Excerpts from the Alberta OHS Act, Regulation and Code Handbook (Current as of October 1, 2013)

AB OHS Regulations

Equipment Section 12

12(1) An employer must ensure that all equipment used at a work site

(a) Is maintained in a condition that will not compromise the health or safety of workers using or
transporting it,
(b) Will safely perform the function for which it is intended or was designed,
(c) Is of adequate strength for its purpose, and
(d) Is free from obvious defects.

12(2) If a worker is required under the Act, the regulations or the adopted code to use or wear specific equipment, the employer must ensure that the worker uses or wears the equipment at the work site.

AB OHS Code

Part 14 Lifting and Handling Loads

Section 208 Equipment

(1) An employer must provide, where reasonably practicable, appropriate equipment for lifting, lowering, pushing, pulling, carrying, handling or transporting heavy or awkward loads.

(2) An employer must ensure that workers use the equipment provided under subsection (1).

(3) Workers must use the equipment provided for lifting, lowering, pushing, pulling, carrying, handling or transporting heavy or awkward loads.

(4) For the purposes of this section, a heavy or awkward load includes equipment, goods, supplies, persons and animals.

Section 209 Adapting heavy or awkward loads

If the equipment provided under section 208 is not reasonably practicable in a particular circumstance or for a particular heavy or awkward load, the employer must take all practicable means,

(a) to adapt the load to facilitate lifting, lowering, pushing, pulling, carrying, handling or
transporting the load without injuring workers, or
(b) to otherwise minimize the manual handling required to move the load.
Section 209.1 Work site design – health care facilities

(1) An employer must ensure that appropriate patient/client/resident handling equipment is adequately incorporated into the design and construction of
   (a) a new health care facility, and
   (b) a health care facility undergoing significant physical alterations, renovations or repairs.

(2) An employer must ensure that any new patient/client/resident handling equipment installed at an existing work site, including vehicles in which patient/client/resident handling occurs, fits adequately in the space intended for it.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to health care facility construction, alterations, renovations or repairs started before July 1, 2009.

Section 209.2 Patient/client/resident handling

(1) An employer must develop and implement a safe patient/client/resident handling program if workers are required to lift, transfer or reposition patients/clients/residents.

(2) The program required by subsection (1) must include an annual evaluation of its effectiveness at preventing worker injuries.

(3) An employer must ensure that workers follow the safe handling program required by subsection (1).

(4) Workers must follow the safe handling program required by subsection (1).

Section 210 Assessing manual handling hazards

(1) Before a worker manually lifts, lowers, pushes, pulls, carries, handles or transports a load that could injure the worker, an employer must perform a hazard assessment that considers
   (a) the weight of the load,
   (b) the size of the load,
   (c) the shape of the load,
   (d) the number of times the load will be moved, and
   (e) the manner in which the load will be moved.

(2) Before a worker performs any manual patient/client/resident handling activities, an employer must perform a hazard assessment that considers the worker’s physical and mental capabilities to perform the work.

(3) If the hazard assessment required by section 7 and subsections (1) and (2) determines that there is a potential for musculoskeletal injury, an employer must ensure that all reasonably practicable measures are used to eliminate or reduce that potential in accordance with section 9.

Section 211 Musculoskeletal injuries

If a worker reports to the employer what the worker believes to be work related symptoms of a musculoskeletal injury, the employer must promptly
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(a) review the activities of that worker, and of other workers doing similar tasks, to identify work-related causes of the symptoms, if any, and
(b) take corrective measures to avoid further injuries if the causes of the symptoms are work related.

Section 211.1 Training to prevent musculoskeletal injury

(1) An employer must ensure that a worker who may be exposed to the possibility of musculoskeletal injury is trained in specific measures to eliminate or reduce that possibility.

(2) An employer must ensure that the training referred to in subsection (1) includes
   (a) identification of factors that could lead to a musculoskeletal injury,
   (b) the early signs and symptoms of musculoskeletal injury and their potential health effects, and
   (c) preventive measures including, where applicable, the use of altered work procedures, mechanical aids and personal protective equipment.

