

## Use of jackets and flotation devices

**241(1)** If there is a foreseeable danger that a worker could fall from a boat into the water, an employer must ensure that the worker wears a life jacket.

(2) A worker who could fall from a boat into the water must wear a life jacket.

(3) Despite subsections (1) and (2), if a worker performs work from a boat for an extended period of time, the worker may wear a personal flotation device if the employer ensures that there is also a life jacket readily accessible to each worker on the boat.

## Limb and Body Protection

### Limb and body protection

**242** If there is a danger that a worker's hand, arm, leg or torso may be injured, an employer must ensure that the worker wears properly fitting hand, arm, leg or body protective equipment that is appropriate to the work, the work site and the hazards identified.

### Skin protection

**243** An employer must ensure that a worker's skin is protected from a harmful substance that may injure the skin on contact or may adversely affect a worker's health if it is absorbed through the skin.

## Respiratory Protective Equipment

### Respiratory dangers

**244(1)** An employer must determine the degree of danger to a worker at a work site and whether the worker needs to wear respiratory protective equipment if

- (a) a worker is or may be exposed to an airborne contaminant or a mixture of airborne contaminants in a concentration exceeding their occupational exposure limits, or
- (b) the atmosphere has or may have an oxygen concentration of less than 19.5 percent by volume.

- (2) In making a determination under subsection (1), the employer must consider
- (a) the nature of any contaminants,
  - (b) the concentration or likely concentration of any airborne contaminants,
  - (c) the duration or likely duration of the worker's exposure,
  - (d) the toxicity of the contaminants,
  - (e) the concentration of oxygen,
  - (f) the warning properties of the contaminants, and
  - (g) the need for emergency escape.
- (3) Based on a determination under subsection (1), the employer must provide and ensure the availability of the appropriate respiratory protective equipment to the worker at the work site.
- (4) A worker must use the appropriate respiratory equipment provided by the employer under subsection (3).

#### Code of practice

**245** If respiratory protective equipment is used at a work site, an employer must prepare a code of practice governing the selection, maintenance and use of respiratory protective equipment.

#### Approval of equipment

**246** An employer must ensure that respiratory protective equipment required at a work site is approved

- (a) by NIOSH, or
- (b) by another standards setting and equipment testing organization, or combination of organizations, approved by a Director of Occupational Hygiene.

#### Selection of equipment

**247** An employer must ensure that respiratory protective equipment used at a work site is selected in accordance with CSA Standard Z94.4-02, *Selection, Use and Care of Respirators*.

### Storage and use

**248(1)** An employer must ensure that respiratory protective equipment kept ready to protect a worker is

- (a) stored in a readily accessible location,
- (b) stored in a manner that prevents its contamination,
- (c) maintained in a clean and sanitary condition,
- (d) inspected before and after each use to ensure it is in satisfactory working condition, and
- (e) serviced and used in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

**(2)** An employer must ensure that respiratory protective equipment that is not used routinely but is kept for emergency use is inspected at least once every calendar month by a competent worker to ensure it is in satisfactory working condition.

### Quality of breathing air

**249** An employer must ensure that air used in a self-contained breathing apparatus or an air line respirator

- (a) is of a quality that complies with Table 1 of CSA Standard Z180.1-00, *Compressed Breathing Air and Systems*, and
- (b) does not contain a substance in a concentration that exceeds 10 percent of its occupational exposure limit.

### Effective facial seal

**250(1)** An employer must ensure that respiratory protective equipment that depends on an effective facial seal for its safe use is correctly fitted and tested in accordance with

- (a) CSA Standard Z94.4-02, *Selection, Use and Care of Respirators*, or
- (b) a method approved by a Director of Occupational Hygiene.

**(2)** An employer must ensure that, if a worker is or may be required to wear respiratory protective equipment and the effectiveness of the equipment depends on an effective facial seal, the worker is clean shaven where the face piece of the equipment seals to the skin of the face.

### Equipment for immediate danger

**251** If an employer determines under section 244 that breathing conditions at a work site are or may become immediately dangerous to life or health, the employer must ensure that a worker wears self-contained breathing apparatus or an air line respirator that

- (a) is of a type that will maintain positive pressure in the face piece,
- (b) has a capacity of at least 30 minutes unless the employer's hazard assessment indicates the need for a greater capacity,
- (c) provides full face protection in situations where contaminants may irritate or damage the eyes,
- (d) in the case of an air line respirator, is fitted with an auxiliary supply of respirable air of sufficient quantity to enable the worker to escape from the area in an emergency, and
- (e) in the case of a self-contained breathing apparatus, has an alarm warning of low pressure.

### Equipment - no immediate danger

**252** An employer must ensure that a worker wears self-contained breathing apparatus or an air line respirator having a capacity of at least 30 minutes if

- (a) the employer determines under section 244 that conditions at the work site are not or cannot become immediately dangerous to life or health but
  - (i) the oxygen content of the atmosphere is or may be less than 19.5 percent by volume, or
  - (ii) the concentration of airborne contaminants exceeds or may exceed that specified by the manufacturer for air purifying respiratory equipment, and
- (b) the complete equipment required by section 251 is not provided.

### Air purifying equipment

**253** An employer may permit workers to wear air purifying respiratory protective equipment if

- (a) the oxygen content of the air is, and will continue to be, 19.5 percent or greater by volume,
- (b) the air purifying equipment used is designed to provide protection against the specific airborne contaminant, or combination of airborne contaminants, present, and
- (c) the concentration of airborne contaminants does not exceed the maximum concentration specified by the manufacturer for the specific type of air purifying equipment, taking into consideration the duration of its use.

### Emergency escape equipment

**254(1)** Despite sections 251 and 252, if normal operating conditions do not require the wearing of respiratory protective equipment but emergency conditions may occur requiring a worker to escape from the work area, the employer may permit the escaping worker to wear

- (a) a mouth bit and nose-clamp respirator if
  - (i) the respirator is designed to protect the worker from the specific airborne contaminants present, and
  - (ii) the oxygen content of the atmosphere during the escape is 19.5 percent or greater by volume, or
- (b) alternative respiratory protective equipment that can be proven to give the worker the same or greater protection as the equipment referred to in clause (a).

**(2)** Before permitting a worker to use the equipment referred to in subsection (1), the employer must consider the length of time it will take the worker to escape from the work area.

### Abrasive blasting operations

**255** If a worker is performing abrasive blasting, the employer must ensure that the worker wears a hood specifically designed for abrasive blasting supplied with air that is at a positive pressure of not more than 140 kilopascals.