**Quebec** – Québec

**Lift Truck / Forklift** - Chariot de levage industriel

*This material has been extracted from the Acts and Regulations of the Province of Quebec to aid students in understanding the subject. It is not an official source of information and must not be used for any other purpose.*



c. S-2.1, r.19.01

## Regulation Respecting Occupational Health and Safety

**An Act respecting occupational health and safety**
R.S.Q., c. S-2.1, s. 223. 1st par. subpar. (1), (3), (4), (7) to (16), (18) to (21.1), (41) and (42), 2nd par. and 3rd par

**DIVISION I**
**INTERPRETATION AND SCOPE**

1. **Definitions**: In this regulation, the following words and expressions mean:

“hoisting apparatus”: includes cranes, travelling cranes, gantries, winches, blocks, lift trucks, aerial basket lifting devices, work platform lifts, screw-type jacks, rack-type jacks and other similar apparatus but does not include elevators and dumb-waiters;

“self-propelled vehicle”: a motor vehicle mounted on wheels, on tracks or on rails, used for the transportation of objects or materials, or for towing or pushing trailers or materials, with the exception of an all-terrain vehicle or an elevating or lifting device;

**DIVISION XXIII**
**HANDLING AND TRANSPORTING MATERIAL**

§2**. Hoisting devices**

245. **Operating conditions**: Every hoisting device shall be used, maintained and repaired in such a manner that its use does not compromise the health, safety or physical well-being of workers. Consequently, such a device shall:

(1) be inspected before it is used for the first time;

(2) have its motor turned off when filling the gas tank;

(3) not be used if strong winds, storms or extreme temperatures make it dangerous to use;

(4) not be used when repair or maintenance work is being carried out;

(5) be inspected and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or standards offering equivalent safety;

(6) when one of its parts is repaired, reconditioned or replaced, provide as regards this part a level of safety that is equivalent to that of the original part;

(7) not be modified to increase its rated load or to be used for any other purpose without a signed and sealed certificate from an engineer or a written certificate from the manufacturer, indicating that the modification is safe.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 245.

246. **Hoisting accessories**: Hoisting accessories shall be solidly built, have requisite resistance, depending on their use, and be kept in good working order.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 246.

247. **Safe access**: When a hoisting device has an operator's station for moving the device about or a control station for hoisting, the latter shall be safely accessible by means of a ladder, steps, grip handles or any other means.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 247.

248. **Precautions**: A hoisting device shall not:

(1) be loaded beyond its rated load;

(2) be subject to sudden

movements. O.C. 885-2001, s. 248.

249. **Rated load**: The rated load shall be indicated on all hoisting devices, at a place where it is easy to read.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 249.

250. **Load-rating table**: A table shall indicate the rated loads of a crane or of a similar device. This table shall:

(1) be so placed as to be easily read by the operator;

(2) provide information which complies with that provided by the manufacturer;

(3) furnish all the necessary information for the safe operation of the crane or apparatus.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 250.

.

256. **Lift truck**: A lift truck built starting on August 2, 2001 shall conform to the ASME B56.1-1993 Safety Standard for Low Lift and High Lift Trucks.

A lift truck built before August 2, 2001 shall conform to the CSA B335.1-1977 Low Lift and High Lift Trucks standard or the ANSI B56.1-1975 Low Lift and High Lift Trucks standard.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 256.

256.1**. Lift truck operator retention device** : A counterbalanced high-lift truck with a centre operating station, that cannot be lifted with the operator in a sitting position, referred to in the second paragraph of section 256, must be equipped with a retention device, such as a safety belt, mesh doors, enclosed cabin, bucket seat or winged seat to prevent the operator from being crushed by the structure of the truck in the event the lift truck tips over.

The devices must, where applicable, be kept in good order and used.

O.C. 1120-2006, s. 4.

256.2. **Minimum age of operator**: Every operator of a fork lift truck must be at least 16 years old.

