

Site rules and regulations

Sarnia manufacturing site Product solutions

Emergency number Imperial land lines	2222
Emergency from outside phones (mobile)	519-336-ESSO(3776)
Non-life threatening injury/illness	519-339-2143



Responsible Care®
Our commitment to sustainability.

Annual inspection colour code: 2025 purple; 2026 green; 2027 white; 2028 blue; 2029 yellow; repeat



Life saving rules and actions (LSRA) →

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Introduction

The contents of this booklet describe the Imperial, Sarnia manufacturing site rules and regulations.

The material presented in this booklet, is by design, brief in nature. The rules and/or requirements are primarily the result of regulations under the Occupational Health and Safety Act as well as site standards.

It is recommended that you carry the booklet when on the site.

You are required to read this booklet, understand its content and certify that you have received a copy. Your supervisor will assist in answering any questions or concerns.

Safety policy

It is the policy of Imperial and the ExxonMobil companies in Canada to conduct their business in a manner that protects the safety of employees, others involved in their operations, customers and the public. The companies will strive to prevent all accidents, injuries and occupational illnesses through the active participation of every employee. The companies are committed to continuous efforts to identify and eliminate or manage safety risks associated with their activities.

Accordingly, the companies' policy is to:

- Design and maintain facilities, establish management systems, provide training, and conduct operations in a manner that safeguards people and property.
- Respond quickly, effectively and with care to emergencies or accidents resulting from their operations, in cooperation with industry organizations and authorized government agencies.
- Comply with all applicable laws and regulations, and apply responsible standards where laws and regulations do not exist.
- Work with government agencies and others to develop responsible laws, regulations and standards based on sound science and consideration of risk.
- Conduct and support research to extend knowledge about the safety effects of their operations, and promptly apply significant findings and, as appropriate, share them with employees, contractors, government agencies and others who might be affected.
- Stress to all employees, contractors and others working on the companies' behalf their responsibility and accountability for safe performance on the job, and encourage safe behaviour off the job.
- Undertake appropriate reviews and evaluations of their operations to measure progress and to foster compliance with this policy.



Security is
everybody's business

Corporate security guideline

Imperial Oil Limited takes reasonable precautions in its operations to:

- Ensure that employees can work securely.
- Protect the company's assets, including property, facilities, equipment, and information against damage, loss or misuse.
- Minimize security risks to customers, suppliers, sales associates and the general public, resulting from their association with the company.

To achieve these objectives, the company provides and maintains effective preventive security systems appropriate to the risks.

Employees are expected to:

- Support the security programs related to their specific work.
- Know their security responsibilities.
- Promote sound security practices.

It is through the ongoing commitment of all employees that the company's personnel, property, and information will be secure.

Security

- Everyone entering company property at an electronic control point must:
 - swipe their access card when coming in and when leaving
 - present their ID badge if requested to do so by security, a receptionist, or person in charge of a building or area
- Do not lend your access card to anyone. If you have lost it, report the loss immediately to security. The lost card will be flagged and you will be issued a new card.
- If access card access does not work, contact security 519-339-2703.

Drive in site access through automated gates

- Do not allow 'tail gating' (allowing someone to follow behind you through a control point):
 - until gate closes, block access, or, ensure vehicle behind has green light indicating Lenel swipe is authorized and they have care and control of the access point
 - do not allow others to pass through entrances without scanning their ID badge, including vehicles
- Anyone transporting company property out of company premises must have authorization for doing so.
- Company vehicles must have a company logo or company name clearly displayed.
- Everyone entering/exiting company property at a gate without a swipe card reader with security present must stop and provide security with site approved identification to be documented.
- Only vehicles displaying appropriate passes are allowed on company property (exception is delivery vehicles, transport trucks and vacuum trucks).
- Everyone entering or exiting company property with a vehicle, or equipment must permit security to examine the vehicle or equipment on request.
- Perimeter gates are to be kept closed and locked when not attended by security.
- Security incidents of wrongdoing, or suspected wrongdoing, are to be reported directly to your immediate supervisor or to security.

Guidelines for conducting contraband inspections:

- Participation in inspections is a term and condition of employment for employees and a function of contract for contractors. Failure to cooperate and/or participate in an inspection may result in denial of

entry or removal from company property, and may result in discipline up to and including termination for employees, and for contract workers may result in permanent disqualification of access to any and all company properties.

Violence in the workplace

Imperial workplace violence guideline is posted around the site. Not only is violent behaviour in the workplace unacceptable, it is unlawful.

The company prohibits any form of workplace violence by or toward employees, contractors, suppliers, or customers. Forms of workplace violence include, but are not limited to:

- Threatening to attack a person.
- Leaving threatening notes at or sending threatening emails to a person.
- Shaking a fist in a person's face.
- Striking or attempting to strike a person.
- Throwing an object at a person.
- Kicking an object a person is standing on such as a ladder.
- Trying to run down a person using a vehicle or equipment such as a forklift, or
- Sexual violence against a person.

All employees, including managers, will be subject to corrective action up to and including termination of employment for committing, condoning or failing to report any form of workplace violence. Review the complete guideline for reporting requirements.

Health policy

It is the policy of Imperial and the ExxonMobil companies in Canada to:

- Identify and evaluate health risks related to their operations that potentially affect their employees, contractors or the public.
- Implement programs and appropriate protective measures to control such risks, including appropriate monitoring of their potentially affected employees.
- Communicate in a reasonable manner to potentially affected individuals or organizations and the scientific community knowledge about health risks gained from their health programs and related studies.
- Determine at the time of employment and thereafter, as appropriate, the medical fitness of employees to do their work without undue risk to themselves or others.
- Provide or arrange for medical services necessary for the treatment of employee occupational illnesses or injuries and for the handling of medical emergencies.
- Comply with all applicable laws and regulations, and apply responsible standards where laws and regulations do not exist.
- Work with government agencies and others to develop responsible laws, regulations and standards based on sound science and consideration of risk.
- Conduct and support research to extend knowledge about the health effects of their operations.
- Undertake appropriate reviews and evaluations of their operations to measure progress and to foster compliance with this policy.
- Provide voluntary health promotion programs designed to enhance employees' well being, productivity and personal safety. These programs should supplement, but not interfere with, the responsibility of employees for their own health care and their relationships with

personal physicians. Information about employees obtained through the implementation of these programs should be considered confidential and should not be revealed to non-medical personnel except: at the request of the employee concerned, when required by law or when dictated by overriding public health considerations.

Environmental policy

It is the policy of Imperial and the ExxonMobil companies in Canada to conduct their business in a manner that is compatible with the balanced environmental and economic needs of the communities in which they operate. The companies are committed to continuous efforts to improve environmental performance throughout their operations to Protect tomorrow. Today.

Accordingly, the companies' policy is to:

- Comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations and apply responsible standards where laws and regulations do not exist.
- Encourage respect for the environment, emphasize every employee's responsibility in environmental performance, and foster appropriate operating practices and training.
- Work with government and industry groups to foster timely development of effective environmental laws and regulations based on sound science and considering risks, costs, and benefits, including effects on energy and product supply.
- Manage their business with the goal of preventing incidents and of controlling emissions and wastes to below harmful levels; design, operate, and maintain facilities to this end.
- Respond quickly and effectively to incidents resulting from their operations, in cooperation with industry organizations and authorized government agencies.

- Conduct and support research to improve understanding of the impact of their business on the environment, to improve methods of environmental protection, and to enhance their capability to make operations and products compatible with the environment.
- Communicate with the public on environmental matters and share their experience with others to facilitate improvements in industry performance.
- Undertake appropriate reviews and evaluations of their operations to measure progress and to foster compliance with this policy.

Responsible Care®



Responsible Care®

Imperial is one of Canada's oldest and largest producers of petrochemicals. The company is acutely aware that Canadians are more concerned than ever about the effects of chemicals on their health and the environment.

Recognizing this, we have integrated Responsible Care® into the business practices of Imperial's Chemicals division. This means we dedicate ourselves, our technology and our business practices to sustainability - and to the betterment of society, the environment and the economy.

In short, we are guided by these Responsible Care® principles:

- Prevent harm and help improve people's lives and the environment.
- Be accountable and response to the public.
- Take preventative action to protect health and the environment.
- Innovate for safer products and processes that conserve resources.
- Act as stewards of our products throughout their lifecycle.
- Understand and meet expectations for social responsibility.
- Work with stakeholders for public policy and standards that enhance sustainability.

- Promote the awareness of Responsible Care®.

Imperial's safety, security, health and environmental policies and practices fully align and support the Responsible Care® ethic and principles for sustainability.

Accident prevention responsibilities

Management shall:

- a. Provide the equipment, materials and protective devices as prescribed.
- b. Ensure that the equipment, materials and protective devices provided by the employer are maintained in good condition.
- c. Ensure that the measures and procedures prescribed in the act and its regulations are carried out in the workplace.
- d. Ensure that the equipment, materials and protective devices provided by the employer are used as prescribed.
- e. Provide information, instruction and supervision to a worker to protect the health or safety of the worker.
- f. Appoint a competent person as a supervisor.
- g. Acquaint a worker or a person in authority over a worker with any hazard in the work and in the handling, storage, use, disposal and transport of any article, device, equipment or a biological, chemical or physical agent.
- h. Afford assistance and cooperation to a health and safety committee in the carrying out of their functions.
- i. Take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker.

- j. Post, in the workplace, a copy of the act and any explanatory material outlining the rights, responsibilities and duties of workers.
- k. Prepare and review at least annually a written occupational health and safety policy and develop and maintain a program to implement that policy.
- l. Post at a conspicuous location in the workplace a copy of the occupational health and safety policy.
- m. Provide to the health and safety committee, the results of a report respecting occupational health and safety.
- n. Advise workers of the results of a report referred to in clause (m).
- o. Accurately keep and maintain and make available to the worker affected such records of the exposure of a worker to biological, chemical or physical agents as may be prescribed.
- p. Comply with a standard limiting the exposure of a worker to biological, chemical or physical agents as prescribed.
- q. Where so prescribed, provide a worker with written instructions as to the measures and procedures to be taken for the protection of a worker.
- r. Carry out such training programs for supervisors and committee members as may be prescribed.

Leadership teams/supervisors shall:

- a. Ensure that a worker works in the manner and with the protective devices, measures and procedures required by this act and the regulations.
- b. Ensure that a worker uses or wears the equipment, protective devices or clothing that the worker's employer requires to be used or worn.
- c. Advise a worker of the existence of any potential or actual danger to the health or safety of the worker of which the supervisor is aware.

- d. Where so prescribed, provide a worker with written instructions as to the measures and procedures to be taken for protection of the worker.
- e. Take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker.
- f. Lower risk tolerance (you and your workgroup)
 - know the standards and enforce the standards
 - set the bar high for your workgroup
 - walk the talk
 - if you see your workgroup not following the standards you must intervene – coach and get commitment to change
 - know your people and their risk tolerance
- g. Make sure **every** job has a plan
 - is the job plan available to and understood by the field workers
 - if you are unsure of a requirement, **stop!** Ask for help from your Imperial contact or safety advisor
- h. Encourage you workgroup to speak up
 - promote the blue near loss cards
 - if your workers have concerns, don't ignore them... get an answer!
- i. Communicate, communicate, communicate
 - always use the sandwich approach – positives, coach and finish with a positive
 - make sure every shift starts out strong – make sure your message is clear, don't read from a sheet
- j. Manage change
 - if the plan changes, stop and re-group – make sure your team understands this!
 - make sure you get the right people involved before moving on, after a change

If you do not believe you can be a supervisor and do it safely, you should not proceed.

k. Supervisors considerations with worker training

As a supervisor you are responsible to know what training is required for all of your workers

Equipment/tool training:

- do you know what training is required for each piece of equipment being used by your workers? If not, find out before starting work
- do you know if each worker has the training that is required to use the equipment they are operating? If not, find out before starting work
- do your workers know how to do a pre-use inspection on the tools they are using? If not, you need to stop work, talk with your supervisor and determine how to do the inspection
- do you know what training is required to do the work that your crew is about to perform? If not, you need to find out

l. Supervisor guidance - fit for duty

What does fit for duty mean?

- all workers have all the correct training to complete the jobs they are being asked to do
- all workers are mentally and physically fit to do the work you are asking them to do
- no workers are under the influence of drugs or alcohol
- all workers understand and are committed to following the sites standards
- as a supervisor you are responsible to ensure all of your workers are fit for duty
- you need to know your workers; are any of them stressed or thinking about something other than the task at hand? If so, you need to consider having that person do a modified job or even sending them home

m. Supervisors and work approval

- no mechanical work is to be started without an approved and released work order

- all working being executed by sub-contractors requires the primary contractor to be aware of the work activity and be the contact for the sub-contractor prior to the start of work
- n. Hours of work – worker fatigue
 - all workers on our site will follow the guidelines within the employment standards act
 - no worker shall work more than 13 hours in a day unless it is deemed urgent/emergency
 - callouts are considered urgent
 - all workers will have 1 day off in 7 or 2 days off in 14 includes maintenance work (maintenance - where the work assists in preserving the functioning of a system but does not involve a repair)
 - consistent with the employment standards act, exemption, for construction work (repairs where the work is necessary to restore a system or part of a system which has ceased to function or function economically), 13-days on and 1-day off criteria is permissible with SLS approval
 - contract employers, refer back to ESA for exceptions and additional stipulations that may apply, Imperial employees can refer back to Sarnia site leadership guide for more information

Workers shall:

- a. Work in compliance with the provisions of the act and the regulations.
- b. Use or wear the equipment, protective devices or clothing that the worker's employer requires to be used or worn.
- c. Report to his/her employer or supervisor the absence of or defect in any equipment or protective device of which the worker is aware and which may endanger himself, herself or another worker.
- d. Report to his/her employer or supervisor any contravention of this act or the regulations or the existence of any hazard of which he/she knows.

No worker shall:

- a. Remove or make ineffective any protective device required by the regulations or by his/her employer without providing an adequate temporary protective device and when the need for removing or making ineffective the protective device has ceased, the protective device shall be replaced immediately.
- b. Use or operate any equipment, machine, device or thing or work in a manner that may endanger himself, herself or any other worker.
- c. Engage in any prank, contest, feat of strength, unnecessary running or rough and boisterous conduct.

Employer and worker responsibilities

Under the Workplace Safety and Insurance Act of Ontario

- The Workplace Safety and Insurance Act of Ontario and Imperial Policy require reporting of all injuries and obtaining the appropriate medical treatment.
- Contact the health centre and your supervisor promptly if you have been injured at work.
- Contact your supervisor if:
 - you are unable to return to regular work
- Under the act, both the employer and the injured person shall cooperate in an early and safe return to work following an injury.

The act requires that:

1. Both parties contact each other as soon as possible after the injury occurs and maintain a communication throughout the injured person's recovery period;
2. The injured person informs the employer as soon as he/she is medically able to return to work in a modified or full capacity;

3. The supervisor and/or employer develop a modified work program which is consistent with the injured person's functional abilities;
4. The injured person assists his/her supervisor in identifying modified work that is consistent with his/her current medical limitations and returns to modified work as soon as medically feasible.

Horseplay/Fighting

- Horseplay or fighting is prohibited onsite and will lead to disciplinary action.

Discipline

- Violation of Sarnia manufacturing site rules or the Occupational Health and Safety Act and its Regulations will be considered just cause for disciplinary action.

Alcohol/Cannabis/Unauthorized drugs (A&D)

- All persons are prohibited from being unfit for work due to the effects of alcohol, cannabis, illegal drugs, non-prescribed drugs, prescribed drugs or the intentional misuse of medications. See the Imperial or applicable company Alcohol and drug policy for full details. When/if taking prescribed drugs that may impact you at work, discuss this with your employer's occupational health representative or manager if this position doesn't exist.
- Employees and contractors are not to use, possess, or be under the influence of prohibited substances, including cannabis, while at work. All of these actions would be considered policy violations.
- Contractor supervision/management are responsible to ensure A&D policies are administered, including determining when to test. Site access

will be determined by Imperial management in cases involving violation of contractor A&D expectations. All contractors A&D policies are subject to Imperial compliance auditing. The Imperial front line supervisor/point of contact is not responsible to decide for a contractor company when A&D post incident or reasonable grounds testing is required. If an Imperial FLS/POC is asked to decide, they should simply advise the contractor representative to follow their own company A&D program.

SASI and Alternatives *(For more details, see: SMS S8.23)*

- Synthetic Amorphous Silica Insulation (SASI) such as Aerogel, Pyrogel and Cryogel offers better insulating properties compared. An alternative also used on site is SuperMat. Health hazard information on each product can be found on the SDS.
- To minimize eye, skin, and respiratory irritation from dust exposure, a half mask respirator with P100 cartridges, and dust-tight goggles should be used when in direct contact with the insulation (e.g., cutting the material, application of the material, or otherwise generating significant dust levels). Additional PPE requirements include disposable or dedicated coveralls and impermeable gloves are also required.

More information on work procedures, PPE and tagging are provided in SMS Safety manual section 8.23.

Asbestos *(For more details, see: SMS Asbestos management program)*

- Two types of asbestos are found in Sarnia site: Amosite and Chrysotile. Both types can be friable or non-friable. Friable asbestos can be found across the site, in pipe, vessel or building insulation and sprayed-on fireproofing. Non-friable asbestos is also found **across the site** in some types of gaskets and packing, old vinyl floor covering, cement board and pipe (e.g., Transite), some structural steel fireproofing, mastic coatings, some tracer tape.
- Refer to complex and building asbestos communication boards for detailed information of asbestos insulation and important contacts.
- Blue tags and metal elbows identify non-asbestos material.
- Red tags and mastic coatings identify asbestos-containing material.
- **Most importantly, if it is not clear that the material you may disturb is non-asbestos, stop work, secure the area and contact an Imperial representative.**

Insulation – non-asbestos insulation removal procedures

- Insulators are the only trade allowed to remove or disturb mechanical insulation. The insulators have been trained to handle insulation products and identify asbestos containing materials (ACM).
- The insulators will be required to wear a half-face respirator with P100 respirator cartridges whenever they are removing non-asbestos insulation in order to be protected from the potential that ACM may be located under the non-asbestos insulation.

Benzene *(For more details, see: SMS Benzene control program)*

For streams that contain greater than 0.1% by weight benzene, respiratory protection is required when opening equipment until benzene air tests verify the airborne concentration. If the airborne concentration is known the following chart can be used to select the appropriate respirator.

Respirator type	Benzene airborne concentration (ppm)
No respirator required	≤0.20
Half mask air purifying respirator with organic vapour cartridge*	Up to 2.0
Full face air purifying respirator with organic vapour cartridge*	Up to 10
Pressure demand supplied air respirator	10 or greater

*Combination filters appropriate for organic vapours may also be used.

Respirator cartridges must be changed after one shift of use (eight hours).

Benzene resistant gloves are required when handling liquids ≥ 0.1 percent benzene when there is a likelihood of skin contact. The chart below outlines the glove requirements.

Benzene concentration (%)	Glove material
≥ 0.1 to ≤ 20	Nitrile rubber (industrial thickness)
≥ 20	Silver Shield or Viton

Eye protection is required if a potential for splashing exists. The chart below outlines the requirements.

