

Slips, Trips, and Falls – Know The Laws of Your Province



Slips, trips, and falls regulations are vital for maintaining a safe working environment across Canadian workplaces. These regulations require **employers** to keep floors, stairs, and walkways in good repair, free from obstructions, moisture, and surface hazards. Measures include using non-slip flooring, maintaining clear passageways, providing appropriate footwear, and controlling environmental factors such as ice, snow, or spilled substances. Workers **must** be trained to recognize and respond to these hazards. While core safety principles are consistent nationwide, each province and territory establishes specific requirements to address local conditions. Compliance reduces injuries, prevents incidents, and fosters a culture of prevention and safety.

FEDERAL

In the federal jurisdiction of Canada, **employers must** address environmental safety related to slips, trips, and falls under the [Canada Labour Code Part II, Section 124](#), and the [Canada Occupational Health and Safety Regulations Part II, Sections 2.14 to 2.16](#). **Employers are required** to maintain safe, slip-resistant surfaces, keep work areas free of snow, ice, and debris, and implement protective measures in wet areas. For window cleaning above ground level, **employers must** follow CSA

standards and ensure regular inspection of anchor points and platforms.

Part II – Occupational Health and Safety

Duties of Employers

General Duty of Employer

Every **employer shall** ensure that the health and safety at work of every person employed by the **employer** is protected. **Section 124.**

Canada Occupational Health and Safety Regulations

Part II – Permanent Structures

Housekeeping and Maintenance

(1) Every exterior stairway, walkway, ramp and passageway that may be used by employees **shall** be kept free of accumulations of ice and snow or other slipping or tripping hazards.

(2) All dust, dirt, waste, and scrap material in every workplace in a building **shall** be removed as often as is necessary to protect the health and safety of employees and **shall** be disposed of in such a manner that the health and safety of employees is not endangered.

(3) Every travelled surface in a workplace **shall** be:

- (a) slip resistant; and
- (b) kept free of splinters, holes, loose boards and tiles and similar defects. **Section 2.14 (1) to (3).**

Where a floor in a workplace is normally wet and employees in the work place do not use non-slip waterproof footwear, the floor **shall** be covered with a dry false floor or platform or treated with a non-slip material or substance. **Section 2.15.**

(1) The cleaning of a window on any level above the ground

floor level of a building the construction of which begins on or after the day of the coming into force of this subsection **shall** be done in accordance with the requirements of CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z91-M90, entitled Safety Code for Window Cleaning Operations, as amended from time to time.

(2) To the extent reasonably practicable, the cleaning of a window on any level above the ground floor level of a building the construction of which began before the day of the coming into force of this subsection **shall** be done in accordance with the requirements referred to in subsection (1).

(3) Subsections (4) to (8) apply to buildings whose owners are **employers** as defined in subsection 122(1) of the Act.

(4) The **employer shall**, in respect of buildings the construction of which begins on or after the day of the coming into force of this subsection, ensure that a qualified person inspects the anchor points and permanently installed suspended platforms used for window cleaning and that they meet the requirements referred to in subsection (1).

(5) The **employer shall**, in respect of buildings the construction of which began before the day of the coming into force of this subsection, ensure that a qualified person inspects the anchor points and permanently installed suspended platforms used for window cleaning and that they meet the requirements of CSA Standard Z91-M1980, entitled Safety Code for Window Cleaning Operations, the English version of which is dated May 1980 and the French version of which is dated November 1983.

(6) The inspection of anchor points and permanently installed suspended platforms **shall** be done:

- (a) before they are used for the first time;
- (b) as often as necessary, but at least as often as recommended by their manufacturer;
- (c) whenever they are reported as being defective; and

(d) in every case, at least once a year.

(7) Immediately on completion of an inspection, the qualified person **shall**, in a written, signed and dated report, inform the **employer** of any defects or hazardous conditions detected in the anchor points or permanently installed suspended platforms.

