



British Columbia

BRITISH COLUMBIA HAS STRICT AND SPECIFIC LAWS REGARDING WORKING ALONE. SAFETYLINE PROVIDES A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO HELP ORGANIZATIONS MEET REGULATIONS.

Web Link:

http://www.worksafebc.com/publications/health_and_safety/by_topic/assets/pdf/

Working Alone or In Isolation

4.20.1 Definition

In sections 4.20.2 to 4.23, “to work alone or in isolation” means to work in circumstances where assistance would not be readily available to the worker

- (a) in case of an emergency, or
- (b) in case the worker is injured or in ill health.

[Enacted by B.C. Reg. 318/2007, effective February 1, 2008.]

4.20.2 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.

[Enacted by B.C. Reg. 318/2007, effective February 1, 2008.]



4.22 Training

A worker described in section 4.21(1) and any person assigned to check on the worker must be trained in the written procedure for checking the worker's well-being.

[Amended by B.C. Reg. 318/2007, effective February 1, 2008.]

4.22.1 Late night retail safety procedures and requirements

(1) In this section:

“late night hours” means any time between 11:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.;

“late night retail premises” means

- (a) a gas station or other retail fueling outlet, or
- (b) a convenience store or any other retail store where goods are sold directly to consumers that is open to the public for late night hours;

“violence prevention program” means a program implemented under subsection (2)(b)(iii).

(2) If a worker is assigned to work alone or in isolation in late night retail premises and there is any risk of harm from a violent act to the worker, then, in addition to any other obligations the employer has under sections 4.20.2 to 4.23 and 4.28 to 4.30,

- (a) the employer must develop and implement a written procedure to ensure the worker's safety in handling money, and
- (b) when that worker is assigned to work late night hours, the employer must also do one or more of the following:
 - (i) ensure that the worker is physically separated from the public by a locked door or barrier that prevents physical contact with or access to the worker;
 - (ii) assign one or more workers to work with the worker during that worker's assignment;
 - (iii) implement a violence prevention program in accordance with subsections (2.1) to (2.3).

(2.1) A violence prevention program must include procedures, policies and work environment arrangements necessary to ensure that all of the following requirements are met:

- (a) there is a time lock safe on the premises that cannot be opened during late night hours;
- (b) cash and lottery tickets that are not reasonably required in order to operate during late night hours are stored in the time lock safe referred to in paragraph (a);
- (c) there is good visibility both into and out of the premises;
- (d) there is limited access to the inside of the premises;



- (f) there are signs on the premises, visible to the public, indicating that
 - (i) the safe on the premises is a time lock safe that cannot be opened during late night hours,
 - (ii) there is a limited amount of accessible cash and lottery tickets on the premises, and
 - (iii) the premises is monitored by video surveillance;
- (g) a worker described in subsection (2)
 - (i) is at least 19 years of age, and
 - (ii) is provided with a personal emergency transmitter that is monitored by
 - (A) the employer, or
 - (B) a security company or other person designated by the employer.

(2.2) By the end of the first year of the implementation of a violence prevention program and by the end of every second year after that first year, the employer must receive a security audit report, in writing, from an independent qualified person confirming that the program meets all of the requirements under subsection (2.1).

(2.3) The written security audit report referred to in subsection (2.2) must be

- (a) retained by the employer, and
- (b) posted by the employer in the workplace for a period beginning on or immediately after the date the report is received and ending no earlier than the date on which the next report is posted.

(3) The employer must train a worker described in subsection (2) in

- (a) the written procedure referred to in subsection (2)(a), and
- (b) if the employer implements a violence prevention program, the procedures, policies and work environment arrangements referred to in subsection (2.1).

(4) A worker described in subsection (2) must

- (a) follow the written procedure referred to in subsection (2)(a), and
- (b) if the employer implements a violence prevention program,
 - (i) follow the procedures, policies and work environment arrangements referred to in subsection (2.1), and
 - (ii) wear, during late night hours, the personal emergency transmitter referred to in subsection (2.1)(g)(ii).

[Enacted by B.C. Reg. 318/2007, effective February 1, 2008.]

[Amended by B.C. Reg. 312/2010, effective February 1, 2011.]

[Amended by B.C. Reg. 230/2011, effective April 15, 2012.]



4.22.2 Mandatory prepayment for fuel

An employer must require that customers prepay for fuel sold in gas stations and other retail fueling outlets.

