

1 LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES

General

The health and safety responsibilities of all parties on a construction project are specified in the current *Occupational Health and Safety Act and Regulations for Construction Projects*.

Responsibilities are prescribed in particular for constructor, employer, supervisor, and worker. Each party has specific responsibilities to fulfill on a construction project.

For more detailed information, consult the current Act and Regulations.

Remember — safety begins with you!

Constructor

- Appoint a supervisor if 5 or more workers are on the project at the same time. Ensure that the project is supervised at all times.
- A project that lasts more than 3 months and has 20 or more workers must have a Joint Health and Safety Committee.
- If a Joint Health and Safety Committee is not required and there are more than 5 workers, the workers must select a Health and Safety Representative.
- Complete a Ministry of Labour (MOL) registration form.
- Keep a copy of all employer-approved registration forms on site while employers are on the project.
- Send a notification of project to the MOL.
- Develop written emergency procedures, make sure your employees know what they are, and post them on site.
- Ensure ready access to a telephone, two-way radio, or other system in the event of an emergency.
- Report a fatality, critical injury, or other prescribed incident such as a critical injury to the MOL.
- Ensure all workers on site are at least 16 years of age.

Employer

- Read Sections 25 and 26 of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act*. It lists many of your responsibilities.
- Appoint a supervisor if 5 or more of the employer's workers are on the project at the same time. Ensure that they are supervised at all times.
- Provide workers with training as required by law (e.g., fall protection systems, WHMIS, etc.).
- Ensure workers are qualified to do work which must be done only by qualified workers (e.g., electricians, pipe fitters, etc.).
- Develop written procedures for rescuing a worker whose fall has been arrested (a worker hanging by a harness).

Supervisor

Supervisors must ensure that workers

- use the methods, procedures, and equipment required by the *Occupational Health and Safety Act and Regulations for Construction Projects*.

- use or wear the equipment or clothing that the employer requires
- Supervisors must also
- tell workers about actual or potential dangers
 - give workers written instructions when required
 - take every precaution reasonable to protect workers.

Worker

- Select worker representatives for the Joint Health and Safety Committee.
- Tell your supervisor or employer about equipment problems or other hazards that could hurt you or other workers.
- You have the right to refuse work that you believe endangers your health or safety — or the health or safety of others. See Section 43 of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act*.
- Follow your employer's instructions to use or wear equipment, protective devices, or clothing.
- Never engage in horseplay on site (pranks, competitions, showing off your strength, roughhousing, or unnecessary running).

Health and Safety Representative

The health and safety representative must be familiar with

- the current *Occupational Health and Safety Act and Regulations for Construction Projects*
- procedures in the event of an emergency (see chapter on Emergency Procedures in this manual)
- procedures for refusal to work where health and safety are in danger (Figure 1).

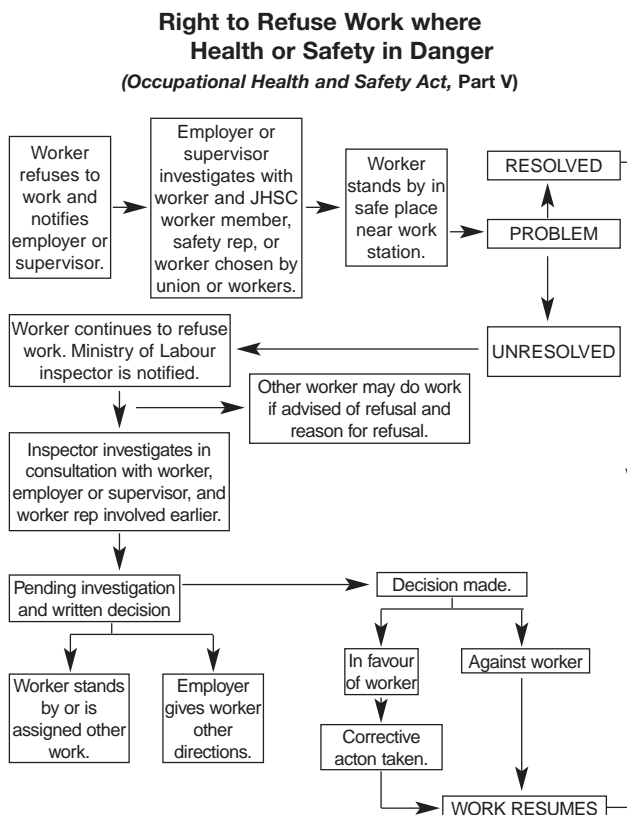


Figure 1

Accidents and Injuries

All accidents and injuries, regardless of severity, must be reported immediately.