(8) The **employer shall**:

(a) ensure that any reported defect in the anchor points or permanently installed suspended platforms is repaired before they are used;

(b) ensure that any maintenance and repairs are performed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations;

(c) keep, for a period of two years, a record of any inspection and maintenance, including the date the inspection or maintenance was carried out and the name of the person who did it; and

(d) keep, for as long as the anchor points and permanently installed suspended platforms are used, a record of the modifications or repairs made to them, including the day the work was done and the name of the person who did it.

Section 2.16 (1) to (8).

Further details on the Canada Labour Code and Canada Occupational Health and Safety Regulations can be found at [Canada Labour Code](#) and [Health and Safety Regulations](#).

ALBERTA

In Alberta, **employers** are responsible for environmental safety related to slips, trips, and falls under the **Occupational Health and Safety Code Part 2, Sections 7(1), 8(1), 9, and 185**. **Employers must** assess work sites for hazards before work begins, involve workers in the process, and eliminate or control hazards using engineering or administrative controls, or personal protective equipment. Additionally, work sites

must be kept clean and free of materials that could cause slips or trips.

Part 2 – Hazard Assessment, Elimination, and Control

Hazard Assessment

(1) An **employer must** assess a work site and identify existing and potential hazards before work begins at the work site or prior to the construction of a new work site. **Section 7 (1).**

Worker Participation

(1) An **employer must** involve affected workers in the hazard assessment and in the control or elimination of the hazards identified. **Section 8 (1).**

Hazard Elimination and Control

(1) If an existing or potential hazard to workers is identified during a hazard assessment, an **employer must** take measures in accordance with this section to:

- (a) eliminate the hazard, or
- (b) if elimination is not reasonably practicable, control the hazard.

(2) If reasonably practicable, an **employer must** eliminate or control a hazard through the use of engineering controls.

(3) If a hazard cannot be eliminated or controlled under subsection (2), the **employer must** use administrative controls that control the hazard to a level as low as reasonably achievable.

(4) If the hazard cannot be eliminated or controlled under subsection (2) or (3), the **employer must** ensure that the appropriate personal protective equipment is used by workers affected by the hazard.

(5) If the hazard cannot be eliminated or controlled under

subsection (2), (3) or (4), the **employer** may use a combination of engineering controls, administrative controls or personal protective equipment if there is a greater level of worker safety because a combination is used. **Section 9 (1) to (5).**

Part 12 – General Safety Precautions

Housekeeping

An **employer must** ensure that a work site is kept clean and free from materials or equipment that could cause workers to slip or trip. **Section 185.**

Further details on the Occupational Health and Safety Code can be found at [Alberta.Ca](https://www.alberta.ca/occupational-health-and-safety-code).

BRITISH COLUMBIA

In British Columbia, **employers** are **required** to address environmental safety risks related to slips, trips, and falls under the [Occupational Health and Safety Regulation Part 4, Sections 4.20.2, 4.39, and 4.40](#). **Employers must** identify and eliminate or minimize hazards before assigning a worker to work alone, and ensure floors, stairs, and walkways are kept in good repair and free of slipping or tripping hazards. Where work processes cause floor liquids, suitable drainage or controls **must** be in place. These responsibilities help reduce injuries and maintain a safe work environment.

Part 4: General Conditions

Hazard Identification, Elimination, and Control

(1) Before a worker is assigned to work alone or in isolation, the **employer must** identify any hazards to that worker.

(2) Before a worker starts a work assignment with a hazard identified under subsection (1), the **employer must** take measures:

- (a) to eliminate the hazard, and
- (b) if it is not practicable to eliminate the hazard, to minimize the risk from the hazard.

(3) For purposes of subsection (2) (b), the **employer must** minimize the risk from the hazard to the lowest level practicable using engineering controls, administrative controls or a combination of engineering and administrative controls. **Section 4.20.2 (1) to (3).**

Slipping and Tripping Hazards

(1) Floors, platforms, ramps, stairs and walkways available for use by workers **must** be maintained in a state of good repair and kept free of slipping and tripping hazards.