[Enacted by B.C. Reg. 318/2007, effective February 1, 2008.]

4.23 Annual reviews of procedures

The procedures referred to in sections 4.21 and 4.22.1(2)(a) and, if a violence prevention program is implemented, the procedures, policies and work environment arrangements referred to in section 4.22.1(2.1), must be reviewed at least annually, or more frequently if there is

- (a) a change in work environment arrangements that could adversely affect
 - (i) the effectiveness of the violence prevention program, or
 - (ii) a worker's well-being or safety, or
- (b) a report that the procedures, policies or work environment arrangements, as applicable, are not working effectively.

[Enacted by B.C. Reg. 318/2007, effective February 1, 2008.]

[Enacted by B.C. Reg. 230/2011, effective April 15, 2012.]



Alberta

ALBERTA HAS STRICT AND SPECIFIC LAWS REGARDING WORKING ALONE. SAFETYLINE PROVIDES A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO HELP ORGANIZATIONS MEET REGULATIONS.

Web Links:

Occupational Health and Safety Code 2009 (see part 28):

http://employment.alberta.ca/documents/WHS/WHS-LEG_ohsc_2009.pdf

Occupational Health and Safety Code 2009 – Explanation guide:

http://employment.alberta.ca/documents/WHS/WHS-LEG_ohsc_p28.pdf

Working Alone Safety – A guide for Employers and Employees:

http://employment.alberta.ca/documents/WHS/WHS-PUB_workingalone.pdf

Part 28 Working Alone

Application

393(1) This Part applies if

- (a) a worker is working alone at a work site, and
- (b) assistance is not readily available if there is an emergency or the worker is injured or ill.

393(2) Working alone is considered a hazard for the purposes of Part 2.

Precautions required

394(1) An employer must, for any worker working alone, provide an effective communication system consisting of

- (a) radio communication,
- (b) landline or cellular telephone communication, or
- (c) some other effective means of electronic communication that includes regular contact by the employer or designate at intervals appropriate to the nature of the hazard associated with the worker's work.



394(1.1) Despite subsection (1), if effective electronic communication is not practicable at the work site, the employer must ensure that

- (a) the employer or designate visits the worker, or
- (b) the worker contacts the employer or designate at intervals appropriate to the nature of the hazard associated with the worker's work.



Saskatchewan

SASKATCHEWAN HAS STRICT AND SPECIFIC LAWS REGARDING WORKING ALONE. SAFETYLINE PROVIDES A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO HELP ORGANIZATIONS MEET REGULATIONS.

Saskatchewan Occupational Health Safety Regulations (see pg. 23, Part III, Section 35)
<http://www.qp.gov.sk.ca/documents/English/Regulations/Regulations/O1-1R1.pdf>

Working alone or at isolated place of employment

35(1) In this section, “to work alone” means to work at a worksite as the only worker of the employer or contractor at that worksite, in circumstances where assistance is not readily available to the worker in the event of injury, ill health or emergency.

(2) Where a worker is required to work alone or at an isolated place of employment, an employer or contractor, in consultation with the committee, the representative or, where there is no committee or representative, the workers, shall identify the risks arising from the conditions and circumstances of the worker’s work or the isolation of the place of employment.

(3) An employer or contractor shall take all reasonably practicable steps to eliminate or reduce the risks identified pursuant to subsection (2).

(4) The steps to be taken to eliminate or reduce the risks pursuant to subsection (3):

- (a)** must include the establishment of an effective communication system that consists of:
 - (i)** radio communication;
 - (ii)** phone or cellular phone communication; or
 - (iii)** any other means that provides effective communication in view of the risks involved; and



(b) may include any of the following:

- (i) regular contact by the employer or contractor with the worker working alone or at an isolated place of employment;
- (ii) limitations on, or prohibitions of, specified activities;
- (iii) establishment of minimum training or experience, or other standards of competency;
- (iv) provision of personal protective equipment;
- (v) establishment of safe work practices or procedures;
- (vi) provision of emergency supplies for use in travelling under conditions of extreme cold or other inclement weather conditions.

4 Oct 96 cO-1.1 Reg 1 s35.



Manitoba

MANITOBA HAS STRICT AND SPECIFIC LAWS REGARDING WORKING ALONE. SAFETYLINE PROVIDES A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO HELP ORGANIZATIONS MEET REGULATIONS.

