

## **SECTION 1 DEFINITIONS**

Abutment	That part of the valley side against which the dam is constructed.
Appurtenances	Structures and equipment on a project site, other than the embankment itself. They include, but are not limited to facilities, such as spillways, log booms, intake towers, powerhouse structures, tunnels, canals, penstocks, low-level outlets, surge tanks and towers, gate hoist mechanisms and their supporting structures, and all critical water control and release facilities. Also included are mechanical and electrical control and stand-by power supply equipment located in the powerhouse or in remote control centers.
Breach of Dam	The uncontrolled release of the contents of a reservoir through collapse of the dam or appurtenant structures.
Comptroller	A person employed by the government and designated in writing by the minister as the Comptroller of Water Rights and includes any persons designated in writing by the minister as acting, deputy or assistant comptrollers.
Consequences of Dam Failure	Impacts in the downstream as well as upstream areas of the dam resulting from failure of the dam or its appurtenances. Refer to Schedule 1 of the Dam Safety Regulation.
Crest of Dam	Elevation of the uppermost surface of a dam proper, not taking into account any camber allowed for settlement, curbs, parapets, guard rails or other structures that are not a part of the main water-retaining structure. This elevation may be roadway, walkway or the non-overflow section of a dam.
Dam	A man made barrier that would create a water storage reservoir or divert water. “Dam” is herein defined to include works (appurtenances) incidental to, necessary for, or in connection with, the barrier.
Dam Owner	A person, including a company, organization, government unit, public utility, corporation or other entity, which either holds a water licence to operate a dam or retains the legal property title on the dam site, dam and/or reservoir, or a person who acts as the principal agent of the dam owner and which is responsible for the safety of the dam.
Dam Safety Officer	An engineer or officer who is designated in writing by the comptroller as a dam safety officer.
Dam Safety Regulation	Means the British Columbia Dam Safety Regulation passed into law under the Water Act whose objective is to mitigate loss of life and damage to property and the environment from a dam breach by requiring dam owners to inspect their own dams, undertake proper maintenance on them, and ensure that these dams meet ongoing engineering standards.

Dam Safety Review	Comprehensive formal review carried out at scheduled intervals to determine whether an existing dam is safe, and if it is not safe, to determine what improvements are required.
Drawdown	The resultant lowering of water surface level due to controlled release of water from the reservoir.
Earthfill Dam	See “Embankment Dam”.
Embankment Dam	Any dam constructed of natural excavated materials placed without addition of binding materials other than those inherent in the natural material. The materials are usually obtained at or near the dam site. Embankment dams are usually referred to by type such as Earthfill or Rockfill. The term Embankment Dam is used to indicate a zoned fill dam involving selected areas of rock, gravel and impervious zones or a homogeneous earthfill dam which is not necessarily zoned.
EMBC	See PEP
Emergency	In terms of dam operation, any condition which develops naturally or unexpectedly, endangers the integrity of the dam and upstream or downstream property or life, and requires immediate action.
Dam Emergency Plan (DEP)	Document which contains procedures for dealing with various emergencies, as well as communication directories and may contain inundation maps showing upstream and downstream water levels and times of arrival of floods which would result from the failure of the dam or its appurtenances.
Engineer	A professional engineer employed by the government and designated in writing by the Comptroller of Water Rights as an engineer and includes a regional water manager.
Failure of Dam	In terms of structural integrity, the uncontrolled release of the contents of a reservoir through collapse of the dam or some part of it; in terms of performance to fulfil its intended function, the inability of a dam to perform functions such as water supply or prevention of excessive seepage.
Formal Inspection	An inspection of the dam to observe its condition. A formal inspection is intended to be more thorough than a routine surveillance inspection. These inspections are carried out by the appropriate representative of the dam owner responsible for safety surveillance (i.e. the dam owner or owners engineering consultant).
Foundation	Rock and/or soil mass that forms a base for the structure, including its abutments.
Freeboard	Vertical distance between the dam crest and the reservoir water surface. The more specific term “ <b>normal (Gross) freeboard</b> ” is the difference of elevation between the lowest elevation of the top of the dam (or top of impervious core) and the maximum reservoir operating level (full supply level, often the spillway sill elevation). The term

---

“**Minimum (Net) Freeboard**” is the difference of elevation between the lowest elevation of the top of the dam (or top of impervious core) and the maximum water level of the reservoir should the Inflow Design Flood (IDF) occur.

