

Head Protection – Know The Laws of Your Province



Head protection is a critical component of workplace safety, designed to safeguard workers from injuries caused by falling objects, impacts, electrical hazards, and other risks. This category of personal protective equipment (PPE) includes hard hats and helmets, which are engineered to reduce the severity of head injuries. **Employers** are responsible for assessing workplace hazards, providing appropriate head protection, and ensuring workers are trained in its correct use, maintenance, and limitations. While overarching principles are shared across Canada, specific requirements for head protection vary by province and territory, reflecting regional safety standards and priorities. Compliance with head protection regulations is essential for preventing injuries, ensuring worker safety, and maintaining a secure work environment.

FEDERAL

Under the [Code of Federal Regulations](#), **Section 1910.135: Head Protection**, **employers** are **required** to provide and enforce the use of head protection to safeguard workers from injuries caused by falling objects and electrical hazards. These regulations **mandate** that head protection, such as hard hats, meet the standards set by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) to ensure effectiveness. Employers must conduct hazard assessments to identify risks requiring head protection, provide suitable equipment, and ensure workers are

trained in its proper use, maintenance, and limitations. Compliance with these regulations is critical to preventing head injuries and ensuring a safe work environment.

Head protection.

(a) *General requirements.*

(1) The employer **shall** ensure that each affected employee wears a protective helmet when working in areas where there is a potential for injury to the head from falling objects.

(2) The employer **shall** ensure that a protective helmet designed to reduce electrical shock hazard is worn by each such affected employee when near exposed electrical conductors which could contact the head.

(b) *Criteria for head protection.*

(1) Head protection must comply with any of the following consensus standards:

(i) American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z89.1-2009, "American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection," incorporated by reference in [1910.6](#);

(ii) American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z89.1-2003, "American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection," incorporated by reference in [1910.6](#); or

(iii) American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z89.1-1997, "American National Standard for Personnel Protection—Protective Headwear for Industrial Workers—Requirements," incorporated by reference in [1910.6](#).

(2) Head protection devices that the employer demonstrates are at least as effective as head protection devices that are constructed in accordance with one of the above consensus standards will be deemed to comply with the requirements of this section. **Section 1910.135.**

Further details on the Code of Federal Regulations can be found at [Ecfr.gov](https://www.ecfr.gov).

ALBERTA

Under Alberta's [Occupational Health and Safety Code](#), Part 18: **Personal Protective Equipment (Sections 234 to 239)**, employers are **required** to provide and enforce head protection to safeguard workers from risks such as falling objects, impacts, and electrical hazards. These regulations **mandate** that head protection, including hard hats, meet recognized safety standards and be appropriate for the identified hazards. Employers must conduct hazard assessments, ensure proper fitting and maintenance of head protection, and train workers in its correct use and limitations.

Head Protection

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 protective headwear that is appropriate to the hazards and meets the requirements of:

(a) CSA Standard CAN/CSA Z94.1-15, *Industrial protective headwear – Performance, selection, care, and use*, 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 March 31, 2023. **Section 234(1)**.

Subject to **Sections 235, 236, and 237**, if there is a foreseeable danger of injury to a worker's head at a worksite and the possibility of lateral impact to the head is unlikely, an employer **must** ensure that the worker wears 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*,

if the protective headwear was manufactured on or after July 1, 2009. **Section 234(2).**

All-terrain vehicles, snow vehicles, motorcycles

An employer **must** ensure that a worker riding an all-terrain vehicle, snow vehicle, motorized trail bike or motorcycle or, subject to subsection (2), a small utility vehicle at a work site wears protective headwear approved to one of the following standards:

(a) U.S.A. Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard FMVSS 218, *Motorcycle Helmets* 1993 OCT;

(b) BSI Standard BS 6658: 05, *Specification for Protective Helmets for Vehicle Users*;

(c) Snell Memorial Foundation Standard M2005, *2005 Helmet Standard for Use in Motorcycling*,

if the protective headwear was manufactured on or after July 1, 2009. **Section 236(1).**