Procedures for reporting accidents — and the type of accidents that must be reported — are spelled out in the *Occupational Health and Safety Act and Regulations for Construction Projects*.

Further information is available from the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board and Ministry of Labour.

Certified Committee Members

Where a project regularly employs 50 or more workers, the health and safety committee on the project must have at least one member representing workers and one member representing the constructor who are certified by the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (Figure 2).

If no members of a health and safety committee are

certified, the workers and constructor must each select one member of the committee to become certified.

A certified member who receives a complaint regarding a dangerous circumstance can investigate the complaint under the authority of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act*. The member may also ask a supervisor to investigate a situation where the member “has reason to believe” that a dangerous circumstance may exist.

The supervisor must investigate the situation promptly in the presence of the certified member.

The certified member may also request that another certified member representing the other party at the workplace investigate the situation if the first certified member “has reason to believe” that the dangerous circumstance still exists after the supervisor’s investigation and remedial action, if any, has been taken.

The second certified member must promptly investigate the situation in the presence of the first certified member

Health and Safety Representatives and Committee Requirements Under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act*

Size and Duration of Project	Representative or Committee	Who Creates Committee	Number of Members	Membership Requirements	Selection of Members	Powers and Rights
5 Workers or Less						
6-19 workers and more than 3 months or 6+ workers and less than 3 months	One Health and Safety Representative				Representative selected by workers or union(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain information from a constructor or employer regarding the testing of equipment, materials, or chemicals in the workplace. Inspect the workplace at least once a month, with the full cooperation of constructor, employers, and workers. Ask for and obtain information regarding existing or potential hazards in the workplace. Make health and safety recommendations to a constructor or employer, who must respond in writing within 21 days, either giving a timetable for implementation or giving reasons for disagreeing with the recommendations. Where a person has been killed or critically injured in the workplace, investigate the circumstances of the accident and report findings to a director of the Ministry of Labour. Exercise all the powers granted to the health and safety representative by virtue of a collective agreement.
20-49 workers and more than 3 months	Joint Health and Safety Committee	Constructor	At least two	At least one non-management worker at the project and one management representative from the project if possible.	Worker representatives selected from the site by workers or trade union(s) represented. Management representatives selected by constructor or employer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify situations that may be a source of danger or hazard to workers. Make recommendations regarding health and safety matters. Recommend the establishment, maintenance, and monitoring of programs.
50+ workers and more than 3 months	Joint Health and Safety Committee	Constructor	At least four	Half non-management workers from the workplace with at least one certified. Half management representatives from the workplace if possible with at least one certified.	Worker representatives selected from the site by workers or trade union(s) represented. Management representatives selected by constructor or employer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain information from constructors or employers regarding testing of equipment or environments and be present when testing is initiated.
	Worker Trades Committee	Health and Safety Committee	At least one worker representative from each trade	One worker representative from each trade.	Members to be selected by trade workers or trade union(s) at the site. Members do not have to be workers at the site.	Advise the joint health and safety committee of the health and safety concerns of the workers in the trades at the workplace.

Figure 2

and, if both certified members agree, they may direct the constructor or employer to stop work or stop the use of any part of the workplace, including machines and other equipment. The constructor or employer must immediately comply with the order.

If both certified members do not agree that a dangerous circumstance exists, either may request that a Ministry of Labour inspector investigate the situation. The inspector must investigate and provide both members with a written report.

Ministry of Labour Inspectors

The inspector can visit a site at any time and exercise fairly broad powers to inspect, ask questions, and give orders. If the inspector approaches a worker directly, the worker must answer questions and cooperate. The supervisor must be informed of any orders given or recommendations made.

In some cases the health and safety representative, worker member of a health and safety committee, or worker selected by fellow workers or the union has a right to take part in accident investigation.

The results of accident investigation and reporting should be made known to all personnel on site. Recommendations should be implemented to prevent the accident from happening again.

Training and Orientation

Statistics show that about 20% of all injuries to workers occur within their first 30 days on the job. This fact highlights the importance of orientation.