Full Supply Level	Maximum normal operating water surface level of a reservoir (also called maximum normal reservoir water level). Generally the spillway sill elevation.
Gate	A general term for any mechanical device to control the flow of water in intakes, outlet works and over controlled spillways.
Height of Dam	The vertical distance to the top (crest) of a dam measured: a) in the case of a stream across a stream, from the natural bed of the stream at the downstream outside limit of the dam, or b) in the case of a dam that is not across a stream, from the lowest elevation at the outside limit of the dam.
Homogeneous Earthfill Dam	An embankment type dam constructed of more or less uniform earth materials throughout, except for possible inclusion of internal drains or blanket drains. Used to differentiate this type of dam from a zoned earthfill dam.
Inspection	See “Formal Inspection” & “Surveillance Inspection”
Instrumentation	Devices which are installed in or near a dam to monitor the dam and impoundment. These devices may include but are not limited to survey monuments and stations, inclinometers, extensometers, piezometers, measuring weirs.
Internal Drain or Drainage Blanket	A layer of pervious material in a dam to facilitate drainage.
Internal (piping) Erosion	The progressive erosion of material from within a dam caused by seepage, appearing downstream as a hole or seam discharging water that contains solid particles.
Log-Boom	A series of floating logs connected (preferably with boom chain) end to end, and placed on the reservoir surface at a line just upstream of the dam in order to collect trash, ice and floating debris and prevent their entrance to spillway or outlet works.
Low-Level Outlet	A conduit through the dam to allow for controlled release of the reservoir contents. Also see “Outlet Works”.
Maintenance	Those tasks accepted as routine in keeping the dam and appurtenant works in a serviceable condition. It is not to be confused with alterations.
Operation, Maintenance & Surveillance Manual (OMS).	A Manual which documents procedures for safe operation, maintenance and surveillance of a dam.
Outlet Gate	See “Gate”.

Outlet Works	Combination of intake structure, gates, conduits, tunnels, flow controls and energy dissipation devices to allow the release of water from a dam.
Owner	See “Dam Owner”
Piping	See “Internal Erosion”.
Professional Engineer	A person who is registered or licenced under provisions of the Engineers Act, 1979, RS Chapter 109 of the Province of British Columbia and has knowledge, skills and experience in dam design, construction and maintenance. Regional Water Manager; A person employed by the Crown and designated in writing by the minister as a regional water manager and includes an acting or assistant regional water manager. Reference to the Regional Water Manager means the designated person for the geographic location or Water District where the works are located.
PEP	Provincial Emergency Program continued under the <i>Emergency Program Act</i> . Also referred to as Emergency Management BC (EMBC)
Regional Water Manager	A person employed by the Crown and designated in writing by the minister as a regional water manager and includes an acting or assistant regional water manager. Reference to the Regional Water Manager means the designated person for the geographic location or Water District where the works are located.
Repair	To essentially restore a dam to its approved design condition. Many older dams may be required to be upgraded to current design standards if there is a difference between the initial approved design and current design standards.
Reservoir	Water body impounded by one or more dams, inclusive of its shores and banks and of any facility or installation necessary for its operation.
Right Abutment	The abutment on the right-hand side of an observer when looking downstream.
Riprap	Layered broken (angular) rock or precast blocks, generally placed on the upstream slopes of an embankment or along a water course as protection against wave action, erosion or scour. Riprap should be properly placed by mechanical methods and in some cases is hand placed. It consists of pieces of relatively large size as distinguished from a gravel blanket.
Rockfill Dam	See “Embankment Dam”.
Safe Dam	Dam which does not impose an unacceptable risk to people or property, and which meets safety criteria that are acceptable to the government, the engineering profession and the public.
SCADA	Acronym for Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition, a computer system for gathering and analyzing real time data. SCADA systems can be used to monitor and control various components of a dam.