Subsection (1) does not apply to small utility vehicles equipped with seat belts and rollover protection. **Section 234(1.1).**

Protective headwear in good condition that meets the requirements of an earlier version of a standard listed in subsection (1) may be used unless it is damaged. **Section 236(2).**

Subsection (1) does not apply if the vehicle is equipped with

rollover protective structures that comply with section 270 and seat belts or restraining devices that comply with section 271. **Section 236(3).**

A worker who wears protective headwear under subsection (1) and who uses an all-terrain vehicle, snow vehicle, motorized trail bike or motorcycle to travel to a remote work site may continue to wear that protective headwear while working at the work site if:

(a) the work does not subject the worker to potential contact with exposed energized electrical sources, and

(b) the work is done for a short period of time. **Section 236(4).**

Firefighters

Despite **Section 234**, an employer may permit a firefighter to wear protective headwear that meets the requirements of the following standards considering the nature of the hazard:

(a) NFPA Standard 1971, *Protective Ensemble for Structural Fire Fighting*, 2007 Edition; or

(b) NFPA Standard 1977, *Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting*, 2005 Edition, if the protective headwear was manufactured on or after July 1, 2009. **Section 237.**

For more information:

- Bicycles and Skates. **Sections 235 (1)(2).**
- Bump hat. **Section 238.**
- Exemption from wearing headwear. **Section 239 (1)(2).**

Further details on the Occupational Health And Safety Code can be found at Alberta.ca.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Under British Columbia's **Occupational Health and Safety Regulation**, Part 8: Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment (Sections 8.11 to 8.13), employers are **required** to provide and enforce the use of head protection to safeguard workers from injuries caused by falling objects, impacts, and electrical hazards. These regulations specify that head protection, such as hard hats, **must** meet recognized safety standards and be selected based on the hazards present in the workplace.

General requirement for Safety Headgear

(1) Safety headgear must be worn by a worker in any work area where there is a danger of head injury from falling, flying or thrown objects, or other harmful contacts.

(2) Safety headgear **must** meet the requirements of:

(a) *CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z94.1-92, Industrial Protective Headwear,*

(b) *ANSI Standard Z89.1-1986, American National Standard for Personnel Protection – Protective Headwear for Industrial Workers Requirements,* or

(c) *Japanese Industrial Standard JIS T8131-1990, Industrial Safety Helmets,* for Class AB or ABE headgear.

(3) If a worker may be exposed to an electrical hazard the safety headgear **must** have an appropriate non-conductive rating.

(4) Chin straps or other effective means of retention **must** be used on safety headgear when workers are climbing or working from a height exceeding 3 m (10 ft) or are exposed to high winds or other conditions that may cause loss of the headgear.

(5) Repealed.

(6) Damaged headgear or headgear with missing, mismatched, or modified components must be removed from service. **Section 8.11.**

Use with all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles and motorcycles

(1) Operators and passengers on all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles and motorcycles must wear headgear meeting the requirements of:

(a) *CSA Standard CAN3-D230-M85, Protective Headgear in Motor Vehicle Applications,*

(b) *British Safety Institution Standard BS5361:1976, Specification: Protective Helmets for Vehicle Users, (as amended to 1981),*

(c) *Snell Memorial Foundation 1995 Standard for Protective Headgear for Use with Motorcycles and Other Motorized Vehicles, or*

(d) *US Federal Standard for Motorcycle Helmets (Title 49 – Transportation – Part 571.218).*

(2) Headgear in good condition meeting earlier editions of a standard listed in subsection (1) may remain in service if purchased before April 15, 1998.