Part 18 Personal Protective Equipment

Section 228 Duty to use personal protective equipment

(1) If the hazard assessment indicates the need for personal protective equipment, an employer must ensure that
   (a) workers wear personal protective equipment that is correct for the hazard and protects workers,
   (b) workers properly use and wear the personal protective equipment,
   (c) the personal protective equipment is in a condition to perform the function for which it was designed, and
   (d) workers are trained in the correct use, care, limitations and assigned maintenance of the personal protective equipment.

(2) A worker must
   (a) use and wear properly the appropriate personal protective equipment specified in this Code in accordance with the training and instruction received,
   (b) inspect the personal protective equipment before using it, and
   (c) not use personal protective equipment that is unable to perform the function for which it is designed.

(3) An employer must ensure that the use of personal protective equipment does not itself endanger the worker.

Section 229 Compliance with standards

(1) If a worker's eyes may be injured or irritated at a work site, an employer must ensure that the worker wears properly fitting eye protection equipment that
   (a) is approved to
      (i) CSA Standard Z94.3-07, Eye and Face Protectors,
      (ii) CSA Standard Z94.3-02, Eye and Face Protectors, or
(iii) CSA Standard Z94.3-99, *Industrial Eye and Face Protectors*, and
(b) is appropriate to the work being done and the hazard involved.

(2) Prescription eyewear may be worn if it
(a) is safety eyewear,
(b) meets the requirements of
   (i) CSA Standard Z94.3-07, *Eye and Face Protectors*,
   (ii) CSA Standard Z94.3-02, *Eye and Face Protectors*, or
   (iii) CSA Standard Z94.3-99, *Industrial Eye and Face Protectors*, and
(c) is appropriate to the work and the hazard involved.

(2.1) Prescription safety eyewear having glass lenses must not be used if there is danger of impact
unless it is worn behind equipment meeting the requirements of subsection (1).

(2.2) If the use of plastic prescription lenses is impracticable, and there is no danger of impact, a
worker may use lenses made of treated safety glass meeting the requirements of
   (a) ANSI Standard Z87.1-2003, *Occupational and Educational Personal Eye and Face Protection
      Devices*, or
   (b) ANSI Standard Z87.1-1989, *Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection*.

(2.3) Despite subsection (2), prescription safety eyewear may consist of frames that meet the
requirements of ANSI Standard Z87.1-2003, *Occupational and Educational Personal Eye and Face Protection
Devices* provided the lenses meet the requirements of CSA Standard Z94.3-07, *Eye and Face Protectors*.

(3) If a worker must wear a full face piece respirator and the face piece is intended to prevent
materials striking the eyes, an employer must ensure that the face piece
(a) meets the requirements of
   (i) CSA Standard Z94.3-07, *Eye and Face Protectors*, or
   (ii) CSA Standard Z94.3-02, *Eye and Face Protectors*, or
(b) meets the impact and penetration test requirements of section 9 of
   (i) ANSI Standard Z87.1-2003, *Occupational and Educational Personal Eye and Face Protection Devices*, or

**Section 230 Contact lenses**

An employer must ensure that, if wearing contact lenses poses a hazard to the worker’s eyes during
work, the worker is advised of the hazards and the alternatives to wearing contact lenses.

**Section 231 Electric arc welding**

A worker must not perform electric arc welding if it is reasonably possible for another worker to be
exposed to radiation from the arc unless the other worker is wearing suitable eye protection or is
protected by a screen.
Section 232 Use of flame resistant clothing

(1) If a worker may be exposed to a flash fire or electrical equipment flashover, an employer must ensure that the worker wears flame resistant outerwear and uses other protective equipment appropriate to the hazard.

(2) A worker must ensure that clothing worn beneath flame resistant outerwear and against the skin is made of flame resistant fabrics or natural fibres that will not melt when exposed to heat.

Section 233 Footwear

(1) An employer must ensure that a worker uses footwear that is appropriate to the hazards associated with the work being performed and the work site.

(2) If the hazard assessment identifies that protective footwear needs to have toe protection, a puncture resistant sole, metatarsal protection, electrical protection, chainsaw protection or any combination of these, the employer must ensure that the worker wears protective footwear that is approved to

(a) CSA Standard Z195-02, Protective Footwear, or

(b) ASTM Standard F2413-05, Specification for Performance Requirements for Protective Footwear,

if the protective footwear was manufactured on or after July 1, 2009.

