



# GENERAL SAFETY RULES

- Key Points**
- General safety rules to be followed by all workers**
  - Discipline policy for non-compliance**
  - Lone worker requirements**
  - Non-compliance**

## 1 POLICY

All Contractors, Contractors and their work force must understand and comply with all Site Safety Rules. Contractors who ignore requests by the Superintendent, Project Manager, or Construction Safety Officer to follow the rules shall be reported to WorkSafeBC and utilize contractual enforcement to take whatever means necessary to ensure compliance and to maintain the requisite health and safety standards on the site. The Superintendent and Project Manager may, at their discretion, refuse a Contractor site access due to a lack of safe conduct.

Visitors are not to enter the construction site unless equipped with adequate foot and head protection as established by the OHS Regulation. All visitors are to report to the site office.

## 2 SAFETY ENFORCEMENT

Individual enforcement program pertains to supervisors, workers and contractors and is a zero tolerance program as follows:

All disciplinary actions must be recorded on the forms provided in the forms section of this Program. These disciplinary forms are to be signed by the worker/supervisor as handed out by the safety officer or Superintendent upon observations of repeat infractions.

### 2.1 DEADLY SINS

WorkSafeBC defines 11 Deadly sins of which only 6 are applicable to the construction industry directly. They are listed below;

1. **Unsafe Excavation:** an excavation more than 1.2 m (four feet) without adequate supporting or sloping sides or adopting other alternative safeguards.
2. **Asbestos Exposure Risk:** permitting inadequately protected workers to be exposed to conditions likely to cause chronic health effects.
3. **Lock-Out Violations:** equipment not properly locked out when required.
4. **Confined Space Risks:** permitting workers to be exposed to situations or conditions posing immediate danger to life or health.
5. **Unsafe Practices Near Overhead Power Lines:** working within specified minimum distances from unguarded overhead energized high voltage electrical conductors without complying with OHS Regulation.
6. **Rollover Dangers:** failing to use Rollover Protection Structure (ROPS) and/or failing to install or use seatbelts as required.
7. **Fall protection violations:** failure to follow fall protection guidelines required under the OHS Regulation.
8. **Working within the specified minimum distances from unguarded overhead energized high voltage electrical conductors without complying with the requirements of the regulations.**



2.2 MAJOR INFRACTION

Definition: Any infraction of government, corporate or client rules or legislation that does have the potential to cause serious damage or injury. Some of these are considered deadly sins as defined in 2.1. Those and others are included below:

- 1. Unshored Excavations.
2. Hi-voltage Power line Contacts.
3. Failure to lock-out Equipment.
4. Hazards immediately dangerous to life and health.
5. Inadequate protection of workers from health hazards that have some long term chronic effect (concrete dust).
6. Inadequate use of Mobile Equipment.
7. Inadequate First Aid facilities or coverage.
8. Lack of supervision/site coordination between sub-trades and allowing workers to practice unsafe working habits.
9. Inadequate Occupational Safety & Health Program.
10. Failure to use Fall Protection as required.
11. Working alone in confined space.
12. Use of drugs and alcohol while working.
13. Inappropriate behavior on site such as fighting.

Table with 2 columns: Offence level (1st, 2nd) and corresponding disciplinary action (Verbal warning, Termination).

A gross safety violation may be cause for immediate dismissal.

2.3 MINOR INFRACTION

Definition: any infraction of government, corporate or client rules that does not have the potential to cause immediate serious damage or injury.

Table with 2 columns: Offence level (1st, 2nd, 3rd) and corresponding disciplinary action (Verbal warning, removed from site).

2.4 REMOVAL FOR JUST CAUSE

Although the company's discipline policy is comprehensive, the site superintendent, CSO or a company representative with sufficient authority (i.e. safety manager) may remove a worker or workers from one of our sites if they feel that the infraction(s) observed are serious enough to warrant immediate removal.

The first step, however, is to limit or remove the threat that worker(s) may be immediately exposed to such as a worker in fall protection violation and exposed to a fall which would likely result in serious harm or death.

Once the worker(s) has been removed from immediate danger than the process of assessing the violation and administering discipline can commence.

The company is not obliged to follow the multi-step discipline policy detailed in points 2.2 and 2.3 above. Those provide a guideline for the site supervisors and CSO for the application of discipline but are, by no means, the only recourse to ensure compliance on site.



Workers who are removed for just cause may be barred from our work sites on a permanent basis if the company feels that there was intent to do harm or some degree of willfulness on their part.