Spillway	Weir, channel, conduit, tunnel, gate or other structure designed to permit discharges from the reservoir.
Spillway Sill	The control level of the spillway overflow section.
Stoplogs	Large logs, timbers, concrete or steel beams stacked vertically on each other so as to close off entrance to dam outlets or penstocks. Normally stoplogs are used intermittently as temporary outlet gates in order to effect repairs or replacements to the permanent facilities
Storage	The collection, impounding and conservation of water. Type of storage are: Natural Storage - what is/was the natural body of water (i.e. the existing lake or pond). Dead Storage - created storage not accessible with the permanent outlet works. This is normally between the upstream toe and the outlet sill. It may include what was natural storage if the toe of the dam is constructed below the natural lake outlet. Live Storage - the accessible storage, typically from low level outlet sill to spill way sill. Licenced Storage- typically includes dead storage plus live storage. Surcharge Storage- typically from the spillway sill to design flood level.
Tailwater Level	Level of water in the discharge channel immediately downstream of a dam.
Toe of Dam	Junction of the downstream (or upstream) face of dam with the ground surface (foundation). Sometimes “heel” is used to define the upstream toe of a concrete gravity dam.
Top of Dam -	See “Crest of Dam”.
Trashrack	A screen or grill structure placed at the inlet end of penstocks and low level outlets to prevent the entrance of logs, timbers, trash or other debris from the reservoir.
Surveillance Inspection	An inspection performed by the dam owner as a regular part of their routine maintenance activities.
Works	Anything capable of or used for diverting, storing, measuring, conserving, conveying, retarding, confining or using water, or producing, measuring, transmitting or using electricity.
Zoned Earthfill Dam	See “Embankment Dam”.

**DEFINITIONS**

- “*accident*” means an unintended event that results in physical harm to a person or damage to property. [PART 1]
- “*acid rock drainage (ARD)*” means low pH surface or ground water that results from the oxidation of sulphide minerals or, elemental sulphur, or the dissolution of acid generating minerals found in rocks and coal. [PART 9]
- “*asbestos free*” means containing less than 1% asbestos. [PART 2]
- “*bail*” means the supporting structure for a shaft conveyance whereby the conveyance is connected, through suspension gear, to the hoisting rope. [PART 7]
- “*bedrock*” means the rock, usually solid, that underlies soil or other unconsolidated material, superficial material. [PART 6]
- “*bench*” means a horizontal step or floor above which material is excavated from a contiguous face and upon which drilling, blasting, and material haulage may be carried on. [PART 6]
- “*best available technology*” means the site specific combination of technologies and techniques that most effectively reduce the physical, geochemical, ecological and social risks associated with tailings storage during all stages of operation and closure. [PART 10]
- “*biological monitoring*” means the recording of serial medical tests or examinations which indicate the progressing health status of an individual or group of individuals. [PART 2]
- “*blast danger zone*” means an area in which there may be a danger to any person or property from flying material, or any other hazardous condition resulting from a blast. [PART 8]
- “*blaster*” means a person who is qualified under this part of the code to conduct blasting operations at a mine. [PART 8]
- “*blasting agent*” means a relatively insensitive, ammonium nitrate explosive which includes an AN/FO mixture, emulsion, slurry, or watergel. [PART 8]
- “*blasting certificate*” means a certificate issued under this part of the code which authorizes a person to conduct blasting operations at mines. [PART 8]
- “*blasting machine*” means a device used to initiate a blast. [PART 8]
- “*board*” in this part means the Board of Examiners appointed under part 1.13.1 of the Code. [PART 1]
- “*Board*” in the part means the Workers’ Compensation Board of British Columbia. [PART 2]
- “*bootleg*” means a remnant of a blasthole that did not properly break when the blast was initiated. [PART 8]

“*bridge*” means a temporary or permanent structure carrying an exploration access above a stream or other topographic depression. [PART 9]

“*bulk shipment*” means a shipment of a controlled product that is contained, without intermediate containment or intermediate packaging, in

- (1) a vessel with a water capacity of more than 454 L,
- (2) a freight container, a portable tank, a road vehicle, a railway vehicle, a ship, barge or other type of vessel, or an aircraft, or
- (3) a pipeline. [PART 2]

“*C.S.A.*” means the Canadian Standards Association. [PART 1]

“*cage call system*” means an independent, electrically operated signaling system which may be activated at any shaft station and results in audible signals at all shaft stations

