

*The  
Occupational Health  
and Safety  
Regulations, 2020*

*being*

[Chapter S-15.1 Reg 10](#) (effective April 1, 2021) as amended  
by Saskatchewan Regulations 31/2021.

**NOTE:**

This consolidation is not official. Amendments have been incorporated for convenience of reference and the original statutes and regulations should be consulted for all purposes of interpretation and application of the law. In order to preserve the integrity of the original statutes and regulations, errors that may have appeared are reproduced in this consolidation.

- (3) An employer or contractor shall ensure that the workers are instructed in and follow the safe procedures required by subsection (1).
- (4) If the procedures mentioned in subsection (1) have to be modified, an employer or contractor shall ensure that:
- (a) the modified procedures are certified by a professional engineer; and
  - (b) the drawings showing the modified procedures are available at the worksite.
- (5) An employer or contractor shall ensure that a competent supervisor is present on the worksite while the erection of a skeleton structure is in progress until the structure has been permanently stabilized.

31 Dec 2020 cS-15.1 Reg 10 s12-31.

### PART 13 Hoists, Cranes and Lifting Devices

#### Definitions for Part

#### 13-1 In this Part:

“**anti 2 block warning device**” means a device that warns the worker that continued upward movement of the load line may cause the load block to strike the upper sheaves;

“**boom**” means a member that is attached to a crane superstructure and used to support the upper end of the hoisting tackle;

“**crane**” means equipment that is designed to lift, lower and move loads horizontally and that consists of a rotating superstructure, operating machinery and a boom;

“**designated operator**” means a worker designated pursuant to clause 13-6(2)(a) to operate a hoist, crane or lifting device;

“**jib**” means an extension to a boom that is attached to the boom tip to provide additional boom length;

“**lifting device**” means a device that is used to raise or lower material or an object, but does not include a crane or hoist;

“**load rating**” means the maximum loads that may be lifted or lowered safely at a series of stated configurations under a series of stated conditions;

“**material hoist**” means a hoist that is designed to raise and lower equipment or material and that has a load-carrying unit that moves within fixed guides, but does not include a hoist that is designed to raise or lower workers;

“**mobile crane**” means a crane mounted on a truck, wheel or crawler base that can move freely under the crane’s own power without being restricted to a predetermined path;

- (b) any applicable warning that no allowance is made in the load ratings for such factors as the effects of swinging loads, tackle weight, wind, degree of machine level, ground conditions, inflation of tires and operating speeds; and
- (c) any applicable restrictions to operating in low temperatures.

31 Dec 2020 cS-15.1 Reg 10 s13-5.

#### Designated operator

13-6(1) In this section:

**“competent operator”** means a worker who has successfully completed a training program that includes all of the elements set out in Table 13 of the Appendix for the crane that the worker will be required or permitted to operate or is completing the practical training required by Part II of Table 13 under the direct supervision of a competent operator or a qualified operator;

**“qualified operator” means:**

- (a) the holder of a journeyman’s certificate in the crane and hoist operator trade issued pursuant to *The Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Act, 1999*;
- (b) the holder of a proficiency certificate in a subtrade of the crane and hoist operator trade issued pursuant to *The Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Act, 1999*;
- (c) an apprentice in the crane and hoist operator trade who is working under the direction of a person described in clause (a) or (b); or
- (d) any other worker who:
  - (i) has received training, and has experience, in the safe operation of a crane that, in the opinion of the director, is equivalent to or superior to the training and experience of a person mentioned in clause (a), (b) or (c); or
  - (ii) is a member of a category of workers whose training and experience in the safe operation of a crane, in the opinion of the director, is equivalent to or superior to the training and experience of a person mentioned in clause (a), (b) or (c).

(2) Subject to subsections (3), (4) and (5), an employer or contractor shall:

- (a) designate a worker to operate a hoist, crane or lifting device;
- (b) ensure that the designated operator is trained in the operation of that hoist, crane or lifting device; and
- (c) ensure that no worker operates a hoist, crane or lifting device other than a designated operator.