Benzene concentration (%)	Eye protection*
≥ 0.1 to ≤ 3	Chemical goggles
≥ 3	Chemical goggles with face shield

*A full face respirator offers eye protection equal to goggles and a face shield.











For more information on benzene PPE, see the SMSM Benzene control program.

Hazardous materials/WHMIS controlled products

- When entering hazardous material locations, or working with hazardous materials, follow all safe work procedures and use the required protective equipment.
- Know the location of the safety shower facilities, eye baths, SCBA equipment and fire extinguishers.
- If sprayed with a hazardous material, use a safety shower and/or eye bath immediately for at least 15 minutes.
- Safety data sheets (SDS) are available on the ExxonMobil/Imperial intranet (PSIMS) SDS website or in printed form on request from personnel with Imperial computer access, i.e., FLS, permit issuer, planner, etc. SDS must be available for any hazardous material that has been brought onsite.

- When a valve, fitting, line or piece of equipment which has been in contact with any process stream is removed from a unit to be worked on, or sent to any off-site shop, it must be neutralized and/or washed/purged thoroughly and identified by a WHMIS workplace tag.
- Hazardous materials must be kept only in compatible containers – consult the SDS.
- When any hazardous material is placed in another container, it must be labeled using a WHMIS workplace label. Non-hazardous material in another container must be marked with the name of the material in the container.
- For use of new chemicals on site, the person that is acquiring the material is responsible for ensuring that the material is approved for use. The SDS of the chemical should be obtained and progressed through the New Hazardous Material to Site (NHMSI) process. See SMS Safety manual section 9.07 New Chemical on Site for more details.

WHMIS 2015 groups the hazards into physical and health hazard pictograms

	Exploding bomb (for explosion or reactivity hazards)		Flame (for fire hazards)
	Gas cylinder (for gas under pressure)		Corrosion (for corrosive damage to metals, as well as skin, eyes)
	Health hazard (may cause or suspected of causing serious health effects)		Exclamation mark (may cause less serious health effects or damage the ozone layer*)
	Flame over circle (for oxidizing hazards)		Environment* (may cause damage to the aquatic environment)
	Skull and crossbones (may cause death or toxicity with short exposure to small amounts)		Biohazardous infectious materials (for organisms or toxins that can cause diseases in people or animals)

Heat stress trigger points *(For more details refer to SMSM 08:04)*

Increasing ↓	Humidex ranges	Actions	Liquids	↑ Decreasing
	33 to < 38	Issue recognition/alerts	Drink water	
	38 to < 40	Reduce physical activity to 45 minutes/hour. Slower pace	Drink one cup of water every 20 minutes	
	40 to < 42	Reduce physical activity to 30 minutes/hour. Slower pace	Drink one cup of water every 20 minutes	
	≥ 42	Stop all non-emergency work. Emergency work can proceed using emergency work heat stress prevention procedures.	Drink one cup of water every 20 minutes	

Instructions for use:

Depending on type of work, clothing and sunlight – adjustments to the announced alert may be required (see below):

Light conditions: light exertion like sitting or standing with light arm work - low or intermittent sunlight - *decrease one colour level.*

Moderate conditions: moderate exertion with normal work clothing in intermittent sunlight - *no adjustment.*

Heavy conditions: intense arm and leg work, carrying, shoveling, pushing or work at fast pace - or - wearing additional protective clothing, such as disposable coveralls, over standard PPE -or - working in continuous direct sunlight or in close proximity to other radiant heat source, such as a furnace or boiler - *increase one colour level.* In cases where there is additional protective clothing and radiant heat sources - *increase two colour levels.*
See SMS Safety manual section 8:04, Heat stress policy for details.

We monitor the humidex ranges with a stationary instrument and have the ability to cross check humidex with hand held calibrated instruments. Humidex is used to describe how hot the weather feels to the average person, by combining the effect of heat and humidity.

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Wet bulb globe temperature (WBGT) for location specific measurements may be requested. WBGT is influenced by air temperature, radiant heat (i.e., direct sun, nearby hot equipment, etc.), air movement and humidity and is considered a better indicator of worker comfort than humidex which only considers air temperature and humidity. It is recommended that WBGT be used in instances where there is significant radiant heat from process equipment; i.e. When working in close proximity to furnaces, boilers and steam lines. Imperial industrial hygiene or safety should be consulted on the use and application of localized WBGT readings.

Lead and PCBs in coatings *(For more details, see: SMSM 08:14)*

- Lead containing (0.01 percent by weight) paint and galvanized coatings are present at Sarnia site.
- PCB contaminated materials include equipment or any substance that is coated with or contains PCBs at or above 50 ppm (liquid or solid).
- The presence of lead and PCBs in a coating must be determined prior to the start of work or treated as lead containing for the duration of the work and determination of lead and PCB content made prior to disposal. In situations where presence of lead and PCB cannot be determined in advance; consider using tools with effective dust collection systems equipped with a HEPA filter and completing work according to Type 1 Control Level. Depending on the nature of work different procedures are required to mitigate the lead hazard. Classification of the work is to be completed by the mechanical FLS.
- A safe job plan must be developed prior to completing any work on lead or PCB-containing coatings.
- Prior to working on lead or PCB coating, workers involved must receive awareness training.

- Engineering, procedure and PPE control requirements for handling lead or PCB-containing coatings are outlined in Health hazards section 08.14 of the SMSM.
- Refer to Sarnia waste disposal guide Section 7.13 for PCB waste handling, storage, and disposal requirements.

Legionella *(For more details, see SMSM 08:13)*

- Airborne water droplets from cooling towers (CT) may contain bacteria called Legionella. These bacteria can be inhaled by people working around the CT. As a precaution, workers who are on or within the tower structure and are in direct contact with the CT mist shall wear a half-face P100 filter respirator.

NORM *(For more details, see: SMSM 08:10)*

- Naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM), may be present in some process equipment. Most commonly found in the following units – AVIS, FCIS, CCIS, HOIS and GCIS in streams associated with unprocessed product such as crude, propylene and ethylene. See NORM standard for details on hazards, testing, PPE, training and roles and responsibilities related to work activities with potential NORM. The main hazard is the inhalation or ingestion of NORM contaminated dusts. Specialized training is required to work with NORM. Three levels of training are defined below:
 - **NORM worker awareness training:** All persons who work in a NORM contaminated area must receive NORM worker awareness training.
 - **NORM meter user/friskers training:** All persons taking NORM measurements must complete hands-on training for the use of the instruments they will be using and be signed off by Imperial industrial hygienist or a designated NORMs representative (DNR). This training will build on information provided in NORM worker awareness

training and review techniques to be used when scanning equipment for NORM contamination as well as required frisking techniques.

- **Advanced/Designated NORMs representative (DNR) training:**

All persons who serve as DNR for NORM controlled worksites must have received advanced NORM training (in addition to NORM worker awareness training). This training will provide knowledge and skills required to effectively manage a NORM contaminated work site.

NORM thresholds

Type of radiation	NORM contaminated	Clean (de minimis)	Unit of measurement	Measurement device
Alpha or Beta particles	≥ 200	< 200	Counts per minute (CPM)	Pancake probe
Gamma waves (photons)	≥ 0.5 @ 0.5 meters	< 0.5 @ 0.5 meters	(Microsievert) $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$	Scintillation probe

NORM control levels

NORM control level	Inhalation hazard	Transfer potential?	Examples of typical activities	Personal protective equipment	Work zone
Level 0	No	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working >10 feet from active work involving NORM contaminated equipment. NORM evaluations with little or no direct contact required. Handling CLOSED/SEALED: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - equipment - NORM waste containers or - pipe with potential internal contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normal PPE Respirator not required Frisking is not required 	None
Level 1	Low	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working within 10 feet of active NORM work but not handling contaminated equipment. Completing internal inspections of vessels/tanks with FIXED NORM. Handling OPEN equipment with FIXED NORM such as piping, vessel internals, exchanger bundles, etc. including use of hand tools that result in limited mechanical abrasion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Half face APR with P100 filter Frisking is not required 	Hot and cold

NORM control level	Inhalation hazard	Transfer potential?	Examples of typical activities	Personal protective equipment	Work zone
Level 2	Low/ Medium	Low – limited to immediate work area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handling OPEN equipment with FIXED or LOOSE NORM with limited exposed surface area such as cutting 2" pipe with a sawzall, changing process filters, screens and strainers, valve removals, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Half face APR with P100 filter Gloves impermeable to particles with a nitrile layer underneath. Frisking required where tool or PPE had direct contact with NORM contaminated equipment and of respirator prior to removal 	Hot and cold
Level 3	Medium/ High	Medium/ High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal inspections of vessels / tanks with LOOSE NORM Handling OPEN equipment with LOOSE NORM contamination such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - piping, vessel components or tank cleanouts Moving or removal of NORM scale/slug into waste containers such as during tank or vessel cleaning. Use of power tools or activities resulting in mechanical abrasion such as chipping, scraping, sanding, abrasive blasting, grinding, drilling, polishing, cutting or welding on surfaces contaminated with FIXED or LOOSE NORM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Half face APR with P100 filter gloves impermeable to particles with a nitrile layer underneath. A disposable layer impermeable to particles. Frisking required for full body, tools and equipment leaving NORM Hot Zone <p>At the discretion of the DNR: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tape should be used to secure boots and gloves </p>	Hot and cold and consider Warm zone

Radiation *(For more details, see: Sarnia site radiation safety manual)*

- Imperial uses fixed radiation devices (also called fixed gauges) mounted on pipes, vessels and on conveyors to perform quantitative measurements. Fixed gauges are only located at Area 3, SPEP.
- Radiation devices are clearly identified by signage in the field.
- Only those individuals trained as authorized users are allowed to perform lock outs or any other maintenance activities on the fixed radiation devices.
- The RSO individually authorizes those staff that have received radiation safety training and passed the *Authorized user radiation safety training* course test to use radiation devices.

Silica *(For more details, see: SMS Silica control program)*

- Silica procedures on Sarnia site are modelled after the MOL guidelines for construction activities.
- The presence of silica must be determined prior to the start of work. The *SMS silica control program* outlines uses of silica as well as procedures and PPE required when handling silica.

Solvents

- The use of gasoline or similar light hydrocarbons capable of giving off hazardous vapours at ambient temperatures is **forbidden** for cleaning clothing, motors, engines or other equipment.
- Solvents may be used for cleaning and degreasing. In a shop area, a metal solvent degreasing bath with fusible link on the lid catch must be used. The solvent bath must have a WHMIS label.
- Portable containers must be CSA, UL or ULC approved and equipped with a pouring spout, flame arrestor, spring loaded cap and have the correct WHMIS label.
- Appropriate ventilation must be provided when using solvents.

Food

- No food, drink or tobacco shall be taken into or left or consumed in any room, area or place where any substance that is poisonous by ingestion is exposed. Water for heat stress is allowed.

Entanglement

- Long hair shall be suitably confined in order to remove exposure hazard to heat sources as well as rotating tools and equipment.
- Loose or dangling clothing (e.g., strings on hoodies), jewelry or rings, shall not be worn when working near live electrical sources, any rotating shafts, any gears or any other source of entanglement.

Hazard identification or hazard ID cards

- Hazards identified must be reported to the identifier's supervisor and responsible area owner. In many cases, hazards are resolved immediately, sometimes requires SAP or (Emerg notification) entry for work planning and a temp mitigation.
- OSHA states:
 - **duties of workers:** 28 (1) A worker shall, report to his or her employer or supervisor the absence of or defect in any equipment or protective device of which the worker is aware and which may endanger himself, herself or another worker...
 - **duties of supervisor:** 27 (1) (c) take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker
- Hazard ID cards: primarily used by the contract workforce as a communication tool. Where additional action is required for hazard ID cards, SAP (or Emerg as applicable) work notifications are entered (following GRS work planning and execution) Imperial employees most often leverage our SAP work notification process where work needs to be coordinated via SAP.

- The hazard ID card, asks for the "Immediate response actions/mitigations to prevent the loss from occurring"
 - if using the hazard ID card to identify a hazard, effectively addressing this question is critical. The FLS/POC and area owner (i.e., operating unit, or building warden, etc.) must always be made aware

In any case, when leveraging the hazard ID card or other ways to address hazards:

1. Where we identify a hazard, we need to mitigate it.
 - either personally where feasible, this could include effective temporary barriers
 - or by getting a more appropriate work group to mitigate, i.e., asking electricians to energy isolate a damaged street lamp while ensuring no one can be hurt by the hazard until a mitigation is in place. Efforts shall be made by individuals that identify hazards to mitigate the hazard (i.e., barricade tape) as soon as possible. If unsure what mitigations are required, please consult your supervisor or a safety advisor
2. In every case
 - the responsible supervisor needs to be made aware
 - supervisor is then responsible to take action to help resolve, either personally or by effective transfer to a more appropriate resolution owner
3. If resolution is temporary, i.e., barricade tape and tags, the right area owner needs to be made aware and agree to ensure long term mitigations are implemented.

Inclement weather

- The DESL will make the determination of what precautions to take concerning inclement weather like lightning or snow storms, based on information from our site policy.

- Site will communicate precautions, i.e., when to take shelter due to weather extremes.
- Site will also communicate when it is safe to return to outdoor work once the risk of lightening has passed, notifications may typically echo:
a) "Lightning outer perimeter stop limited egress work", b) "Lightning inner perimeter – stop outdoor work", c) "Lightning all clear inner perimeter resume general work", d) "Lightning all clear - outer perimeter".
- The objectives of lightning notifications are to have personnel stop non-essential work outside and come off of structures where lightning strikes are more likely. Such notifications aren't cause to huddle within buildings and trailers beyond the scheduled end of shift. Contact your FLS/POC if there are concerns about conditions that work areas may have been left. Personnel are welcome to stay within buildings and trailers until an all clear is issued/ weather subsides, however will not be required to stay beyond the end of their shifts due to weather.
- **For severe weather notifications, limited egress means:**
An area where return travel to ground level takes greater than five minutes. Some examples that might take the "average person" five minutes are climbing down numerous ladders from the top of a tall tower, or climbing down stair structures from the top of the cat and coker structures. Some self-assessments may be necessary where an individual's physical ability may inhibit their ability to exit in the same amount of time as an "average person".

Winter safety *(For more details, see SMSM 12.03)*

The site has three winter levels/colours depending on significant winter weather conditions:

Green = Normal Site snow removal crews **not activated**.

Yellow = Moderate Snow crews are **activated**.

Red = Severe Excessive snowfall, unable to maintain common walkways.
Review "path forward" with your Imperial supervisor - based on the current/

forecasted weather and the tasks that are to be done, a decision will be made if work is to continue. Communications and guidance will go out to all applicable Imperial supervisors.

For inclement weather, we have a call in number 1-888-261-4911.

- The call in number will only be updated for winter conditions when elevated to winter level red.
- In severe weather, non-essential personnel may not be required to work and should consider calling this number before travelling to site, i.e., to determine if it is winter weather level red.
- Recommend to review in advance with your supervisor to determine if you are considered “essential personnel”. Reference *Sarnia site leadership guide* (09:09).
- Follow the prompts within the recorded message to learn about conditions at the Sarnia site. The number can be used for any type of inclement weather conditions (or any other type of mass communication).

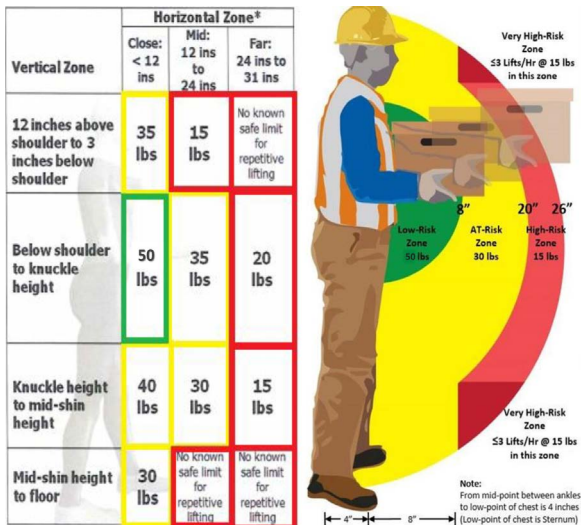
Jewelry/Rings

- Do not wear exposed jewelry or rings while:
 - climbing ladders
 - working near electrical sources including welding machines
 - working near/with rotating equipment or any other source of entanglement

Lifting and carrying *(For more details, see SMSM 2:14)*

- Never throw objects down from upper levels or up to someone in elevated areas.
- Use mechanical material handling equipment for lifting heavy objects.
- Use approved containers to lift tools and/or loose materials to an elevated work area.
- When rolling a drum, push with hands against the side. Do not grasp the ends or push it with the feet.
- Never carry an object that prevents you from seeing where you are going. Always keep one hand free for holding the handrail when carrying an object while ascending or descending stairs.
- Seek assistance for loads that are too heavy or awkward to lift alone. A person must not lift anything more than 50 pounds. Seek assistance and consider mechanical lifting devices.
- Proper lifting methods:
 1. Test for weight.
 2. Keep back straight.
 3. Lateral distance between feet should be shoulder width.
 4. Position yourself as near to load as possible.
 5. Bend with the knees and lift with your legs.
 6. Turn with your feet, do not twist the back.

7. Consider personnel manual lifting, handling and carrying table:



Management of change (MoC) (For more details, see: SMSM 14)

- The management of change process must be followed to gain approval for deviations from any of the rules and regulations identified in: this booklet, the Occupational Health and Safety Act for Industrial Establishments and Construction Projects, the *Sarnia manufacturing safety manual*, the *Mechanical safe work practices manual* or other site

standards, i.e., health programs, designated substance control programs, unit specific standards, etc.

- We have a temporary deviation standard SMSM 14-08. This standard defines a process for one-time temporary deviations which are managed outside of the electronic gMOC system. The intent is to offer a review process equivalent to the electronic gMOC while requiring less time investment to prepare, review and approve.

Matches/Lighters

Only safety matches and enclosed mechanism type lighters are allowed to be carried across the site. Disposable (including child-proof models) and single action type lighters are prohibited within operating units, and must not be kept in the pocket when performing welding and grinding activities anywhere onsite.

Office safety/Cyber security

- Keep desk and file drawers closed when not in use.
- Never stand on drawers, folding and rolling chairs, desktops, waste cans, or similar objects.
- Never hurry or run around blind corners, on stairs or in corridors. Use caution in approaching doorways, closed doors or swinging doors.
- Use handrail and move one step at a time when ascending or descending stairs.
- Know the location of fire extinguishers and exits.
- Secure extension cords, phone lines, computer cables, etc. so that they do not become a tripping hazard.
- Don't read printed materials or hand held device while walking.

