02, *Health and Safety Code for Suspended Equipment Operations*.

28.21(2) An employer must ensure that

(a) a suspended work platform constructed at a workplace is designed and certified by a professional engineer; and

(b) the professional engineer's specifications for the design, construction, installation, maintenance, use and removal of the suspended work platform are in accordance with the standards under subsection (1).

28.21(3) Subject to section 28.3, an employer must ensure that the manufacturer's specifications for a commercially manufactured suspended work platform used at a workplace are in accordance with the standards under subsection (1).

Prior notification of suspended work platform use

28.22(1) An employer who proposes to use a suspended work platform at a height in excess of 3 m above ground must give notice of the following to the division at least eight hours before the platform is suspended:

(a) the name and address of the employer;

(b) the location of the workplace where the suspended work platform is to be used;

(c) a description of the type of suspended work platform to be used, including particulars on lifelines, thrust-outs, counterweights and tiebacks;

(d) the date when use of the suspended work platform will begin; and

(e) the name of the worker who will supervise the use of the suspended

work platform.

28.22(2) Upon receiving a notice that complies with subsection (1), the division must assign a serial number to the worksite where the suspended work platform is to be used and provide the serial number to the employer.

28.22(3) An employer must not require or permit a worker to work on a suspended work platform until the employer receives the serial number for the worksite described in subsection (2).

Requirements for suspended work platforms

28.23(1) For a suspended work platform, an employer must ensure that

- (a) it is equipped with a secondary safety device that will activate if the suspension rope connection or primary hoisting system fails;
- (b) hooks used to support it are equipped with positive and secure safety latches;
- (c) cables, hooks, eyebolts, shackles and similar hoisting components used to support it are
 - (i) rated by the manufacturer for specific load conditions, and
 - (ii) capable of supporting 10 times the rated load;
- (d) every mechanical hoisting device used for raising or lowering it is equipped with an automatically operating locking mechanism to prevent free running of the suspension ropes; and
- (e) if cornice hooks are used to support it,
 - (i) the hooks are securely supported on parts of the building or structure that have adequate strength to carry the load that will be or is likely to be imposed, and
 - (ii) the hooks are secured by an independent tieback from the load ring to a solid anchor on the building or structure.

28.23(2) Where a manually operated suspended work platform is to be used, an employer must ensure that

- (a) the platform is equipped with spring-actuated locking pawls;

(b) the hoisting mechanism is locked in a positive drive position by means of a spring-steel locking pin; and

(c) the locking pin is permanently attached to the hoisting mechanism by a light chain.

Tie-in guides and building requirements

28.24(1) Where a building or structure more than five storeys or 15 m in height will be serviced by a suspended work platform, the owner must ensure that the building or structure is designed and constructed with

(a) fixed anchor points that meet the requirements of CSA Standard CSA Z271-98 (R2004), *Safety Code for Suspended Elevating Platforms*; and

(b) tie-in guides that provide a positive means of engagement between the platform and the building or structure during the full vertical or inclined travel of the platform on the face of the building or structure.

28.24(2) Subsection (1) also applies to the owner of a building or structure that was constructed on or after July 2, 1985, if

(a) the building or structure is more than five storeys or 15 m in height; and

(b) its windows are cleaned or maintained from its exterior.

Professional engineer's certification

28.25 When a suspended work platform is permanently installed on a building or structure, the owner of the building or structure must ensure that

(a) a professional engineer certifies, before its first use, that the anchor points, platform, the platform's suspension system and all components of the suspension system are safe; and

(b) the anchor points are inspected at least annually to ensure the anchor points are safe.

Portable outrigger beams and similar supports

28.26(1) An employer must ensure that a portable outrigger beam or other similar support structure of a suspended work platform

(a) is designed and constructed to support at least four times the weight of the platform and its rated load;

(b) is located

- (i) plumb to the stirrups of the platform,
 - (ii) at right angles, or as near as practicable to right angles, to the face of the building or structure, and
 - (iii) so that the outboard portion of the beam does not extend more than 1 m beyond its fulcrum point; and
- (c) is securely tied-back to a secure anchor on the building or structure which is capable of supporting the weight of the suspended work platform.