### **3 SITE SAFETY RULES**

Rules for safe work are established to provide a consistent framework within which all employees can work safely. They provide a means of ensuring that new and long-term employees can benefit from the work experience without injury.

It is a responsibility of the supervisory staff to ensure all workers understand and comply with the general safety rules on site. These general safety rules will be posted on site where all workers can see and observe them. Compliance with these rules will be strictly enforced and a violation of a safety rule will be cause for disciplinary action.

1. CSA Hard hats must be worn at all times on the project where overhead hazards are possible including chinstraps.
2. Eye protection/safety glasses must be worn when required by the job being performed (grinding, chipping, blowing, burning, drilling, welding, cutting, concrete pouring, etc.)
3. Hearing protection must be in work areas when necessary.
4. Every employee must wear appropriate clothing for work (i.e. no cut-offs).
5. CSA Safety footwear must be worn at all times in work areas. The height of the boot from the sole of the foot to the top of the boot should measure a minimum 6 inches. Sandals, sneakers, etc. will not be permitted.
6. All vehicle operators must wear seat belts where supplied in the vehicle.
7. All rigging, hoisting, and work platform procedures must be performed safely in compliance with OHS Regulation. Proper slings, chokers, etc. must be verified prior to use.
8. The use of drugs or the consumption of alcoholic beverages on the project is prohibited and may result in immediate dismissal. Employees will be removed from site until appropriate disciplinary action can be taken. Any worker taking prescribed medications must report this to his/her supervisor.
9. No horseplay and/or fighting are permitted on any jobsite.
10. Theft of company property will not be tolerated.
11. Smoking is permitted in designated areas only.
12. Anyone caught urinating on site may face immediate dismissal at the discretion of his or her supervisor.
13. Harassment in the work place is oppressive and will not be condoned or permitted.
14. All injuries, no matter how slight, must be reported to the First Aid Attendant on the day of the occurrence to ensure there is no delay in processing a claim.
15. All hazardous conditions must be corrected immediately and/or reported to an immediate supervisor.
16. Only qualified and authorized personnel may operate company vehicles, equipment and tools.
17. Workers must wear gloves when handling items with sharp edges or rough abrasive surfaces.
18. Use all safety guards, barriers, signs, and tags and never render safety devices inoperable.
19. Use of hazardous materials must conform to WHMIS requirements. A manual (updated at all times) of Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) is available on the work site.
20. If there is any doubt regarding a job procedure or the safety involved, STOP and ask an immediate supervisor before proceeding with the task.



21. When working anywhere near power lines use extreme caution and ensure all written practical procedures outlined in this manual are followed.
22. Maintain good housekeeping in your immediate area of work.
23. Be safety smart and avoid confrontations on site. Work together and comply with the site safety rules.
24. Portable MP3, IPODs or Walkmans are not permitted to hamper clear communication on the work site. Communication radios only are permitted.
25. Fall arrest requirements must be adhered to at all times.
26. Participation in your safety program is encouraged. Please take part by:
  - Joining in on Toolbox meetings (mandatory).
  - Attending Safety Orientations.
  - Writing the office with suggestions for improving safety on the job.
  - Working safely and encouraging fellow workers to do the same.

#### **4 WORKER SAFETY RULES**

All workers on site must know and comply with the Worker Safety Rules. At least one copy of these safety rules will be posted in the lunchroom of each construction site in a conspicuous and open location. The rules are:

1. To know and comply with the Site Safety Rules.
2. No Worker shall operate or use any equipment in a manner that endangers himself or any other worker.
3. No worker shall enter a jobsite while his or her ability to work is impaired.
4. The consumption of alcoholic beverages is strictly forbidden on the site.
5. Running, horseplay, scuffling, or fooling around is strictly forbidden on the job.
6. Never distract the attention of a fellow worker while he is working.
7. Do not wear loose or torn clothing, which could get caught in operating machines or tools.
8. Be aware of the dangers associated in wearing rings, wrist watches, bracelets, or dangling neckwear.
9. Use of cellular telephones on site is not permitted without prior notification and/or approval of a supervisor.
10. Workers must wear protective goggles or face shields. These must be worn for all operations where the eyes or face are exposed to flying objects, injurious light, or intense heat.
11. Workers must wear gloves when handling material with sharp edges or rough or abrasive surfaces.
12. Workers must wear fall arrest and lifelines when working at elevations greater than 10 feet above grade where guardrails are not present.
13. Floors must be clear of oils, grease, refuse or other types of materials, which may create a slipping hazard.
14. Store hoses, cables, ropes, wires, etc. when not in use to prevent tripping hazard.
15. Protruding nails are to be removed or clinched over.
16. Identify, store and handle hazardous materials in accordance with the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) regulations.
17. Only authorized personnel may operate cranes, man hoist, elevators, or other specialized equipment.
18. It is strictly forbidden to ride a load, crane hook, or material hoist.