Cyber security

- Removable media such as USB drives, CD/DVDs or portable hard drives are not permitted. Their use is strictly enforced and requires an approved exception.
- Connecting non-company laptops or third-party devices to company owned computer equipment is not permitted. Their use is strictly enforced and requires an approved exception.
- Do not enter any computer rooms without proper authorization.
- Do not attempt to circumvent any access locks or security controls that may be in place on any computer equipment.
- Do not install any software on company owned computers without proper authorization.
- Do not use web-based email such as Gmail or Yahoo mail from company computers unless you have obtained an approved exception.
- Report suspicious emails by clicking the Suspicious E-mail Reporting button in Outlook.
- Screen-lock your computer or remove your Smart Card and ensure your computer is locked when it is unattended, even for short periods.
- Use strong passwords or pass phrases and do not share passwords or PINs with anyone.
- Report any security concerns or misuse of computer equipment to your supervisor or the IT Help Desk immediately.

Railroads *(For more details, see: SMSM 20:06, SMSWP 9.4)*

- Do not pile materials, build scaffolds or erect any structure closer than 2.5 metres (eight feet) from the centre line of any railroad track.
- Use caution when crossing railroad tracks and cross at an angle.

- Do not walk between or under rail cars except when connecting/disconnecting the car for loading/unloading.

Safety attendants

- Safety attendants for confined spaces, mobile equipment signalers and any worker who may be endangered by vehicle traffic must wear a vest or equivalent garment that is a fluorescent blaze or international orange in colour, highly visible with retro-reflective and fluorescent stripes as defined in O.Reg.213/91 S.69.1 & S. 106. (*Refer to CSA Std. Z96-15 for more details, pictorial examples, and certifications*).
- Confined space safety attendant must: (*For more details, see: SMSM 5:06*)
 - be trained in safety attendant training
 - log in and log out all entrants (the entry log must be available at the point of entry)
 - record the results of continuous monitoring where required
 - have a way to communicate, a radio or air horn
- Hot work safety attendant must: (*For more details, see: SMSM 11:01*)
 - be trained in safety attendant training
 - understand the general safety concerns associated with hot work and the potential impact of a gas test result on the work's continued safe execution
 - know the meaning of the emergency alarms and how to obtain assistance
 - be trained in the use of fire extinguishers
- Mobile equipment safety attendant (signaler) is required when:
 - the equipment operator's view of the intended path of travel is obstructed
 - any portion of the equipment could come within the electrical limits of approach to live power lines ≥ 480 volts; or

- operation of the equipment or its load could endanger any person
 - whenever moving equipment inside an operating unit
 - signaler shall not perform other work while acting as a signaler
- Reg 213/91 S.106*

Short service workers (SSWs)

- SSWs understand their expectations and why they are an SSW
- SSW is identifiable with SSW Sticker or Hard Hat
- Mentor is assigned to SSW and SSW knows who their mentor is
- SSW is aware of emergency/incident reporting protocol

Smoking/Vaping *(For more details, see: SMSM 02:03)*

- Smoking/vaping is prohibited on the Sarnia site except in designated outdoor smoking/vaping areas.
- Smoking/vaping is not permitted in any vehicle owned or operated by the Sarnia site. This restriction applies to vehicle use away from the site.

Static discharge *(For more details, see: SMSM 11:07)*

- Control potential static discharges with proper bonding and/or grounding.
- Avoid dropping objects into tanks, tank cars or tank trucks (such as tools, pens, glasses or flashlights) as this may cause a static arc through the vapour space.
- Preventing ignition: draining small amounts of liquid from valved low points.

Use a bonded metal pail with a non-insulated metal handle.

- **never** use a plastic pail with a metal handle or an all-plastic pail
 - preferred disposal is to pour contents of pail into a closed sump if available
 - **note:** there is no safe conductivity inside a plastic container

- **never** suck a pail/pan out while draining
- allow minimum 15 minutes of relaxation time prior to vacuuming, and ground the vacuum truck first. Move pail to a safe location if possible first

When spidering open a flange to drain equipment with no low point drain:

- use either a bonded metal pan, or
- use a berm filled with absorbent material (floor-dry or absorbent pads)
- never use a plastic pan or swimming pool
- never suck a pail/pan out while draining
- allow 15 minutes relaxation time prior to vacuuming, and ground to vacuum truck first. Vacuum trucks must use a conductive hose. Have fire extinguishers on standby while pan or berm contains hydrocarbon

Training and training equivalency

If a contractor would like to have training programs recognized for confined space entry, working at heights, respiratory protection other than those already approved by the site or the **Lambton Bases Organization** of Sarnia as an equivalent program, that contractor's management must first perform a gap assessment of the program; deem it to be equivalent and then have the assessment deeming equivalency approved by an Imperial safety advisor before the program will be recognized.

Unoccupied buildings/Trailers/C-cans

- Unoccupied buildings: Any building onsite that is not intended for occupancy must not be entered, unless it is to perform tasks associated with the building or its contents:
 - conducting activities that are necessary for maintenance of the building itself
 - dropping off or retrieving materials which are stored in the building
 - conducting checks or to obtaining status of any equipment or instrumentation located inside the building
- For all of the above activities, persons must not stay any longer than required to complete the task. This is to prevent injury from the potential collapse of the building if a vapour cloud explosion occurs.

Barricades/Taping *(For more details, see: SMSM 12:04)*

Hard barricade

Shall meet the definition of a guard rail *(see Guard rail section for definition)*.

Soft barrier

May include a sign, ropes, chains, barrier tape, wooden saw horses, snow fence, traffic cones, painted ground markings, saw horses, gate, concert fence that is not properly secured to meet the intent of a hard barricade per guard rail requirements.

Note: Soft barriers must be 6 feet (two metres) from a fall hazard.

Barrier information tags

Barrier signs and/or information tags will be used to communicate hazards information.

Tags should have following information:

- The date the barrier was erected.
- The description of the hazard.
- The responsible person's name and company.

Yellow "Caution" tape

Used to alert others of increased hazards in the work area, such as hoses laying on that ground which could cause a tripping hazard. A person may enter the area as long as they are aware of the hazard and take precautions necessary to avoid adverse exposure to the hazard.

Red “Danger” tape

Indicates the presence of an immediate health and safety hazard.

Red taped areas have an immediate danger to health and safety with potential for serious injury (e.g., high pressure water cleaning, falling objects.) Access is only permitted via permission from the individuals responsible for the barrier area; a safe work permit may also be required.

Do not unnecessarily block walkways or more area than required for ease of barricade installation in high traffic areas. Consider using temporary stands or tall pylons to establish a barricade perimeter.

Confined spaces *(For more details, see: SMSM 05)*

A confined space is any enclosed or substantially enclosed space, which has the following characteristics:

- Is not designed to be normally occupied and;
- Has limited ventilation or could potentially contain hazardous levels of gases/vapours; or could contain other hazards (e.g., engulfment, potential exposure to radiation sources).

The live (active) *Confined space entry safe job plans* must be at the permit counter until the job is complete.

- No entry is permitted until the confined space has been gas tested, a safe work permit has been issued, a safety attendant is present, and the Sarnia manufacturing site *Confined space entry protocol* requirements are met.
 - all workers must be trained in confined space entry
 - the confined space assessment and rescue plan must be reviewed and signed off by the workers prior to entry
 - all workers must be logged in and out of the confined space (by name, time in and out)
- A confined space entry warning sign must be posted at each entry point when the space is open and a safety watch is not present.
- The *Confined space assessment/checklist* must be reviewed as often as necessary to ensure that the relevant plan remains adequate.
- If a new hazard not originally considered is identified:
 - stop the job
 - assess/mitigate the new hazard
 - document the changes in the *Safe job plan/safe job pack*
 - communicate the changes as necessary
 - proceed with the task following the revised plan

- Oxy-acetylene, propane and other gas cylinders are not permitted inside confined spaces.
- Torches (tiger torches, rosebuds, etc.) and hoses used in confined spaces shall:
 - be placed (not thrown) through the opening
 - have valves fully closed and removed when not in use
 - be removed and the flow of all gases shutoff at the regulators/ cylinders, when the entrants leave for breaks or if leaving in the confined space, disconnect hoses from the cylinders

Contacts from Imperial

Complex	Permit desk	Control room
A	519-339-5774	519-339-7103
B	519-339-2485	519-339-2430
C	519-339-2380	519-339-2660
D	519-339-4809	519-339-4057
E	519-339-4133	519-339-5679
U	519-339-5774	519-339-2158
BIOX	519-339-2312	519-339-2158
GCIS	519-339-2533	519-339-2540
NSIS	519-339-2106	519-339-2106
SRTF	519-339-2183	519-339-7103
P&A	519-339-5771	519-339-5767

- SERL – Site emergency response leader 519-339-2214
- DESL – D/E shift leader 519-339-4890
- RSS – Refinery ops shift supervisor 519-339-2993
- PNA shift ops shift supervisor 519-339-5770
- BC&I ops shift team leader 519-339-2267
- Security gate #318 519-339-5500
- Security gate #2 519-339-5666
- Power distribution group cell 519-490-5834
- CBRE – Site emergency call centre 1-877-289-9325
- Research reception 519-339-2712
- Training/Security centre 519-339-4888
- MOB reception 519-339-2760
- Site medical centre 519-339-2546

Daily shift start toolbox safety talk

- Daily shift start toolbox safety talks are facilitated by crew supervisors and held at the start of each shift.
- Personnel must be fit for work, dressed and ready for work at start of the safety talk.
- Facilitate meetings in way that evokes crew discussion and participation.
- Throughout the week during toolbox talks (in place of standalone safety meetings), discuss relevant emerging issues/concerns, site info sharing, impactful weather conditions, unit operation changes and daily activities.
- For effectiveness and retention, these meetings should be ≤15 minutes. This could mean don't cover all of the safety huddle material in one day, and only cover what is relevant to the work group.

Cranes and mobile hoisting equipment

(For more details, see: SMSWP 5:36 and 13)

1. Manufacturers minimum requirements must be satisfied. Do not deviate from manufacturers manuals/guidelines. If a conflict between site standards and a manufacturers manual is identified, default to the most stringent requirement.
2. For fix cab/carry deck machines (i.e., Brodersons & Shuttle Lifts), apply parking brake as well extend outriggers before exiting machine.
3. Machines with hand brake applications, verify brake tension prior to exiting the cab (refer to owners/service manual).
4. For mobile cranes (i.e., Link Belt, Grove, Tadano, boom truck, etc.) that have air brakes or equivalent electric brakes that fail safe; do not require a secondary means of securement.
5. All lifts require a documented lift plan (either a Mobile crane checklist).
6. A lift director must be assigned for all lifts.
7. All personal involved with a lift (Crane Operator, Riggers, Signal Person, Spotter & Hazard Watch) must have completed the online Lift Director Training.
8. Lifts are classified as either '**basic**' or '**complex**', based per MSWPM 5.36.
9. Basic lifts can be estimated for loads up to two tons (4,000 pounds).
10. Complex lifts include (See MSWPM 5.36 for full lift classification criteria):
 - a. lift >80 % of crane capacity
 - b. loads >50 ton (100,000 pounds), (when referring to ton (t) in this standard = 2000 pounds)
 - c. any lift requiring more than one crane
 - d. lifts performed while crane is working on rubber charts (except for fixed cab cranes)
 - e. site lift specialist approval is required for all 'complex' lift plans

11. Lifting near overhead power and communication lines checklist is required if work zone is closer than 20 feet (6.1 metres) to an overhead power line.
 - a. if any part of the 'work zone' that is going to be closer than the legal limits of approach [O.Reg 213/91 S. 188.(2)], contact power distribution and site lift specialist
 - b. work zone means: the two-dimensional area (plan view) representing the furthest extent any part of the crane or load (including rigging) is planned to reach during assembly, disassembly, reconfiguration, and lifting, based on the planned crane configuration(s) and load orientation(s)
12. Controls need to be in place to manage personnel access to the work zone (including defining **bystander exclusion zone**, **drop zone**, **load crush zone**, and **counterweight crush zones**). For more information, refer to Barricades/Taping section.
13. No one is to climb on a crane or enter the counterweight crush zones without permission from the crane operator.

Emergencies/First aid/Incident response

Emergencies

- Immediately report all emergencies using:
Emergency telephone number 2222
- Dialing 2222 on an in-plant telephone notifies emergency responders. "2222" is used to report:
 - Hydrocarbon releases/fire/toxic vapour releases/serious injuries or health problems
 - serious health problems could be non-work related, i.e., signs of a stroke, heart attack, seizure, anaphylactic shock, difficulty breathing
 - Provide the following information: **What** is the emergency?
Where is the emergency? (*be specific*) **Who** is calling? **Where** are you? (*number and location*)
 - Stay on the phone to answer questions, and wait for help to arrive
- In the event of a fire or serious injury, take prompt action to render assistance after reporting the emergency (by calling 2222). Once the site emergency response personnel arrive, move to a safe location unless requested to assist.
- Cell phones/external phones cannot be used to call 2222.
If calling to report an emergency from a cell phone/external phone, call 519-336-ESSO(3776).
- Inform gate 318 of abnormal conditions (i.e., excessive flaring, loud continuous noise, significant odours, etc.) that have the potential for offsite impact, contact @ 15666.

Non-life threatening injury

- Call security before going to medical (519-339-2143).
- Ensure the worker is okay to move under their own power.

- Bring the injured person to Sarnia Site Medical Centre (main office building back door).
- If medical centre is unable to treat the injured person and it is not an emergency, ask your supervisor if you have a preferred medical provider to see the injured person.
 - typically this doctor will be able to treat the patient more quickly when pre-arrangements have already been made

Emergency warning system

The site has one emergency warning tone. If the emergency warning system (EWS) sounds:

- While you are working/visiting this site there is also a potential hazard from industry neighbours in the form of hydrofluoric acid, chlorine, bromine or a fire/explosion.
- Whether the hazard is from a neighbouring facility or within this site, the warning system and your response should be the same as an on-site emergency.
- Stop all work and shut down all equipment.
- **Pull over and shutdown vehicles.**
- Proceed to the nearest/designated safe haven, or muster point.
- Follow the instructions posted in the safe haven.
- Notify your company accountability representative. If signed in on the unit entry log, you must also notify the applicable control room.
- After internalizing work group accountability, report if personnel are unaccounted for.

Note: It's very important to discuss within your work group emergency response plan and how head counts are coordinated before a real emergency.
- Stay at the safe haven or muster point until the "all clear" is announced via the cross patch and/or communicated by the command centre.

- The emergency warning system is tested weekly on Monday at 12:30 p.m.

Unit alarm

- should a unit alarm sound while you are in it, safe out your work location and then safely leave the unit area and report to operations for further instructions

First aid/Injuries *(For more details, see: SMSM 2:2)*

- Sarnia manufacturing site requires that any worker who is injured, or exposed to hazardous substances, promptly seek first aid and report the injury. The worker's supervisor is responsible for notifying the applicable Imperial contact and the permit issuing area.
- All injuries/exposures shall be reported, as soon as possible to security (phone 519-339-2143), who will then contact the Sarnia emergency response leader (SERL) (12214). The SERL will arrange for assessment at the health centre. If emergent/urgent, immediately report the incident with the emergency telephone number (2222).
- Do not drive yourself to the health centre.

Incident reporting and investigations

(For more details, see: SMSM 15:01)

- All incidents must be reported immediately to your supervisor. The initial step for all incidents is to prevent further injury, environmental, or equipment damage.
- Investigations begin within 24 hours of the incident via preliminary fact gathering. Initial incident report is used for notification, preliminary investigation and categorization, analysis, follow-up, and submitted to the next level supervisor as soon as possible.
- Complete loss/Near loss investigation
- Follow company Alcohol and drug policy, see R&R section on Alcohol/Cannabis/Unauthorized drugs (A&D)

Emerg.

- Supervisors, inform the following applicable people if someone gets hurt:
 - Imperial first line supervisor
 - operations area control room
 - contractor superintendent/safety advisor
 - Imperial safety advisor for injuries
- Supervisors - what to do if a worker reports non-personal safety incident? (i.e., property damage, vehicle incident)
Inform the following applicable people:
 - Imperial first line supervisor
 - operations area control room
 - contractor superintendent

Safe havens *(For more details, see: SMSM10:11)*

- Safe havens are secure enclosures that workers enter in the event of a fire or vapour release. Buildings designated as safe havens are identified by signage, in the shape of a house or a safe haven sign. They are equipped with HVAC shutoffs, communication devices and duct tape, and safe haven instructions.

Spills/Releases/Odours

- Any spill or air release must be reported to your supervisor immediately. Your supervisor will work with the shift superintendent to take the steps required to control the situation and notify the appropriate authorities.
- Do not intentionally allow hydrocarbon or chemicals to go into a water treatment system sewer. Collect the material and dispose of it in accordance with the site waste disposal guide.
- Report to your supervisor any abnormal or unusual discharge or odours, including fugitive leaks (hydrocarbon, chemical or water) to a sewer or the air.

Electrical lockout/tagout

Full details of the LOTO (For more details, see: SMSWP 8.26)

- Only persons authorized by operations personnel (who are responsible for the equipment) may start electrically driven process equipment.
- Locks and tags will be used as follows:
 - operations – white lock and EID/EVP (energy isolation device/energy verification point)
 - electrical – blue lock and blue tag
 - all Imperial personal locks – red lock and red tag
 - contractors – brass or silver lock and yellow tag
 - orange tags are for information only
 - Contractor electrical group – blue/yellow locks and tags
 - E&PS (formerly GREF)
 - use personal locks (brass or silver) if the job is one day or less
 - if energy isolation will remain in place longer than one day an E&PS group lock is used (blue with a red band)
 - for tags they use the process EID tag (energy isolation switch) and EVP tag (stop start button/proof of zero energy)
- Note: For 480 Volt "PDC" (Power Distribution Centre type breakers) the owner operator will need to work with the electrical group to isolate these devices. These will be clearly marked on the doors of the supply breakers. See procedure for 480 Volt PDC style – mechanical or electrical lock out.
- Electrical and equipment lockout procedures must be followed before inspecting or working on electrically operated or electrically driven equipment.

Energy isolation (EI) *(For more details, see: SMSM 17)*

- Equipment owners are responsible to ensure hazardous energy sources are isolated from all equipment, equipment drivers and their associated system. (i.e., in an operating unit, operations is responsible for energy isolation).
- All forms of energy, i.e., pneumatic, hydraulic, electrical, thermal, chemical, kinetic (fans) and potential (gravity, coiled springs) shall be isolated.
- Isolation points are documented on the *Energy isolation log*, this list also documents valves used to prove zero energy.

Note: an EI list is required for all energy isolation including electrical isolation.

- Energy isolation devices (EID):
 - as far as practical, energy isolation shall be made at the point(s) closest to the mechanical work
 - the preferred method of isolation is manual block valves
 - EI valves shall be tagged and secured with a red nylon tie wrap or a kubinec strap
 - quarter turn valves must be secured in a manner to prevent inadvertent movement, quarter turn valves equipped with locking mechanisms is the preferred method to secure a valve. If the valve does not have a locking mechanism, install a 'specialty' handle cover device to secure the valve, if a 'specialty' device is not feasible, consider removing the handle. As a last resort secure the handle using high tensile strength nylon tie wraps
 - the following valves cannot be used for isolation – air to close valves, check valves, safety valves, hydraulically driven valves without a position control locking system
- Energy verification points (EVP) (bleeders, drips, vents) shall be tagged.