(3) Despite subsection (2), if a worker is likely to be exposed to a hazard other than those referred to in subsection (2), the employer must ensure that the worker uses footwear appropriate to the hazard.

(4) If a worker is unable, for medical reasons, to wear protective footwear that complies with subsection (2), the worker may substitute external safety toecaps if the employer ensures that

(a) the safety toecaps meet the impact force requirements of CSA Standard Z195-02, Protective Footwear,

(b) metatarsal protection is not needed to protect the feet from injury,

(c) the hazard assessment confirms that the worker will not be exposed to any sole penetration hazards, and

(d) wearing the safety toecaps does not itself create a hazard for the worker.

(5) An employer must ensure that a fire fighter wears safety footwear that is approved to

(a) CSA Standard Z195-02, Protective Footwear,

(b) NFPA Standard 1971, Protective Ensemble for Structural Fire Fighting, 2006 Edition, or


if the safety footwear was manufactured on or after July 1, 2009.

Section 234 Industrial headwear

(1) Subject to sections 235, 236 and 237, if there is a foreseeable danger of injury to a worker’s head at a work site and there is a significant possibility of lateral impact to the head, an employer must ensure that the worker wears industrial protective headwear that is appropriate to the hazards and meets the requirements of
(a) CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z94.1-05, *Industrial Protective Headwear*, or

(b) ANSI Standard Z89.1-2003, *American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection* for Type II head protection,

if the protective headwear was manufactured on or after July 1, 2009.

(2) Subject to sections 235 236 and 237, if there is a foreseeable danger of injury to a worker’s head at a work site and the possibility of lateral impact to the head is unlikely, an employer must ensure that the worker wears industrial protective headwear that is appropriate to the hazard and meets the requirements of

(a) CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z94.1-05, *Industrial Protective Headwear*, or

(b) ANSI Standard Z89.1-2003, *American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection* for Type II head protection,

if the protective headwear was manufactured on or after July 1, 2009.
Section 235 Bicycles and skates

Not applicable

Section 236 All-terrain vehicles, snow vehicles, motorcycles

Not applicable

Section 237 Fire fighters

Not applicable

Section 238 Bump hat

Despite section 234, an employer may permit a worker to wear a bump hat at the work site if the danger of injury is limited to the worker’s head striking a stationary object.

Section 239 Exemption from wearing headwear

(1) Despite section 234, if it is impractical for a worker to wear industrial protective headwear during a particular work process,
   (a) the employer must ensure that the worker’s head is protected using an adequate alternative means of protection during the work process, and
   (b) the worker may conduct the work while the alternative means of protection is in place.

(2) A worker must wear industrial protective headwear if the foreseeable danger of injury to the worker’s head persists immediately after completing the work process referred to in subsection (1).

Section 240 Compliance with standards

Not applicable

Section 241 Use of jackets and flotation devices

Not applicable

Section 242 Limb and body protection

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.
Section 243 Skin protection

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.

Section 244 Respiratory dangers

(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, or
   (c) a worker is or may be exposed to an airborne biohazardous material.

(2) In making a determination under subsection (1), the employer must consider
   (a) the nature and exposure circumstances of any contaminants or biohazardous material,
   (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
   (a) subject to subsection 3(b), provide and ensure the availability of the appropriate respiratory protective equipment to the worker at the work site, and
   (b) despite section 247, when the effects of airborne biohazardous materials are unknown, provide and ensure the availability of respiratory protective equipment appropriate to the worker’s known exposure circumstances.

(3.1) Subsection (3) does not apply when an employer has developed and implemented procedures that effectively limit exposure to airborne biohazardous material.

(4) A worker must use the appropriate respiratory equipment provided by the employer under subsection (3).

Section 245 Code of practice

(1) 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.

(2) In the case of a health care worker who may be exposed to airborne biohazardous material, an employer must ensure that the code of practice required under subsection (1) includes training on at least an annual basis.
Section 246 Approval of equipment

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.

Section 247 Selection of equipment

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.

Section 248 Storage and use

(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.

Section 249 Quality of breathing air

(1) An employer must ensure that air used in a self-contained breathing apparatus or an airline respirator

(a) is of a quality that meets the requirements of Table 1 of CSA Standard Z180.1-00 (R2005), Compressed Breathing Air and Systems, and
(b) does not contain a substance in a concentration that exceeds 10 percent of its occupational exposure limit.