Newly hired workers may be young or old, male or female, experienced or inexperienced in construction. The worker may be new to the site, new to the type of work, or new to the company. A worker coming to any project for the first time should be considered a new worker and should be given proper orientation and training.

New employees must be told and, if necessary, trained and shown what is expected of them in

- work performance
- safe operation of tools and equipment
- procedures around hazardous materials
- proper use of any required personal protective clothing and equipment.

They must also be told, and preferably shown, the location of

- first aid kit or first aid station
- fire alarms and exits
- fire extinguishers and standpipes
- emergency telephones
- eyewash station
- supervisor's office
- tool crib
- washrooms
- lunchroom.

These locations can be pointed out during a tour of the workplace when the new worker is introduced to co-workers, supervision, and the health and safety representative. To make orientation successful, supervisors should follow some simple steps.

- Talk to new employees. Put them at ease. Find out how much they know already. Explain why their job must be done right, how it relates to the rest of the operation, and what hazards may be involved.
- Explain assignments carefully to new workers. Tell them, show them, ask questions to make sure they understand. Cover one step at a time. Make key operations and safety points clear. Be patient and go slowly.
- Test the new worker's performance. Watch while the job is being done. Commend good work. When necessary, show how the job can be done more safely and efficiently.
- Let new workers continue on their own. Tell them who to contact for help and encourage them to get help when needed.
- Follow up. Check on work frequently at first. Look for any bad habits, unnecessary motions, or unsafe acts that need correcting. Ease off when you're convinced that workers are doing the job safely and correctly.

Jobsite Safety Talks

Jobsite talks can help prevent accidents and injuries by promoting hazard awareness in the workplace. Supervisors should present safety talks on a regular basis and follow these guidelines.

- Before presenting a prepared talk, look it over. Instead of reading the talk to your crew, use your own words. Personnel will more likely accept your natural manner than a formal presentation.
- Choose subjects that are directly related to site conditions or the company's health and safety policy and program.
- Encourage participation. Get the crew to talk about close calls and hazards. Solutions to these problems can become the subject of future talks.
- Make a note of any hazards the crew may mention as well as any suggestions for improving health and safety. Subjects requiring management attention should be referred to management.
- Always follow up. Tell the crew what has been done to correct problems and improve conditions on the job.

Safety Tips and **Safety Talks** are available from the Infrastructure Health & Safety Association. Check them out at www.ihsa.ca.

In all cases of injury, the **EMPLOYER** must do the following.

1. Make sure that first aid is given immediately, as required by law.
2. Record the first aid treatment or advice given to the worker.
3. Complete and give to the worker a Treatment Memorandum (Form 156) if health care is needed.
4. Provide immediate transportation to a hospital or a physician's office, if necessary.
5. Submit to the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB), within three days of learning of an accident, an Employer's Report of an Accident/Injury/Industrial Disease (Form 7) and any other information that may be required.
6. Pay full wages and benefits for the day or shift on which the injury occurred when compensation is payable for loss of earnings.
7. Notify the Ministry of Labour, health and safety representative and/or committee, and union as required by legislation.

The **WORKER** must do the following.

1. Promptly obtain first aid.
2. Notify the employer, foreman, supervisor, and worker safety representative immediately of an injury requiring health care and obtain from the employer a completed Treatment Memorandum (Form 156) to take to the physician or the hospital. Failure to report promptly can affect your benefits and subject your employer to fines.
3. Choose a physician or other qualified practitioner with the understanding that a change of physician cannot be made without permission of the WSIB.
4. Complete and promptly return all report forms received from the WSIB.