19. No worker shall attempt to lift, with a hoist, crane or other equipment, any load greater than the rated capacity of such equipment.
20. Never stand or walk under a suspended load.
21. Keep clear of moving cranes and large equipment.
22. Always attach a tag line to a load which is apt to swing while being hoisted or lowered.
23. Never load or unload trucks from overhead, by crane or other equipment, while the driver is in the cab.
24. Do not clean or adjust equipment or machinery while it is running or in motion when there is a danger of contact with moving parts. Lock out is required.
25. Do not remove guards, except for repair or adjustments, and replace them before operating equipment.
26. Never leave a machine running while it is unattended.
27. Only authorized personnel may do electrical work of any kind.
28. No worker shall use a portable electric hand tool unless it is effectively grounded.
29. Examine all scaffolding material before using.
30. Never jump from or onto staging or scaffolding.
31. Never lean against guardrails or handrails.
32. Never leave loose tools or materials where there is a danger of them falling.
33. Do not leave any opening uncovered or unguarded.
34. Make sure all ladders are adequately secured.
35. Always face a ladder when ascending or descending it.
36. Do not allow combustible materials to accumulate on the job site. Good housekeeping is the best method for preventing fires.
37. Never smoke in a "NO-SMOKING" area.
38. Always stop gasoline powered motors before refuelling and observe the "NO-SMOKING" rule.
39. Always store gasoline, oil, grease and other flammable liquids clear of the work area. Prominently display the "NO-SMOKING" signs in the storage area.
40. Never store oxygen and acetylene near gasoline, oil, or any source of heat. Always store and use them in an upright position.
41. Always turn in fire extinguishers to Superintendent immediately after use for recharging.

## **5 LONE WORKER**

When a worker is employed under conditions which present a significant hazard of disabling injury, and when the worker might not be able to secure assistance in the event of injury or other misfortunes, the employer shall provide a means of periodically checking the well being of the worker.

Checks shall be made at such intervals and by such means as are appropriate to the nature, hazard and circumstances of the employment. The circumstances in which a worker might be required to work alone are many and varied.

Consequently, it is not feasible (for the OHS Regulation) to detail the circumstances in which checking is required, the intervals between or the means by which checking is to be done. These must be determined by the employer through an assessment of the situation in each case."



## **5.1 SYSTEMATIC SURVEY OF LONE WORKER SITUATION:**

The supervisor will ensure that there is a systematic survey of all locations and tasks to identify situations where a worker may not be able to secure assistance in the event of an injury or incident.

### **5.1.1 HAZARD RATING - DEGREES OF RISK:**

The employer/foreman will identify areas that have a significant chance of disabling injury and rate them as a high, medium or low risk.

#### **1. High Risk**

- Lone worker exposed to any potentially incapacitating job hazards where other personnel are not present due to the nature of the operation.
- Situations with high probability of disabling injury and low probability of locating the worker in a reasonable time.

#### **2. Medium Risk**

- Lone worker exposed to any work involving physical, electrical, mechanical or other hazards, with other personnel only periodically present.
- Situations with high probability of disabling injury or good opportunity of worker being located in a reasonable time due to periodic presence of others in the area.

#### **3. Low Risk**

- Lone worker exposed to work involving minimal hazards where personnel are nearby at all times.
- Situations with minimal probability of injury or with excellent probability of being located in a reasonable time due to presence of workers in area.

## **5.2 PROCEDURES**

The employer/supervisor will develop procedures and special means of securing assistance for all lone worker situations identified as high risk situations. Medium risk situations should also have controls.

The employer/supervisor will ensure that there is a procedure to define how and when the lone worker is to be checked and by whom as well as the special means the lone worker will use to get assistance. Supervisors are to document this in his/her daily diary.

The employer/supervisor will train his employees in the Lone Worker Procedures that apply.

The employer/supervisor will ensure that training of Lone Worker Procedures for high risk situations is included in the training plan for the occupation.

The employer/supervisor will ensure that there is compliance monitoring conducted on high/medium risk lone worker situations on the job site.

