

# MACHINERY SAFETY STANDARDS

## CANADIAN STANDARDS:

In Canada, each province has its own regulatory body for occupational health and safety, such as the Ministry of Labour in Ontario. There are fourteen jurisdictions – one federal, ten provincial, and three territorial – each governing the way industrial safety is implemented and enforced in their specific province or territory. Federal legislation covers employees of the federal government and Crown agencies and corporations across Canada. In each province or territory, there is an act (typically called the Occupational Health and Safety Act, or something similar) which applies to most workplaces in that region.

### Duties of Employers and Other Persons

The various Occupation Health and Safety Acts impose duties on those who have any degree of control over the workplace, the materials and equipment in the workplace, and the direction of the work force. There is a general duty on employers to take all reasonable precautions to protect the health and safety of workers. In addition, the Act and regulations set out many specific responsibilities of the employer. For example, there are duties that specifically relate to toxic substances, hazardous machinery, worker education, and personal protective equipment. There is a duty on all officers and directors of corporations to ensure that their corporations comply with the Act and regulations. The duties of workers are generally to work safely, in accordance with the Act and regulations.

### Canadian Regulatory Agencies

Please find the regulatory agency in each province and territory as below:

#### Alberta

Workplace Health and Safety, Alberta  
Employment and Immigration

#### British Columbia

WorkSafeBC

#### Manitoba

SAFE Manitoba

#### New Brunswick

WorkSafeNB

#### Newfoundland and Labrador

Occupational Health and Safety Branch,  
Department of Government Services

#### Northwest Territories and Nunavut

Workers' Compensation Board of the  
Northwest Territories and Nunavut

#### Nova Scotia

Occupational Health & Safety Division, Nova  
Scotia Labour and Workforce Development

#### Ontario

Occupational Health and Safety Branch,  
Ministry of Labour

#### Prince Edward Island

Occupational Health and Safety Division,  
Workers' Compensation Board

#### Quebec

Commission de la santé et de la sécurité du  
travail du Québec (Occupational Health and  
Safety Commission of Quebec)

#### Saskatchewan

Occupational Health and Safety Division,  
Saskatchewan Ministry of Advanced  
Education, Employment and Labour

#### Yukon

Yukon Workers' Compensation Health and  
Safety Board

### Relevant Canadian Standards

CAN/CSA-Z142-10

Code for Power Press Operation: Health,  
Safety, and Guarding Requirements

CAN/CSA-Z432-16

Safeguarding of Machinery

CAN/CSA-Z434-14

Industrial Robots and Robot Systems – General  
Safety Requirements

CAN/CSA-Z460-13

Control of Hazardous Energy – Lockout and  
Other Methods

CAN/CSA-Z462-15

Workplace Electrical Safety

CAN/CSA-Z1002

Injury Risk Assessment and Management

CAN/CSA-Z1006-16

Work in Confined Spaces

CAN/CSA-Z1004-12

General Workplace Ergonomics

CAN/CSA Z1000-06

Occupational Health and Safety Management

CAN/CSA-Z1600-14

Emergency Management and Business  
Continuity Programs

### SOURCE FOR STANDARDS

CSA Standards are available from:

CSA Head Office – Mississauga  
5060 Spectrum Way, Suite 100  
Mississauga, Ontario L4W 5N6 CANADA

### Resources:

There is also a national Canadian Standards Association that sets safety standards which are voluntary and represent best practices. CSA standards may be enforced by law when referenced in provincial, territorial or federal legislation or regulations. These standards are designed to be complementary to the actions of government in tackling the issue of worker safety and can provide tools to help organizations comply with regulations and demonstrate due diligence.