- Steps need to be taken to ensure the valve is clear/not plugged.
- Zero energy valves must be open to atmosphere – cannot be connected to a closed system.
- The valves should be open while work is performed and then closed immediately for material class 1 and within two hours for material class 2 and 3.
- Valves within the energy isolation points (inline valves):
 - there needs to be an open path between the energy isolation points, the zero energy point and the location work is being performed
 - if there are inline valves (pathway valves) they shall be tagged and recorded on the energy isolation log
 - pathway valves can remain open for the duration of the work
- A joint job visit (JJV) with a member of the work crew performing the work is required for jobs involving energy isolation.

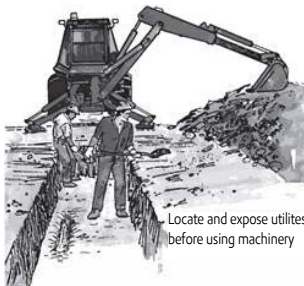
Excavations *(For more details, see: SMSWP 22.2)*

- An excavation checklist is to be completed before digging/drilling any hole or pit deeper than 35 centimetres (12 inches). This completed checklist must be attached to the work permit.
- Any excavated soil must be immediately tested and field labelled, by the group conducting the excavation. The soil can only be moved and stored in one of the following designated areas. A permit must be obtained from the unit, before the soil is moved and stored.
 - Area 1: Tank lot across NSIS mechanical shop; obtain permit from NSIS
 - Area 2: Complex A Gate 207; obtain permit from complex A
 - Area 3: Old TK-4015 lot or south of TK-4030; obtain permit from Area 3
 - Storage or dumping of soil in areas other than the above designated storage areas is **strictly prohibited**, unless MoC approval is obtained from the business unit
- Railings or barricades must be used to guard all excavations or trenches. A flashing warning sign or reflectors must be posted when the excavation is near a roadway or a walkway.
- When the walls of the excavation are not supported or sloped, a professional engineer must certify that the walls have sufficient stability.
- A level area at least one metre (three feet) from the edge of the excavation must be kept clear of equipment or debris.
- If manhole covers or gratings are removed or an opening made in the ground or floor, the open area must be securely covered or guarded with solid barricades and warning sign posted. *(For more details, refer to Barricades and taping section.)*
- All trenches, holes or pits 1.2 metres (four feet) or deeper, that a person will enter must be assessed to determine if it is a confined space.

- The Ministry of Labour, Construction Health and Safety Branch, must be notified by telephone if a person will enter a trench more than 1.2 metres (four feet) and 300 metres long.

Note: a **trench** is a ditch or furrow that is deeper than it is wide.

- When a fall hazard is present greater than six feet, fall restraint, fall protection or proper guardrail must be used.



Locate and expose utilities before using machinery

Fall protection *(For more details, see: SMSM 20)*

- CSA approved full body safety harness and self-retracting lanyard with double locking hooks must be worn if a worker may fall while working at heights (see Working at heights definition).
- When loading/unloading flammable materials, lanyards/harnesses are not to be used. Only work from an approved guarded platform. Flammable materials are defined as any material with a flash point $<38^{\circ}\text{C}$ (100°F).
- Fall arrest methods in the following order:
 - Personal Fall Arrests System with SRL
 - Personal Fall Arrest System with fixed length shock absorbing lanyard (free fall > 18.5 ft (5.6 m)).

Examples:

- SRL's are preferred, however, fixed lanyards may be more appropriate traveling vertically with a rope and rope grab (with a short 3 ft. lanyard) inside a tower with the rope grab always positioned above the D ring.
 - Travel restraint applications on roof tops using rope and a rope grab connected to a short fixed lanyard.
- When work requires the use of personal fall arrest, ensure a means of communication and capability for prompt rescue;
 - while wearing personal fall arrest, ensure visual contact or alternative communication methods to ensure capability of prompt rescue
 - understand the rationale and how to initiate timely rescue to prevent suspension trauma
 - alternative communication to summon prompt rescue could include knowing who to contact, having a radio secured in a holster, or, a phone in pocket, etc.

- Workers performing work alone, utilizing a personal fall system, must have relief straps accessible for deployment should a fall occur.
- Anchor selection:
 - Anchor points must be strong enough to support a fall:
 - Fall arrest anchors must support 3,600lbs / 1,600 kg per person
 - Travel restraint anchors must support –1000 lbs. / 450 kg per person
 - Anchor points must be secured at both ends to stop the lanyard or connection from slipping off.
- Examples of adequate anchor points:
 - Structural beams 6 inch (15 cm) depth or greater for one or more persons
 - Lifting lugs on fixed or mobile equipment with a rated capacity for each person anchored
 - Flanged or welded process piping without excessive corrosion/damage.
 - Utilize if alternate anchor points are not available.
 - 4 inch (10 cm) or greater for one person
 - 6 inch (15 cm) or greater for two people
 - Insulated pipe requires work authorizer approval (considering mitigations associated with risk of damage allowing water ingress and accelerated corrosion under insulation, and potential to release asbestos health hazards)
 - a scaffold ledger or rosette secured by two tie points, maximum one person per component
- Do not over-reach. Definition of over-reaching: both feet not firmly planted within the guarded work area and where the center of gravity is outside of the guarded area. Accessing areas on equipment (e.g., deck, windshield, and engine) without adequate guarding.

Accessing Mobile Equipment Operator Cabs

- Equipment operator may enter/exit the cab ≤ 20 ft. (6 m) using a designated walkway designed by the manufacturer without a personal fall protection system.
- Manufacturer's recommendations regarding equipment access (e.g. fall protection, ladder climbing, use of handrails, hand holds, designated walkways) should be practiced.

Fall protection techniques pipe racks

- Walking/work on pipe racks should be by exception only. Scaffolding, rope access and work platforms are the preferred method of working in and from pipe racks where these methods can be attained without standing or weight bearing on process pipes, instruments and insulation.
- To address safety risk by exemption, an Imperial first line supervisor must approve a specific safe job plan for this activity considering the 'Walking on pipes risk table'.

Walking on pipes risk

Confirm N/A or applicable and mitigated for each, before considering approvals. Walking and working on pipe racks can present unique risks, including but not limited to:	Applicable and/or mitigated	Confirmed N/A	No mitigation = stop
Personnel injuries			
Feet slipping between pipes with the body moving in a different direction = bad injuries, leg breaks. (known industry and company circuit incidents).			
Slips occur more often on smooth round surfaces.			
Pipes, may not be capable of supporting weight and buckle increasing risk of falling on harness.			
Personnel illness - damage to insulation cladding could:			
Expose workers on the rack to asbestos hazards.			
Cause asbestos falling to grade, causing wide spread issues. (Regulatory requirement is to prevent falling/dropped asbestos).			
Process release - walking on pipe racks could:			
Damage insulation cladding and open pathway for water to accelerate corrosion under insulation risks.			
Depending on size, design, weight bearing capacity, condition, a person's weight could comprise pipe.			

Working at heights

Definition of working at heights (WAH):

Where a worker is exposed to any of the following hazards:

- Falls from heights or dropped object potential > 6feet/2m.
- Falls into adjacent hazardous substances, surfaces, operating machinery or into water with drowning potential

Examples that expand on WAH definition include when a person is:

- Elevated structures, floor openings, unprotected ladder openings, docks, truck ramps, excavations, open holes and pits (sewers, API separators, coke pits etc.)
- Working on a ladder, scaffold, or step up where the worker is elevated above the existing guardrail and the effective top rail height is <36" (or <39 inches (1m) new or temporary construction)
- Worker centre of gravity is outside of the guardrail (i.e over-reaching)
 - Both feet not planted inside the guarded area is an indicator
- On a structure or temporary platform with any one of the following:
 - Guard rails that do not provide protection against a 200 lb. (90 kg) force
 - Temporary guard, top rail height of less than <36" (or <39 inches (1m) new or temporary construction)
 - Openings on a side wall with a gap or void ≥ 30 inches (76 cm) or more high and ≥ 18 inches (48 cm) or more wide, through which personnel can fall at heights.
 - Opening on the working surface (base) of > 12 by 12 inches (0.3 by 0.3 m)
- Working from a ladder at a height of > 6 ft (2 m)
- Working from or travelling in Personnel Lifts/hoisting devices

Working at heights – sharp edges (SE)

Sharp edge (SE)

- Edges (with a radius of less than that of a pencil ($\leq 0.062"$) with a potential to cut most types of lifelines.

Leading Edge (LE)

- Below D-ring or foot level tie off and where the user could inadvertently travel over an edge – require LE rated self-retracting lanyard designed to optimally lock when not mounted in ideal situations (i.e. overhead)

LE/SE job planning requirements

- During the working at heights job planning stage, evaluate fall protection elimination opportunities/Personal fall arrest system (PFAS) needs:
 - the preferred approach is to ensure a quality WAH plan is developed and to avoid having a worker exposed to leading edge/sharp edges situations
 - where the only practically available anchor point is below waist level, use PFAS system rated for "horizontal" applications

Selecting LE/SE rated lanyards

Ensure PFAS have been tested to appropriate LE/SE standards (i.e., ANSI Z359.14 or CSA Z259.2.2-17 or equivalent).

Working at heights – rescue planning

Assess if a fall occurred and you would be arrested by your fall protection, how a rescue could be performed. Identify all reasonable fall scenarios (see below) and if a rescue is required what category (of the two below) would it fall into:

- Simple, unencumbered and easy to complete.
- Complicated (i.e., high angle).

Simple rescue plan: applies to a straight forward rescue, unencumbered and easy to complete.

For example: A fallen worker is within easy reach of co-workers or is able to self-rescue to a nearby platform, can easily be swung to a safe position or can be reached by use of a ladder or a nearby available elevated work platform that can be easily positioned to assist the fallen worker.

Simple rescue plans require verification of mitigations (to get individual to grade), including:

- Work with a spotter that has the ability to initiate additional support, or, worker may work alone if able to ensure alternative means of communication and capability for prompt response/rescue exists.
- A fallen worker is within easy reach of co-workers or is able to self-rescue to a nearby platform or can easily be swung to a safe position.
- Use onsite equipment (if needed), including: rolling stairs, portable ladder, power elevated work platform that can be easily positioned to assist the fallen worker.

No additional documentation is required unless the applicable scenarios are considered a complicated rescue, see below.

Complicated rescue plan: is required for a complicated rescue scenario such as; when the fallen worker is beyond reach of available equipment (i.e., stack/flare inspection, rope access). These rescues require a request for additional resources; ensure availability and a documented rescue plan.

Complicated rescue plans require emergency responders review and approval.

Guard rails requirements

- Must have a top rail, mid rail, and a toe board
 - Top rail: capable of supporting 200 lb. (90 kg) force and have a height of between 39 inches (1 m)- 45 inches (1.1 m) above working platform.

- Exception: Existing fixed permanent Top Rails may range from 36 inches (0.9 m) – 45 inches (1.1 m)
- Mid-rail: capable of withstanding 150 lb. (68 kg) of force and must be midway between the top edge of the guard rail system and working platform.
- Toe board: capable of withstanding a force of 50 lb. (22.7 kg). Must extend a minimum of 3.5 inches (9 cm) above the working level.

Rope access *(For more details, see: SMSM 20)*

- Rope access tasks are categorized into three categories: High, Medium, Low, each category needs to be executed according to the rope access standards.

Scaffolds *(For more details, see: SMSM 20)*

- A tagging system must be in place to inform workers of the status and condition of the scaffold. Tags must provide the following information: Date of inspection, qualified person, maximum load (e.g. number of persons, weight per bay, or weight per square foot / meter), fall protection requirements, and any precautions.
- A tag must be displayed at each access point to the scaffold.
- This site operates under a scaffold tag system. A tag shall be displayed at each access point to the scaffold and must be re-inspected periodically – not to exceed 90 days between inspections.
Green tags – SAFE FOR USE
 - green tags will be hung on all scaffolds that have been inspected and are safe to use
 - no fall arrest equipment required when working on green tagged scaffold platforms

Yellow tags – CAUTION

- yellow tags will be hung on all scaffolds that by design or location may pose a hazard to the end user (i.e., missing hand rail, hole in decking, not meeting a specific regulatory requirement, etc.)
- special requirements for use of the scaffold are noted on the tag require approval signature from the Imperial front line supervisor.

Red tags (or no tags) – DANGER – UNSAFE FOR USE

- red tags will be hung on all scaffolds, where, **no person** other than authorized scaffolding personnel shall be allowed on the structure
- access is restricted to scaffold builders and fall arrest equipment is required, unless a scaffold builder is working less than six feet and no additional fall hazards are present

Tagging scaffold lifting/rigging beam/anchor points:

- scaffold components/structures deemed safe to rig off, that are not designed for personnel access, may be red tagged, with an information tag also posted describing the components safe limitations, name of approver and date

Special Scaffold defined

A scaffold that poses higher risk to scaffold builders and users, including any of the following:

- 15 m (50 ft.) in height above its base support; or 10 m (30 ft.) in height above its base support if the scaffold is constructed of a tube and clamp system.
- Hanging & Suspended Scaffolds
 - Hanging Scaffold: a stationary scaffold that is supported from an overhead support system by primary load-carrying means of suspension. The scaffold platform is not capable of moving vertically or horizontally.

- Suspended Scaffold: platform(s) suspended by ropes or other non-rigid means from an overhead structure.
- Special design to address builds not considered in standard use (i.e., Outside of manufacturers or professional recommendations with a system scaffold;
- Cantilever distance exceeding standard recommendation (> 7 feet (2.13 m)) laterally from its base, or, more than 1 lift high off a cantilever.

Scaffold general requirements

- All scaffold users shall perform a pre-use check on basic scaffold requirements.
- As the scaffold is being erected, access ladders are to be installed. Scaffold builders are to use the ladders for accessing deck levels and not climb the scaffold frame.
- Scaffold builder working surface and climbing requirements
 - Scaffold workers during erection/dismantling must utilize decking as their working surface.
 - The qualified person can determine the amount of decking needed to safely perform the work.
- Only journeymen carpenters or registered carpenter apprentices are allowed to build regular scaffolds.
- Only journeymen carpenter or registered carpenter apprentices along with journeymen are allowed to erect/dismantle special/engineered scaffolds.
- Prior to building scaffolding onsite, all scaffold builders are required to take site specific asbestos awareness training (program managed/updated by Imperial asbestos coordinator and industrial hygiene).
- Special precautions must be taken if a scaffold is to be located near high temperature equipment, to prevent combustion of wooden boards or exposing metal scaffolding planks to extreme temperatures.

Tiered work (preventing falling objects)

(For more details, see: SMSM 20)

Tiered work (Stacked Work) is: 'Work above an area where other persons are required to work or routinely pass tools, equipment or job materials that could be dropped on the personnel below.'

- Risk of falling tools, equipment, and work materials must be managed by securing, tethering, use of physical barriers or exclusion zones.

Falling object mitigation requirements

- Mitigation priority for dropped objects should be considered as follows:
 - Plan jobs to minimize tiered/stacked work where practicable.
 - Prevent objects from being dropped through securing, tethering, and physical barriers.
 - Set up exclusion zones or personnel shielding.
 - Work practices for passing materials from one person to another.
- Personnel working performing tiered/stacked work, must be protected against falling objects through the utilization of two or more mitigations
- Personnel must evaluate the potential for a tool or piece of equipment falling when establishing mitigations.
 - Example: Large slip blinds that could fall between grating/surface cracks do require additional physical barriers or securement.
- Physical barriers must prevent the tool/equipment from falling through or falling over the edge of the barrier to be considered effective.
 - Personnel must use judgement to determine if a tool could reasonably fall when working
- Exclusion Zones
 - Exclusion zones must be set up to account for the height, material type, and potential obstructions/deflections of a falling object.

- Example: Plywood or sheet metal may require larger exclusion zones or personnel shielding due to the potential horizontal distance they could fall.
- Guidance: Size exclusion zones 1 ft horizontally for every 4 ft in elevation (0.3 m : 1.2 m) for most objects.
- Material Transfer Work Practice
 - Materials should be secured or in closed containers when being lifted or moved and there is the potential for the object to fall.
 - Hand to hand (daisy chain) passing of material, with workers staggered to prevent a falling object from hitting a person below is authorized with an exclusion zone established to restrict area access to other personnel (e.g. scaffolders hand passing materials)
- Dropped objects from ladder openings must be mitigated when work is performed within 6 ft / 2 m of the ladder opening.
 - Guidance: Avoid installing fixed kick plates at ladder openings unless there is active work being formed within 6 ft / 2 m of the opening.
 - Guidance: Where a kick plate is not practicable leverage other mitigations.

Human performance

Human performance and our brains thinking fast and thinking slow

What is human performance? "A series of behaviours executed to accomplish specific results"

What are the key attributes of thinking "fast" and "slow"?

System 1 - Fast



High capacity



Nonconscious



Automatic



Everyday decisions



Experience-based

Potential for error

- Miss/dismiss cues
- Misinterpret situation based on past experience
- Bias

System 2 - Slow



High limited



Conscious



Effortful and controlled



Complex decisions



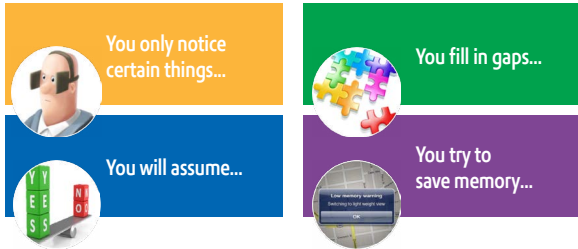
Reason-based

Potential for error

- Fatigue
- Perception blindness

Humans rely on both "fast" thinking and "slow" thinking depending upon the situation.

The truth about our brains, our brains make every effort to be efficient, so...



People: the most important safeguard



Human performance principles

It's important that we recognize and apply these human performance principles, and the example behaviours below, to reduce the likelihood and impact of human error when it matters most.

1

People make mistakes.

- Managers and supervisors ensure teams identify critical tasks where we cannot afford a mistake and add safeguards.
- Team members seek and welcome help, such as independent verification, to prevent mistakes when performing critical tasks.

2

Mistakes often result from well-meaning behaviours intended to get the job done.

- Managers and supervisors establish clear expectations about what to do when circumstances appear to require a deviation from a procedure, and hold the organization accountable to meet these expectations.
- Team members halt work and seek help when a deviation is required.

3

Underlying conditions often contribute to error-prone situations.

- Managers and supervisors promote the identification and mitigation of conditions potentially contributing to errors or deviations.
- Team members confirm error-preventing safeguards are in place before executing critical tasks.

4

Understanding 'how' and 'why' mistakes occur can help us prevent them.

- Managers and supervisors lead the analysis of events and near-misses, and apply the lessons learned to prevent their reoccurrence.
- Team members identify and take action to mitigate error-prone situations and apply lessons learned.

5

We can predict, and then prevent or manage most error-prone situations.

- Managers and supervisors engage teams to conduct safety critical task analysis to identify and mitigate error-prone situations.
- Team members confirm the safeguards identified during the safety critical task analysis are in place when executing critical tasks.

6

A leader's response to mistakes directly impacts the culture of both learning and accountability.