(3) When an all-terrain vehicle is operated within a specific location, with no significant hazard of rollover or loss of control and at a speed not exceeding 20 km/h (13 mph), safety headgear meeting the requirements of section 8.13 may be used in place of headgear specified in subsection 8.12 (1). **Section 8.12 (1) to (3).**

Use with bicycles and skates

(1) A worker riding a bicycle or using in-line skates or similar means of transport must wear headgear meeting the requirements of:

- (a) *CSA Standard CAN/CSA-D113.2-M89, Cycling Helmets,*
- (b) *Snell Memorial Foundation 1994 Standard for Protective Headgear for Use in Non-Motorized Sports, or*
- (c) *Snell Memorial Foundation 1995 Standard for Protective Headgear for Use in Bicycling.*

(2) If a bicycle or similar conveyance is operated at speeds not exceeding 20 km/h (13 mph) within a specific location, safety headgear meeting the requirements of section 8.11 is acceptable when worn with a chin strap. **Section 8.13 (1)(2).**

Further details on the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation can be found at BCLaws.gov.bc.ca.

MANITOBA

Under Manitoba's [Workplace Safety and Health Act and Regulation](#), **Part 6: Personal Protective Equipment (Sections 6.10 and 6.11)**, employers are **required** to provide and enforce the use of appropriate head protection to safeguard workers from hazards such as falling objects and electrical risks. These regulations **mandate** that employers conduct hazard assessments, select head protection that meets recognized safety standards, and ensure the equipment is properly maintained.

Protective Headwear – Workplaces that are not Construction Project Sites

(1) At a workplace that is not a construction project site, an employer must provide a worker with protective headwear that is appropriate for the risk and meets the requirements of CSA Z94.1-15, Industrial Protective Headwear – Performance, Selection, Care and Use or ANSI Z89.1-2003, American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection, if there a risk of injury

(a) to the worker's head, including a significant possibility of lateral impact to the worker's head; or

(b) to the worker from contact with an exposed energized electrical conductor. **Section 6.10(1).**

(2) An employer required to provide a worker with protective headwear must also provide a worker with

(a) a liner for that headwear, if it is necessary to protect the worker from cold conditions; and

(b) a retention system to secure the protective headwear firmly to the worker's head, if the worker is likely to work in conditions that may cause the headwear to dislodge. **Section 6.10(2).**

(3) Instead of complying with subsection (1), an employer may provide to the worker a bump hat or other protective headwear appropriate for the risk, if the risk of injury to a worker's head is limited to injury to the worker's scalp. **Section 6.10(3).**

Protective Headwear – Construction Project Site

(1) A worker at a construction project site must wear protective headwear that meets the requirements of CSA Standard Z94.1-05, Workplace Safety and Health Regulation 125 Industrial Protective Headwear – Performance, Selection, Care and Use or ANSI/ISEA Z89.1-2014 (R2019), American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection. **Section 6.11(1).**

(2) A worker is responsible for providing the protective headwear he or she is required to wear under subsection (1) and, if necessary, is also responsible for providing

(a) a liner for the headwear to protect the worker from cold conditions; and

(b) a retention system to secure the headwear firmly to the

worker's head, where the worker works in conditions that may cause the headwear to dislodge. **Section 6.11(2).**

Further details on The Workplace Safety and Health Act and Regulation can be found at Gov.mb.ca.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Under New Brunswick's [Regulation 91-191 under the Occupational Health and Safety Act](#), **Part VII: Protective Equipment (Sections 38 and 40)**, employers are **required** to provide and enforce the use of head protection to prevent injuries caused by falling objects, impacts, and electrical hazards. These regulations **mandate** that employers assess workplace risks, select appropriate head protection that meets safety standards, and ensure it is properly maintained.