Web Links:

Manitoba Safety and Health Regulation - Part 09 - Working Alone or in Isolation
<http://web2.gov.mb.ca/laws/regs/current/217.06.pdf>

Manitoba L&I Workplace Safety and Health - Code of Practice

PART 9 WORKING ALONE OR IN ISOLATION

Application

9.1 This Part applies to every workplace where a worker works alone or works in isolation.

Risk identification

9.2(1) When a worker works alone or works in isolation, an employer must identify the risks arising from the conditions and circumstances of the worker's work in consultation with

- (a) the committee at the workplace;
- (b) the representative at the workplace; or
- (c) when there is no committee or representative, the workers at the workplace.

Safe work procedures

9.3(1) An employer must

- (a) develop and implement safe work procedures to eliminate or reduce the identified risks to workers working alone or working in isolation;
- (b) train workers in the safe work procedures; and (c) ensure that workers comply with the safe work procedures.

9.3(2) The safe work procedures must include

- (a) the establishment of an effective communication system that consists of
 - (i) radio communication,
 - (ii) telephone or cellular phone communication, or



(iii) any other means that provides effective communication given the risks involved;

(b) any of the following:

(i) a system of regular contact by the employer with the worker working alone or in isolation,

(ii) limitations on or prohibitions of specified activities,

(iii) the establishment of training requirements; and

(c) where applicable, the provision of emergency supplies for use in travelling or working under conditions of extreme cold or other inclement weather conditions.

9.3(3) An employer must post a copy of the safe work procedures in a conspicuous place at the workplace.

9.3(4) An employer must review and revise the procedures not less than every three years or sooner if circumstances at a workplace change in a way that poses a risk to the safety or health of a worker working alone or in isolation.



Ontario

ONTARIO HAS NO SPECIFIC LAWS REGARDING WORKING ALONE, BUT IT DOES REQUIRE SUPERVISORS TO MAKE SURE THEIR EMPLOYEES ARE SAFE. SAFETYLINE PROVIDES A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO HELP ORGANIZATIONS MEET REGULATIONS.

Web Links:

Healthcare Health & Safety Association of Ontario - Work Alone:

<http://www.tsunamisolutionsltd.com/PDF/FastFacts181.pdf>

Ontario Safety Association for Community & Healthcare: Workers Who Work Alone:

http://osach.ca/products/ffacts_e/lap_181.pdf

Workrights.ca Ontario:

<http://www.workrights.ca/content.php?doc=156>

Canadian Centre for Occupational Health & Safety:

<http://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/hsprograms/workingalone.html?print>

REGULATION:

In Ontario the law doesn't discuss working alone as a distinct issue. However, all employers, managers and supervisors must do "everything that is reasonable under the circumstances" (Occupational Health & Safety Act, Sec. 25) to ensure that their workers have a healthy and safe workplace. Ensuring that workers working alone are safe is within the scope of the intent of the law.



Quebec

QUEBEC HAS STRICT AND SPECIFIC LAWS REGARDING WORKING ALONE. SAFETYLINE PROVIDES A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO HELP ORGANIZATIONS MEET REGULATIONS.

Web Links:

Règlement sur la santé et la sécurité du travail:

http://www2.publicationsduquebec.gouv.qc.ca/dynamicSearch/telecharge.php?type=3&file=/S_2_1/S2_1R13.HTM

Québec health and safety regulations on working alone can be found in the Règlement sur la santé et la sécurité du travail under the Loi sur la santé et la sécurité du travail. For workers working alone in isolated areas and for workers working in workplaces where it is impossible to get help, the employer ensures that there is regular or continuous supervision of the worker.

For workers working in confined spaces, the employer ensures that a co worker and the worker working in the confined space have eye contact, or have speaking and hearing contact, using equipment if necessary.

Taken from Règlement sur la santé et la sécurité du travail:

SECTION XXVIII

AUTRES TRAVAUX À RISQUE PARTICULIER

322. Travaux dans un lieu isolé : Lorsqu'un travailleur exécute seul un travail dans un lieu isolé où il lui est impossible de demander de l'assistance, une méthode de surveillance efficace, intermittente ou continue, doit être mise en application.

D. 885-2001, a. 322.



Newfoundland & Labrador

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR HAS STRICT AND SPECIFIC LAWS REGARDING WORKING ALONE. SAFETYLINE PROVIDES A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO HELP ORGANIZATIONS MEET REGULATIONS.