28.26(2) When counterweights are used in conjunction with a portable outrigger beam or similar support structure, an employer must ensure that the length of the inboard portion of the beam or support structure is not less than three times the outboard portion, and the counterweights are

- (a) secured to the beam or support structure when in use; and
- (b) not made up of bagged or loose material.

Wire or fibre rope used to suspend platforms

28.27(1) An employer must ensure that only wire rope is used to suspend a suspended work platform. The wire rope used must be

- (a) 8 mm or greater in diameter;
- (b) capable of supporting 10 times the weight of the platform and its rated load;
- (c) continuous and unspliced, except for terminal eye splices; and
- (d) long enough to permit the platform to be lowered to a safe landing.

28.27(2) Despite subsection (1), fibre rope may be used to suspend a boatswain's chair if

- (a) the fibre rope is
 - (i) at least 20 mm in diameter, and
 - (ii) capable of supporting 10 times the weight of the chair and its rated load;
- (b) the boatswain's chair is not suspended 30 m or more above the

ground; and

(c) the rope is not exposed to the effects of corrosive chemicals, heat, cold, abrasion or other adverse conditions.

28.27(3) An employer must ensure fibre rope is not used as a lifeline if it is exposed to the effects of corrosive chemicals, heat, cold, abrasion or other adverse conditions.

Rated load to be marked

28.28 An employer must ensure that

(a) the rated load of a suspended work platform is permanently and legibly marked on the platform;

(b) a worker who is required to work on a suspended work platform is informed of its rated load; and

(c) the suspended work platform is not loaded in excess of its rated load.

Competent person to install, operate and inspect

28.29 When a suspended work platform is to be used at a workplace, an employer must

(a) appoint one or more competent persons to install it, and once it is installed, to operate it; and

(b) ensure that when it is in use, the platform and all of its components, and any machine or equipment that is used to hoist the platform, are inspected daily by a competent person.

Workers using suspended work platform

28.30 When a worker is required to use a suspended work platform, an employer must ensure that

(a) there is one worker to operate each suspension when raising or lowering the platform;

(b) the platform is maintained in as level a position as possible, and in no case is it out of level by more than 10% of the platform's length;

(c) every worker on the platform is secured at all times to an independent vertical lifeline that meets the requirements of Part 14 (Fall Protection), so

that the failure of the suspended work platform will not cause a failure of the lifeline support system;

(d) except in an emergency, a lifeline or a suspension rope of the platform is not used by a worker as a means of access to or egress from the platform; and

(e) where a boatswain's chair is used, the worker is attached to a separately secured lifeline that is independent of the chair support system.

Work area below a suspended work platform

28.31 When a suspended work platform is in use, an employer must ensure that

(a) the work area below the platform is roped off or barricaded in a suitable manner; and

(b) warning signs are posted in a conspicuous location to advise persons of the overhead hazard.

Bridging not to be used

28.32 An employer must ensure that two or more suspended work platforms are not bridged together by the use of planks or any other connection.

WHEN CRANE USED TO SUSPEND A PERSONNEL BASKET OR CAGE

General restriction re use of crane

28.33(1) An employer may only permit a crane to be used to hoist a personnel basket or cage where it is not reasonably practicable to carry out the required work by use of a scaffold or other type of elevated work platform that does not include the use of a crane.

28.33(2) The prior notification requirements of section 28.22 apply whenever a crane is used to hoist a personnel basket or cage, regardless of the height of the hoisting operation.

Basket or cage requirements when crane used

28.34(1) Despite section 28.21, when a crane is used to hoist a personnel basket or cage, an employer must ensure that the personnel basket or cage

(a) is designed by a professional engineer in accordance with CAN/CSA Z150-98 (R2004), *Safety Code on Mobile Cranes*, and is constructed in

accordance with the design specifications certified by the engineer;

(b) is equipped with

(i) anchor points located above the load hook of the personnel basket or cage for the attachment of a worker's fall arrest system,

(ii) a guardrail that meets the requirements of Part 14 (Fall Protection), and

(iii) a skid resistant deck;

(c) has more than one means of suspension or support, and is designed, constructed and maintained so that the failure of one of the means will not cause the collapse of all or part of it;

(d) is designed and constructed so that it remains horizontal at all times;

(e) is suspended from, or supported by, a direct attachment to the boom of the crane; and

(f) has the following legibly and permanently marked in a conspicuous place on it:

(i) the maximum number of workers who may occupy the personnel basket or cage,

(ii) its weight,

(iii) the crane type for which it has been designed,

(iv) any other information necessary for safe operation of the personnel basket or cage.