- Managers and supervisors balance accountability and learning from mistakes to reduce the likelihood of reoccurrence.
- Team members identify error-prone situations, report errors and take steps to prevent their reoccurrence.

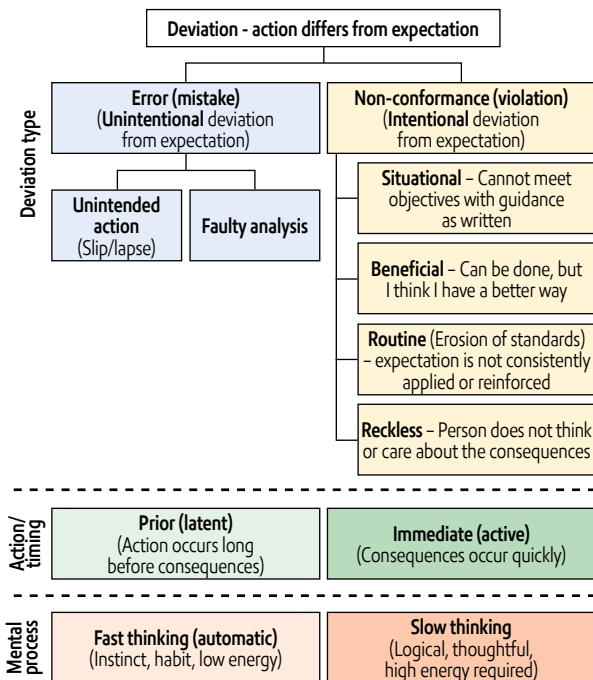
7

Managers, supervisors and team members work together to create an engaged, collaborative team.

- Managers and supervisors recognize team members who identify error-prone situations, and proactively engage teams to prevent errors and deviations.
- Team members work collaboratively to identify and mitigate error-prone situations.



Human performance terminology



Bias

What does bias sound like at work?

- "We have been tying off the spring loaded valve this way many times and haven't had any problems."
- "They didn't follow procedure. He should have held that valve open and monitored the water draw."
- "The work-pack says this job should take four hours; we've already been working for three hours and we're not even half way through."
- "The conditions and hazards look the same as yesterday."



Anchoring bias

Over reliance on one piece of information



Confirmation bias

Favouring information confirming our preconceptions



Attribution error bias

Overemphasizing personal characteristics and ignoring situational factors when judging others' behaviour



Outcome bias

Judging a decision based on the outcome, rather than how the decision was made



Salience bias

Focusing on items and information viewed as important; including authority pressure and production pressure



Hindsight bias

Believing the people involved in an event should have been able to predict their actions would result in an event

Strategies to overcome bias

- **Acknowledge**
 - biases impact your decision making
 - be aware of errors and mistakes biases introduce
- **Do not rush important decisions**
 - before making a decision, stop and think: 'What are my biases toward the subject?'
 - if making decisions based on first impressions, slow down, reflect, and explore the situation
- **Test assumptions:** 'What makes us think what worked before will work now?'
 - create a diverse team, test assumptions and ask open ended questions
 - look for information that doesn't support your existing beliefs
- **Consider organizational weaknesses** and avoid focusing solely on fixing the person
- **Involve people** to gain a broader perspective
 - challenge introduced → identify options → sharing in open discussion
 - problem solve without directing the answers; ask open ended questions
- **Create clarity of what and why;** and empower employees to pause or stop
- **For investigations, ask** 'Why did the worker's actions make sense at the time?'
 - empathetically learn the full story – walk in their shoes – understand why their actions make sense at that time

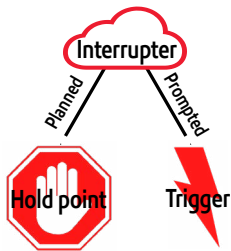
Key HP concept - interrupters

Interrupters are designed to break the continuity of work and slow down thinking.

Interrupters combat traps associated with fast thinking, decision making bias and error-prone situations. In other words, interrupters address our individual factors and vulnerabilities associated with being human.

Interrupters may be:

1. **Planned** as part of our pre-job planning activities (i.e., hold points), or
2. **Prompted** during job execution (i.e., triggers).





Hold points are like stop signs – literally **planned interrupters** at pre-defined step(s) in a task or phase(s) in a job.

- A critical procedure with built in hold point verification point (maybe requiring second set of eyes or endorsement) required before proceeding.
- A hold point is used to determine if all necessary steps have been executed and necessary safeguards are in place before the point of no return. i.e., immediately before the first break of process piping, work is paused to verify energy sources are properly isolated, non-essential personnel have left the area, required PPE is worn, etc.
- A trigger can be observable actions or reactions, a recognized thought or perceptions, or change. i.e., personnel standing in the line of fire, faulty equipment, manufacturer recommendations.



Triggers are like lightning bolts – **prompted interrupters** used to guide us to pause or stop work; they could occur at any time and require pre-planning.

- Consider critical safe guard (CSG) a specific piece of equipment and controls that are vital to either prevent or mitigate a high consequence process safety incident that could result in multiple fatalities (i.e., BLEVE or tank boilover).
- If a CSG could be impacted from work which you are involved in, CSG should be a trigger, to engage slow thinking and have a discussion with Imperial operations to understand what mitigations are required before proceeding



Like lightning bolts, triggers could occur at any time, i.e.:

- If your 'gut' tells you something isn't right.
- Team member hears a loud hissing sound coming from a flange.
- When you observe a change of conditions from what was reviewed during your pre-job planning.
- If there's a sense of rushing, frustration, or distraction during a job.
- Trust your gut: one of the most powerful triggers is a gut-feeling that something isn't right.

Examples - error prone situations

Unhealthy work conditions result in error prone situations and poor human performance (higher error rates, hard to get it right and worker's may have difficult choices).



Visual example 1

Design leading to awkward body positioning for maintenance activities



Visual example 2

High forces required, design that forces workers into difficult positions, and difficult to complete



Visual example 3

Tank bottom drain and roof drain similar and led to higher potential of human error

Opening process equipment (OPE) *(For more details, see: SMSM 18)*

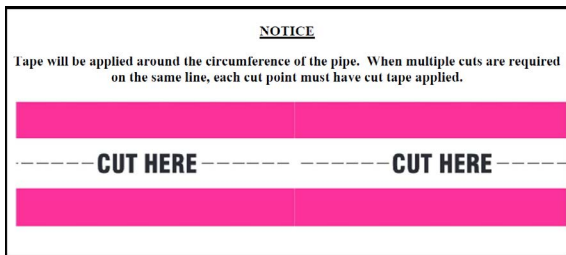
- Operations is responsible for OPE.
- Energy isolation shall be in place for OPE.
- OPE applies when opening all process equipment to atmosphere including the installation and removal of blanks.
 - OPE applies, regardless of whether perimeter blanks are installed
 - OPE applies to all services including utilities
 - it should be assumed residual material could be present unless visually verified otherwise
- Equipment preparation (purging, steaming, chemical wash, etc.).
 - operations shall prepare equipment with the intent to minimize PPE
- OPE jobs require an approved *Process work plan*.
- The approved work plan includes required approvals for special conditions/tasks with elevated risk.
- Zero energy points (bleeders, drips, vents) shall be tagged and recorded on the EI list.
 - zero energy points shall be open while work is being performed
 - if there is visible leakage from an energy verification point or an LEL test above 10 percent, six inches from the drip, isolation valves are not holding and the job plan needs to include mitigations and required approvals for leaking valves
- Opening locations are tagged after independent verification of the isolation envelope.
- Breaking the seal (OPE) shall be performed using a cold work permit.
- A JJV with a member of the work crew performing the work is required for jobs involving opening process equipment.

- Wearing fall protection shall be avoided during equipment opening. If the work area cannot be modified to eliminate the need for fall protection, fall protection shall be attached to a horizontal 'line' type anchor that allows free movement away from the opening location.
- Steps need to be taken to ensure safe egress from the OPE location in the event of an unexpected release.
- Thirty-five foot perimeter and 10 foot perimeter expected
 - when performing OPE work involving hazard class 1, 2, or 3 flammable material, the ignition source control distance shall be a minimum of 35 feet (exclusion zone)
 - for equipment opening work involving hazard class 1, 2, 3 toxic or corrosive materials, an exclusion zone shall be established defining the area in which special RPE/PPE is required. Consider a 10 foot exclusion zone for toxic or corrosive materials. Adjust accordingly taking into consideration gas test results, wind, etc.
 - these exclusion zones are highlighted when the process planner creates a job pack. Mitigations and controls are documented in the job pack. The OPE standby (operations) is responsible for maintaining these exclusion zones.

Cut point identification

- Mechanical Designate (foreman, FLS, etc.) will identify where the actual cut point will be made (referencing engineered drawings, mechanical job pack, in some cases a tie point tag will be used). Even if a tie point tag is hung at the location of the cut, cut tape must be used. Note that the cut tape is to be applied in close proximity to the cut line, but is not intended to be used for the purpose of quality critical hold points for final fit-up of new tie-ins.
- Cut tape is applied during the JJV with operations by the mechanical representative at all cut locations

- Each cut point location will be identified using 'cut here' tape.
 - If the cut point is considered an initial opening location (i.e. irreversible opening), a blue OPE tag is also required at the break point.



Reaming and rodding equipment *(For more details, see SMSM 11:08, Clearing clogged beeder valves)*

- This standard provides requirements for cleaning plugged bleeder valves and orifice flange taps utilizing a specific brand of bleeder rod-out tools.
- WARNING** – Every effort should be made to remove the line/vessel, etc., from service in order to minimize personnel exposure and loss of containment concerns.
- CRITICAL** **CRITICAL - Rodding activities are a high risk activity with potential consequence of fatality or life altering injury.**
- Use of the Lawton bleeder cleaner requires strict adherence and reference to SMSM 11:08, do not proceed without reference to this standard and completion of required standard attachments.

- This standard is to be used when using Lawton Bleeder Cleaners. There may be instances where custom or modified tools are designed and used for unit specific applications. When this is required an owner's engineer (maintenance engineer) shall ensure the custom bleeder cleaner is properly designed and built for the intended service. In addition there should be an approved unit procedure that satisfies the requirements of this standard.
- If a new tool (non-Lawton bleeder cleaner) is being introduced the management of change process must be used.

Flange bolting techniques - quick reference

Term	Definition/scope	Equipment status	OPE (yes/no)	J/V	El. and process plan	Note
Hot bolting	Tightening, re-torquing or replacement of studs (one at a time)	In-service (live conditions)	No – process envelope not being opened	Optional	No	Adhere to MSWP 5.23
Flange tightening	Tightening, re-torquing or re-tensioning of studs (no studs removed)	In-service (live conditions)	No – process envelope not being opened	Optional	No	Adhere to MSWP 5.23
Single stud change-out (stud replacement)	Replacing one stud at a time in cross pattern sequence; each replaced stud is fully tightened before the next one is removed	In-service (live conditions)	No – process envelope not being opened	Optional	No	Adhere to MSWP 5.23 Limited to flanges with 8 or more studs

Term	Definition/scope	Equipment status	OPE (yes/no)	JIV	EL and process plan	Note
Half bolting	Removing every other stud; practice is limited to flanges with 12 studs or more	Equipment is energy isolated from process Prior to half bolting, equipment internal pressure must be below 25% of design pressure or 50 psig, whichever is lower	No	Yes	Yes	Can only be applied to flanges \geq 12 bolts Can be applied while purging/clearing equipment provided the internal pressure is below 25% of design pressure or 50 psig, whichever is lower
Quarter bolting	Removal of up to 75% (3 out of 4) of the bolts for flanges with 24 bolts or more	Equipment is energy isolated, depressured, drained and cleared/purged	No	Yes	Yes	System is at zero energy
4-pointing	Removing all but 4 studs on a flange (cross pattern)	Equipment is energy isolated, depressured, drained, and cleared/purged	Yes	Yes	Yes	System is at zero energy OPE based on loss of gasket seal integrity

Cell phones/iPads/tablets/cameras/radios

In process units

- Must not charge devices via plug or external battery without an authorizing safe work permit.
- Devices must not be used where an ignitable vapor is present.
- Must be protected with a shock or water-resistant case, i.e., a case that provides some level of shock absorption to all corners of the device.
- No visually damaged phones are allowed. If a device has a cracked screen or hot spot, it must not be used.
- Devices should be restrained to minimize dropping when not in use (i.e., in pocket, carry case) and used in a manner to minimize the potential for dropped objects.
- Their use does not require a hot work permit, low-risk permit, gas test or further authorizations.

Pictures

- Any photos taken are intended for Imperial Oil Business. The sharing of any photos for use outside of Imperial business requires approval from an Imperial Oil Supervisor.
- Standalone cameras (e.g. DSLR, LiDAR, etc.) are not equivalent to 'devices' and are to be used in operating areas following standard site permitting practices.

Distractions

- Operating any motorized vehicle on the site while using a cellular phone or radio is prohibited.
- Devices are intended for appropriate business use only.

Entry *(For more details, see: SMSM 04:19)*

- Operating units – except for the resident operators, and others defined in the safety manual, all persons entering process operating units must sign the unit entry log (including operations initials) or sign on a work permit.

Note: Due to changes in security systems for control room access, several sign in locations are now set up with a telephone connection to the log book authorizer located in another room. The above sign in procedure will still apply for both parties; however, the entrant will not physically see the authorizer. The log book authorizer will need to provide the permission to the entrant and then sign the log book as time allows to complete the authorization documentation in the log book.

Fire protection/Road closure authorization

(For more details, see: SMSM 10)

- A fire water permit is required to use a hydrant for any purpose other than emergency response.
- A road closure authorization is required when a roadway or railway crossing is to be closed for a period of longer than one hour.
- Do not block access to fire hydrants and/or fire fighting equipment.
- Fire hydrants and monitors in use must be fully opened or fully closed to prevent undermining the equipment.
- Winterized hydrants used during freezing conditions require re-winterization immediately following use.
- Report leaking or damaged fire water systems immediately to the shift superintendent or SERL.
- Do not drive over fire hoses except with the use of protective ramps.

- Red fire hoses are for emergency use only. Replace on reels or in cabinets after use.
- All fire extinguishers must be inspected monthly and the inspection recorded on tag.
- After using any fire extinguisher, replace the fire extinguisher immediately with one that is fully charged.
- Report any incident requiring the discharge of a fire extinguisher to your supervisor and the SERL.
- Do not use permanent mounted building or operating area fire extinguishers for spark attendant duties.

Hoarding *(For more details, see: SMSWP 14:11)*

- For welding and grinding activities in process areas, all efforts must be made to provide for 100 percent spark containment. Spark containment/protection is also required for personnel protection for some situations.
- The red fire blanket provides more protection for 'burn through' from slag and larger particles of metal. The red fire blanket must be used as flooring in hoarded areas to prevent slag burn through.
- Fabrene 'onion skin' material is ideal for walls and ceiling of the containment area.
- Care must be taken to ensure that a confined space is not created by the construction of the hoarded area.

Personal protective equipment (PPE)

(For more details, see: SMSM 03)

- All personnel shall wear the personal protective equipment as mandated by the OH&S Act, by Sarnia site policy, and as required by written work procedures.
- All PPE shall be worn and kept in a condition adequate to provide the protection intended.
- Users are responsible to inspect PPE before use and to replace damaged equipment. Do not wear PPE contaminated with a hazardous material.
- In general, CSA approved personal protective equipment shall be worn in all operating, laboratory, mechanical work and construction areas. Refer to the site *Safety manual* for PPE requirements and exemptions.
- The introduction of new PPE requires pre-approval from the Imperial safety advisors group before being used.
- All PPE must meet or exceed manufacturer's recommendation for inspection and maintenance.

Note: If work that normally requires the use of PPE is being performed in a PPE exempt area, appropriate PPE must be worn.

Basic PPE

- Unless otherwise specified or required, based on hazards or work activities, basic PPE requirements are exempt within: offices, lunchrooms, locker and control rooms.
- Basic PPE requirements while traveling on site and in non-operating areas include, FRC, hardhat, gloves, eye protection and safety boots.
Note: PPE is not required while walking on designated walkways to/from CMS to gate 2, to/from gate 318 to SPEP buildings.
- Exemptions include unless otherwise specified (i.e., signage): parking lots, trailer areas, traveling on designated walkways before/after shift (including leaving/returning to/from site for personal business including

lunch breaks) while traveling to/from the location where the traveling individual's personal protective equipment is usually stored.

- Within an operating unit or active construction/work area unless a vehicle/equipment is totally enclosed with all doors and windows closed; FRC, hardhat, eye protection and safety boots shall be worn within. If the area outside of the equipment is considered a hearing protection required zone, hearing protection shall also be worn.
- Basic PPE shall be worn in all operating, laboratory, mechanical work and construction areas, unless specific exemptions are noted within the SMSM.
- Refer to PPE - Eye and face protection matrix that outlines requirements for eye and face protection based on descriptions of task/hazard.
- Imperial employees: reference the Sarnia site web, for a PPE catalogue that details site approved/available PPE with reference to stores department inventory codes.
- Refer to PPE - Required hand protection matrix that outlines requirements for hand protection based on descriptions of task/hazard.

Arm and wrist protection

- Gauntlet gloves and/or special arm protective sleeves (Nomex or Kevlar) must be worn when working around bare tracers, bare hot lines, or sharp objects.

Clothing, FRC *(For more details, see: SMSM 03:15)*

- Flame retardant clothing (FRC) must be worn as the outermost garment in areas as defined by FRC policy. Long sleeves are mandatory in those areas that require FRC. Disposable flame resistant outer garments are worn with FRC underneath.
- Wearing non-synthetic underclothing and gloves (i.e., cotton and leather) is recommended to minimize burns and skin damage in a flash fire situation.
- Head, face and neck garments (e.g., hoodies, balaclavas) must be FRC.

- Hoodies:
 - not to be worn while operating mobile equipment or vehicles
 - not to be worn in a way that restricts peripheral vision
 - draw strings are discouraged, either remove or tuck away

Eye protection

Face shields *(For more details, see: SMSM 03:06)*

- CSA approved face shields are mandatory in posted areas and while performing tasks where there is a need to protect the face from chemical splash or abrasion.

Note: Workers within the proximity (e.g., within three metres/10 feet) of eye and face hazards generated by other workers and with similar exposure to risk must use the same eye/face protection as the workers performing the work. For further clarification:

- Refer to PPE - Eye and face protection matrix that outlines requirements for eye and face protection based on descriptions of task/hazard.
- Impact face shields must be rated to meet Z94.3-07, Class 6A. An equivalent rating would include Z87+ rated shields.

Safety glasses *(For more details, see: SMSM 03:03)*

- CSA or ANSI approved safety glasses with side shields must be worn in all operating, mechanical, construction, offsite, warehouse, and rail-yard areas.
- Darkened (sunglasses) safety eyewear is not permitted at night, inside buildings, inside process vessels or in poorly lit conditions.
- Limited tint is permitted indoors, e.g., safety glasses designed and shaded for dual indoor/outdoor purpose and that are identified within the site PPE catalogue available on the Sarnia site intranet for use indoors and outdoors.

Note: Some dusty environments may require a higher level of eye protection than safety glasses or tight fitting foam sealed safety glasses can offer.