## **6 IMPROPER CONDUCT**

The company will ensure that all workers conduct themselves in a mature manner while on or near our construction sites. The following activities will not be tolerated:

1. Engaging in horse play, fighting, practical joking, unnecessary running or jumping and other similar conduct is forbidden and may result in disciplinary action.
2. Knowingly or intentionally engaging in hazardous behavior is forbidden and may result in disciplinary action.
3. The company will not tolerate any persons impaired physically or mentally, due to the use of alcohol, drugs or any other substance such as prescription drugs.



4. As stated in #1, #2 and #3, the company considers improper conduct to be a very serious situation and all workers are reminded that they have the "right and responsibility" to refuse work in any unsafe conditions.

Anyone who engages in unsafe behavior will be subject to disciplinary actions at the discretion of their supervisor.

Anyone caught urinating on site may face immediate dismissal at the discretion of his or her supervisor.

## **7 HARASSMENT POLICY**

The company is committed to providing a work environment that is supportive of the dignity and self-esteem of all employees. Harassment in the workplace violates this commitment, is oppressive and will not be condoned or permitted. This policy applies to all contractors and their employees and is extended to any person that an employee may deal with.

### **7.1 DEFINITION**

Prohibited grounds of discrimination identified by the B.C. Human Rights Act are race, color, ancestry, place of origin, political belief, religion, marital status, physical or mental disability, sex, age, criminal or summary conviction unrelated to employment and sexual orientation. Harassment means any conduct, comment, gesture or contact, based on a prohibited ground by any worker that causes offence to, or the intimidation or humiliation of, another or that might reasonably be perceived by another as placing a condition on his or her employment.

## **8 VIOLENCE IN THE WORKPLACE**

The company is committed to providing a safe work environment for its workers. Violence in the workplace violates this commitment and will not be condoned or permitted. This policy applies to contractors and their employees and is extended to any person that an employee may deal with.

### **8.1 DEFINITION**

Violence in the workplace is not only defined as physical violence but it also extends to imply threats of violence by one worker to another causing the worker to suffer an acute reaction (i.e.: mental stress). Improper conduct such intimidation and bullying in the workplace by any worker is considered linked to the potential for violence.

### **8.2 EMPLOYER'S RESPONSIBILITY**

Treatment provision to prevent / reduce the potential for a worker to suffer an acute reaction (i.e. mental stress) to a traumatic event would be required, in confidence, by the employer. We are required to advise any worker who is subject to violence or who witnesses a violent incident of the availability of immediate debriefing. Early intervention would be available through WorkSafeBC's Critical Incident Response Program.

### **8.3 WORKER'S RESPONSIBILITY**

Workers are to report any threats of violence to their employer and in some case to WorkSafeBC immediately. These reports are to be made in confidence to ensure the worker's safety.

## **9 NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE OHS REGULATION**

All supervisors/contractors and workers on any project are to pay particular attention to infractions, which can result in immediate penalty sanctions against the Employer, such as, those listed in section 2.1 and 2.2 above.

Repeat violations of the OHS Regulation may result in a penalty sanction to the employer. The type of sanction ordered will depend on the company's past history with respect to the violations noted on a site inspection by a WorkSafeBC Officer.



The following lists the four violation categories, which could be issued by WorkSafeBC:

1. Type I: Injuries are of a minor nature, where risk of injury or disease is moderate. These incidents rarely require Board notification.
2. Type II: Type I violation repeated within three years of the last sanction.
3. Type III: These involve cases where the risk of injury or disease is high and where a serious injury or fatality has occurred.
4. Type IV: Type III violation repeated within five years of the last sanction.

Type III and Type IV violations are of a serious nature and cannot be taken lightly. When these violations occur, the inspecting officer is required to not only issue remedial orders but also to consider recommending a penalty assessment. The company believes that having an effective due diligence policy in place and completing any pre-task planning will minimize risk exposure, as well as the probability of repeat violations occurring.

## **10 OHS REGULATION ENFORCEMENT**

All site supervisors, workers, inspectors, suppliers and visitors shall strictly comply with the rules, regulations, procedures, and practices required by all applicable construction safety legislation and programs in place by: WorkSafeBC, Building Codes, Municipal Bylaws and our companies OH&S Program.