“*catchment berm*” means a bench designed to arrest material which sloughs from a face or wall at elevations above the face being worked. [PART 6]

“*certified audiometric technician*” means a person certified by the Ministry or by an agency or persons acceptable to the chief inspector. [PART 2]

“*certified person*” means a person who is certified by an agency or board acceptable to the chief inspector. [PART 1]

“*chair*” means a moveable support arranged to hold a shaft conveyance as required. [PART 7]

“*clay and silt*” means those soils where more than 50% of the particles, by weight, are finer than the No. 200 (0.074 mm) U.S. standard sieve. [PART 6]

“*clearing width*” means the width required to be cleared of standing timber to accommodate exploration access construction, maintenance and use. [PART 9]

“*collar*” in this part, means the start of a drilled blast hole. [PART 8]

“*commission*” means the Hazardous Materials Information Review Commission established by the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act* (Canada). [PART 2]

“*community watershed*” has the same meaning as defined in the *Forest and Range Practices Act*. [PART 9]

“*Confined Space*” means an area, other than an underground working, that includes all of the following:

- (a) is enclosed or partially enclosed;
- (b) is not designed or intended for continuous human occupancy;
- (c) has limited or restricted means for entry or exit that may complicate the provision of first aid, evacuation, rescue or other emergency response service;
- (d) is large enough and so configured that a worker could enter to perform assigned work. [PART 3]

“*construction*” includes any activity involving the erection, modification, or dismantling of any structure or building and any road building associated therewith. [PART 1]



- “*container*” includes a bag, barrel, bottle, box, can, cylinder, drum, storage tank, or similar package or receptacle. [PART 2]
- “*controlled product*” means a product, material or substance specified by regulations made pursuant to section 15(1)(a) of the *Hazardous Products Act* (Canada) as products, materials and substances included in any of the classes listed in Schedule II of that Act. [PART 2]
- “*culvert*” means a transverse drain pipe or log structure buried below the exploration access surface. [PART 9]
- “*dam*” means a barrier on the surface preventing uncontrolled release of either water, slurry or solids or a barrier underground to prevent the uncontrolled flow of water, slurry or solids. [PART 10]
- “*deactivation*” means stabilization of an exploration site or exploration access when active use of the site or access is suspended seasonally or for other reasons for a period up to 3 years or longer if approved by an inspector. [PART 9]
- “*deleterious substance*” means any substance that, if added to any water, would degrade or alter or form part of a process of degradation or alteration of the quality of that water so that it is rendered or is likely to be rendered deleterious to fish or fish habitat or to the use by man or fish that frequent that water. [PART 9]
- “*destructive testing*” means a test on a sample of a shaft rope where the rope or individual wires from the rope are broken by a testing machine. [PART 7]
- “*detonator*” means a blasting cap, or other device used to initiate detonation of an explosive. [PART 8]
- “*detonator house*” means a magazine used to store detonators. [PART 8]
- “*dump berm*” means a barrier or ridge of materials other than snow or mud, acting as a guide that will indicate the limit of travel of a vehicle from which material is to be dumped. The heights of the ridge shall not be less than one half the height of the tire of the vehicle from which material is dumped. [PART 6]
- “*dump block*” means a barrier of sufficient size and strength and anchored sufficiently to prevent a vehicle from entering an opening while coasting at a speed of less than 2 km/hr. [PART 6]
- “*dumping position*” means the position of a haulage vehicle when stopped to dump material and is further defined for section 6.20.4 as the zones of contact between the dump surface and the rear vehicle wheels closest to the dump berm or edge of the bank. [PART 6]
- “*dump material*” means waste or any material used in the construction of a dump or stockpile. [PART 6]
- “*dump or stockpile*” means the accumulation of deposited rock fragments or other unconsolidated material. [PART 10]



“*dump person*” means a person authorized by the manager and stationed on a dump for the purposes of section 6.10 of the code. [PART 6]

“*dust exposure occupation*” means employment

- (1) in an asbestos mine, or
- (2) where a person is normally required to work more than 20% of his working time in any one month
  - (e) underground in a mine,
  - (f) in the mining activity of open pit and glory hole operations,
  - (g) in crushing plants, assay grinding rooms, or coal cleaning plants,
  - (h) in operations that involve dry milling or dry concentrating,
  - (i) in wet concentrating plants where the plant is not adequately separated from dry crushing plants, or
- (3) at other locations designated by the chief inspector. [PART 2]