Inspection and certification

28.34(2) An employer must ensure that the professional engineer who designed the personnel basket or cage

(a) inspects it before its first use; and

(b) certifies that it has been manufactured in accordance with his or her design specifications.

Crane requirements and documentation

28.35(1) An employer must ensure that a crane used to hoist a personnel basket or cage

(a) is equipped with

(i) fail-safe mechanisms that prevent the boom and the personnel basket or cage from free falling in the event of a power or system failure or the inadvertent release of any operating controls, and

(ii) an automatic limit switch that prevents the personnel basket or cage and load from reaching beyond the highest permissible position specified by the crane manufacturer;

(b) has, on its hoist line, hooks that are equipped with self-closing safety latches at the point where the personnel basket or cage is suspended;

(c) is not used to hoist material when the personnel basket or cage is being used to support a worker;

(d) is not loaded in excess of 25% of its rated load; and

(e) has a clearly visible and legible load chart, revised in accordance with clause (d) by a professional engineer, that is affixed in a conspicuous place on the crane.

28.35(2) An employer must keep all design drawings, test reports, written statements and certification documents required under this section and section 23.34 with the crane at all times during a hoisting operation.

Operating requirements

28.36 When a crane is used to hoist a personnel basket or cage, an employer must ensure that

(a) emergency rescue procedures are developed and implemented for the hoisting operation;

(b) the workers involved in the hoisting operation are informed of those emergency rescue procedures;

(c) there is an adequate means of communication between the worker or workers in the personnel basket or cage and the crane operator; and

(d) every worker in the personnel basket or cage

- (i) wears a full body harness that is connected independently to a fixed anchor point located above the crane's load hook, and
- (ii) uses the harness in accordance with Part 14 (Fall Protection).

AERIAL DEVICES AND SELF-ELEVATING WORK PLATFORMS

Standards re self-elevating work platforms and aerial devices

28.37(1) An employer must ensure that a self-elevating work platform or aerial device used at a workplace is designed, and constructed, installed, maintained, used and dismantled, in accordance with

- (a) CAN/CSA Standard-B354.1-04, *Portable Elevating Work Platforms*;
- (b) CAN/CSA Standard-B354.2-01 (R2006), *Self-propelled Elevating Work Platforms*;
- (c) CAN/CSA Standard-B354.4-02, *Self-propelled Boom-Supported Elevating Work Platforms*; or
- (d) CSA Standard C225-00 (R2005), *Vehicle-Mounted Aerial Devices*.

28.37(2) An employer must ensure that

- (a) a self-elevating work platform or aerial device constructed at a workplace is designed and certified by a professional engineer; and
- (b) the professional engineer's specifications for its construction, installation, maintenance, use and removal are in accordance with the standards under subsection (1).

28.37(3) Subject to section 28.3, an employer must ensure that the manufacturer's specifications for a commercially manufactured self-elevating work platform or aerial device used at a workplace are in accordance with the standards under subsection (1).

28.37(4) An employer must ensure that structural repairs and modifications to the components of a self-elevating work platform or aerial device are

- (a) made only under the direction and control of a professional engineer; and

(b) certified by the professional engineer that the workmanship and quality of the materials used has restored the components to not less than their original capacity.

Guarding

28.38 An employer must ensure that each self-elevating work platform and aerial device used at a workplace is equipped with

(a) suitable guards to prevent a worker from contacting the moving parts and machinery, including protection from shearing hazards created by the movement of the platform; and

(b) guardrails and toe-boards on all open sides or an enclosure that is at least 900 mm in height.

