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c 42 Building Trades Protection Act

Ontario
CHAPTER 42

The Building Trades Protection Act

1. In this Act, "building" includes any structure roofed in or intended to be roofed in and capable, when completed, of affording protection and shelter;

(b) "inspector" means an inspector appointed for the purpose of enforcing this Act. R.S.O. 1950, c. 41, s. 1, amended.

2. The council of every city, town, township and village shall, by by-law, appoint a sufficient number of competent persons to be inspectors for the purpose of enforcing this Act in the municipality. R.S.O. 1950, c. 41, s. 2.

3. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint inspectors to enforce this Act in territory without municipal organization. R.S.O. 1950, c. 41, s. 3.

4.—(1) Where an inspector finds that any provision of this Act is being contravened in the case of any building, he may give such orders in writing as may, in his opinion, be required to secure due compliance with such provision, and, upon any such order being made and until it is carried out, the work upon that part of the building in which the contravention occurs shall be suspended.

(2) Every person to whom the order of the inspector is directed who disobeys or who knowingly permits any person under his direction and control to disobey the order or to carry on work in contravention of subsection 1 before the order is carried out is guilty of an offence and on summary conviction is liable to a fine of not more than $50 for every day upon which the default occurs. R.S.O. 1950, c. 41, s. 4.

5. In the erection, alteration, repair, improvement or demolition of any building, no scaffolding, hoists, stays, ladders, flooring or other mechanical and temporary contrivances shall be used that are unsafe, unsuitable or improper, or that
are not so constructed, protected, placed and operated as to afford reasonable safety from accident to persons employed or engaged upon the building. R.S.O. 1950, c. 41, s. 5.

6. The following requirements shall be complied with in the erection, alteration, repair, improvement or demolition of any building:

1. The floors of all scaffolding, whether standing or suspended from overhead, shall be at least four feet wide and there shall be a railing or guard not less than three feet nor more than four feet from the flooring on the outside of the scaffolding for the protection of persons working thereon.

2. Where the scaffolding or staging is swung or suspended from an overhead support, it shall be so secured as to prevent its swaying to and fro.

3. Where poles are used in scaffolding, the poles shall be securely lashed at every point of contact, and, where square timber is used in scaffolding, it shall be securely spiked or bolted at every point of contact.

4. No lumber or timber shall be hoisted in a single sling.

5. Where a hoist is used for raising materials for use in a building, the shafts or openings shall be protected at each floor by a barrier not less than three feet nor more than four feet from the level of the floor, and the barrier shall be placed not less than two feet from the edge of the shaft or opening in which the hoist is operated. R.S.O. 1950, c. 41 s. 6.

7.—(1) Where the plans and specifications require the floors to be arched between the beams thereof or where the floors or filling-in between the floors are of fire-proof material, the flooring or filling-in shall be completed as the building progresses to not less than within three tiers of beams below that on which the ironwork is being erected.

(2) Where the plans and specifications do not require filling-in between the beams of floors with fire-proof material or brickwork, the contractor for the carpentry work in the course of construction shall lay the underflooring of the building on each storey as the building progresses to not less than within two storeys below the one to which the building has been erected.
(3) Where double floors are not to be used, such contractor shall keep planked-over the floor two storeys below the storey where the work is being done.

(4) If the floor beams are of iron or steel, the contractor for the ironwork or steelwork of a building in course of construction or the owner of the building shall thoroughly plank over the entire tier of iron or steel beams on which the structural ironwork or steelwork is being erected, except such spaces as are reasonably required for the proper construction of the ironwork or steelwork and for the raising or lowering of materials to be used in the construction of the building and such spaces as may be designated by the plans and specifications for stairways and elevator shafts. R.S.O. 1950, c. 41, s. 7.

8. In the case of what are known as skeleton steel-frame buildings, compliance with the following requirements is sufficient and it is not necessary to comply with the requirements of section 7:

1. As soon as the steel frame of a building is erected to the first column-splice above the first floor-level, a flooring of two-inch planking shall be laid over the floor beams on the floor immediately below the first column-splice, making a temporary floor over that part of the area of the building inside columns at that level, except in places where it is necessary to have openings for the passage of material for building above that point, and when erection has reached a point level with the next column-splice, the planking used as temporary floor at the first column-splice shall be removed and placed as before at the second splice, and so on to the top of the building.

2. A double flooring of two-inch planking shall be laid down immediately under any derrick for a sufficient space about the derrick to protect workmen on the floors below that on which the derrick is working and to hold with safety the materials hoisted by the derrick.

3. Rivetters’ staging shall be so constructed as to secure the reasonable safety of the rivetters and a temporary floor shall be provided on the girders and floor beams immediately below the portion of the floor upon which the rivetters are working, sufficient for the protection of workmen engaged below that floor.
4. The steelwork may be carried on in advance of the construction of permanent floors. R.S.O. 1950, c. 41, s. 8.

9. In cities and towns the following requirements shall be complied with in erecting, altering or repairing any building:

1. When the work is located on the line of a street or within three feet of the inside line of the sidewalk of a street, before any of the work above the sidewalk or footway is commenced, there shall be erected over the sidewalk or footway of the street a covered passageway or independent structure not less than eight feet high at the lowest side above the level of the sidewalk or footway and of sufficient strength to protect the public using the sidewalk or footway.

2. If a building is to be erected within seven feet of the inside line of the sidewalk on a street, a strongly constructed close-boarded fence or barricade, not less than six feet high, shall be erected along the inside line of the sidewalk.

3. No person shall place any stone, brick, lumber, or any building material, fence, barricade or temporary sidewalk so as to obstruct the free passage of water in drains, gutters or water courses, and the roofs of all covered ways shall be kept clear of any material. R.S.O. 1950, c. 41, s. 9.

10. Nothing in this Act affects any by-law relating to the matters mentioned in this Act that is lawfully passed by a municipal council, or the authority of a municipal council to pass any such by-law, so far as the by-law imposes additional or more stringent requirements than those imposed by this Act. R.S.O. 1950, c. 41, s. 10.

11. Sections 6, 7 and 8 do not apply to any building not more than two storeys in height nor to any farm building nor to any work being done upon a building by its owner or occupant in person. R.S.O. 1950, c. 41, s. 11.