(2) Subsection (1)(b) does not apply to substances listed in Table 1 of CSA Standard Z180.1-00 (R2005), Compressed Breathing Air and Systems.

Section 250 Effective facial seal

(1) An employer must ensure that respiratory protective equipment that depends on an effective facial seal for its safe use is correctly fit tested 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.
Section 251 Equipment for immediate danger

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 airline 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 airline 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.

Section 252 Equipment – no immediate danger

An employer must ensure that a worker wears self-contained breathing apparatus or an airline 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.

Section 253 Air purifying equipment

Not applicable

Section 254 Emergency escape equipment

(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.
Section 255 Abrasive blasting operations

Not applicable

Part 27 Violence

Section 389 Hazard assessment

An employer must ensure that workplace violence is considered a hazard for the purposes of Part 2.

Section 390 Policy and procedures

An employer must develop a policy and procedures respecting potential workplace violence.

Section 391 Instruction of workers

An employer must ensure that workers are instructed in

(a) how to recognize workplace violence,
(b) the policy, procedures and workplace arrangements that effectively minimize or eliminate workplace violence,
(c) the appropriate response to workplace violence, including how to obtain assistance, and
(d) procedures for reporting, investigating and documenting incidents of workplace violence.

Section 392 Response to incidents

(1) Sections 18(3) to (6) and 19 of the Act apply to an incident of workplace violence.

(2) An employer must ensure that a worker is advised to consult a health professional of the worker’s choice for treatment or referral if the worker

(a) reports an injury or adverse symptom resulting from workplace violence, or
(b) is exposed to workplace violence.

Part 28 Working Alone

Section 393 Application

(1) This Part applies if

(a) a worker is working alone at a work site, and
(b) assistance is not readily available if there is an emergency or the worker is injured or ill.

(2) Working alone is a hazard for the purposes of Part 2.
Section 394 Precautions required

(1) An employer must, for any worker working alone, provide an effective communication system consisting of
   (a) radio communication,
   (b) landline or cellular telephone communication, or
   (c) some other effective means of electronic communication
   that includes regular contact by the employer or designate at intervals appropriate to the nature of the hazard associated with the worker's work.

(1.1) Despite subsection (1), if effective electronic communication is not practicable at the work site, the employer must ensure that
   (a) the employer or designate visits the worker, or
   (b) the worker contacts the employer or designate at intervals appropriate to the nature of the hazard associated with the worker's work.

(2) Repealed

(3) Repealed

Part 29 Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS)

Section 395 Application

(1) Subject to subsections (3), (4) and (5), this Part applies to controlled products at a work site.

(2) An employer must ensure that a controlled product is used, stored, handled or manufactured at a work site in accordance with this Part.

(3) This Part does not apply if the controlled product is
   (a) wood or a product made of wood,
   (b) tobacco or a tobacco product,
   (c) a hazardous waste, or
   (d) a manufactured article,
      (i) that is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture,
      (ii) that has a shape or design that determines its use in whole or in part, and
      (iii) that, under normal use, will not release or otherwise cause a person to be exposed to chemicals emanating from it.

(4) Except for section 407, this Part does not apply if the controlled product is a dangerous good, under the Dangerous Goods Transportation and Handling Act, to the extent that its handling, offering for transport or transport is subject to that Act.

(5) Sections 398, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407 and 408 do not apply if the controlled product is
   (a) an explosive governed by the Explosives Act (Canada),
   (b) a cosmetic, device, drug or food governed by the Food and Drug Act (Canada),
   (c) a product governed by the Pest Control Products Act (Canada),
   (d) a nuclear substance governed by the Nuclear Safety and Control Act (Canada), or
(e) a product, material or substance packaged
   (i) as a consumer product, and
   (ii) in a quantity normally used by a member of the general public.

Section 396 Hazardous waste

If a controlled product is a hazardous waste generated at the work site, an employer must ensure that it is stored and handled safely using a combination of

(a) any means of identification, and
(b) instruction of workers on the safe handling of the hazardous waste.