News Release – New OHS Regulations, Sept 2009:
<http://www.releases.gov.nl.ca/releases/2009/gs/0812n05.htm>

Newfoundland and Labrador Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 2009
(Part III, sec 15 Working Alone):
<http://www.assembly.nl.ca/legislation/sr/annualregs/2009/nr090070.htm>

Occupational Health & Safety Explanation Guide 2009, Part III General Duties:
http://www.gs.gov.nl.ca/ohs/ExplanationGuide/pdf/Part_III_GENERAL_DUTIES.pdf

Newfoundlands Work Alone guidelines :
http://www.servicenl.gov.nl.ca/ohs/safety_info/si_working_alone.html

REGULATION:

15. (1) In this section, “to work alone or in isolation” means to work in circumstances where assistance would not be readily available to the worker
- (a) in case of an emergency; or
 - (b) in case the worker is injured or in ill health.
- (2) An employer shall conduct a risk assessment where a worker is assigned to work alone or in isolation;



- (3) Where a risk assessment required under subsection (2) identifies a hazard, appropriate controls shall be implemented to eliminate, or where elimination is not practicable, minimize the risk associated with the hazard;
- (4) An employer shall develop and implement a written procedure for checking the well-being of a worker assigned to work alone or in isolation;
- (5) A procedure referred to in subsection (4) shall include the time interval between checks and the procedure to follow in case the worker cannot be contacted, including provisions for emergency response;
- (6) A person shall be designated to establish contact with the worker at predetermined intervals and the results shall be recorded by the person;
- (7) A procedure referred to in subsection (4) shall be developed in consultation with the worker assigned to work alone or in isolation, the occupational health and safety committee, the worker health and safety representative or designate, whichever applies;
- (8) A procedure referred to in subsection (4) shall be reviewed at least annually, or more frequently if there is
 - (a) a change in work arrangements that may adversely affect a worker's well-being or safety; or
 - (b) a report that procedures are not working effectively.



Prince Edward Island

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND HAS STRICT AND SPECIFIC LAWS REGARDING WORKING ALONE. SAFETYLINE PROVIDES A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO HELP ORGANIZATIONS MEET REGULATIONS.

Workers Compensation Board of PEI, Guide to Working Alone:

http://www.wcb.pe.ca/DocumentManagement/Document/pub_guidetoworkingalone-regulations.pdf

Occupational Health and Safety – General Regulation (see Part 53, pg 109):

http://www.gov.pe.ca/photos/original/hrppm_s9.06.pdf

WORKING ALONE POLICY

1. Purpose 1.01 To provide for measures to protect the health and safety of, and minimize risk to, any worker working at a workplace who is the only worker of the employer at that workplace, in circumstances where assistance is not readily available to the worker in the event of an injury, ill health or emergency. Strict adherence to this policy will help to meet health and safety legal requirements and demonstrate due diligence in work alone situations.

2. Application

2.01 This policy applies to all employees who are working alone.

3. Definitions

3.01 Working Alone means a worker working at a workplace who is the only worker of the employer at that workplace, in circumstances where assistance is not readily available to the worker in the event of injury, ill health or emergency.

4. 4.01 Deputy Heads are responsible for ensuring a procedure for assessing working alone situations and site specific working alone plans are developed, implemented, communicated and enforced.



4.02 Employing Authorities shall review each worksite under their control to identify employees who work alone.

4.03 Employing Authorities shall consult with the workplace occupational health and safety committee or representative and with the employee who will be working alone to assess the conditions under which the employee is working, determine potential hazards and ways to minimize them, establish a means and schedule for communication with a contact person and provide for assistance in an emergency situation. The activities the employee will be doing need to be assessed for their level of risk; higher risk activities require shorter times between communication with the contact person. The result will be a written plan for working alone in a specific site.

4.04 The working alone plan shall be signed and dated by both the Employing Authority and the employee who is required to work alone.

4.05 The Employing Authority shall give a copy of the plan to each employee who is required to work alone, and that employee's supervisor.

4.06 The Employing Authority and the employee shall comply with the plan.



New Brunswick

NEW BRUNSWICK HAS STRICT AND SPECIFIC LAWS REGARDING WORKING ALONE. SAFETYLINE PROVIDES A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO HELP ORGANIZATIONS MEET REGULATIONS.