“*electromagnetic device*” means a device using an electromagnetic system for examining shaft ropes. [PART 7]

“*employees*” means all persons employed at a mine. [PART 1]

“*employer*” means owner, agent, or manager as defined in the *Mines Act*. [PART 2]

“*engineer of record*” means the Professional Engineer who is retained under section 10.1.5 (1) of this code. [PART 10]

“*environmental design flood*” means the hydrological event that is to be managed without release of untreated water to the environment. [PART 10]

“*exploration access*” means trails and roads constructed, modified, excavated, bladed or created through frequent use including any associated structures. [PART 9]

“*exploration activities*” are those activities which are undertaken in the search for and development of coal and minerals, as defined in the *Mineral Tenure Act*, with the exception of placer minerals:

- (a) and include
  - (i) disturbance of the ground by mechanical means such as drilling, trenching and excavating;
  - (ii) blasting;
  - (iii) construction, modification, deactivation and reclamation of an exploration access and camps;
  - (iv) induced polarization surveys using exposed electrodes; and
  - (v) site reclamation.
- (b) but do not include
  - (i) prospecting using hand tools;
  - (ii) geological/geochemical surveying;
  - (iii) airborne geophysical surveying;
  - (iv) ground geophysical surveying without the use of exposed, energized electrodes;
  - (v) hand trenching without the use of explosives; or

- (vi) establishment of exploration grid lines that do not require the felling of trees, with the exception of trees and shrubs that create a hazard to safe passage and danger trees as defined in the Workers' Compensation Board Regulation. [PART 9]
- “*explosive*” means any chemical compound or mixture which, when detonated, violently decomposes producing a large volume of gas at high temperatures capable of having destructive effects. [PART 8]
- “*face*” means a surface of rock, ore, coal, or other material exposed by blasting or excavation which extends from a bench or floor to an upper bench or to the natural land surface. [PART 6]
- “*factor of safety (ropes)*” means the number of times the breaking strength of a shaft rope exceeds the weight it supports at a specified location of the rope. [PART 7]
- “*fill*” means a deposit of discrete particles, either loose or well-compacted, placed in layers or dumped into a ravine, valley, or depression. [PART 10]
- “*fish passage*” means the movement of fish at all life stages consistent with the natural state of fish streams. [PART 9]
- “*fish stream*” means all streams, unless,
- (a) a report from a qualified professional or technologist with adequate training or knowledge of fish habitat determines that the stream is a non-fish bearing stream, or
  - (b) the stream has been identified in a fish inventory carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Forests' publication “Fish Stream Identification Guidebook”, as amended from time to time, as not containing any fish, or
  - (c) the stream is located upstream of a known barrier to fish passage, identified on a fish and fish habitat inventory map, where all reaches upstream of the barrier are simultaneously dry at any time during the year and no perennial fish habitats occur in any part of the upland drainage. [PART 9]
- “*HSRC Guidance Document*” means the guidance document prepared by the chief inspector in consultation with the health safety and reclamation code committee for the purposes of this code. [PART 10]
- “*haulage road*” means a part of a mine used for the transport of coal, aggregate, minerals, or waste rock. [PART 6]
- “*hazard*” means an unsafe or harmful condition, substance, or circumstance. [PART 1]
- “*hazard information*” means information on the proper and safe use, storage, and handling of a controlled product and includes information relating to its toxicological properties. [PART 2]
- “*hazardous*” means the existence, or reasonable probability of the existence, of an unsafe or harmful condition, substance, or circumstance. [PART 1]
- “*hazardous substance*” means a substance which may be injurious to the health or safety of a worker. [PART 2]

“*hazardous waste*” means a substance which may be injurious to the health or safety of a worker. [PART 2]

“*headframe*” means a structure at the top of a mine shaft which carries the sheaves for the hoisting ropes. [PART 7]

“*hoist*” in this part of the code, “hoist” means a hoisting engine used to raise or lower persons, rock or any other material, in a shaft conveyance, through a vertical or inclined shaft. [PART 7]

“*hoist signaling system*” means an independent, electrically operated signaling system which may be activated at any place within the shaft and results in audible signals at the hoist operator’s place of work and at all shaft stations. [PART 7]