(2) If such areas are taken out of service the **employer must** take reasonable means for preventing entry or use. **Section 4.39 (1) (2).**

Wet Floors

If a work process results in a liquid accumulating on the floor or grade surface in a work area and the liquid creates a slipping or other hazard, floor drains or other suitable means **must** be used to control the hazard. **Section 4.40.**

Further details on the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation can be found at Worksafebc.Com.

MANITOBA

In Manitoba, **employers are required** to address environmental safety hazards related to slips, trips, and falls under the **Workplace Safety and Health Regulation Part 4, Section 4.5.** **Employers must** ensure all floors, platforms, ramps, walkways, and stairs used by workers are in good repair and free of slipping and tripping hazards. If these areas pose a risk, **employers must** block access and post clear warning signs.

Part 4 – General Workplace Requirements

Slipping and Tripping Hazards

(1) An **employer must** ensure that floors, platforms, walkways, ramps and stairs available for use by a worker are maintained in a state of good repair and kept free of slipping and tripping hazards.

(2) If it would be unsafe or hazardous for a worker to use an area described in subsection (1), the **employer must:**

(a) take reasonable steps to prevent the area from being entered or used; and

(b) post a conspicuous sign at or near the area clearly indicating that it is not to be used. **Section 4.5 (1) (2).**

Further details on the Workplace Safety and Health Act and Regulation can be found at [Gov.Mb.Ca.](#)

NEW BRUNSWICK

In New Brunswick, **employers must** address environmental slip hazards under the [Occupational Health and Safety Act Section 102\(7\) and \(8\)](#). When floors are wet due to work processes, **employers** and contractors **must** use matting or grating and, if needed, provide and ensure the use of non-slip footwear. For outdoor passageways, they **must** prevent slipperiness by clearing ice or snow and applying materials like ashes, sand, or salt.

Wet Floors

(7) Where a floor is wet because of the work process, an **employer** and a contractor **shall** each use such devices as matting or grating where necessary on the floor to eliminate the hazard of slipping and where such devices are used and are insufficient to eliminate the hazard of slipping, the **employer** and the contractor **shall** provide non-slip footwear to

employees who are **required** to walk on the floor and **shall** ensure that such employees wear the non-slip footwear.

Outdoor Passageways

(8) An **employer** and a contractor **shall** each keep outdoor passageways from becoming slippery by removing ice or snow and using materials such as ashes, sand, or salt where necessary.
Section 102 (7) (8).

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

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

In Newfoundland and Labrador, **employers** are **required** to address environmental slip hazards under the [Occupational Health and Safety Regulations](#), **Part V, Section 34, and Part VII, Section 80**. Where work processes cause liquid spillage that could create slipping hazards, **employers must** install floor drains or adopt suitable controls such as absorbents or dry standing platforms. Additionally, under Section 80, they **must** ensure workers wear footwear designed to protect against slipping and other identified hazards.

Part V – General Health and Safety Requirements

Slipping Hazards

(1) Where the regular work process results in liquid spilling on to the floor or work areas, and where this spillage could introduce a slipping or other hazard, floor drains **shall** be installed or other suitable means used or adopted to eliminate this hazard.

(2) Only an approved non-combustible grease and oil absorbent **shall** be used to eliminate a hazard referred to in subsection (1).

(3) Where wet processes are used, an **employer** or contractor **shall** ensure that reasonable drainage is maintained and that false floors, platforms, mats or other dry standing places are provided and kept clean. **Section 34 (1) to (3).**

Part VII – Personal Protective Equipment

Foot Protection

(1) A worker's footwear **shall** be of a design, construction, and material appropriate to the protection **required**.

(2) To determine the appropriate protection under subsection (1) the following factors **shall** be considered:

- (a) slipping;
- (b) uneven terrain;
- (c) abrasion;
- (d) ankle protection;
- (e) foot support;
- (f) crushing potential;
- (g) temperature extremes;
- (h) corrosive substances;
- (i) puncture hazards;
- (j) electrical shock; and
- (k) another recognizable hazard.