Fall protection

28.39(1) An employer must ensure that a worker using a self-elevating work platform or aerial device

(a) uses a fall arrest system that meets the requirements of Part 14 (Fall Protection) when

(i) the platform or aerial device is being elevated, lowered or moved, or

(ii) the worker steps beyond the guardrail; and

(b) has the lanyard of the fall arrest system attached in accordance with the specifications of

(i) the manufacturer of the work platform or aerial device, or

(ii) a professional engineer.

28.39(2) An employer must ensure that a lifeline is of an appropriate length to prevent a worker from being ejected from the self-elevating work platform or aerial device if it collapses.

28.39(3) Despite subsection (1), a fall arrest system is not required for a worker who remains within the confines of the guardrail of a scissor lift while the lift is being raised or lowered.

Maintenance, records and manuals

28.40(1) An employer and a supplier must, while a self-elevating work platform or aerial device is in their possession,

- (a) maintain it so that it is safe for use;
- (b) keep a permanent record of all inspections, tests, repairs, modifications and maintenance performed on it; and
- (c) ensure that its operator's manual is kept with it.

28.40(2) A record under subsection (1)(b) must include the name and signature of the person who maintains it and the person who performs an inspection, test, repair or modification on it.

Signs

28.41 An employer and a supplier of a self-elevating work platform or aerial device must ensure that the platform or device has signs that are clearly visible and legible to an operator at its controls indicating the following:

- (a) the identity of the supplier;
- (b) the name and number of the standard to which the platform or aerial device was designed;
- (c) its rated load;
- (d) all limiting operating conditions, including the use of outriggers, stabilizers and extendable axles;
- (e) the specific firm level surface conditions required for use of the platform or aerial device in the elevated position;
- (f) any warnings specified by the manufacturer;
- (g) except for a boom-type elevating work platform, the direction of machine movement for each operating control.

Climbing prohibited

28.42 An employer must ensure that no worker climbs on the extension mechanism or the boom of a self-elevating work platform or aerial device.

Use of the self-elevating work platform or aerial device

28.43 An employer must ensure that a self-elevating work platform or aerial device

- (a) is used only in accordance with the specifications of its manufacturer or those of the professional engineer who designed it;

(b) is not loaded in excess of its rated load, or loaded or used in a manner that affects its stability or endangers a worker;

(c) is used only on a firm level surface that complies with the conditions required for its use;

(d) is not moved unless all workers on it are protected from falling; and

(e) when elevated, is accessed by a worker only if procedures for doing so have been established in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications or those of the professional engineer who designed it, and then only in accordance with those procedures.

Inspection

28.44 An employer must ensure that a competent person inspects a self-elevating work platform or aerial device before it is first used and daily when it is in use.

FORKLIFT-MOUNTED WORK PLATFORMS

Design and construction

28.45 An employer must ensure that an elevated work platform mounted on a forklift

(a) is commercially manufactured or constructed in accordance with the specifications certified by a professional engineer;

(b) is designed by the manufacturer of the forklift or a professional engineer to support safely the load that it is expected to support;

(c) is equipped with guardrails and toe-boards that meet the requirements of Part 14 (Fall Protection);

(d) is equipped with a screen or similar barrier along the edge of the platform adjacent to the mast of the forklift to prevent a worker from coming into contact with the mast drive mechanism;

(e) has a skid-resistant deck;

(f) has the following legibly and permanently marked in a conspicuous place on it:

- (i) the maximum number of workers who may occupy the platform,
 - (ii) the weight of the platform and its rated load,
 - (iii) the forklift type for which it has been designed,
 - (iv) any other information necessary for its safe operation; and
- (g) is securely attached to the forks and carriage of the forklift.

Use of forklift-mounted work platform

28.46 When a worker is on a work platform mounted on a forklift, an employer must ensure that

- (a) the forklift is on a stable, level surface, unless it is a rough terrain forklift; and
- (b) the operator of the forklift remains at its controls when the platform and the forklift are in the elevated position.

Fall arrest system

28.47 An employer must ensure that

- (a) a worker on a work platform mounted on a forklift uses a fall arrest system that meets the requirements of Part 14 (Fall Protection); and
- (b) the fall arrest system is attached at an anchor point specified by the professional engineer who designed the work platform.