Duty to supply, train, and use Protective Equipment

[\(1\)](#) Where protective equipment is required to be used by an employee under this Regulation, an employer **shall** provide the protective equipment required and **shall** ensure that the employee is instructed and trained on how to use, care for and inspect the protective equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. **Section 38(1).**

Head protection

[\(1\)](#) On a project site, an employee **shall** use Class E, Type 2 headwear that conforms to CSA standard CSA Z94.1-15, "Industrial protective headwear – Performance, selection, care, and use" or a standard offering equivalent or better protection. **Section 40(1).**

[\(2\)](#) At a place of employment, other than a project site, where an employee is exposed to a hazard that may injure the employee's head, the employee **shall** use protective equipment that is appropriate to the hazard and that conforms to CSA standard CSA Z94.1-15, "Industrial protective headwear –

Performance, selection, care, and use” or a standard offering equivalent or better protection. **Section 40(2).**

(3) An employer **shall** provide the safety headwear referred to in subsections (1) and (2) to employees and **shall** ensure that the employees wear the headwear. **Section 40(3).**

(4) The safety headwear **shall** be equipped with a retention system to secure the safety headwear to the employee’s head when the employee is working in conditions that may cause loss of the headwear. **Section 40(4).**

Further details on the Regulation 91-191 under the Occupational Health and Safety Act can be found at Laws.gnb.ca.

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

Under Newfoundland and Labrador’s [Regulation 5/12](#), **Part VII: Personal Protective Equipment (Sections 71, 72, and 74)**, **employers are required** to provide and enforce the use of head protection to safeguard workers from hazards such as falling objects and impacts. These regulations **mandate** that employers assess workplace hazards, select suitable head protection that meets recognized safety standards, and ensure proper maintenance of the equipment.

Selection, use, and maintenance

Personal protective equipment **shall**:

- (a) be selected and used in accordance with recognized standards and provide effective protection;
- (b) not in itself create a hazard to the wearer;
- (c) be compatible so that one item of personal protective equipment does not make another item ineffective; and
- (d) be maintained in good working order and in sanitary

condition. **Section 71.**

Instruction

An employer **shall** ensure that a worker who wears personal protective equipment is adequately instructed in the correct use, limitations and assigned maintenance duties for the equipment to be used. **Section 72.**

General requirements of safety headgear

(1) Safety headgear **shall** be worn by a worker where there is a danger of head injury from falling, flying or thrown objects, or other harmful contacts.

(2) Safety headgear **shall** meet the requirements of CSA Standard CAN/CSA -Z94.1 "Industrial Protective Headwear" or, in the case of emergency response personnel, the applicable National Fire Protection Association Standard. **Section 74. (1)(2).**

Further details on the Newfoundland and Labrador's Regulation 5/12 can be found at Assembly.nl.ca.

NOVA SCOTIA

Under Nova Scotia's [Occupational Health and Safety Act](#), **Part 3: Personal Protective Equipment (Sections 9 and 11)**, employers are **required** to provide and enforce the use of head protection to safeguard workers from risks such as falling objects and impacts. These regulations **mandate** that employers conduct hazard assessments, select head protection that meets safety standards, and ensure it is maintained in good condition.

Part 3 – Personal Protective Equipment

Use of personal protective equipment

(1) An employer **shall** ensure that adequate personal protective

equipment or devices required for an assigned task are used, based on

- (a) the nature of the task;
- (b) the location and conditions of the workplace; and
- (c) any hazards that may affect the health and safety of persons in the workplace.

(2) Where personal protective equipment or devices are required under the Act or these regulations, an employer **shall** ensure that

- (a) an employee receives adequate training in the proper use and care of the personal protective equipment or devices; and
- (b) an employee wears or uses the personal protective equipment or devices in accordance with the instruction and training provided.

(3) An employer **shall** ensure that all personal protective equipment or devices required under the Act or these regulations are

- (a) maintained by a competent person; and
- (b) tested or visually inspected before each use, in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

(4) Where a person identifies any defect in personal protective equipment or devices that may impair the adequacy of the equipment or devices, the employer **shall** ensure that the personal protective equipment or devices are not used until they are repaired. **Section 9 (1) to (4).**

Hazard to head

Where a person is exposed to a hazard that may injure the person's head, an employer must ensure that protective equipment is worn that is appropriate to the hazard and that

complies with 1 of the following standards:

(a) the latest version of CSA standard CSA Z94.1, “Industrial Protective Headwear”; or