### **10.1 CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS**

1. Before the project contract is awarded, the trade contractor and its suppliers must establish minimum safety requirements.
2. Prior to the site presence of any trades, their company-specific Occupational Health and Safety Program must be forwarded to the Construction Safety Officer. It is the responsibility of the contractor supervisor to supply the general contractor with their company's safety program as well as to implement the contents of the program. It is also the responsibility of the contractor to ensure that all suppliers providing them with the required work materials follow the guidelines set out in the program.
3. If after due notice and warnings, the contractor or their suppliers, fail to comply with the required rules, regulations, procedures or practices, we may take the necessary steps to ensure compliance and the maintenance of required health and safety standards on the site. The contractor/supplier shall pay for all reasonable costs and expenses, including any penalties assessed by WorkSafeBC, which may be incurred by us as a result of non-compliance.

All contractors are required to provide the name of their trade site safety representative. Supervisors have the overall responsibility to maintain the health & safety conditions on the site, even when contractors have their trade site safety representative present.

## **11 SANITARY CONDITIONS**

Sanitary conditions are very important to us. All personnel on site should adhere to the WorkSafeBC Occupational Hygiene Regulations where applicable.

Cleanliness is a priority to us. It is the responsibility of the general contractor to ensure that an adequate number of washroom facilities are available on site. Anyone caught urinating on site may face immediate dismissal at the discretion of his or her supervisor.

The following points should assist in determining what quantities are required for toilets on site:

1. Where there are more than 9 workers, separate washrooms clearly signed for male and female workers. However, if the total number of workers on shift is 9 or fewer, or if a work area with 9 or fewer workers is located more than 60 metres (200 feet) from other washroom facilities, a single washroom for use by both male and female workers is generally suitable, provided it has a lockable door.



2. In each female or male washroom, one toilet for 9 or fewer workers, two toilets for 10 to 24 workers, plus one more toilet for each additional 25 workers. If more than one toilet is required in a washroom for male workers, urinals may be substituted for half the recommended number of toilets.
3. Washrooms should be designed so as to provide privacy for workers using the facilities.

The company will ensure that workers have adequate facilities to eat and rest in during breaks. These facilities will be secure and dry so that personal equipment and clothing may be stored there safely.

## **12 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

Prior to using any type of Personal Protective Equipment, ensure it is in good shape, free of dirt and debris and that you are familiar with its correct use. Workers must ensure that all protective equipment fits properly and that it is free from damage. This will require that workers inspect their PPE prior to each use. Personal protective equipment must always be stored with care to prevent damage. Refer to manufacturer's instructions for proper care and storage.

The following points outline specific requirements for PPE;

### **12.1 HEAD PROTECTION**

1. All workers shall wear, at all times on the job, a CSA approved safety hardhat.
2. Workers must wear non-conductive safety headgear when exposed to electrical hazards.
3. Never paint your hardhat and never wear a painted hardhat
4. The shell and suspension of hardhats must be inspected regularly for cracks, deep scratches or other defects.
5. Replace a defective hardhat immediately.
6. The replacement of headgear every 5 years and headgear suspension every year is highly recommended.

### **12.2 FOOT PROTECTION**

1. At all times on the job, construction workers must wear CSA certified Grade 1 footwear. This footwear bears a green triangular patch stamped with the CSA trademark on the outside and rectangular green label on the inside.
2. Safety footwear should always be worn with the laces tied up at the top of the footwear.
3. Do not wear safety footwear that is cracked or has cuts through the leather. Always make sure the footwear has good slip resistant sole material that is not excessively worn.

### **12.3 SKIN PROTECTION**

1. Workers are encouraged to always dress suitable for work. Items such as denim coveralls and cotton shirts provide protection against minor scrapes and bruises as well as harmful ultraviolet radiation.
2. The following is the minimum recommended requirements for personal protection:
  - For personal safety on the job, Do Not wear loose clothing or cuffs, greasy or oily clothing, gloves or boots – torn or ragged clothing – finger rings.
  - Neck chains are hazardous and must be worn under clothing so that they don't hang out. Long hair must be tied back or otherwise confined.
  - Clothing made of synthetic fibers can be readily ignited and melted by electric flash. Cotton or wool fabrics are more flame retardant and are therefore recommended.
3. Workers must at all times wear a shirt with a four inch sleeve in order to protect themselves from sunburn and abrasion.



4. Long pants and long sleeved shirts are recommended for use to reduce minor cuts, scrapes and abrasions and should be worn when working with sharp or abrasive materials.
5. Gloves should NOT BE WORN when operating powered tools such as drills, saws, table saws, etc.
6. Workers should wear protective equipment when handling materials likely to puncture, abrade or irritate hands and arms, unless the use of this equipment introduces equal or greater hazards.