Web Links:

Code of Practice for Working Alone Regulations - Occupational Health & Safety Act:
<http://laws.gnb.ca/en/ShowPdf/cr/92-133.pdf>

Taken from NB Code of Practice for Working Alone OH&SA Regulations:

REGULATION 92-133 under the OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT (O.C. 92-801) Filed September 28, 1992

Under section 51 of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council makes the following Regulation:

1. This Regulation may be cited as the Code of Practice for Working Alone Regulation - Occupational Health and Safety Act.
2. An employer shall establish a code of practice to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health and safety of an employee who works alone at any time at a place of employment from risks arising out of, or in connection with, the work assigned.
3. An employer shall ensure that the code of practice referred to in section 2 includes, without being limited to, the following information:
 - (a) the name, address, location and telephone number of the place of employment;
 - (b) the name, address, location and telephone number of the employer;
 - (c) the nature of the business conducted at the place of employment;
 - (d) identification of the possible risks to each employee who works alone that arise out of or in connection with the work assigned;
 - (e) the procedures to be followed in order to minimize the risks identified in para-



graph (d); and

(f) details of the means by which an employee who works alone can secure emergency assistance and the employer can provide emergency assistance in the event of injury or other circumstances which may endanger the health or safety of the employee.

4. An employer shall provide any equipment required in a code of practice established under section 2 and shall ensure that the code of practice is adhered to at the place of employment.

5. An employee who works alone at any time shall adhere to the code of practice established under section 2.

6. An employer shall implement a training program in respect of a code of practice established under section 2 for each employee who works alone at any time and for each supervisor who is responsible for an employee who works alone at any time.

7. An employer shall ensure that a copy of a code of practice established under section 2 is readily available to an officer on request.

8. Where there is an inconsistency between a code of practice established under this Regulation and any other regulation, that other regulation prevails to the extent of the inconsistency. N.B.

This Regulation is consolidated to September 30, 1992.



Nova Scotia

NOVA SCOTIA HAS STRICT AND SPECIFIC LAWS REGARDING WORKING ALONE. SAFETYLINE PROVIDES A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO HELP ORGANIZATIONS MEET REGULATIONS.

Web Links:

Lone Worker Information Guide :

<http://novascotia.ca/lae/healthandsafety/documents/LoneWorker-InformationGuide20140217.pdf>

Health and Safety Legislation:

<http://nslegislature.ca/legc/statutes/occupational%20health%20and%20safety.pdf>

REGULATION:

OHS Act s. 13 (1)(a) - “Every employer shall take every precaution that is reasonable in the circumstances to ensure the health and safety of persons at or near the workplace”. This section requires the employer to conduct a hazard assessment and, in consultation with the Joint Occupational Health and Safety Committee (committee) or Health and Safety representative (representative), if any, put into place such reasonable measures required to provide for the health and safety of employees and anyone else that may be present at or near the workplace. In the case of a lone worker, this would require an assessment of the risks of working alone and reasonable control measures to minimize these risks, such as training, communications, physical security, etc.

OHS Act s. 17(2) - “Where an employee believes that any condition, device, equipment, machine, material or thing or any aspect of the workplace is or may be dangerous to the employee’s health or safety or that of any other person at the workplace, the employee shall

- (a) immediately report it to a supervisor;
- (b) where the matter is not remedied to the employee’s satisfaction, report it to the committee or the representative, if any; and



(c) where the matter is not remedied to the employee's satisfaction after the employee reports in accordance with clauses (a) and (b), report it to the Division. Employees should be aware of their own right and responsibility to report working conditions they believe may be hazardous to their own health or safety or that of others.

This is an important aspect of the Internal Responsibility System (IRS) which is the foundation of our OHS legislation. Employees are not only expected, but they are obligated to report health and safety concerns.

OHS Act s. 28(2)(e) - Where the business is large enough to be required to have a written occupational health and safety program it must include: "a hazard identification system that includes

- (i) evaluation of the workplace to identify potential hazards,
- (ii) procedures and schedules for regular inspections,
- (iii) procedures for ensuring the reporting of hazards and the accountability of persons responsible for the correction of hazards, and
- (iv) identification of the circumstances where hazards must be reported by the employer to the committee or representative, if any, and the procedures for doing so;

This requires that, for workplaces large enough to require a program, it must include a hazard identification system to evaluate potential hazards, procedures for reporting them and accountability for correcting them, a system of monitoring for hazards, etc. This may be a method by which it could be pointed out to employers, who may not perceive working alone as a hazardous situation, that they should use their program procedures to address this specific concern.