O.C. 1120-2006, s. 4.

256.3. **Training of operator** : A fork lift truck must be operated only by an operator who has undergone

(1) training including

*(a)* basic notions concerning fork lift trucks ;

*(b)* the work environment and how it affects the operation of a fork lift truck ;

*(c)* the operation of a fork lift truck ; and

*(d)* safety rules and measures ; and

(2) practical training under the supervision of an instructor and dealing with the operation of a fork lift truck such as starting, moving and stopping, handling loads and any other manoeuvre necessary to operate a fork lift truck.

The practical training must begin, if possible, outside of the area used for current operations and then be completed in the regular work area.

In addition, the training prescribed in subparagraphs 1 and 2 must include the directives concerning the work environment, its specific conditions and the type of fork lift truck to be operated.

O.C. 1120-2006, s. 4.

259. **Brakes and warning device**: A hoisting device shall be equipped with:

(1) hoisting brakes so designed and installed as to stop a load of at least one and half times that of the rated load;

(2) a warning device when the hoisting device is motorized, except in the case of a person-lifter.

The warning device shall be used each time that a load is moved over a work station or a traffic area.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 259.

260. **Prohibition**: Subject to section 261, no operator shall lift a worker using a hoisting device, unless the latter was designed for that purpose by the manufacturer.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 260.

261. **Lifting of a worker**: The lifting of a worker using a mobile crane is permitted if the conditions set out in section 3.10.7 of the Safety Code for the construction industry (c. S-2.1, r. 6) as it reads at the time that it applies, are respected.

The lifting of a worker using a fork lift truck must be done in compliance with ASME Standard B56.1 (1993-A.1995) Safety Standard for Low Lift and High Lift Trucks.

Each worker must wear a safety harness that complies with sections 347 and 348.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 261; O.C. 1120-2006, s. 5.

262. **Aerial basket lifting device**: Every aerial basket lifting device must be designed, manufactured and installed on a carrier vehicle in compliance with CSA Standard C225 or ANSI Standard A92.2 applicable at the time of its manufacture.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 262; O.C. 1120-2006, s. 6.

263. **Aerial basket lifting device - design and manufacture**: Every aerial basket lifting device designed and manufactured before November 1976 must

(1) be equipped with an emergency stop button located within reach of the worker occupying the basket; and

(2) be installed on a carrier that must provide a stable and structurally sound support when the basket is used.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 263; O.C. 1120-2006, s. 6.

263.1. **Aerial basket lifting device - training** : Every worker operating an aerial basket lifting device must undergo training in compliance with articles 10.11 to 10.11.3 of CSA Standard C225-00 Vehicle-Mounted Aerial Devices and more specifically on the operating methods related to the operation in motion of the carrier vehicle of the aerial basket lifting device.

O.C. 1120-2006, s. 6.

264. **Protection against falls**: The wearing of a safety harness is compulsory for any worker occupying the aerial basket of a lifting device, except if the worker is protected by some other device that provides him with equivalent safety.

A safety harness shall be equipped with an energy absorber and a lifeline attached to an anchorage point specified by the manufacturer or any other anchorage point independent of the basket and offering a resistance to breakage of at least 18 kilonewtons per worker who is anchored thereto.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 264.

## §4. **Self-propelled vehicles**

272. **Conditions of use and maintenance**: Every self-propelled vehicle shall be used, made and repaired in such way that it does not compromise the health, safety and well-being of workers. Consequently:

(1) the vehicle motor shall be in the off position during fueling, except if a safe work method has been established;

(2) the vehicle shall not be used if repair or maintenance work is being carried out on it;

(3) the vehicle shall be maintained and inspected in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or standards offering equivalent safety;

(4) when one of its parts is repaired, reconditioned or replaced, this new part shall provide a level of safety that is equivalent to that of the original part.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 272.