(3) Where a determination has been made that safety protective footwear is **required** to have toe protection, metatarsal protection, puncture resistant soles, dielectric protection or a combination of these, the footwear **shall** meet the requirements of CSA Standard CAN/CSA -Z195, Protective Footwear. **Section 80 (1) to (3).**

Further details on the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations can be found at Assembly.Nl.Ca.

NOVA SCOTIA

In Nova Scotia, **employers must** address environmental slipping hazards under the [Occupational Safety General Regulations](#), **Part 13, Sections 139 and Part 16, Section 192**. **Employers** are responsible for ensuring that all walking surfaces are designed, maintained, and treated to prevent slips and falls caused by workplace conditions or weather. When slipperiness cannot be fully controlled, non-slip footwear **must** be provided. For structural firefighting, protective footwear **must** also meet slip-resistant standards. These measures are essential for mitigating environmental hazards and ensuring worker safety.

Part 13 – Premises and Building Safety, Construction, and Demolition

(1) An **employer shall** ensure that a floor, stairway, passageway or similar walking surface is designed, constructed and maintained so as not to create a hazard to a person in the workplace.

(2) Where a floor, stairway, passageway or similar walking surface is slippery for any reason except for weather or climatic conditions, an **employer shall** ensure that devices such as matting or grating are used, where necessary, to prevent slipping and, if such devices are inadequate to prevent slipping, that non-slip footwear is worn by employees.

(3) Where a floor, stairway, passageway or similar walking surface at or near a workplace becomes slippery as a result of weather or climatic conditions, an **employer shall** ensure that the floor, stairway, passageway or similar walking surface is kept free from falling or slipping hazards by removing ice, snow or water, to the extent reasonably practicable, and using materials such as ashes, sand, salt, or other measures where appropriate to prevent slipping or falling. **Section 139 (1) to (3).**

Part 16 – Equipment for Firefighters

Protective Footwear

When engaged in structural firefighting, a firefighter **shall** use protective footwear that:

- (a) complies with or exceeds the latest version of NFPA standard NFPA 1971, “Standard on Protective Ensemble for Fire Fighting”, or the standard for Grade 1 footwear, with sole puncture protection and electric shock resistant soles in the latest version of CSA standard CSA Z195, “Protective Footwear”;
- (b) is water-resistant for at least 12.7 cm above the bottom of the heel; and
- (c) has a slip-resistant outer sole. **Section 192.**

Further details on the Occupational Safety General Regulations can be found at Novascotia.Ca.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

In Northwest Territories, **employers** are **required** to address environmental slipping hazards under the [Occupational Health and Safety Regulations](#), **Part 3, Section 12(a) and Part 7, Section 100**. **Employers must** provide and maintain safe working environments and ensure workers wear suitable footwear to minimize risks from slipping, falling objects, or sharp surfaces. Where hazards persist, outer foot guards and approved protective footwear **must** be provided.

Part 3 – General Duties

General Duties of Employers

An **employer shall**, in respect of a work site,

- (a) provide and maintain systems of work and working environments that ensure, as far as is reasonably possible,

the health and safety of workers; **Section 12.**

Part 7 – Personal Protective Equipment

Footwear

(1) An **employer shall** require that:

- (a) a worker uses footwear suitable to minimize any risks associated with the work site and the worker's work; and
- (b) a worker who could be at risk from a heavy or falling object or who could tread on a sharp object uses approved protective footwear.

(2) An **employer shall** provide to a worker:

- (a) outer foot guards if there is substantial risk of a crushing injury to the foot of the worker; and
- (b) approved protective footwear if the feet of the worker could be endangered by hot, corrosive or toxic substances.

Section 100 (1) (2).

Further details on the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations can be found at Canlii.Org.

NUNAVUT

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Section 100 (1) (2).

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ONTARIO

In Ontario, **employers are required** to address environmental slipping hazards under [Reg. 851: Industrial Establishments, Part I, Section 11](#), and the [Occupational Health and Safety Act, Part III, Section 25\(2\)\(h\)](#). **Employers must** ensure floors and surfaces used by workers are free of obstructions, hazards, snow, ice, and slippery materials, and **must** take every reasonable precaution to protect workers.