Work planning should include an assessment of the hazards and the protective factors of the PPE. A full face respirator or goggles as detailed within the *Sarnia manufacturing safety manual*, Section: 3, subject: 5 may be required to obtain a superior level of protection.

- Refer to PPE – Eye and face protection matrix that outlines requirements for eye and face protection based on descriptions of task/hazard.

Prescription safety eyewear

- If a pair of safety eyewear is required to be worn over non safety prescription eyewear (i.e., non safety approved), they shall be either:
 - a. Safety glasses, or
 - b. Splash goggles
- CSA Class 1, form fitting side shields are required to be worn with prescription safety glasses. Wafer type side shields are not permitted. The use of ANSI approved safety eyewear is an acceptable alternative where it is also equipped with suitable side shield protection or form fitting frames offering equivalent protection.
- Individuals who wear contact lenses are required to follow the same standard as individuals who do not wear corrective eyewear.
- Refer to PPE - Eye and face protection matrix that outlines requirements for eye and face protection based on descriptions of task/hazard.

Goggles (For more details, see: SMSM 03:05)

- CSA approved goggles must be worn in all posted areas and when required by the safe work practices or when there is a risk of exposure to hazardous chemicals.
- Splash goggles must be used in areas signed as 'safety goggles required'.
- Goggles designed for the protection from particles (including tight fitting foam sealed safety glasses) are never to be used for splash protection (i.e., Class 2A goggles, referenced within Z94.3-07). They are only to be used for dirty, dusty particulate protection.

Eye and face protection requirements

Description of task/hazard	Tight fitting foam sealed safety glasses Safety glasses Splash goggles Face shield			
Base requirement on site		■		
Tasks using power tools with potential to cause high impact flying particles (e.g., grinders, buffers, wire brushing, chipping guns, jackhammers, powered saws, impact and nail guns)		■		■
Mixing/applying/spraying of chemicals (paints, epoxy, lamination, chemical cleaning agents, industrial soaps and agents), per SDS			■	
Areas defined by signage to wear splash goggles (e.g., Equipment contains corrosive material)			■	
Sampling from a standard sample point station where a low splash potential exists with liquid <130°F		■		
Sampling from a standard sample point station where a low splash potential exists with liquid >130°F or corrosive chemicals			■	
Draining/clearing process equipment, verifying zero energy or sampling where a high splash potential exists with liquid <130°F			■	
Tasks that generate airborne dust: e.g., work with cement, insulation, fire-proofing or other dry materials. Handling contaminated surfaces (dirty fire blankets and scaffolds). Construction housekeeping and clean-up that generates airborne dust.	■			

Personal protective equipment (PPE)

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Description of task/hazard	Tight fitting foam sealed safety glasses	Safety glasses	Splash goggles	Face shield
Draining/clearing process equipment, verifying zero energy or sampling where a high splash potential exists with liquid >130°F or corrosive chemicals			■	■
Any OPE job that has splash potential. Splash potential includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All first breaks for OPE • All OPE jobs that do not have zero energy verified • Any breaks/openings as defined in safe job plan • Hazardous service low points 			■	■
Working with high pressure fluids that has potential to splash			■	■
Inspecting and lighting fire boxes manually		■		■ shaded lens
Welding		■		■ welding helmet (1/4 shade)
Oxy-acetylene (gas) cutting		■		■ 5+ shade
Welders helper/spark attendant that is exposed to arc or gas cutting		■		■ 5+ shade

Note 1: Eye/face protection that is materially equivalent or provides a higher level of protection is acceptable (e.g., full face respirator = goggles and face shield).

Note 2: Workers within the proximity of the above activities (e.g., within 10 feet) with similar exposure risk must use the same eye/face protection.

Note 3: Liquid can be any hydrocarbon, water, condensate, etc.

Note 4: Corrosive chemicals can be Amine, Flexsorb, Caustic, Acid or other as defined by SDS

Note 5: Low/no splash potential can be achieved through engineering/facility controls, i.e., closed loop sampling, tubing while draining, distance from source, etc.

Foot protection *(For more details, see: SMSM 03:10)*

- CSA approved safety footwear – Grade 1 toe protection and sole puncture protection (green triangle patch) must be worn in all operating, mechanical, construction, offsite, warehouse, storehouse, and rail yard areas.
- All safety footwear must cover the ankle (150 millimetres or six inches height minimum).
- Safety footwear worn in operating units, offsites maintenance and construction areas and/or whenever climbing ladders must have a defined heel. Soles shall be non-slip, oil/chemical resistant and impervious to liquids.
- Running shoe style safety footwear is only permitted in laboratory areas.
- Employees while working exclusively in a laboratory area may wear CSA approved safety footwear with Grade 1 toe protection only.
- Safety footwear with rubber or TPR (thermal plastic rubber) outsole (most outer layer) sole compositions are recommended.
- All personnel entering or leaving the site must use proper footwear. No flip-flops, sandals, open-toed shoes or high heels are permitted when entering or leaving the site.
 - this includes all offices, the MOB and Sarnia manufacturing personnel at research. If you exclusively work in a controlled environment (office), it is acceptable to wear open-toed shoes once you have arrived/established yourself in the controlled area
 - high heel means: footwear that raises the heel of the wearer's foot significantly higher than the toes. (i.e., greater than 2.5 inches)
 - platform shoes are not considered high heel shoes and are acceptable to be worn onsite with ≥2.5 inch lift
 - visitors: in non-safety footwear required areas, will not be turned away for personal footwear worn that does not meet this guidance, however they should be encouraged if returning to site in the future to meet this requirement

Hand protection *(For more details, see: SMSM 03:09)*

- Gloves are required to be worn at all times while in operating units, mechanical and construction work areas.
- Gloves will be worn at all times when performing any field activity, except in special circumstances where their use increases the hazard or provides a source of entanglement.
- Appropriate hand protection will be worn when performing higher risk work. The type of hand protection is defined by the procedures and/or as designated by the manufacturer.

Examples include:

- chemical resistant gloves to avoid skin contact with caustics or corrosives
- insulated gloves for high heat sources
- cut resistant gloves when handling stainless steel jacketing, metal banding and similar materials
- the minimum requirement for “general work activities” is a glove that is 100 percent leather or 100 percent leather reinforced glove. Gloves should be 100 percent leather with no other material on the back of the hand. General work activities are described as: when no other increased hazards are present, with a few examples including: turning valves, climbing ladders, using hand tools. Gloves with cuffs are encouraged to protect wrists
- Site-approved cut-resistant gloves (e.g., Kevlar, etc.) are to be worn when working with sharp objects/materials, for example: blades/cutters, sheet metal, insulation cladding and similar materials.
- Gloves may be removed for the purpose of writing field notes, referencing papers, signing permits, task cards, etc., however must be worn once the task is complete.
- Refer to PPE - Required hand protection matrix that outlines requirements for hand protection based on descriptions of task/hazard.

Hand protection matrix

Task	Minimum hand PPE	Examples (only)
General work activities when no other increased hazards are present, e.g., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turning valves • Climbing ladders • Using hand tools 	Gloves shall cover the entire hand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gloves can be constructed of new technology (meet at a minimum the EN 388-2.1.2.1 or ANSI 105 standard level of protection) or 100% leather or leather reinforced. 	
Working with sharp objects/materials, e.g., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blades/cutters, sheet metal, insulation cladding 	Site approved cut-resistant gloves (e.g., Kevlar, etc.) Note: Cut-resistant gloves are not necessarily puncture resistant.	
Handling corrosive or irritating chemicals: acids, caustics, amines, chemical cleaning detergents, coatings (e.g., epoxies, fiberglass). Includes opening process equipment tasks.	Chemical-resistant gloves (such as neoprene or nitrile rubber). See SDS sheet for exact details on type of glove.	
Handling hydrocarbons (e.g., gasoline, diesel), oils (e.g., fuel and lubricating oils), solvents (e.g., VARSOL). Includes opening process equipment tasks.	Chemical-resistant gloves (such as neoprene, nitrile, butyl, or Viton rubber materials). See SDS sheet for exact details on type of glove.	
Handling benzene concentrate/heartcut or pure benzene (Area-3). Includes opening process equipment tasks.	Silver Shield 10" disposable glove (grey) worn under leather or cut-resistant glove or Viton rubber gloves. See Benzene control program.	
Welding	Site-approved long cuff welders gloves	

Task	Minimum hand PPE	Examples (only)
Handling hydrocarbon-contaminated equipment or debris, e.g., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removing wet coke • Hydroblasting • Handling wet vacuum hoses • Disassembling contaminated equipment 	Chemical-resistant gloves (such as neoprene, nitrile, butyl, or Viton rubber materials). See SDS sheet for exact details on type of glove. A thin chemical glove may need to be worn under a leather or cut-resistant glove depending upon the tasks.	
Working with cold materials (e.g., handling dry ice, liquid nitrogen, or equipment in cryogenic service)	Site-approved cold-resistant gloves (e.g., Cryo cold-resistant gloves, etc.)	
Working with hot materials	Site-approved heat insulated gloves	
Working on or near exposed electrical equipment	Class 0 rated rubber insulating gloves with leather protectors for voltages >30V and <1000V and Arc Flash exposure $\leq 8.0 \text{ cal/cm}^2$ Class 2 rated rubber insulating gloves with leather protectors for voltages > 1000V or arc flash incident energy > 8 cal/cm^2	
Work activities requiring high-level of manual dexterity (when no other increased hazards are present), for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precision instrumentation work • Precision electrical work 	Site-approved manual dexterity gloves (e.g., Hy-flex special purpose gloves, etc.)	

Head protection *(For more details, see: SMSM 03:02)*

- Hard hats must comply with the ANSI Z89.1 and have a shell which can withstand a dielectric strength test at 20,000 volts phase to ground (Ont. Reg. 213/91 S. 22). Examples of hard hats that meet site requirements are CSA Z94.1 approved class E.
- Do not drill holes in or paint the hard hat.
- Hard hats shall be worn squarely on the head and not be physically altered in any way.
- Although the CSA standard (Z94.1-15) provides approvals of reversible hard hats, headwear should normally be worn facing forward. Reversible headwear shall be selected if the job, task, or work environment necessitates wearing headwear backward (e.g., for welding) and for any hard hat to be work in reverse position, it must have the CSA approvals, via: "reverse orientation performance mark" Shown here:



- Hard hats and suspensions must be replaced if they are cracked, dented or no longer supple. Inspect the hard hat monthly and replace it after any severe blow to the hard hat.
- Hard hats are to be worn in pump-houses and compressor shelters. Hard hats are also worn in buildings and warehouses where overhead operations/work creates the risk of a head injury.
- Hard hats **shall** be equipped with either chinstraps or easily adjustable head-bands (e.g., band with an adjusting knob) to ensure a snug fit when working at height and/or in high wind conditions.
- Hardhats are not required in cabin areas of mechanized equipment (e.g., vehicles, forklifts, cranes, etc.) with overhead protection where a hard hat would not provide any additional protection.
- Hard hat exceptions: For work in non-operating areas (i.e., laydown area), a signed/ approved safe job plan by the Imperial second line supervisor

may be developed to document an exemption that is specific to: task, location, equipment, job and date. This exemption must be reviewed with a worker member of the JHSC and the workers performing the task. This may apply to areas such as tight locations where a hard hat physically restricts the wearer from performing the task. Example of when the exemption may be documented and approved within a safe job plan: welder's shield combination with hard hat in a prohibitively tight location or a similar situation. Adequate head protection must still be provided to address specific hazards. Considering mitigations as appropriate, i.e., bulk heads, bump caps, soft caps, applying softeners to bump hazards, etc. The safe job plan shall be limiting and not apply to more than one exemption. A general standing safe job plan is not permitted, must be tailored to the situation and valid for no longer than one week unless re-signed by the approver. To deviate from the use of a hard hat in an operating area, a specific management of change is required.

Hearing protection *(For more details, see: SMSM 03:08 and SMS Hearing conservation program)*

Hearing protection on site should meet or exceed requirements in CSA Z94.2 with a minimum Noise Reduction Rating (NRR) of ≥ 25 for Earplugs and ≥ 20 for Earmuffs.

- Ear plugs or muffs shall be worn in all areas inside an operating unit battery limit with high noise area(s). *Hearing protection required* signs are posted at the main entrance points to the unit/complex.

Noise level	Requirements
≥ 85 dBA to ≤ 95 dBA	Use of earplugs or muffs (single hearing protection, HP). A sign shall be posted with "Hearing protection required."

Noise level	Requirements
≥95 dBA to ≤105 dBA	Use of earplugs and muffs (double hearing protection, DHP). A sign shall be posted with "Double hearing protection required."
≥105 dBA	Use of earplugs and muffs and administrative controls such as time restriction. A sign shall be posted with "Double hearing protection required, time restriction of XX hour" NOVA 3 and NOVA 2000 helmets used with ear plugs provide a high level of hearing protection; allowing up to eight hours of worktime for levels up to 120dBA (additional details in the Hearing conservation program).

- Examples of tools/activities that require double hearing protection: pneumatic tools, including wire wheels, impact guns, impact wrenches, jack hammers, grinders, electric tools, steam/air lance (when noise control tip is not used); large coppus blower; abrasive blasting; vacuum trucks.

H₂S personal detectors *(For more details, see: SMSM 07:02)*

- Personal H₂S detectors must be worn by all personnel entering an H₂S area. Monitors must be worn in the user's breathing zone (collar area, outside shirt pockets, front of hardhat using acceptable attachment device). H₂S monitors **may not be worn** on the waistband, or the back of a shirt collar, or back of the hardhat.
- H₂S detectors must be checked daily and calibrated each month or as per manufacturer's recommendations.
- Personal H₂S alarms must have a low alarm setting of 5 ppm and high alarm setting of 10 ppm.

- If your personal H₂S monitor goes into alarm, you must:
 - immediately leave the area, exiting crosswind and notifying other personnel in the immediate vicinity of the H₂S concern as you exit
 - immediately report all occurrences to the unit's process technicians. Include the peak reading, (if available) the specific area and the task taking place at time of alarm
 - notify your immediate supervisor of the alarm. Include the time, the peak reading, (if available) the specific area and the task taking place at time of alarm
 - return to area only when determined to be safe by process technicians.

Life jackets *(For more details, see: SMSM 03:11)*

- Approved life jackets must be worn when within 1.8 metres (six feet) of an unguarded dock, pit, basin, trap or separator or while working over open water or liquid.
- Life jackets are a personal flotation device that provides buoyancy sufficient to keep a person's head above water, face up, without effort by the person.
- Life jackets must be inspected colour coded consistent with the colour of the R&R booklet.

Respiratory protection

- All employees and contractors are required to be clean shaven if performing a task that requires respiratory protection.
- Based on the potential need for respiratory protection during emergencies, all of operations and emergency direct responders are expected to be clean shaven 100 percent of the time while onsite.
- Similarly, based on the increased potential for respiratory protection on turnarounds, all personnel (employee and contractors) must be clean shaven while supporting a turnaround.

- Clean-shaven is defined as having no facial hair in the face-piece to face seal area. To assist in clarifying what is meant by clean-shaven, refer to Figure in the next page.
- All respiratory protection equipment must meet the CSA and Ministry of Labour standard.
- Appropriate respiratory protection shall be worn when there is a potential inhalation exposure to hazardous materials (including vapours, fibres, dust, etc.) or where procedures specify their use.
- The *Sarnia manufacturing site respiratory protection program* defines the requirements for the individuals who must be clean-shaven in the face seal area and those who require fit testing and training.
- Local SCBA or unit packs are for emergency service only.
- Respirators must be cleaned and properly stored after use. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and sanitizing procedures and products.
- Respirators should be inspected before each use to ensure proper fit and function.

For more information on respiratory protection requirements for common tasks, refer to the Sarnia site PPE matrix

Acceptable/Unacceptable facial hair

Clean-shaven is defined as having no facial hair in the face-piece to face seal area.



← The shaded portions are your respirator seal areas. **Facial hair is not permitted on these portions of the face.**

Unacceptable



Full beard



Goatee and narrow or wide mustache



Extended sideburns



Tendril mustache



Wide mustache

Acceptable



Clean shaven
<24 hours growth



Narrow mustache



Soul patch

Welding shields *(For more details, see: SMSM 03:06)*

- CSA approved welding shields must be worn to protect the eyes from welding arc, radiant heat and grindings. Welding shields also protect the face and neck from radiant heat.
- CSA approved safety glasses must be worn in conjunction with welding shields. Refer to PPE - Eye and face protection matrix that outlines requirements for eye and face protection based on descriptions of task/hazard.

Welding/Burning/Torch cutting/Gouging - Respirator requirements - *refer to PPE matrix for further details*

Welding/ Hotwork process			Confined spaces or enclosed spaces with poor ventilation (includes fully enclosed hoardings) - all metals/alloys	
	Open areas	Fabrication shops and partially enclosed hoardings	>2000 cfm/ welder dilution ventilation	<2000 cfm/ welder dilution ventilation
All welding activities (SMAW/TIG/MIG) and torch cutting	Half-mask APR	Half-mask APR or LEV	Full face-mask APR or PAPR	Full face-mask APR or PAPR and LEV or Full face supplied air
Arc gouging	Full face-mask APR or PAPR	Full face-mask APR or PAPR and LEV or Full face supplied air	Full face-mask APR or PAPR and LEV or Full face supplied air	Requires IH assessment

Bicycles/Tricycles *(For more details, see: SMSM 07:06)*

- Bicycles/tricycles onsite must be inspected by the user before use. Repairs to Imperial owned bicycles can be done by coordinating a bike drop off to the facility services handymen who manage bicycle repairs within the area 2 CMS.
- To minimize the potential for injury during the winter season; the bicycle operator must not ride on snow or icy surfaces.
- Personal bicycles/tricycles are allowed onsite to go to and from the workplace, only.
- Cyclists must abide by all traffic rules; keep both hands on the handlebar at all times, except when used to perform a traffic signal such as turning or stopping.
- Maximum cargo weight to be carried in bicycle/tricycle baskets is limited to ≤ 20 pounds in the front basket and 40 pounds in the rear basket.
- Cyclists are not to ride on pedestrian walkways or between closely spaced equipment in congested areas.
- For greater clarification, basic PPE requirements apply to cyclists (see PPE - Basic PPE section of this R&R for more details).

Compressed air

- Compressed air must not be used for blowing dust or other substances from clothing or used in any manner that might endanger anyone's health and safety.

Compressed gases

- During storage and transportation, all cylinders, full or empty, must be secured in place, gauges removed and protective caps in place. The protective cap must be on when the cylinder is not in use.
- Acetylene cylinders must always be upright.

- Protect all cylinders from physical damage and from undue absorption of heat. Store cylinders in areas where they will not be a hazard in a fire situation.
- Storage of oxygen cylinders must be separated from flammable gas cylinders or combustibles by either six metres (20 feet) or a fire resistant barrier extending two metres (six feet) higher than and one metre (three feet) beyond the cylinders.