“*impoundment*” means a body of water, slurry or solids that is confined by natural barriers or constructed dams and includes those barriers, dams and related items. [PART 10]

“*inflow design flood*” means the flood into the impoundment resulting from the design hydrologic event. [PART 10]

“*Label*” includes a mark, sign, device, stamp, seal, sticker, ticket, tag or wrapper. [PART 2]

“*land capability*” means the capability of achieving a specified land use estimated by limitations as a result of climate, topography and soils. [PART 10]

“*landform*” means a designated structure that can be considered to have a risk profile similar to the surrounding environment. [PART 10]

“*leg wires*” means the wires attached to an electric blasting cap used for initiating its detonation. [PART 8]

“*magazine*” means a building, storehouse, or structure where explosive materials are kept or stored but does not include containers used for transporting explosives or day storage boxes. [PART 8]

“*major dump*” means a dump that contains a volume of dumped material that exceeds one million cubic metres, or has a dump height greater than 50 metres, or has an area that is covered by a dump that exceeds one hectare, or is founded upon natural or trimmed slopes that are sometimes steeper than 20 degrees from a horizontal plane, or contains material dumped or placed in a water course having a potential peak flow greater than one cubic metre per second, once in every 200 years, or any other mine dumps so declared the chief inspector. [PART 10]

“*manufactured article*” means an article that is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture, the intended use of which, when in that form, is dependent in whole or in part on its shape or design, and that under normal conditions of use will not release or otherwise cause a person to be exposed to a controlled product. [PART 2]

- “*material safety data sheet (MSDS)*” means a document disclosing the information referred to in section 13(a)(i) to (v) of the *Hazardous Products Act* (Canada) and sections 9(2) of the *Controlled Products Regulations* (Canada). [PART 2]
- “*mine hoisting plant*” means a mine hoist for an underground mine and includes the prime mover, transmission equipment, head frame, sheaves, ropes, shaft, shaft conveyances, shaft sinking equipment, shaft furnishings, hoist controls, counterweight, signaling and communications equipment and any other equipment used in connection with a hoist. [PART 7]
- “*mishole*” “*(misfire)*” means a charge or part of a charge which, upon initiation, failed to completely detonate. [PART 8]
- “*Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSD)*” means the term used to describe disorders of the bones, joints, ligaments, tendons, muscles and other soft tissues. These disorders refer to a whole range of conditions affecting different parts of the body. [PART 1]
- “*non-destructive test*” means the examination of a part without subjecting it to physical distortion, damage, or destruction. [PART 7]
- “*non-electric cap*” means a detonator which does not require an electric current to initiate its explosive charge. [PART 8]
- “*occupational illness*” means a condition that results from exposure, in a workplace, to a physical, chemical, or biological agent to the extent that the normal physiological mechanisms are affected causing impairment to the worker. [PART 1]
- “*open pit shiftboss*” means a supervisor who is responsible for an open pit or part of it and holds an open pit shiftboss certificate granted pursuant to the code. [PART 6]
- “*overburden*” means all unconsolidated naturally occurring material overlying bedrock. [PART 10]
- “*permit*” means a permit issued pursuant to section 10 (3) of the *Mines Act*. [PART 10]
- “*primed cartridge*” means an explosive containing a detonator. [PART 8]
- “*prime mover*” means a machine or other device that provides an initial source of motive power. [PART 7]
- “*probable maximum flood*” means the hypothetical most severe flood that may credibly be expected to occur at a particular location resulting from the seasonal maximum combination of precipitation and snowmelt. [PART 10]
- “*product identifier*” means, in respect of a controlled product, the brand name, code name, or code number specified by a supplier of the chemical name, common name, generic name, or trade name. [PART 2]
- “*Professional Engineer*” is a person who is registered to Practice in the Province of British Columbia, according to the *Engineers and Geoscientists Act*, or a person working for a Firm which is licensed to practice in the Province of British Columbia, pursuant to the *Engineers and Geoscientists Act* and is qualified to practice in the relevant discipline. [PART 1]

“*provisional blasting certificate*” means a blasting certificate issued by the manager, valid for a maximum of 90 days. [PART 8]