Reg. 851: Industrial Establishments

Part I – Safety Regulations

Premises

A floor or other surface used by any worker **shall**,

(a) be kept free of,

- (i) obstructions,
- (ii) hazards, and
- (iii) accumulations of refuse, snow or ice; and

(b) not have any finish or protective material used on it that is likely to make the surface slippery. **Section 11.**

Occupational Health and Safety Act

Part III – Duties of Employers and Other Persons

Duties of Employers

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

(h) take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker; **Section 25 (2).**

Further details on the Reg. 851: INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS and Occupational Health and Safety Act can be found at [Ontario.Ca](#) and [Health and Safety Act](#).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

In Prince Edward Island, **employers must** address environmental slipping hazards under the **[Occupational Health and Safety Act General Regulations](#), Part 5, Section 5.1**. Employers are **required** to keep floors even, dry, and free from slipping risks, ensure proper footwear is worn on wet surfaces, clean up spills like oil or grease immediately, and maintain walkways and scaffolds clear of slippery substances.

Part 5 – Housekeeping – General Provisions

General Safety Requirements

In every workplace the **employer shall** ensure that:

(a) all personal service rooms such as locker rooms, lunch rooms, canteens, washrooms and restrooms **shall**

(i) be kept free of insects or vermin of any kind,

(ii) be maintained in a bright, clean and sanitary condition at all times, and

(iii) be adequately ventilated;

(b) surfaces of walls and ceilings, including windows and skylights, **shall** be kept clean and in a good state of repair;

(c) the floor space of any building or work area **shall** not be so crowded with machinery, products or materials as to constitute a hazard to workers;

(d) sufficient space **shall** be provided around individual machines or process units to allow for normal operation, adjustments and repairs;

(e) protruding nails in boards, walls, lumber or scrap materials **shall** be removed so as not to constitute a hazard;

(f) floors **shall** be even and free from anything which may create a stumbling hazard;

(g) floors **shall** be kept dry and in a non-slippery condition except in areas where floors remain wet because of the work process;

(h) where a worker is **required** to work on a wet floor, suitable foot wear **shall** be worn;

(i) every precaution **shall** be taken to prevent gasoline, oil or grease being spilled on floors; if gasoline, oil or grease is spilled on floors so as to constitute a slipping or fire hazard, the area affected **shall** be cleaned up

immediately;

(j) combustible materials such as shavings, waste, oily rags, etc., **shall** not be allowed to accumulate on floors, benches or in places where they would constitute a fire hazard;

(k) flammable rubbish, weeds and grass **shall** not be allowed to accumulate in yards around buildings or around flammable material storage;

(l) waste chemicals such as heat producing (oxidizing) compounds **shall** be disposed of in safe areas;

(m) suitable receptacles of substantial construction which **shall** not leak **shall** be provided for the disposal of rubbish;

(n) waste material and debris **shall** be removed daily, or more often if necessary, from the building or structure to a suitable disposal area to prevent a hazardous condition;

(o) waste material and debris **shall**

(i) not be permitted to fall freely from one level to another, and

(ii) be lowered by chute, or in a suitable container;

(p) work areas **shall** be cleaned as often as necessary considering the nature of work carried on;

(q) where cleaning **must** be done during working hours i.e. sweeping, every effort **shall** be made to prevent dust;

(r) scrap materials, parts, etc., **shall** be properly disposed of when a job is completed;

(s) every scaffold, runway, stairway, passageway and ramp **shall**

(i) be kept clear of obstructions at all times,

(ii) be kept clear of ice, snow or other slippery materials, and

(iii) when necessary to ensure firm footing, be sprinkled with sand or other suitable abrasive material;

- (t) small tools and gear **shall**, at the end of each work shift, be collected and stored in a suitable place;
- (u) passageways **shall** be sufficiently wide and **shall** not be blocked by the piling of material, but **shall** be kept clear of obstruction at all times. **Section 5.1 (a) to (u).**

Further details on the Occupational Health and Safety Act General Regulations can be found at [PrinceEdwardIsland.Ca](http://PrinceEdwardIsland.ca).