(3) Subject to subsection (4) an employer or contractor shall ensure that the designated operator is a qualified operator if the crane to be operated is:

- (a) a tower crane;

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- (b) an overhead travelling crane that has a load rating equal to or greater than 50 tonnes;
  - (c) a crane that is used to raise or lower a worker on a personnel-lifting unit suspended from a hoist line; or
  - (d) a mobile crane that has a load rating greater than 5 tonnes.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply to a crane that is:
- (a) mounted on a vehicle and used exclusively to load or unload that vehicle; or
  - (b) owned by an employer, operated by a worker in the service of that employer and used solely at that employer's place of employment to perform work exclusively for that employer.
- (5) In any circumstances other than those described in subsection (3), an employer or contractor shall ensure that:
- (a) for any crane with a load rating greater than or equal to 5 tonnes, the designated operator is a competent operator; and
  - (b) for any mobile or overhead travelling crane with a load rating less than 5 tonnes, the designated operator is a competent worker.
- (6) No worker shall operate a hoist, crane or lifting device unless the worker is a designated operator and has been trained in the operation of that hoist, crane or lifting device.
- (7) No worker shall operate a crane unless the worker:
- (a) has written proof of training in the operation of any crane that the worker will be required or permitted to operate; and
  - (b) has that written proof of training readily accessible at all times while the worker is operating the crane.

31 Dec 2020 cS-15.1 Reg 10 s13-6.

**Operating procedures**

- 13-7(1)** Subject to subsection (2), an employer or contractor shall ensure that:
- (a) a copy of the manufacturer's operating manual for a hoist or crane is readily accessible to the operator; and
  - (b) an operator of a hoist or crane is thoroughly trained in and implements the manufacturer's recommended operating procedures.
- (2) If the manufacturer's manual for a hoist or crane cannot be obtained, an employer or contractor shall develop an operating manual for the hoist or crane and ensure that:
- (a) a copy of the operating manual is readily accessible to the operator; and
  - (b) an operator of the hoist or crane is thoroughly trained in and implements the operating procedures set out in the operating manual.

31 Dec 2020 cS-15.1 Reg 10 s13-7.

TABLE 13

[Subsection 13-6(1), definition of “competent worker”]

**Minimum Training Requirements for Competent Operator of a Crane**

## I Course Content:

A *Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 2020* Related to Cranes:

- Duties of employers and operators
- Protection of workers
- Approved standards for cranes
- Operation of cranes
- Maintenance of cranes
- Signalling

## B Types of Cranes:

- Terminology
- Types of cranes
- Specific design of crane to be operated
- Basic geometry of cranes, including effect of configuration changes and operating in different quadrants

## C Site Evaluation:

- Check route of travel, clearances and ground conditions, including the presence of structures, power lines or other equipment that may constitute a hazard
- Check site of operation, including the nature of ground, gradients, stabilizers, tire pressure and blocking under outriggers
- Identify potentially dangerous situations and the appropriate response

## D Crane Controls:

- Identify and use controls
- Pre-start check
- Start-up
- Shut-down
- Post-operating check
- Perform operating adjustments

## E Operation of Crane:

- Movement to location
- Set-up; extend stabilizers and outriggers
- Change configuration; insert boom sections; extensions; jibs; counterweights
- Check for safety of other persons before movement
- Safety precautions while crane is unattended, in storage or in transit

## F Load Estimation

- Load gauge incorporated in the crane
- Calculation of load from material density and volume
- Incorporate weight of attachments, hook, block and headache ball

- G Establish Capability of Crane:
    - Implications of moments, leverage and mechanical advantage on capability
    - Use of load charts to determine capability
    - Effect of boom length, angle and load radius
    - Effect of configuration changes, boom extension and jib
    - Centre of gravity
    - Abnormal loading; wind velocity
    - Multi-crane hoists
  - H Rigging:
    - Inspection of ropes and rigging equipment
    - Reeving: sheaves; spools; drums; wire ropes
    - Rigging loads: hooks; safety catches; shackles; end fittings and connections
    - Rigging slings: configurations; angles; safe working loads
    - Safety factors for loads and workers
  - I Signalling:
    - Designated signaller: position; visibility; number
    - Methods of signalling: hand; radio
    - Standard hand signals
  - J Maintenance of Crane:
    - Maintenance schedule; planned preventative maintenance
    - Inspection and repair procedures
    - Blocking and the safe position of parts during maintenance
    - Wire rope inspection and maintenance
  - K Log Books:
    - Record inspections, maintenance, calibrations and work activities
    - Hours of service
    - Signed by employer and person performing inspection, maintenance and calibration
- II Course Duration:
- A Overhead travelling crane or hoist: 40 hours, classroom and practical.
  - B Tower or mobile crane: 100 hours, classroom and practical.
  - C Crane used to raise or lower a worker in a personnel-lifting unit on a hoist line: 20 hours of classroom and 200 hours of practical experience operating the crane in addition to the requirements set out in items A and B.