(b) the latest version of ANSI standard ANSI Z89.1, “Industrial Head Protection”. **Section 11.**

Further details on the Occupational Health and Safety Act can be found at Novascotia.ca.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES & NUNAVUT

Under the Northwest Territories [Official Consolidation of Occupational Health and Safety Regulations](#), **Part 7: Personal Protective Equipment (Section 94)**, employers are required to provide and enforce the use of head protection to prevent injuries caused by falling objects, impacts, and electrical hazards. These regulations require employers to conduct hazard assessments, select suitable head protection that meets recognized safety standards, and ensure proper maintenance of the equipment.

Head Protection

(1) If there is a risk of injury to the head of a worker, an employer **shall**

(a) ensure that the worker is provided with approved industrial head protection; and

(b) require a worker to use it.

(2) If a worker may contact an exposed energized conductor, an employer **shall** provide, and require the worker to use, approved industrial head protection that is of adequate dielectric strength to protect the worker.

(3) If a worker is required by these regulations to use industrial head protection, an employer **shall** provide the

worker with

(a) a suitable liner if it is necessary to protect the worker from cold conditions; and

(b) a retention system to secure the industrial head protection firmly to the worker's head if the worker is likely to work in conditions that could cause the head protection to dislodge.

(4) If visibility of a worker is necessary to protect the health and safety of the worker, an employer **shall** ensure that any industrial head protection provided to a worker under these regulations is fluorescent orange or some other high visibility colour.

(5) An employer **shall** not require or permit a worker to use any industrial head protection that

(a) is damaged or structurally modified;

(b) has been subjected to severe impact; or

(c) has been painted or cleaned with solvents. **Section 94 (1) to (5).**

Further details on the Official Consolidation of Occupational Health and Safety Regulations can be found at [Canlii.org](https://www.canlii.org).

ONTARIO

While Ontario does not have specific regulations for head protection, the [Occupational Health and Safety Act](#) includes applicable provisions that support worker safety. **Section 25(1)(b) mandates** that **employers** maintain equipment in good condition, **Section 25(2)(a)** requires employers to provide information and instruction to workers, **Section 25(2)(d)** ensures workers are made aware of hazards they may face, and **Section 25(2)(h)** emphasizes the obligation to take every

reasonable precaution to protect workers. Additionally, under [0. Reg. 213/91](#) – **Part II – General Construction, Sections 21 and 22**, employers are required to ensure that suitable protective equipment, including head protection, is provided and maintained for workers exposed to risks such as falling objects and impacts.

Protective Clothing, Equipment and Devices

(1) A worker **shall** wear such protective clothing and use such personal protective equipment or devices as are necessary to protect the worker against the hazards to which the worker may be exposed.

(2) A worker's employer **shall** require the worker to comply with subsection (1).

(3) A worker required to wear protective clothing or use personal protective equipment or devices **shall** be adequately instructed and trained in the care and use of the clothing, equipment or device before wearing or using it.

(4) Personal protective clothing and equipment that is provided, worn or used **shall** be a proper fit, having regard to all relevant factors including body types. **Section 21 (1) to (4).**

(1) Every worker **shall** wear protective headwear at all times when on a project.

(2) Protective headwear **shall** be a safety hat that

(a) consists of a shell and suspension that is adequate to protect a person's head against impact and against flying or falling small objects; and

(b) has a shell which can withstand a dielectric strength test at 20,000 volts phase to ground. **Section 22 (1)(2).**

Duties of employers

(1) An employer **shall** ensure that

(b) the equipment, materials, and protective devices provided by the employer are maintained in good condition;

(2) Without limiting the strict duty imposed by subsection (1), an employer **shall**

(a) provide information, instruction and supervision to a worker to protect the health or safety of the worker;

(d) acquaint a worker or a person in authority over a worker with any hazard in the work and in the handling, storage, use, disposal and transport of any article, device, equipment or a biological, chemical or physical agent;