“*qualified professional*” means an individual who

(a) is registered, and in good standing, with a professional organization in British Columbia governed under an enactment, and

(b) is acting within his or her area of professional expertise. [PART 10]

“*quantifiable performance objectives*” means measureable monitoring parameters that are identified and required to be maintained within predetermined limits for tailings storage facility safety. [PART 10]

“*ramp*” means a sloping roadway and in the case of a surface mine, connects two levels of excavation or benches. [PART 6]

“*reach*” means a portion of a watercourse that has a consistent channel width, morphology and gradient. [PART 9]

“*reactivated mine hoisting plant*” means a mine hoisting plant that is placed into service after being out of use for a period in excess of one year. [PART 7]

“*readily available*” means, when used in connection with a material safety data sheet, available in a place where a person can easily access and study the information it contains. [PART 2]

“*regionally significant wildlife habitat*” means those site specific habitats identified through formal government processes as requiring special management attention. [PART 9]

“*respirable combustible dust – RCD*” means any dust which is respirable, and which is burned off when subjected to the procedure contained in the CANMET document number PROJ51/ADHOC90.18 which is obtainable from the, Mining Division or from CANMET. [PART 2]

“*riparian setback*” means an area of land adjacent to a stream, wetland or lake of a width defined in Table 9.1. [PART 9]

“*risk phrase*” means, in respect of a controlled product or a class, division, or subdivision of controlled products, a statement identifying a hazard that may arise from the nature of the controlled product or the class, division, or subdivision of controlled products.

“*road prism*” means cross-section of the ground containing the exploration access surface, including the cut and fill slopes. [PART 9]

“*round*” means a number of charged blast holes to be fired in a specific sequence. [PART 8]

“*safety catch*” means a safety appliance or fitting which transfers the weight of the cage onto the shaft guides if the hoisting rope breaks. [PART 7]

“*safety dogs*” means those portions of the safety catches which penetrate the shaft guides if the hoisting rope breaks. [PART 7]

- “*safety fuse assembly*” means a device to convey flame to a non-electric blasting cap. It consists of a train of black powder, tightly wrapped and enclosed with waterproof material, which burns continuously at a constant rate when ignited by means of an attached igniter cord connector. [PART 8]
- “*sand and gravel*” means those soils where more than 50% of the particles, by weight, are coarser than the No. 200 (0.074 mm) U.S. standard sieve. [PART 6]
- “*sensitive area*” means any area where the blast including blast vibration or air blast may have an adverse affect on fish or wildlife. [PART 8]
- “*shaft casing*” means the continuous steel lining of a shaft. [PART 7]
- “*shaft conveyance*” means a conveyance raised or lowered by a mine hoist in a shaft and includes a bucket, a single or multi-deck cage, a skip or combination of skip and cage used to transport workers and material or both. [PART 7]
- “*shaft furnishing*” means any installation within the shaft, other than casing and lining, which is required to support the shaft or services therein. [PART 7]
- “*shaft lining*” means the timber, concrete, brick or steel structure, or weld mesh, fixed around the shaft to support the walls. This does not imply continuous lining. [PART 7]
- “*shaft obstruction*” means any protrusion into a shaft compartment in which hoisting may be carried out. [PART 7]
- “*shaft or winze*” means an excavation of limited perimeter compared with its depth in which persons and material, or both, are transported by means of a mine hoisting plant. [PART 7]
- “*shaft rope*” means any rope used with a shaft hoist installation including a hoisting rope, a balance rope and a guide rope. [PART 7]
- “*shoulder barrier*” means a barrier or ridge of material, other than snow or mud, placed along the edge or crest of a surface roadway, ramp, dump or stockpile where the vehicles operate and where there is a drop-off of more than 3 m beyond the edge or crest. The height of the barrier shall not be less than 3/4 of the height of the largest tire on any vehicle used at that location. [PART 6]
- “*socket*” means a short stub of a drill hole commonly found after a hole has been blasted. [PART 8]
- “*soil*” means all unconsolidated materials above bedrock. [PART 6]
- “*soil*” means the naturally occurring, unconsolidated mineral or organic material that is capable of supporting plant life. [PART 9]
- “*standard guardrail*” means a guardrail structure comprised of a top rail approximately 1070 mm (42") above floor level, a toe-board, and a midrail approximately midway between the underside of the top rail and the upper edge of the toe-board. They shall be designed to withstand a load of 900 N (200 lbs.) applied in any direction and at any point on the to top rail. [PART 4]