Extension cords and temporary lighting

(For more details, see: SMSWP 8.24 and SMSM 07:09)

- Flexible electric cords connected to equipment may not be used for raising or lowering the equipment. They may not be fastened with staples or otherwise suspended in such a fashion as could damage the outer jacket or insulation.
- Electrical cords should not be routed under mats (unless designed to protect cords), under carpet, through wet areas, doorways, across walkways or other areas where they may become damaged.
- Do not route extension cords or flexible electric cords across roads or walkways unless adequate protection extending the width of the roadway is in place.
- Wherever practical, run extension cords overhead, consider use of "S" hooks.
- Take all reasonable efforts to minimize trip hazards and flag or barricade trip hazards that can't otherwise be reasonably mitigated.
- All "U" ground plugs and adapters must be adequately taped to ensure that the connections will not inadvertently come apart. This does not apply, however, to connections made to hand held power tools, where the connection is made in the immediate area covered by a hot work permit. This will allow the tool to be unplugged for the purpose of safe parking and working on the tool itself in an area where the hot work

permit controls adequately address the risk of potential spark generation when unplugging.

- For more related content, see: (Power tools) section
- Lighting branch circuits shall be kept entirely separate from power branch circuits. Each lighting circuit shall have its own dedicated circuit. This means, tools and other equipment must not be plugged into a lighting circuit. This is to remove the possibility of tools or equipment interrupting the work place lighting in the event of a breaker trip.
- Temporary lights must meet area classification requirements, i.e., Class 1, Div 1 or Class 1, Div 2 as appropriate.

Forklifts *(For more details, see: SMSM 13:7)*

- Only use forklifts to lift and move items intended to be moved using a forklift (e.g., totes, materials on pallets, equipment with an integrated rack including slots for the forklift tines).
- If there is any question about whether the forklift is the right tool for the task, contact the site-lifting specialist for assistance.
- Before using a forklift, the operator must hold a valid training certificate.
- Documented pre-use inspections are required prior to the start of day or shift.
- **Seatbelts must be worn when operating a forklift.**
- Always drive the forklift with the forks lowered.
- If a forklift operator is required to work on a dedicated walk way, beyond simply crossing a walkway, a safe job plan should reflect the controls to avoid human machine interface.
- Whenever driving across designated walkways and or approaching blind corners the forklift operator must slow, sound the horn and proceed with caution.

- If pedestrians are required to enter high forklift traffic area outside of established designated walkways (i.e., warehouse or, cordoned off areas for catalyst bin shunting, etc.), pedestrians must seek authorization and wear retro reflective vest.

Pedestrian/cyclist defensive behaviour

- Respect signs, barriers and specific markings that separate pedestrians/cyclists from forklifts.
- Always look both ways before entering forklift areas.
- Never ride as a passenger or stand on any part of a forklift.
- Never stand or walk under the mast or load.
- Stand at a safe distance from loads that are being raised or lowered.
- Beware of tripping hazards posed by a forklift.
- Look out for reversing forklifts.

Ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCI)

(For more details, see: SMSWP 8)

-
- All portable electrical equipment, i.e., hand-held electric tools or lights shall be powered by one of the following approved methods:
 - a. via a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) device with a maximum tripping current of 30mA or less
 - b. self-contained battery-powered equipment
 - Many permanent GFCI protected receptacles are present throughout Sarnia site. If a permanent GFCI protected receptacle is not present then an external GFCI cord attachment shall be used; this must be located as close to the source (receptacle) as possible.
 - If your power source is an ungrounded portable generator and its built in receptacle is not GFCI protected, an external GFCI cord attachment shall be used; this must be located in the cord feeding the tool, as close to the source as possible.

- GFCIs must never be used on DC generator outlets.
- GFCIs have a TEST and RESET button. The TEST button shall be pressed prior to use to confirm there is no power to the tool until the RESET button is pressed.

Knives

- Jackknives/pocketknives are not intended for use as a universal tool. Consider the proper tool for the job, i.e., self-retracting razor knife, side cutters, scissors, tape cutter, wire strippers, lineman's stripping knife, task specific knife, etc.

Ladders *(For more details, see: SMSM 20)*

Ladder Work Practice User Requirements

All portable ladders shall be inspected annually and have an inspection tag coloured for that year. Tags shall be the same colour as the Rules and Regulations book (colour changes every January) and ladders shall be marked with the maximum weight limit.

- Maintain 3 points contact while climbing.
- Use Personal Fall Arrest Systems when the climbing distance or fall potential exceeds
 - Scaffold/Portable ladder 20 ft / 6.1 m
 - Permanent ladder without cage 20 ft / 6.1 m
 - Permanent ladder with cage 30 ft / 9 m
- Use Personal Fall Arrest Systems when performing work while standing on a ladder above 6 ft / 2 m.
 - Exception: Working within an approved guardrail system integrated within some platform ladder designs.
 - Guidance: The anchor point should be independent of the ladder.

- (note: SRL's attached to fixed ladders >30' are permitted based on anchorage configuration and specific signed/stamped engineering calculations)
- Limit to one person on the ladder at a time.
- Do not carry anything in hands/arms while climbing ladders.
- Do not conduct high-risk tasks from a ladder, (i.e. Opening Process Equipment, Live Electrical work)
- Use only for light activities, (i.e., parts/tools don't affect balance or stability, no heavy force is needed)
- Work conducted within 6 ft. (2 m) of a ladder opening must be protected with a swing gate with a top and mid rail or personal fall arrest system.
- Use ladders constructed of non-conductive materials when performing electrical work, work in substations, and around exposed energized electrical conductors.
- Additional Portable Ladder Requirements:
 - Conduct a pre-use inspection verifying the following:
 - Ladder meets ANSI or equivalent standard
 - Ladder is not damaged, has no missing components or loose parts
 - Manufacturer instructions and warnings must be followed
 - Ladder functions as designed
 - Ladder footings are made of slip resistant materials (e.g. rubber, cleated)
 - Ladder capacity is sufficient for the load to be carried

Portable Ladder Classifications and Capacity		
Type IAA (Extra Heavy Duty)	375 lbs. (170 Kg)	Best
Type IA (Extra Heavy Duty)	300 lbs. (136 Kg)	Best

Portable Ladder Classifications and Capacity		
Type I (Heavy Duty)	250 lbs. (113 Kg)	Ok
Type II (Medium Duty)	225 lbs. (102 Kg)	Avoid
Type III (Light Duty)	200 lbs. (91 kg)	Avoid

- Ensure the surface is stable.
- Ensure the ladder extends a minimum of 3 ft. (0.9 m) above the working surface, when it is used for transitioning to another level.
- Ensure the top of all straight ladders are secured to prevent ladders from slipping. A second person to hold the ladder is required until the top can be secured.
- Non rigid ladders (e.g., rope, chain, webbing etc.)
 - Where practical, do not use non-rigid ladders. Where a non-rigid ladder is the most appropriate tool. Follow the requirements outlined under "Non rigid ladder requirements".
 - Exception: Emergency Non-rigid ladders
 - Example: Embarkation rope ladders used for evacuation survival crafts launched to sea, or to escape inflatable life rafts in Marine environments.

Non rigid ladders requirements (e.g., rope, chain, webbing etc.)

- Ensure 100% tie off independent of the ladder while using the ladder greater than 6 ft. (2 m).
- Perform a Pre-use inspection of the ladder looking for damage
 - Conduct a pre-use inspection verifying the following:
 - Ladder is not damaged, has no missing components or loose parts
 - Ladder functions as designed per manufacturers specifications

- Ladder capacity is sufficient for the load to be carried per manufactures specifications
- Ladder is equipped with spacers (i.e. stand offs, kickouts, brackets) as needed to allow proper footing
- Ladder is anchored to support the forces it may be subjected too
- Ladder extends the full distance to grade or platform being accessed (e.g. no void between the end of the ladder and nearest location for dismount)
- Uniformly spaced rungs, cleats or steps, not less than 10 inches (25 cm) apart nor more than 14 inches (26 cm) apart.
- Minimum width between the side rails 11.5 inches (29 cm)
- Ladder tagged safe for use.
- Develop a JSA to address applicable hazards and mitigations and get Imperial supervisor alignment on use of non-rigid ladder.
 - Considerations for inclusion in the JSA
 - Non-rigid ladders are more physically demanding to use and should be considered when selecting crew members.
 - Where practical secure a non-rigid ladder from the bottom so the ladder is tight. This makes climbing the ladder easier and safer.
 - Sharp edge protection considerations (softeners), how will this be done and where.

Machinery

- Ensure energy isolation, lockout/tag and prepare the machine as per the equipment procedure before starting any repair work on the machine.
- All vehicles, machinery, tools and equipment shall be maintained in a condition that will not endanger a worker and shall not be used while it is defective, hazardous or under repair.

Machine guards

- Guards must be fixed or inter-locked on machinery to prevent contact with moving parts.
- Lockout the machine before removing the guards to make repairs. The guards must be replaced before machinery is put in operation.
- Do not:
 - remove guards while the equipment is in operation
 - clean unguarded moving parts
 - remove or install belts on moving equipment

Nails

- Exposed nails/spikes are to be pulled from scrap materials and safely disposed of.

Power elevated work platforms (i.e., manlifts)

(For more details, see: SMSM 20:11)

- Before using an aerial manlift, the user must carry out an inspection using the approved checklist.
- Operators of this equipment must be trained in its use.
- Workers must enter and exit the manlift basket at grade. To exit at elevation, the worker must be wearing the appropriate lanyard with full body harness tied-off at all times to a suitable anchorage point.
- To prevent ejection from the basket, each worker must be restrained at all times by wearing full body harness attached to the basket's anchorage points.
- If wind conditions exceed 61km/hour (38 mph) or more as described by the manufacturer, the equipment shall not be used.

- Hoarding in of the basket must only be used during calm air conditions as the sail effect greatly reduces the stability, or per manufacturers recommendations whichever is more stringent.
- See "Safety attendants" section within this book for Mobile equipment safety attendant considerations.

Tools

Hand tools *(For more details, see: SMSM 07:05)*

- Use all tools for their intended purpose.
- Small tools shall be carried in tool pouches or tool bags.
- Pails with metal or plastic handles are not to be lifted or lowered by rope, as the handle may fail. Use only approved lifting bags.
- Do not use defective tools. All defective tools must be tagged and repaired.
- Do not extend the handles of tools with sleeves or cheater bars for more leverage or power.
- Do not hammer on tools to gain more force unless the tool is designed for hammering.
- Mushroomed heads on striking tools must be ground down to prevent injury from flying metal particles.
- Wrenches shall not be used with cheater bars or metal tubing to increase leverage. Impact guns, hydraulic tools, hammer wrenches, etc., should be used if unable to free stuck nuts.
 - consider impact guns, hydraulic tools, etc., as an alternative to hammer wrenches when practical
 - do not hold a hammer wrench in hand while another person strikes it
 - tool holder and wrench retainers are an option when the individual striking the wrench is unable to hold it

Power tools (portable) *(For more details, see: SMSM 07:05)*

- A safe work permit is required unless the work is being done in a permit free area.
- Electrical power tools must be approved by CSA or equivalent (per electrical code).
- Electrical tools must be grounded (approved three wire cord and plug) or double insulated. Inspect the tools and wiring regularly for cracked or broken insulation.
- Air-powered tools are connected to an industrial air source - **never** to nitrogen or instrument air.
- Never remove guards from power tools.
- Deadman switches must be checked for operation before use.
- Lock-on pins for grinders and other power tools must be disabled.
- Disconnect power tools from power source before making repairs or adjustments.
- When changing or moving pneumatic tools, shut off the air supply at the source.
- Some power tools may require an additional level of hearing protection.
- Powered (pneumatic, electrical) tools need to be safely parked (i.e., power removed) when leaving the work site for breaks.
- Follow manufacturer recommendation for inspection and usage including requirements to keep handles on drills/tools where applicable.

Traffic

Vehicles *(For more details, see: SMSM 02:12)*

- Vehicles must not be left running when unattended.
- Vehicle operators must have a valid driver's license.
- Seat belts must be worn when the vehicle is in motion.

- Speed limits inside the Sarnia site are posted as either 30 km/hour or 20 km/hour (high pedestrian traffic or restricted visibility).
- Pedestrians need to stay on the designated walkways and cross walks.
- Battery limits entry by a motorized vehicle requires a hot work permit from unit personnel.
- Park in designated areas and remove the keys from the vehicle.
- Authorization is required from area personnel if it is necessary to park in non-designated areas. The keys must be left in the ignition and vehicle turned off when any vehicle is parked in a non-designated area.
- The vehicle operator must be able to operate the vehicle with clear visibility – remove all snow/ice from windows before operating.
- Vehicles shall carry a current license, valid emission sticker, and be in a safe condition to operate.
- All tools and materials being moved via truck or forklift must be secured appropriately to prevent shifting.
- All vehicles entering the site must comply with the site vehicle pass process. (SMSM 02:13)

Utility vehicles *(For more details, see: SMSM 02:12)*

Utility vehicles (UV) must be equipped with the following equipment if operating on Imperial property:

- Headlights, front and rear turn signal lights, tail lights, stop lights.
- Reflex reflectors; one red on each side as far to the rear as practicable and one red on the rear.
- An interior, rear view mirror.
- Parking brake.
- Seat belt assembly.
- A fire extinguisher.
- Company logo and a visible ID number.

Tractor and UTV safety considerations include:

- Confirm operator tightens seatbelt sufficiently to confine them to the protected area provided by the rollover protective structures (ROPS).
- Confirm only the operator rides on tractors.
- No equipment use near embankments, holes or on steep ditches/slopes.
 - When determining safe operating angle based on the equipment being used the owner must consult the equipment's manufacturers operating manual (not exceed manufacturer guidance) and consult the Imperial transportation group.

Utility stations/Hoses *(For more details, see: SMSWP S.9)*

- Never hook utility hoses to process equipment for permanent or temporary use (except for operations purging equipment) unless an approved engineered installation and the management of change process is followed.
- Do not string hoses or ropes within a ladder cage.
- Anti-whip devices (whip-checks) are to be used on all pressurized hose to hose, hose to utility station and hose to tool/equipment connections that do not have a screw-type, interlocking connection. Hoses on SCBA, oxy-acetylene torches, fire hoses and laboratory hoses are excluded from this requirement. Whip-checks must extend along the length of the hose, past the hose fittings.
- Visually inspect and discard hoses with blisters, cracks and other signs of deterioration.
- Types of hoses on-site are:
 - steam (red)
 - nitrogen (brown) - Nitrogen hoses are to be equipped with special fittings to prevent the use of air hoses for nitrogen and visa versa
 - air (green station, yellow hose)
 - chemical transfer hoses (black)

Cheater connections that would allow N2 to air connection are not allowed on site. Nitrogen valves on utility stations are to be tagged and secured closed by operations when not in use. Nitrogen stations are to be used by operations personnel only.

It is the hose users responsibility to inspect a hose before use and ensure it is only used in applications that it was designed for. *(Refer to manufacturers specifications and SMSWP S.9 for more details.)*

Welding/Flame cutting

- Welding screens must be used to prevent exposure to welding arc in fabrication areas.
- Local exhaust must be used to minimize exposure to welding fumes during welding/cutting indoors.
- Fire extinguishers must be available both at point of work and on welding machine (two fire extinguishers). Unit extinguishers are for emergency use only.
- Cutting outfits are to be equipped with a back flow check valve at the torch and flame arrestors at the gauge.
- For cutting outfits on an operating unit, cylinder valves must be shut off when the cylinder is not in use. If the outfit is left unattended for a period longer than a break, the gauges must be removed and the cylinders capped.
- Welding leads must be maintained in good condition and be protected when exposed to vehicle movement.
- Welding machines grounding shall be as close to the weld point as practical.
- Refer to PPE – eye and face protection matrix that outlines requirements for eye and face protection based on descriptions of task/hazard.

Working around mobile equipment (WAME)

Purpose

Address the risk of personnel being hit, crushed or struck during work around heavy mobile equipment, including to but not limited to: forklifts, telehandlers, backhoes, excavators, and transport truck trailers reversing or coupling/uncoupling, dump trucks.

Requirements

1. Assess hazards related to mobile equipment and pedestrian interfaces, establish controls/practices as needed, i.e.:
 - segregated pedestrian paths (e.g., hard/human barricade)
 - traffic control plans
 - follow exclusion zone guidance
2. Secure trailers without failsafe brakes with alternate means (i.e., wheel chocks). Trailer coupling is WAME.
 - never stand directly behind a trailer during coupling activities
3. Confirm mobile equipment operators are competent, and use qualified spotters where required.
4. Consider spotters in higher traffic areas, congested areas, and when working near structures or utilities.
5. Verify safety devices are functional on mobile equipment, e.g., back-up alarms, horns, brakes, critical devices, etc.
 - if the operator **cannot see what is in the direction of travel** the powered mobile equipment should be equipped with one or more of the three acceptable alternatives:
 - if no proximity detection, the equipment should have:
 - a back-up alarm, and
 - a qualified spotter or physically segregated equipment operating area

- if equipped with a proximity alarm in the cab of the vehicle, the equipment should also have either a blind spot facing camera or a qualified spotter
 - if equipped with a proximity alarm and emergency automatic shutdown – a blind spot facing camera or a qualified spotter may not be required
Exception: in the event the equipment does not have a back-up alarm, utilize with enhanced safeguards (e.g., larger exclusion zone, etc.)
6. Establish clear means of communications with the equipment operator and others on the work crew for the job.
 - i.e., hand signals, radio communications, etc. Agree on emergency stop signals
 7. Adhere to minimum safe zone (halo); avoid blind spots/crush zones; only approach with permission
 - exclusion zones must be defined by the work crew and personnel understand the halo criteria for the type of equipment being operated. Larger equipment will likely require a larger halo (see diagram below)
 - maintain a safe distance (see and be seen). Crew understands that eye contact with the equipment operator must be obtained, as well as permission, before entering the halo zone. This should apply to spotters as well
 - consider high visibility clothing for spotter and others getting permission to enter the halo zone
 8. Confirm load is secure prior to transport
 - qualified person must inspect the load to ensure it is properly secured prior to transport by the mobile equipment (e.g., proper strength tie down straps, come-along, etc.)