Violence in the Workplace Regulations

s. 5 (1) - "An employer must conduct a violence risk assessment for each of their workplaces in accordance with this Section to determine if there is a risk of violence in the workplace and prepare a written report concerning the violence risk assessment detailing the extent and nature of any risk identified by the assessment.

s. 7 (1) - "An employer must establish and implement a workplace violence prevention plan for each workplace for which a significant risk of violence is identified through a violence risk assessment or that an officer orders a plan for."

The Violence in the Workplace Regulations only apply to certain types of business and the full regulation must be consulted to determine applicability and required action. In general,



those businesses that deal with clientele, such as retail stores, health care facilities, educational facilities, police and correctional services, financial services, transportation services, etc. are required to conduct a violence risk assessment and establish/implement a plan to prevent the incidence of violence. The full regulation should be consulted to determine if it applies to the workplace in question. While this regulation does not apply only to lone workers, it may be a consideration in some circumstances.

First Aid Regulations s. 5 (1) - “Where a full time employee is employed in any type of employment that regularly requires the employee to work where there is no one available who could administer first aid or summon assistance within a reasonable length of time, the employee shall hold a valid emergency first aid certificate.”

This requirement ensures that consideration for first aid response is made for either the employee or a person at the workplace where an employee regularly works alone. While it applies only to “full time” employees, which is defined in the regulation as someone who works 30 hours per week, averaged over a 4 week period, it would be prudent for an employer to consider this as a requirement for any lone worker. The alternative is to ensure that there is a method of “summoning assistance within a reasonable length of time”.

First Aid Regulations s. 18 (1) - “Where a worksite or worksites are in a remote location or locations, the employer, or where the worksite or worksites are part of a project, the constructor, shall maintain a written first aid remote location plan”. The full regulation should be consulted if there is a situation where this section may apply. While this regulation does not apply only to lone workers, it may be a consideration in some circumstances.



Northwest Territories & Nunavut

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES & NUNAVUT HAVE STRICT AND SPECIFIC LAWS REGARDING WORKING ALONE. SAFETYLINE PROVIDES A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO HELP ORGANIZATIONS MEET REGULATIONS.

Web Links:

NWT Safety Act (section 33) :

<https://www.justice.gov.nt.ca/en/files/legislation/safety/safety.r8.pdf?t1446244135517>

Nunavut Safety Act (see section 33):

<http://www.wscn.nt.ca/sites/default/files/documents/Website%20version%20of%20>

Working Alone or at Isolated Work Site

- (1) In this section, “work alone” means to work at a work site as the only worker at that work site, in circumstances where assistance is not readily available in the event of injury, ill health or emergency. (work alone)
- (2) If a worker is required or permitted to work alone or at an isolated work site, an employer, in consultation with the Committee or representative or, if no Committee or representative is available, the worker and other workers, shall identify the hazards arising from the conditions and circumstances of that work..
- (3) An employer shall take reasonable measures to eliminate or reduce the risks posed by the hazards identified under subsection (2), including the establishment of an effective communication system that consists of
 - (a) radio communication;
 - (b) phone or cellular phone communication; or
 - (c) any other means of effective communication considering the risks involved



Yukon Territory

YUKON TERRITORY HAS NO SPECIFIC LAWS REGARDING WORKING ALONE, BUT IT DOES REQUIRE SUPERVISORS TO MAKE SURE THEIR EMPLOYEES ARE SAFE. SAFETYLINE PROVIDES A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO HELP ORGANIZATIONS MEET REGULATIONS.

Web Links:

Yukon Occupational health and safety act:

<https://wcb.yk.ca/Document-Library/Legislation/LIB0054.aspx>

Canadian Centre for Occupational Health & Safety:

<http://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/hsprograms/workingalone.html?print>

REGULATION:

In Yukon the law doesn't discuss working alone as a distinct issue. However, under Federal Law all employers, managers, and supervisors must do "everything that is reasonable under the circumstances" (Occupational Health & Safety Act, Sec. 25) to ensure that their workers have a healthy and safe workplace. Ensuring that workers working alone are safe is within the scope of the intent of the law.