#### **12.4 EYE PROTECTION**

1. Where the possibility of injury to the eyes exists, workers shall wear appropriate eye protection. As a basic requirement, workers are advised to always wear safety glasses with side shields.
2. Workers must wear safety goggles over non-safety prescription glasses where an eye hazard exists.
3. Workers engaged in the operation of sanders and grinders must wear safety glasses with side shields as well as face shields.
4. Workers using chemical products, which may splash into the eyes, shall wear safety goggles or chemical splash goggles dependent upon the requirements of the Material Safety Data Sheet for the product. The use of strong chemical products such as acids, base or alkaline products will require the use of a face shield as well as chemical goggles.
5. Workers wearing contact lenses must inform their supervisor so that the lenses can be removed in the event of an accident.
6. Workers must not wear contact lenses where gases, vapours, flying objects, dust or other materials are present that may harm the eyes or be absorbed by the lenses.

#### **12.5 HEARING PROTECTION**

Refer the Hearing Loss Prevention program section of this OH&S Program for further details. The following points are the minimum standard to be achieved by trained workers;

1. All workers engaged in Construction work are required to have an annual hearing test and are required to carry a current hearing test card.
2. Workers engaged in activities, which generate noise, or who are exposed to noise from tools and equipment shall wear CSA approved hearing protection.
3. Prolonged exposure to noise levels in excess of 90db is harmful. Examples of noise levels associated with the Construction Industry include;
  - Crane operator 82 – 99 dBA
  - Drilling 99 – 103 dBA
  - Welding 84 – 97 dBA
  - Air arc cutting 110 - 120 dBA
  - Pneumatic hammer 100 – 105 dBA
4. Always keep your hearing protection clean to avoid irritation to the ear and ear canal.

#### **12.6 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

The use of respiratory equipment is only permitted by trained personnel. Refer to the Respiratory Protection Section of this OH&S Program for more information on the safe use of respirators. The following points are the minimum standard to be achieved by trained workers;

1. Construction workers are sometimes exposed to respiratory hazards generated by equipment, materials, or procedures. When this occurs, workers shall wear appropriate



respiratory protection bases on the hazard, the product, or the requirements of a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).

2. Respiratory protective devices range from disposable dust and vapour masks, through twin cartridge half mask respirators, to air supplied respirators and Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).
3. Workers required to wear respirators must be clean shaven in the areas where the respirator contacts the skin.
4. Only workers who have been adequately instructed shall wear respirators. Half mask, full mask and air supplied respirators require that the wearer be fit tested to the respirator to be worn.
5. No worker shall use these types of respirator until they have been successfully fit tested. Workers shall only use the respirator they were fit tested to unless a new fit test is performed, shall not use a substitute respirator.
6. Respirators, other than disposable types shall be stored in a clean, dry area, preferably in a plastic bag. Damaged respirators shall not be used until they are repaired or replaced.

### **13 MACHINE AND TOOL GUARDS**

Employees, who are responsible for placing equipment into service, are also responsible to ensure that equipment guards are in place. If, due to damage or deterioration, the original guard provided on a piece of equipment cannot be put in place, employees should use a temporary method, offering equal or better protection than that required by the manufacturer, acceptable according to the CSA Standards and WorkSafeBC. Some examples of tools requiring guards are;

1. Table saws.
2. Circular saws.
3. Grinders.
4. Compressors where the pump and the compressor are connected via a belt.

All tools which have a guard on them by design must ensure that guard is in place and that it is working effectively. Under no circumstances is a worker permitted to remove a guard from a tool unless it is to affix another piece of equipment.

For example a shroud assembly is required when attaching a vacuum to a grinder for the purposes of finishing cement. In this case the guard must be removed in order to attach the shroud.

### **14 COMPRESSED AIR**

Compressed air is a potentially hazardous energy source which can cause serious injury to workers if used incorrectly. The following points will be adhered to by all workers required to use compressed air as part of their scope of work;

1. Compressed air must never be used to clean hair, face, arms, hands or clothing.
2. Blowing dust from clothing on the body can cause skin damage, rupture ear drums, injure eyes, and if used on skin where a small cut is present, air may enter the bloodstream and cause irreversible damage to your health and ultimately death.
3. When using compressed air to blow off decks or clean parts of machinery etc., protective screens, goggles, face shield, or safety glasses must be worn as well as hearing protection.
4. Restraining devices shall be used on connections of hoses and tools, which are under pressure, when inadvertent disconnection could cause a reaction harmful to workers.