- “*stream*” means any naturally occurring reach flowing on a perennial or seasonal basis with a continuous channel bed and banks, whether or not the bed or banks of the reach are locally obscured by overhanging or bridging vegetation or soil mats, if the channel bed
- (a) is scoured by water, or
  - (b) contains any material collection of inorganic alluvium deposited by water. [PART 9]
- “*stream width*” means the horizontal distance between stream banks on opposite sides of the stream measured
- (a) at right angles to the general orientation of the banks, and
  - (b) between the points on each bank indicated by a definite change in vegetation and sediment texture marking the normal annual flood level and sometimes shown by the edges of rooted terrestrial vegetation. [PART 9]
- “*suitable*” means suitable to the satisfaction of the inspector. [PART 1]
- “*supplier label*” means a label provided by a supplier that complies with the requirements, discloses the information, and displays the hazard symbols referred to in section 12(b) of the *Hazardous Products Act* (Canada), section 17 of the Controlled Products Regulations (Canada). [PART 2]
- “*supplier material safety data sheet*” means a material safety data sheet provided by a supplier. [PART 2]
- “*surface roadway*” means any part of a mine where vehicles carrying persons, materials, or equipment, regularly travel, and includes a haulage road. [PART 6]
- “*surficial soil material*” means those soils commonly contained in the upper layers of the overburden mass, which are suitable for use in reclamation, either as growth medium, soil covers and seals, or other reclamation requirements. [PART 10]
- “*suspension gear*” mean all components necessary to effect a secure attachment between the hoisting rope and the conveyance. [PART 7]
- “*TSF qualified person*” means the person designated under section 10.4.2 (1) (b) of this code. [PART 10]
- “*tailings*” means the residue remaining from the preparation of a concentrate of minerals or coal. [PART 10]
- “*tailings storage facility*” or “TSF” means a facility that stores tailings. [PART 10]
- “*temporary bridge*” means a bridge whose expected life at its current location is 15 years or less. [PART 9]
- “*threshold limit value – ceiling (TLV-C)*” means the concentration that must not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure. [PART 2]



- “*threshold limit value – short term exposure limit (TLV – STEL)*” means the concentration to which workers can be exposed continuously for a short period time, provided the daily TLV-TWA is not exceeded. It must be no longer than 15 minutes, be separated by at least 60 minutes if repeated, and occur no more than 4 times per day. [PART 2]
- “*threshold limit value – time weighed average (TLV-TWA)*” means the time weighed average concentration for a normal 8 hour day and a 40 hour workweek, to which nearly all workers can be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. [PART 2]
- “*toe-board*” means a metal or wood guard strip, approximately 100 mm in height, placed along the bottom of a guardrail structure, and having a clearance of not greater than 13 mm (1/2”) between its lower edge and the walkway or platform to prevent tools or other material from falling off. [PART 4]
- “*underground enclosure defined*” in this part means any area in an underground mine that is used to enclose equipment, machinery, or to provide shelter, and is a suitable working environment. It includes service garages, fuelling stations, fuel, and lubrication storage areas. [PART 4]
- “*urban area*” means an area, within which there are residences or other structures that may be impacted by the adverse effects of a blasting operation. [PART 8]
- “*wall*” means a surface of rock or material exposed by the excavation of one or more faces and benches in successive horizontal layers. [PART 6]
- “*watercourse*” means a natural stream or source of water, whether usually containing water or not, and includes any lake, river, creek, spring, ravine, swamp, and gulch. [PART 10] “*wetland*” means an area of 0.25 hectares or greater, unless a smaller area is identified as regionally significant wildlife habitat, that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in wet or saturated soil conditions. [PART 9]
- “*winze*” (see shaft) [PART 7]
- “*work platform*” means a platform attached through suspension gear to the hoisting rope and used by persons performing work in a mine shaft. [PART 7]
- “*workplace label*” means a label that discloses a product identifier and information for the safe handling of a controlled product, and that indicates that a material safety data sheet, if supplied or produced, is available. [PART 2]