Section 397 Training

(1) An employer must ensure that a worker who works with or near a controlled product or performs work involving the manufacture of a controlled product is trained in

(a) the content required to be on a supplier label and a work site label and the purpose and significance of the information on the label,
(b) the content required to be on a material safety data sheet and the purpose and significance of the information on the material safety data sheet,
(c) procedures for safely storing, using and handling the controlled product,
(d) if applicable, the procedures for safely manufacturing the controlled product,
(e) if applicable, the methods of identification referred to in section 402,
(f) the procedures to be followed if there are fugitive emissions, and
(g) the procedures to be followed in case of an emergency involving the controlled product.

(2) An employer must develop and implement the procedures referred to in subsection (1) in consultation with the joint work site health and safety committee if there is one.

Section 398 Label required

(1) Subject to subsection (4), an employer must ensure that a controlled product or its container at a work site has a supplier label or a work site label on it.

(2) An employer must not remove, modify or alter a supplier label on a container in which a controlled product is received from a supplier if any amount of the controlled product remains in the container.

(3) If the supplier label on a controlled product or its container is illegible or is removed or detached, an employer must immediately replace the label with another supplier label or a work site label.

(4) Despite section 395(2), an employer may store a controlled product that does not have a supplier label or a work site label on it for not more than 120 days if the employer

(a) is actively seeking the supplier label or the information required for a work site label,
(b) posts a placard that complies with section 401, and
(c) ensures that a worker who works with or in proximity to the stored controlled product knows
   (i) the purpose of the placard and the significance of the information on it,
(ii) is trained in the procedures to be followed if there are fugitive emissions, and
(iii) is trained in the procedures to be followed in case of an emergency involving the controlled product.

(5) If a controlled product is received at a work site in a multi-container shipment and the individual containers do not have supplier labels on them, the employer must apply to each individual container a work site label.

(6) If a controlled product imported under section 23 of the Controlled Products Regulations (Canada) (SOR/88-66) is received at a work site without a supplier label, the employer must apply a label disclosing the information and displaying the hazard symbols referred to in paragraph 13(b) of the Hazardous Products Act (Canada).

(7) If a bulk shipment of a controlled substance is received at a work site, the employer must
(a) if a supplier label is provided, apply the supplier label to the controlled product or its container, or
(b) if a material safety data sheet or a statement in writing is transmitted in accordance with section 15 of the Controlled Products Regulations (SOR/88-66) and a supplier label is not provided, apply a work site label to the controlled product or its container.

Section 399 Production or manufacture

If an employer produces or manufactures a controlled product for use at a work site, the employer must ensure that the controlled product or its container has, at a minimum, a work site label on it.

Section 400 Decanted products

(1) If a controlled product is decanted at a work site into a container other than the container in which it was received from a supplier, the employer must ensure that a work site label is applied to the container.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a portable container that is filled directly from a container that has a supplier label or a work site label if all of the controlled product is required for immediate use and the controlled product is
(a) under the control of and used exclusively by the worker who filled the portable container,
(b) used only during the shift during which the portable container is filled, and
(c) the contents of the portable container are clearly identified on the container.

Section 401 Placards

(1) Sections 398, 399 and 400 do not apply if an employer posts a placard respecting a controlled product that
(a) is not in a container,
(b) is in a container or in a form intended for export from Canada, or
(c) is in a container that
   (i) is intended to contain the controlled product for sale or other disposition, and
   (ii) is labelled, or is about to be labelled, in an appropriate manner having regard to the intended disposition.
(2) A placard referred to in subsection (1) must
   (a) have the information required to be on a work site label printed large enough to read by workers,
   (b) be big enough to be conspicuous, and
   (c) be located in a conspicuous place at the work area where the controlled product is stored.

Section 402 Transfer of controlled products

Sections 398, 399 and 400 do not apply to a controlled product at a work site if
   (a) the controlled product is contained or transferred in
      (i) a piping system that includes valves,
      (ii) a reaction vessel, or
      (iii) a tank car, tank truck, ore car, conveyor belt or similar conveyance, and
   (b) the employer identifies the controlled product by using colour coding, labels, placards or some other means of effective identification.