273. **Safe access**: The control or operating station of a self-propelled vehicle shall be easily and safely accessible by means of a step, grip handles or a ladder.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 273.

274. **Brakes and warning device**: Every self-propelled vehicle shall :

(1) be equipped with efficient brakes ;

(2) be equipped with a warning device (siren).

The warning device shall be used in yards and in buildings when there are persons nearby and in areas presenting a risk, such as doors and around bends.

Subparagraph 2 of the first paragraph does not apply to tracked bulldozers and hauling machines.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 274.

275. **Design and safe layout**: A self-propelled vehicle shall be designed, built and laid out so as to ensure that the driver is not struck or does not get caught by a moving vehicle part, and is not otherwise injured by operating the vehicle on entering or leaving the cab.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 275.

276. **Protection of the driver**: The self-propelled vehicle shall be equipped with a roof, a protective screen, a cab or a structure to protect the driver in the following cases :

(1) where there is a risk of falling objects ;

(2) if the driver risks impact with an object being handled.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 276.

277. **Protective structure of self-propelled vehicles**: The following self-propelled vehicles manufactured starting on the 2 August 2001 shall be provided before the date of the 180th day following the 2 August 2001 with a roll-over protective structure which meets the CSA B352-M1980 Roll-over Protective Structures standard for farm, construction, landscaping, forestry, industrial and mining vehicles:

(1) industrial tractors, motor graders, prime movers, tracked hauling machines, crawler tractors, tracked loaders, wheeled tractors and wheeled loaders, whose mass is greater than 700 kilograms;

(2) compacting machines and rollers whose mass is greater than 2 700 kilograms, except machines designed for compacting asphalt;

(3) wheeled agricultural tractors of more than 15 kilowatts.

This section does not apply to a low profile agricultural tractor when it is used in an orchard.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 277.

278**. Protective structures of existing self-propelled vehicles**: The following self-propelled vehicles manufactured before the date on which this regulation comes into force shall be provided with a roll-over protective structure which meets a standard from The Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) standardization organization or a standard providing equivalent safety :

(1) power rams, and tracked or wheeled loaders and hauling machines;

(2) graders;

(3) tractor scrapers;

(4) agricultural and industrial tractors of more than 15 kilowatts.

The design, manufacture or installation of a protective structure is deemed to be in compliance with the standard if it has been certified, signed and sealed by an engineer.

This section does not apply to graders or loaders used for snow removal if these vehicles only circulate in places where there is no risk of overturning. Nor does it apply to a low profile agricultural tractor when used in an orchard.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 278.

279. **Identification plate**: A plate shall be attached to the protective structure in the event of an overturn. This plate shall indicate:

(1) the name of the manufacturer;

(2) the protective structure's serial number;

(3) the standard with which it complies;

(4) the make and model of equipment for which it was designed.

The plate shall be permanently attached and the inscriptions thereupon shall be legible at all times.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 279.

280. **Safety belt**: The wearing of a safety belt is mandatory for the driver of a self-propelled vehicle equipped with a roll-over protective structure as well as for any worker in the vehicle while it is in motion.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 280.

281. **Protective shield**: Self-propelled vehicles equipped with a winch for towing materials shall have a protective shield between the winch and the driver if there is a risk of injuring the driver should the cable snap.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 281.

282. **Seat and belt**: Any persons other than the driver are prohibited from being on a self-propelled vehicle, if it is not equipped with a seat and a belt to accommodate each person.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 282.

283. **Vehicle in motion**: No worker shall remain on the load of a self-propelled vehicle in motion.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 283.

284. **Signalman**: When a self-propelled vehicle moves in reverse, a signalman shall direct the driver if such a move poses a risk for the safety of a worker or the driver.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 284.

285. **Prohibition**: The driver of a self -propelled vehicle referred to under section 277 or 278 shall not leave his vehicle unattended when the mobile part of the device used for lifting, towing or pushing a load is in a raised position.

O.C. 885-2001, s. 285.