(h) take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker. **Section 25.**

Further details on the Occupational Health and Safety Act and O. Reg. 213/91 can be found at [Ontario.ca/laws](https://www.ontario.ca/laws) and [Ontario.ca](https://www.ontario.ca).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Under Prince Edward Island's [Occupational Health and Safety Act General Regulations](#), **Part 45: Personal Protective Equipment (Sections 45.2 to 45.4, 45.5, and 45.6)**, employers are **required** to provide and enforce the use of head protection to protect workers from hazards such as falling objects, impacts, and electrical risks. These regulations **mandate** that employers assess workplace hazards, select appropriate head protection that meets safety standards, and ensure the equipment is properly maintained.

Maintenance

The employer **shall** ensure that personal protective equipment is maintained in good condition. **Section 45.2.**

Instruction

Every employer **shall** ensure that every worker who is required to use personal protective equipment **shall** be given pre-job instruction by the employer to understand its use, its limitations, and its maintenance requirements, as far as these relate to its correct use by the worker. **Section 45.3.**

Testing

A worker wearing or using personal protective equipment **shall** test the equipment before each use and **shall** not wear or use any equipment the worker has reason to believe is defective. **Section 45.4.**

HEAD PROTECTION

The employer **shall** ensure that a worker on a worksite or at any other place of employment who is exposed to a hazard, which could injure the head, wears head protection appropriate to the hazard and which meets the requirements of CSA Standard Z94.1-15, Industrial Protective Headwear – Performance, Selection, Care, and Use. **Section 45.5.**

Chin straps Chin straps or other effective means of ensuring retention of safety headgear **shall** be fitted and worn when workers are exposed to high winds or other conditions which might cause the loss of the headgear. **Section 45.6.**

Further details on the Occupational Health and Safety Act General Regulations can be found at Princeedwardisland.ca.

QUÉBEC

Under Quebec's [Regulation Respecting Occupational Health and Safety](#), Division XXX: Means and Equipment for Individual and Group Protection (Sections 338 to 341), employers are required to provide and enforce the use of appropriate head protection to safeguard workers from risks such as falling objects, impacts, and electrical hazards. These regulations **mandate** that employers assess workplace hazards, select suitable head

protection that meets recognized safety standards, and ensure the equipment is maintained in good condition.

Division XXX – Means and Equipment For Individual and Group Protection

Employer's obligations: The employer **shall** provide the worker free-of-charge with the individual or collective means and equipment required under this Regulation and ensure that the workers have received the information necessary for using those means and equipment. **Section [338.](#)**

Worker's obligations: The worker **shall** wear or use, as the case may be, the individual or collective protective means and equipment required under this Regulation. **Section [339.](#)**

Safety hat: Subject to the second and third paragraphs, the wearing of a safety hat complying with CAN/CSA Standard Z94.1-05, Industrial Protective Headgear – Performance, Selection, Care, and Use, is mandatory for all workers exposed to head injuries. **Section [341.](#)**

As of 3 April 2014, any new safety hat must comply with the most recent version of CAN/CSA Standard Z-94.1 Industrial Protective Headgear – Performance, Selection, Care, and Use.

For activities not subject to the standard prescribed in the first or second paragraph, a means of protection appropriate to the activity must be used.

Further details on the Regulation respecting occupational health and safety can be found at [Legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca](http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca).

SASKATCHEWAN

Under Saskatchewan's **[Occupational Health and Safety Regulations](#)**, **Part 7: Personal Protective Equipment (Section 7-6)**, **employers are required** to provide and enforce the use of appropriate head protection to protect workers from hazards

such as falling objects, impacts, and electrical risks. These regulations **mandate** that employers conduct hazard assessments to identify risks that require head protection, ensure that the equipment meets recognized safety standards, and maintain it in good condition.

Protective headwear

(1) If there is a risk of injury to the head of a worker, an employer or contractor **shall** provide approved industrial protective headwear and require a worker to use it.