QUÉBEC

In Québec, **employers must** address environmental slipping hazards under the [Regulation Respecting Occupational Health and Safety](#), Sections 14, 15, and 16; the [Safety Code for the Construction Industry](#), Section 3.23.14; and the Act [Respecting Occupational Health and Safety](#), Section 9. Employers are **required** to keep floors, walkways, and workstations clean, in good order, and slip-resistant even under wear or humidity. Walkways **must** be safely designed, marked, and free of obstructions. Protective footwear with non-slip soles is mandatory for workers on wet surfaces.

Safety Code for the Construction Industry

Any worker working in a work area covered by this subdivision **must** wear protective footwear that meets the requirements of section 2.10.6 and that is fitted with soles that do not slip on wet surfaces. **Section 3.23.14.**

Occupational Health and Safety Act

Chapter III – Rights and Obligations

Division I – The Worker

General Rights

9. Every worker has a right to working conditions that have proper regard for his health, safety and physical and

mental well-being. **Section 1 (9).**

Regulation Respecting Occupational Health and Safety

Division III – Establishment Conditions

Floor: Any floors **shall** be:

- (1) kept in good order, clean and free from any obstruction;
- (2) provided with walkways that comply with section 15;
- (3) provided with drains, if **required** for maintenance and the draining off of liquids;
- (4) free from any opening capable of causing an accident, unless they are protected with a guardrail or a cover capable of bearing a load of at least 2,4 kN/m².

Where a motorized vehicle is likely to travel on a cover, the cover **must** have a resistance at least equivalent to 3 times the maximum load that may be imposed by the vehicle. **Section 14 (1) to (4).**

Walkways: Walkways inside a building **shall**:

- (1) be kept in good order and free from any obstruction;
- (2) be maintained to keep the surface from becoming slippery, even through wear or humidity;
- (3) be wide enough to allow the safe handling of materials and be at least 600 mm wide;
- (4) be at least 1,100 mm wide if they serve as direct access to an exit;
- (5) be clearly marked out by lines traced on the floor or be bordered by facilities, equipment, walls or material or merchandise depots, to permit the safe passage of persons;
- (6) have a free space of at least 2 m above the floor unless

the danger is made known by means of a visible sign;

(7) be free from any opening capable of causing an accident, unless they are protected with a guardrail or a cover capable of withstanding a load of at least 2,4 kN/m².

Where a motorized vehicle is likely to travel on a cover, the cover **must** have a resistance at least equivalent to 3 times the maximum load that may be imposed by the vehicle. **Section 15 (1) to (7).**

Work stations: A work station **shall**:

(1) be kept in good condition and free from any obstructions;

(2) be situated on a surface that is maintained so as not to become slippery, even through wear or humidity;

(3) have sufficient free space between machines, facilities or material depots in order that workers may carry out their task safely; this free space **shall** not be less than 600 mm.

Subparagraph 3 of the first paragraph does not apply to a work station in a vehicle. **Section 16 (1) to (3).**

Further details can be found at [Safety Code for the Construction Industry](#), [Act Respecting Occupational Health and Safety](#), and the [Regulation Respecting Occupational Health and Safety](#).

SASKATCHEWAN

In Saskatchewan, **employers must** address environmental safety under the [Occupational Health and Safety Regulations](#), **Sections 3-1(a), 6-5(1), 6-6(1), 9-13**. **Employers** are responsible for maintaining safe work systems and environments, ensuring that workplaces are not overcrowded, providing adequate lighting, and securing any floor or roof openings with load-bearing covers or guardrails.