Required Training

REQUIRED TRAINING—CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY

Topic	Who?	What is required?	Legislation
Asbestos	Worker who works in a Type 1, Type 2, or Type 3 asbestos operation.	Instruction and training in hazards, hygiene, work practices, respirators, protective clothing.	Asbestos Regulation 278/05 section 19
	Worker who is involved in a Type 3 operation.	Asbestos Abatement Worker Training Program, approved by the Ministry of Training, Colleges, and Universities.	Asbestos Regulation 278/05 section 20.
	Supervisor who is involved in a Type 3 operation.	Asbestos Abatement Supervisor Training Program, approved by the Ministry of Training, Colleges, and Universities, OR equivalent training in another Canadian province or territory as determined by an MOL director.	Asbestos Regulation 278/05 section 20.
Certified Member	Members of Joint Health & Safety Committee: at least one representing constructor/employer and at least one representing workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Construction Health & Safety Representative" - "Sector-Specific Certification" - "Simulated Hazard Analysis" (IHSA programs) 	<i>Occupational Health and Safety Act</i> , section 9(12)
Chainsaw	Workers who use a chainsaw.	Adequate training in the chainsaw's use.	Construction Regulation section 112 (1.1)
Compressed air	Worker who is appointed by employer as the superintendent of all work in compressed air at a project.	Competent person: knowledge, training, and experience to organize the work.	Construction Regulation section 336 (1)
	Worker who is subjected to compressed air.	Full instruction in hazards and safeguards (signed acknowledgement by worker).	Construction Regulation section 336 (2)
	Worker who is designated as lock tender by the superintendent at a project, and who attends to the controls of an air lock.	Competent worker: knowledge, training, and experience to perform the work.	Construction Regulation section 337 (1)
	Worker (at least one in addition to the lock tender) who can perform the duties of the lock tender in an emergency.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 337 (3)
	Worker who is designated by superintendent to be in charge of the compressors for a work chamber and air lock.	Competent worker, AND either Hoisting Engineer certification (<i>Trades Qualification & Apprenticeship Act</i>) or Stationary Engineer certification (<i>Operating Engineers Act</i>).	Construction Regulation section 359 (1)

REQUIRED TRAINING—CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY

Topic	Who?	What is required?	Legislation
Confined spaces	Firefighter or gas technician who performs emergency work in a confined space.	Training to work safely in confined spaces.	Construction Regulation section 221.3 (2) (b)
	Worker who carries out an assessment of related hazards before a worker enters a confined space.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 221.6 (1)
	Person who develops and implements the written plan for the confined space, including procedures for control of hazards.	Competent person.	Construction Regulation section 221.7 (1)
	Worker who enters a confined space or performs related work.	Adequate training to perform the work safely in accordance with the employer's written plan, including hazard recognition and safe work practices.	Construction Regulation section 221.8
	Person who, before each shift, verifies that the entry permit complies with the relevant plan.	Competent person.	Construction Regulation section 221.9 (3)
	Adequate number of persons who are available for immediate implementation of the on-site rescue procedures.	Training in on-site rescue procedures, first aid, CPR, and the use of rescue equipment in accordance with the employer's written plan.	Construction Regulation section 221.10
	Worker who inspects the rescue equipment as often as necessary to ensure it is in good working order.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 221.11
	Worker who performs tests before and while a worker is in a confined space to ensure that acceptable atmospheric levels are maintained.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 221.16 (1)
Cranes, hoisting and rigging (continued on next page)	Workers who operate a crane or similar hoisting device capable of raising, lowering, or moving material that weighs more than 7,260 kg.	Hoisting Engineer certification training under <i>Trades Qualification & Apprenticeship Act</i> .	Construction Regulation section 150 (1)
	Workers who operate a crane or similar hoisting device capable of raising, lowering, or moving material that weighs less than 7,260 kg.	Training in the safe operation of the crane or similar hoisting device (written proof).	Construction Regulation section 150 (2), (3)
	Worker who is designated by the professional engineer to inspect a crane to ensure structural integrity.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 153 (8)
	Workers involved with the hoisting operation of a cable-supported platform, bucket, basket, etc. that is used as a workplace.	Adequate instructions about requirements, restrictions, hazards of the hoisting operation.	Construction Regulation section 153 (12)
	Worker who visually inspects the crane's structural elements and rigging for defects before each use.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 153 (9)
	Worker who sets-up, assembles, extends, and dismantles a crane or similar hoisting device.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 154 (1)