Section 403 Laboratory samples

(1) Section 398 does not apply to a controlled product in a laboratory sample if
   (a) the sale or importation of the controlled product is exempt from the application of paragraph 13(a) or (b) or paragraph 14(a) or (b) of the Hazardous Products Act (Canada) by the Controlled Products Regulations (Canada) (SOR/88-66), and
   (b) the container for the laboratory sample is labelled in accordance with paragraph 10(b) or 17(b) of the Controlled Products Regulations (Canada) (SOR/88-66).

(2) An employer must ensure that a laboratory sample brought into the laboratory is packaged in a container that has a label with the following information printed on it:
   (a) the product identifier;
   (b) the chemical identity or generic chemical identity of an ingredient of the controlled product referred to in paragraph 13(a) of the Hazardous Products Act (Canada), if it is known to the supplier or the employer;
   (c) the name of the supplier or other person providing the sample;
   (d) the emergency telephone number of the person providing the sample;
   (e) the statement “Hazardous Laboratory Sample. For hazard information or in an emergency call”, followed by the emergency telephone number of the person providing the sample.

(3) An employer must ensure that using the emergency telephone number required under subsection (2)(d) provides
   (a) the user with hazard information in respect of the controlled product, and
   (b) a medical professional with information in respect of the controlled product that
      (i) is referred to in paragraph 13(a) of the Hazardous Products Act (Canada) and in the possession of the person who is providing the laboratory sample, and
      (ii) may be required for a medical diagnosis or treatment in an emergency.
(4) Where a controlled product is in a container other than the container in which it was received from the supplier, the employer is exempt from section 400 if the controlled product is used in a laboratory and is clearly identified.

(5) Where a controlled product is manufactured and used in a laboratory, the employer is exempt from section 399 if the controlled product is clearly identified.

(6) Where a controlled product is produced at the work site and is in a container for the sole purpose of use, analysis, testing or evaluation in a laboratory, the employer is exempt from section 400 if the controlled product is clearly identified and the provisions of section 397 are complied with.

Section 404 Material safety data sheet - supplier

(1) An employer who acquires a controlled product for use at a work site must obtain a supplier material safety data sheet for that controlled product unless the supplier is exempted from the requirement to provide a material safety data sheet by section 9 or 10 of the Controlled Products Regulations (Canada) (SOR/88-66) and complies with that section.

(2) Despite section 395(2), an employer may store a controlled product for which there is no supplier material safety data sheet for not more than 120 days if the employer is actively seeking the supplier material safety data sheet.

Part 35 Health Care and Industries with Biological Hazards

Section 525.1 Exposure control

An employer must ensure that a worker’s exposure to blood borne pathogens or other biohazardous material is controlled in accordance with section 9.

Section 525.2 Medical sharps

(1) Subsections (2) and (3) come into effect on July 1, 2010.

(2) An employer must provide and ensure that any medical sharp is a safety-engineered medical sharp.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply if

(a) use of the required safety-engineered medical sharp is not clinically appropriate in the particular circumstances, or

(b) the required safety-engineered sharp is not available in commercial markets.

(4) An employer must develop and implement safe work procedures for the use and disposal of medical sharps if a worker is required to use or dispose of a medical sharp.

(5) An employer must ensure that a worker who is required to use and dispose of a medical sharp is trained in the safe work procedures required by subsection (4) and such training must include

(a) the hazards associated with the use and disposal of medical sharps,

(b) the proper use and limitations of safety-engineered medical sharps,

(c) procedures to eliminate accidental contact with medical sharps, and

(d) any other relevant information.
(6) A worker must use and dispose of a medical sharp in accordance with the training provided by the employer.

Section 526 Sharps containers

(1) An employer must provide sharps containers and ensure that they are located as close as reasonably practicable to where sharps are used.
(2) A worker must use the sharps container provided.
(3) An employer must ensure that a sharps container has a clearly defined fill line and is sturdy enough to resist puncture under normal conditions of use and handling.

Section 527 Recapping needles

A person must not recap waste needles.

Section 528 Policies and procedures

(1) An employer must establish policies and procedures dealing with storing, handling, using and disposing of biohazardous materials.
(2) An employer must ensure that workers are informed of the health hazards associated with exposure to the biohazardous material.

Section 529 Limited exposure

An employer must ensure that worker exposure to biohazardous materials is kept as low as reasonably practicable.

Section 530 Post-exposure management

An employer must establish policies and procedures for the post-exposure management of workers exposed to biohazardous material.