Part 3 – General Duties

General duties of employers

The duties of an **employer** at a place of employment include:

- (a) the provision and maintenance of plant, systems of work, and working environments that ensure, as far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare at work of the **employer's** workers; **Section 3-1.**

Space

- (1) An **employer** or contractor **shall** ensure that no part of a place of employment is overcrowded to a degree that may cause risk of injury to workers. **Section 6-5 (1).**

Lighting

- (1) While workers are present at a worksite, an **employer**, contractor or owner **shall** provide lighting that is sufficient to protect the health and safety of workers and suitable for the work to be done at the worksite. **Section 6-6 (1).**

Openings in Floors, Roofs, etc.

- (1) An **employer**, contractor or owner **shall** ensure that any opening or hole in a floor, roof or other work surface into which a worker could step or fall is:

- (a) covered with a securely installed covering that is capable of supporting a load of 360 kilograms per square metre and that is provided with a warning sign or permanent marking clearly indicating the nature of the hazard; or
- (b) provided with a guardrail and a toeboard.

- (2) If the covering or guardrail and toeboard mentioned in subsection (1) or any part of the guardrail or toeboard is removed for any reason, an **employer**, contractor or owner **shall** immediately provide an effective alternative means of

protection. **Section 9-13 (1) (2).**

Further details on the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations can be found at [Saskatchewan.Ca](#).

YUKON

In Yukon, **employers must** address environmental safety under the **Occupational Health and Safety Regulations**, **Sections 1.13, 1.51, and 1.55**. **Employers are required** to ensure floors, stairs, and walkways are maintained free from slipping and tripping hazards, immediately control spills, and provide appropriate non-slip footwear based on work surface conditions. These regulations stress the **employer's** duty to maintain a safe walking environment and prevent injuries, particularly in areas affected by moisture, surface elevation changes, or electrical cords.

Part 1 – General

Protective Equipment and Clothing – Footwear

The worker **shall be required** to wear effective and appropriate footwear and ensure that:

Condition Appropriate

- (a) it is in good condition and provides the **required** protection,
- (b) it is of a design, construction and material type appropriate to the protection **required**,

Standards

- (c) footwear selected for toe protection, metatarsal protection, puncture resistant sole, dielectric protection or any combination, meets the requirements of

- CSA Standard Z195-02, Protective Footwear,
- ANSI Standard Z41, Footwear, Protective Personal Protection, or
- other similar standards acceptable to the board.

Non-Slip

(d) non-slip footwear is worn where the walking surface is slippery, and

Caulked

(e) caulked or other equally effective footwear is worn when walking on poles, pilings, logs or other round timbers. **Section 1.13 (a) to (e).**

Workplace General Requirements

Workplace Maintenance

(1) All floors, decks, platforms, stairs, ramps, walkways, aisles and catwalks **shall** be maintained in good repair and free of tripping and slipping hazards.

Slipping Hazards Due to Liquids

(2) Immediate action **shall** be taken to eliminate or control slipping or any other hazard originating from a spill or leak of a substance on a floor or other working surface.

(3) Where a floor is wet because of the work process, devices such as matting or grating **shall** be used to eliminate the hazard of slipping.

Cleaning Hazards

(4) Proper clean-up and disposal methods, which do not create hazards to the worker, other people, equipment, structures or the environment **shall** be adopted and used. **Section 1.51 (1) to (4).**

Slipping and Tripping Hazards

(1) Linoleum or other smooth or polished surfaces **shall** be treated with a non-slip preparation.

(2) Rugs **shall** be maintained in good condition and torn or damaged floor coverings **shall** be replaced or repaired immediately.

(3) Entrance steps and stairs to buildings **shall** be kept free from ice or snow at all times.

(4) All stairways **shall** be equipped with anti-slip treads and suitable handrails.

(5) Differences of floor elevations in aisles and corridors **shall** be clearly marked.

(6) Computer, power and telephone outlets, wires and extension cords **shall** be located where they will not cause a tripping hazard.

(7) Step ladders or stands with non-slip feet and treads **shall** be available to workers when trying to reach high places.

(8) Materials **shall** not be placed on the floor where tripping may result. **Section 1.55 (1) to (8).**

Further details on the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations can be found at [Wcb.Yk.Ca](http://wcb.yk.ca).