REQUIRED TRAINING—CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY

Topic	Who?	What is required?	Legislation
Cranes, hoisting and rigging (continued)	Worker who is designated by a professional engineer and who inspects structural elements and components of a tower crane before and after erection, before use, and after any repairs.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation sections 158 (1) and 159 (1) (3)
	Worker who is designated as a signaller and who warns the operator each time equipment or load may approach the minimum distance when operating near an energized overhead electrical conductor.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 187 (3)
	Worker who performs operational tests on the automatic limit switches and overload limit devices of a tower crane.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 161 (1)
	Worker who visually inspects all cable used by a crane or similar hoisting device when in use (at least once a month).	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 170 (1)
Drowning protection	Workers (at least two) who shall be available to perform rescue operations, if a worker may drown.	Training to perform rescue operations.	Construction Regulation section 27 (2) (a)
Electrical hazards	Workers who connect, maintain, or modify electrical equipment or installations.	Electrician certification training under <i>Trades Qualification and Apprenticeship Act</i> , OR permission under the <i>Trades Qualification and Apprenticeship Act</i> or <i>Technical Standards Safety Act</i> .	Construction Regulation section 182 (1)
	Worker who is designated as a signaller and who warns the operator of a crane/similar hoisting device/backhoe/power shovel/other vehicle or equipment each time the equipment or load approaches the minimum distance from an energized overhead electrical conductor.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 188 (8)
	Worker ensures that a circuit (300 to 600 volts) is not inadvertently energized while work is being done on or near electrical equipment/installation that has been disconnected but not locked out.	Competent worker	Construction Regulation section 190 (9) (b) (ii)
	Worker who can perform rescue operations, including CPR, and who can see a worker who is performing work on or near energized exposed parts of electrical equipment/installation.	Competent worker	Construction Regulation section 191 (8)
	Worker who may be exposed to the hazard of electrical shock or burn while performing work.	Training in the proper use, care, and storage of rubber gloves and leather protectors.	Construction Regulation section 193 (6)

REQUIRED TRAINING—CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY

Topic	Who?	What is required?	Legislation
Elevating work platform	- Workers who will operate an elevating work platform for first time - Workers who inspect an elevating work platform each day before use	Oral and written instruction on the operation AND training in the operation of that class of elevating work platform, including a hands-on demonstration	Construction Regulation section 147 and 144 (3)
Equipment	Worker who inspects mechanically-powered vehicles, machines, tools and equipment (rated at greater than 10 hp)	Competent worker	Construction Regulation section 94 (1)
Explosives	Worker who is designated by the blasting employer to be in charge of the blasting operations	Competent worker	Construction Regulation section 196 (1)
	Worker who handles, transports, prepares, and uses explosives on a project	Competent worker	Construction Regulation section 197
Explosive-actuated fastening tool	Workers who use an explosive-actuated fastening tool	Adequate training in the tool's use (carry written proof)	Construction Regulation section 117 (1), (2)
Excavation	Person who supervises the removal of a support system for the walls of an excavation	Competent person	Construction Regulation section 239 (4)
Fall protection	Workers who use a fall protection system	Training in its use AND adequate oral and written instructions (written records)	Construction Regulation section 26.2 (1)
	Person who trains and gives adequate oral and written instructions to worker who uses a fall protection system	Competent person	Construction Regulation section 26.2 (1)
	Worker who inspects the travel-restraint system before each use	Competent worker	Construction Regulation section 26.4 (3)
	Worker who inspects the fall-restricting system before each use.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 26.5 (2)
	Worker who inspects the fall-arrest system before each use.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 26.6 (6)
	Worker who installs the safety net.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 26.8 (2)
	Person who is under the supervision of professional engineer, and who inspects and tests installation of safety net before it is put in service.	Competent person.	Construction Regulation section 26.8 (3)
Worker who is designated by a supervisor to inspect the horizontal lifeline system before each use.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 26.9 (8) 5	

REQUIRED TRAINING—CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY

Topic	Who?	What is required?	Legislation
Fire safety	Workers who may be required to use fire extinguishing equipment.	Training in its use.	Construction Regulation section 52 (1.1)
	Worker who inspects the fire extinguishers (at least once a month).	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 55
First aid	At least one worker for work crew of five or less.	“Emergency First Aid” training program.	First Aid Reg. 1101 sections 8 (2), 9 (2), and 10 (2)
	At least one worker for crew of five or more.	“Standard First Aid” training program.	
Formwork	Worker who is designated in writing by the professional engineer to inspect formwork/falsework before concrete placement.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 89 (3)
Hazardous material	Workers who work with or in proximity to a controlled product.	“Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System” training program.	WHMIS Reg. 860 sections 6 & 7
Helicopter	Ground personnel including a signaller for a helicopter being used to hoist materials.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 167 (3)
PPE	Workers who wear protective clothing or use personal protective equipment or devices.	Instruction and training in the care and use of the clothing, equipment, or device.	Construction Regulation section 21 (3)
Pipeline repair	Worker who carries out hot-tapping and boxing-in when repairing or altering a pipeline, under controlled conditions that provide for the protection of all persons.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 48 (2)
Propane	Workers who use construction heaters and hand-held torches.	“Propane in Construction”, IHSA training program, or applicable ROT (record of training).	Propane Storage, and Handling Reg. 211/01 sections 6 & 8
	Workers who use propane-fuelled roofing equipment.	“Propane in Roofing”, IHSA program, or applicable ROT (record of training).	