(2) The following places are deemed to be places where a worker is exposed to a risk described in subsection (1):

- (a) a mine, mill or smelter;
- (b) a forestry or sawmilling operation;
- (c) a construction site;
- (d) a drilling operation;
- (e) an oil or gas servicing operation.

(3) If a worker may contact an exposed energized electrical conductor, an **employer or contractor shall** provide, and require the worker to use, approved industrial protective headwear that is of adequate dielectric strength to protect the worker.

(4) If a worker is required by these regulations to use industrial protective headwear, an **employer or contractor shall** provide to the worker:

- (a) a suitable liner if it is necessary to protect the worker from cold conditions; and
- (b) a retention system to secure the industrial protective headwear firmly to the worker's head if the worker is likely to work in conditions that may cause the headwear to dislodge.

(5) An employer or contractor **shall** ensure that any industrial protective headwear provided to a worker pursuant to these regulations is fluorescent orange or other high visibility colour if:

(a) the worker is working in a forestry or sawmilling operation; or

(b) visibility of the worker is necessary to protect the health and safety of the worker.

(6) An employer or contractor **shall** not require or permit a worker to use any industrial protective headwear that:

(a) is damaged or structurally modified;

(b) has been subjected to severe impact; or

(c) has been painted or has been cleaned with solvents.

Section 7-6 (1) to (6).

Further details on the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations can be found at Saskatchewan.ca.

YUKON

Under the Yukon [Workers' Safety and Compensation \(WSC\) Regulations](#), Part 1: General (Sections 1.17 to 1.21), **employers** are **required** to provide and enforce the use of appropriate head protection to safeguard workers from hazards such as falling objects, impacts, and electrical risks. These regulations **mandate** that employers assess workplace risks, select suitable head protection that meets recognized safety standards, and ensure it is properly maintained.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING – HEADWEAR

Requirement to wear

Workers **shall** be required to wear appropriate safety headwear

where there is or may be a danger of injury to the head from falling, flying or thrown objects or any other contacts, or where the headwear is used to make the worker more visible in the workplace. **Section 1.17.**

Provision and use

Safety headwear **shall** be provided to and worn by workers and **shall**

(a) have a **non-conductive** rating where workers may be exposed to electrical hazards,

(b) be blaze orange, red, or another **high visibility colour** or have retro-reflective decaling to make the worker more visible, such as when working around moving equipment, in forestry operations or controlling traffic,

(c) meet the requirement of

94. CSA **Standard Z-94.1-05**, Industrial Protective Headwear – Performance, Selection, Care and Use,

95. ANSI **Standard Z89.1-2003**, Industrial Head Protection, or

iii. other similar standards acceptable to the board.

(d) meet previously published **CSA or ANSI standards**, remain in service only as long as it is in good condition and provide effective head protection,

(e) have an effective means of headwear retention, such as **chin straps**, when the worker is working in conditions that may cause loss of the headwear, and

(f) be equipped with **winter liners** in cold weather. **Section 1.18.**

Bump caps

Workers are only allowed to wear a bump cap when the danger of an injury is limited to bumping the head against a stationary

object. **Section 1.19.**

Off-road vehicles

Operators and passengers of all-terrain vehicles, snow vehicles, motorcycles, or similar vehicles must wear protective headwear that meets

(a) CSA Standard D230-M85, Protective Headgear in Motor Vehicle Applications,

(b) US Federal Standard for Motorcycle Helmets (Title-49-Transportation-Part 571.218), or

(c) other similar standards acceptable to the board. **Section 1.20.**

Other Head Protection

Workers riding bicycles, using in-line skates or similar means of transport, **shall** wear headwear meeting the requirements of

(a) CSA Standard D113.2-M89, Cycling Helmets, or

(b) other similar standards acceptable to the board. **Section 1.21.**

Further details on the Workers' Safety and Compensation (WSC) Regulations can be found at [Wcb.yk.ca](http://wcb.yk.ca).