REQUIRED TRAINING—CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY

Topic	Who?	What is required?	Legislation
Roofing	Worker who operates a hoist used on a roof.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 209 (2)
	Worker who operates a hot tar or bitumen road tanker or kettle.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 211 (1)
Scaffolds	Worker who is designated by the project supervisor and who inspects the scaffold before it is used.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 130 (3)
	Worker who supervises the erection, alteration, and dismantling of a scaffold.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 131
	Worker who inspects mechanically-powered suspended platform, suspended scaffold, or boatswain's chair, before use each day.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 137 (11)
Signaller	Worker who is a signaller and who assists the operator of a vehicle, machine, equipment, shovel, backhoe, crane, or similar excavating machines and hoisting devices.	Competent worker AND - Adequate oral training in his or her duties - Adequate oral and written instructions, in a language that he or she understands.	Construction Regulation section 104 (3), (4), 106 (1), (1.5)
Supervision	Person who has been appointed a supervisor by the employer.	Competent person.	<i>Occupational Health and Safety Act</i> , section 25 (2) (c)
	Person who is the supervisor's assistant and who supervises the work in place of the supervisor.	Competent person.	Construction Regulation section 14 (2)
	Person who is appointed by the supervisor and who inspects the project in place of the supervisor.	Competent person.	Construction Regulation section 14 (3)
	Person who performs the necessary tests and observations for detection of hazardous conditions on a project.	Competent person.	Construction Regulation section 14 (5)
Traffic control	Worker who sets up or removes traffic control measures on a roadway or shoulder of a roadway.	Competent worker AND adequate oral and written instruction to set up or remove the traffic control measures, in a language the worker understands.	Construction Regulation section 67 (6)
	Worker who directs vehicular traffic.	Competent worker AND adequate oral and written instruction to direct vehicular traffic, including a description of the signals that are used, in a language the worker understands.	Construction Regulation section 69 (4)

REQUIRED TRAINING—CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY

Topic	Who?	What is required?	Legislation
Tunnels, shafts, caissons, and cofferdams	Workers (at least four) who are readily available to perform rescues of underground workers.	Training (30 days before tunneling begins) to perform rescues of underground workers.	Construction Regulation sections 265 (1) and 265 (5)
	Workers who perform underground rescue on project where tunnel and shaft have combined length exceeding forty-five metres (150 ft).	Training in the proper operation of the provided self-contained breathing apparatus.	Construction Regulation section 266
	Workers who are on a tunnel project.	Instruction in the proper use, care, maintenance, and limitations of their self-rescue respirator.	Construction Regulation section 268 (2)
	Person who is appointed by a Director, and who trains workers to perform underground rescue and to properly operate their self-contained breathing apparatus.	Competent person.	Construction Regulation sections 265 (3) and 266 (3)
	Person who inspects every self-contained breathing apparatus at least once a month, or as required by the manufacturer.	Competent person.	Construction Regulation section 266 (12)
	Worker who will give first aid at a shaft or tunnel project.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 261
	Worker who is appointed by supervisor in charge of project and who operates a hoist in a hoistway or shaft.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 291 (1)
	Worker who uses a device used for firing a charge.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 325 (2)
Worker who tests the air and the mechanical ventilation for an underground workplace.	Competent worker.	Construction Regulation section 330 (2)	
Vehicle	Worker who operates a vehicle at a project.	Competence to operate the vehicle.	Construction Regulation section 96 (1)
	Person who instructs and supervises a worker while the worker is being trained in the operation of a vehicle.	Competent person.	Construction Regulation section 96 (2)
Window cleaning	Workers who use suspended scaffolds, boatswain's chairs or similar single-point suspension equipment while engaged in window cleaning.	Training in common core skills for safe use of suspended scaffolds, boatswain's chairs, and similar single-point suspension equipment.	Window Cleaning Regulation 859, section 45