- personnel understand the safe distance to be from the load while being transported

Mobile equipment work zone

Red halo radius from equipment

- Mobile equipment secured
- No lift or movement
- Remove hands from controls
- Worker should never enter area before vehicle is secured



Before moving off - look forward, look back, and look again

- Halo zone distances are to be used as a baseline until operation risk is assessed
- Once risk is assessed, distances can be modified

- Layered engagement and development
- Targeted Learning Observation
- Verify & Validate worker behaviors
- Verify & Validate leader behaviors



Life Saving Rules and Actions (LSRA)



Breaking containment/Opening process equipment (OPE)

Manage ignition sources and exposure to energy and hazardous substances



Bypassing safety controls

Obtain authorization before overriding or disabling safety controls



Confined space entry

Obtain authorization before entering a confined space



Driving

Follow safe driving rules



Energy isolation

Verify isolation and zero energy before work begins



Excavation

Obtain authorization before digging or entering excavations



Hot work

Control flammables and ignition sources



Line of fire

Keep yourself and others out of the line of fire



Safe mechanical lifting

Plan lifting operations and control the area



Work authorization

Work with a valid permit when required



Working around mobile equipment (WAME)

See and be seen; maintain a safe distance



Working at height

Protect yourself against a fall when working at height



Breaking containment/ Opening process equipment (OPE)

Manage ignition sources and exposure to energy and hazardous substances

Life saving action/safeguard

1

I verify opening/break location(s)

2

I confirm energy isolation is complete

3

I manage ignition sources and confirm gas testing is completed when required

4

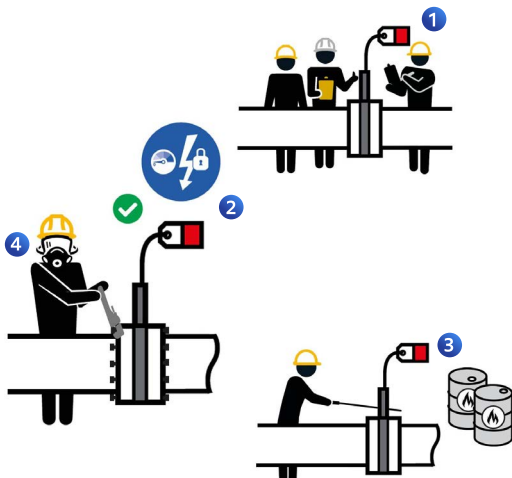
I use appropriate PPE and defensive behaviours when opening process equipment

Verify these controls/safeguards are in place and effective prior to starting work. Stop and seek help if anything changes.



Breaking containment/ Opening process equipment (OPE)

Manage ignition sources and exposure to energy and hazardous substances





Breaking containment/ Opening process equipment (OPE) V&V

Obtain authorization before entering a confined space

Life saving action/ safeguard

Discuss/verify/confirm (examples):

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 I verify opening/break location(s) | Break/cut/opening points have been identified and confirmed per plan.
Work has been authorized to begin (e.g., work permit). |
| 2 I confirm energy isolation is complete | Potential energy sources have been identified and isolated per plan.
System is clear of trapped hazardous liquids or gases.
Safe energy state verified before starting work.
Note: Energy isolation start work check shall be reviewed prior to job. |
| 3 I manage ignition sources and confirm gas testing is completed when required | Potential ignition sources have been identified and safeguards are in place
Atmospheric testing has been performed as per work authorization process:
during required timeframe prior to starting work at all openings (including above and below) in the work area
follow-up testing is performed per atmospheric monitoring plan |
| 4 I use appropriate PPE and defensive behaviours when opening process equipment | Required PPE is worn by all personnel within the affected radius.
Exclusion zone (e.g., barricade) is in place, as applicable.
Workers are positioned outside the line of fire of stored energy (e.g., open flanges opposite workers, restrain piping/valve movement, stay clear removing plugs). |



Bypassing safety controls

Obtain authorization before overriding or disabling safety controls

Life saving action/safeguard

1

I understand and use safety-critical equipment and procedures which apply to my task

I obtain authorization before:

2

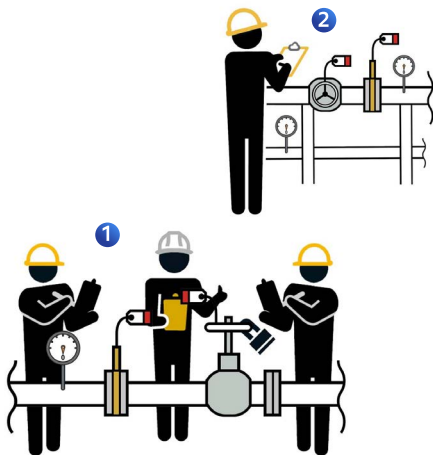
- Disabling or overriding safety equipment
 - Deviating from procedures
 - Crossing a barrier
-

Verify these controls/safeguards are in place and effective prior to starting work. Stop and seek help if anything changes.



Bypassing safety controls

Obtain authorization before overriding or disabling safety controls





Bypassing safety controls V&V

Obtain authorization before overriding or disabling safety controls

Life saving action/ safeguard

Discuss/verify/confirm (examples):

<p>1 I understand and use safety-critical equipment and procedures which apply to my task</p>	<p>Follow applicable procedures/guidance related to task safety critical equipment. Team members understand what a safety critical device is (examples): fire suppression systems emergency shutdown systems process controls and alarms environmentally critical alarms relief valves crane safety devices (e.g., load moment indicator; anti-two block).</p>
<p>2 I obtain authorization before: Disabling or overriding safety equipment Deviating from procedures Crossing a barrier</p>	<p>Safety control defeat/bypass is properly identified, documented, and communicated per local procedure including emergency preparedness and response plan, as applicable. Workers/crews understand how their task(s) being performed are impacted from bypassing safety controls, and: the mitigations to be implemented steps to be taken to ensure the device is safely defeated Personnel adhere to exclusion zone rules and obtain proper permission to enter.</p>



Confined space entry

Obtain authorization before entering a confined space

Life saving action/safeguard

- 1 I confirm energy sources are isolated

- 2 I confirm the atmosphere has been tested and is monitored

- 3 I check and use my breathing apparatus when required

- 4 I confirm there is an attendant standing by

- 5 I confirm a rescue plan is in place

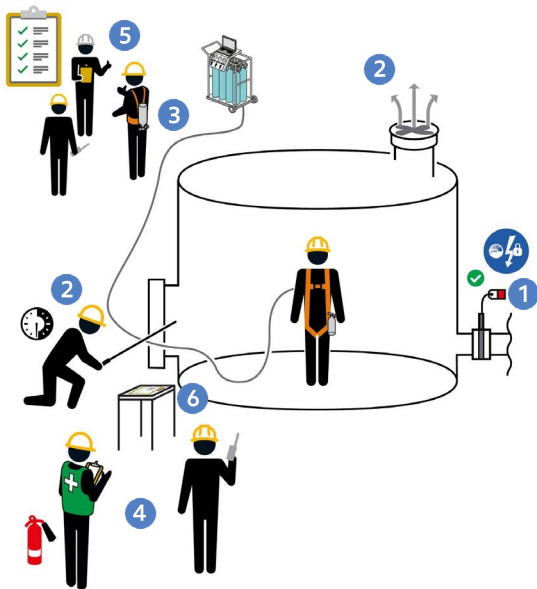
- 6 I obtain authorization to enter

Verify these controls/safeguards are in place and effective prior to starting work. Stop and seek help if anything changes.



Confined space entry

Obtain authorization before entering a confined space





Confined space entry V&V

Obtain authorization before entering a confined space

Life saving action/ safeguard

Discuss/verify/confirm (examples):

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 I confirm energy sources are isolated | All potential energy sources have been identified, isolated, and locked/tagged out per isolation plan
Lighting and electrical equipment is appropriately rated for atmosphere (e.g., 12v, explosion proof as applicable)
The potential for simultaneous operations which could introduce additional hazards has been evaluated |
| 2 I confirm the atmosphere has been tested and is monitored | Atmospheric testing has been performed as per work authorization process:
during required timeframe prior to starting work at all required locations
follow-up testing is performed per atmospheric monitoring plan
Confined space is ventilated according to ventilation plan.
Ventilation inlets:
are not near an ignition source
will not be affected by wind/weather conditions and will not have flow restrictions
will not draw contaminated air (e.g., vehicle or generator exhaust) into the space |



Confined space entry V&V

Life saving action/ safeguard

Discuss/verify/confirm (examples):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>3 I check and use my breathing apparatus when required</p> | <p>Respiratory protection is utilized if atmospheric testing determines it is required.
The breathing apparatus is complete and in good working condition.
The main air supply is certified breathing air and is properly connected.
Escape pack is in place and functioning prior to entry.</p> |
| <p>4 I confirm there is an attendant standing by</p> | <p>Dedicated attendant is present at the designated entry point(s) to the confined space or use of reliable remote CSE monitoring is in place where the attendants' responsibilities are redistributed between a centralized CSE Console Watch and CSE Rover.
a qualified supplied air attendant is provided if supplied air required (e.g., SCBA, supplied airline)
The attendant (or console watch and rover) understands their responsibilities, which include:
using previously agreed upon communication methods (e.g., hand signals, radio)
monitoring personnel in the confined space
documenting entry and exits from the confined space
monitoring the confined space and surrounding area for changing conditions</p> |
| <p>5 I confirm a rescue plan is in place</p> | <p>Emergency rescue plan and resources are available to achieve prompt rescue.
The entrant is wearing rescue equipment per plan (e.g., harnesses, retrieval device) and understands egress.</p> |



Confined space entry V&V

Life saving action/ safeguard

Discuss/verify/confirm (examples):

6

I obtain
authorization
to enter

Permit issued for confined space entry.
Permit conditions and risk mitigations have been
communicated to all affected personnel prior to entry.
Personnel accountability process is followed for entry
into and out of confined space.
All personnel (entrants, attendants, gas testers,
entry supervisors) have been trained and understand
their roles.



Driving

Follow safe driving rules

Life saving action/ safeguard

Discuss/verify/confirm (examples):

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 I always wear a seatbelt | Seatbelts are in good working order
Drivers and passengers wear seatbelts when the vehicle is in motion |
| 2 I do not exceed the speed limit, and reduce my speed for road conditions | The driver is familiar with speed limits, local signage, and general communications (e.g., radio channels to be used, if applicable)
The driver has checked weather (rain, ice, snow, flooding), traffic, and road (pavement, gravel, road works) conditions |
| 3 I do not use phones or operate devices while driving | Workers use 3-points of contact technique, keeping their body facing the ladder and near the middle of the ladder when ascending/descending.
Fall arrest systems are being utilized when required per local requirements. |
| 4 I do not use phones or operate devices while driving | Workers tied-off when working from ladders with >six foot (1.8m) fall potential.
The Driver is: Well rested, fit to undertake the journey, not under the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medications that may impair their ability to drive
Controls are in place to manage personal fatigue, including maximum driving times and minimum hours of rest prior to driving. |



Driving

Life saving action/ safeguard

Discuss/verify/confirm (examples):

5

I follow journey
management
requirements

Journey Management Plan includes and the driver is aware of:

- The destination
- Route to be taken
- Local traffic
- Weather and road conditions
- Designated emergency contacts

The driver is authorized and has applicable license to operate vehicle type in geographic area

If the vehicle is equipped with a monitoring system, the system is activated during the journey



Driving

Verify these controls/safeguards are in place and effective prior to starting work. Stop and seek help if anything changes.





Energy isolation

Verify isolation and zero energy before work begins

Life saving action/safeguard

1

I have identified all energy sources

2

I confirm that hazardous energy sources have been isolated, locked, and tagged

3

I have checked there is zero energy and tested for residual or stored energy

4

I never remove or tamper with energy control devices without authorization

5

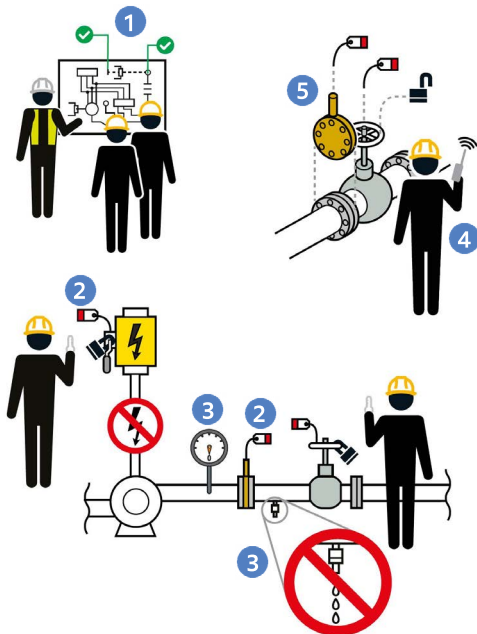
I confirm equipment is back to safe operating condition prior to re-energizing

Verify these controls/safeguards are in place and effective prior to starting work. Stop and seek help if anything changes.



Energy isolation

Verify isolation and zero energy before work begins





Energy isolation V&V

Verify isolation and zero energy before work begins

Life saving action/ safeguard

Discuss/verify/confirm (examples):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 have identified all energy sources</p> | <p>Potential energy sources (e.g. electrical, pressure, hydraulic, mechanical, etc.) have been identified and verified.</p> <p>Tags or markings identify the circuit, system, and/or equipment to be isolated as indicated by the isolation list.</p> |
| <p>2 I confirm that hazardous energy sources have been isolated, locked, and tagged</p> | <p>All isolation points are in place and tagged or marked (use an isolation diagram, equipment isolation procedure, P&IDs, or process flow diagram).</p> <p>Valves are open or closed per the diagram and/or plan and secured in the correct position.</p> <p>Blinds, spades and skillets are:
sized appropriately for the pressure rating of the equipment
installed per the diagram and/or plan</p> <p>Electrical isolation points are open/switched off or disconnected from power source.</p> <p>Lockout-tagout devices are on isolation points.</p> |



Energy isolation V&V

Life saving action/ safeguard

Discuss/verify/confirm (examples):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>3 I have checked there is zero energy and tested for residual or stored energy</p> | <p>Demonstrate equipment to be worked on is de-energized before starting work.
Systems (lines, gauges, etc.) have been checked for residual or stored pressure by:
checking bleed and vent points are open to release stored energy
checking gauges, measurements and volt meters
Note: If zero energy is not possible, stop and:
Confirm controls/safeguards are in place, functioning and maintained to manage the risk from residual energy</p> |
| <p>4 I never remove or tamper with energy control devices without authorization</p> | <p>Appropriate approvals and communications are made to all affected parties if energy control devices must be removed or modified.
Removal or modifying of control devices does not affect any other work activities</p> |
| <p>5 I confirm equipment is back to safe operating condition prior to re-energizing</p> | <p>Jobs related to the isolation have been completed.
Lockout-tagout devices (e.g., blinds, locks, etc.) have been removed after work is completed.
Personnel protected by energy isolation have been notified the equipment is ready to be re-energized.
Line/system has been walked, validated and confirmed all equipment is in proper position and ready to return to service.</p> |



Excavation

Obtain authorization before digging or entering excavations

Life saving action/safeguard

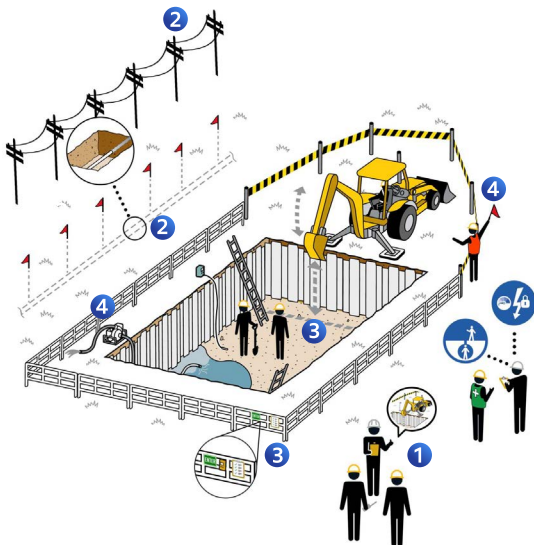
- 1 I obtain authorization prior to performing excavation/trenching/ground disturbance activities
 - 2 I confirm underground utilities and structures are located, de-energized or protected
 - 3 I confirm hazard controls and confined space entry as required
 - 4 I monitor for changing conditions and exit as appropriate
-

Verify these controls/safeguards are in place and effective prior to starting work. Stop and seek help if anything changes.



Excavation

Obtain authorization before digging or entering excavations





Excavation V&V

Obtain authorization before digging or entering excavations

Life saving action/ safeguard

Discuss/verify/confirm (examples):

1

I obtain authorization prior to performing excavation/trenching/ground disturbance activities

Work authorization established (including Confined space entry permit if required) for entry into excavation and entry accountability.
Atmospheric testing requirements established, if applicable.

2

I confirm underground utilities and structures are located, de-energized or protected

Local utilities have been consulted about the dig so they can identify their lines (e.g., One Call, Dial Before You Dig).
Underground utilities are visibly identified (e.g., flagging, paint, etc.).
Depth and width of utilities or structures are known before digging.
Before starting mechanical excavation, actions have been taken to locate and expose underground line/utility and structures (e.g., probing, hand digging, soft digging, air knifing, hydro-vac).
The location, height, and voltage of overhead power lines have been identified – Maintain identified minimum distance between equipment and energy source – To help with this, use flagging or barriers on overhead power lines.



Excavation V&V

Life saving action/ safeguard

Discuss/verify/confirm (examples):

3

I confirm hazard controls and confined space entry as required

A competent person assessed the soil type to define the excavation safeguards.

Excavations have a protective system (sloping, shoring, or shielding) in place, as applicable.

Storage of excavated material is at least two feet (0.61 m) from the edge of excavation.

Ensure stability of adjacent utilities/structures potentially affected by excavation through means of shoring, bracing, and underpinning.

Excavation area is visibly identified with caution tape, silt fencing, or other visual identification.

Excavation area is secure from unauthorized access.

No personnel are in line-of-fire hazards (e.g., swing radius of excavator, discharge side of trencher).

Only essential personnel/crew are in the area where the excavation work is occurring.

Equipment maintains safe distance from the unprotected edges of excavation or trenches to prevent cave ins.

Fall protection is required for access within six feet (1.8m) of an excavation leading edge that is deeper than six feet (1.8m).

4

I monitor for changing conditions and exit as appropriate

Personnel are aware of their role to watch for changing conditions and exit when needed (e.g., water intrusion, protection system integrity, etc.)



Hot work

Control flammables and ignition sources

Life saving action/safeguard

1

I identify and control ignition sources

2

Before starting any hot work:

- I confirm flammable material has been removed or isolated
 - I obtain authorization
-

3

Before starting hot work in a hazardous area, I confirm:

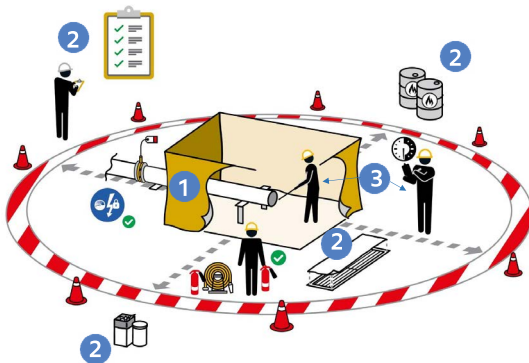
- A gas test has been completed
 - Gas will be monitored continually
-

Verify these controls/safeguards are in place and effective prior to starting work. Stop and seek help if anything changes.



Hot work

Control flammables and ignition sources





Hot work V&V

Control flammables and ignition sources

Life saving action/ safeguard

Discuss/verify/confirm (examples):

-
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 I identify and control ignition sources | Safeguards are in place to prevent ignition sources associated with the hot work.
spark containment is in place as applicable
Check for simultaneous operations that may introduce additional hazards. |
|--|--|
-
- | | |
|---|---|
| 2 Before starting any hot work:
I confirm flammable material has been removed or isolated
I obtain authorization | Potential flammable and combustible materials have been identified, isolated and removed as appropriate.
no opening of process equipment occurring within the "hot work zone"
drains, gaps, openings in tanks or piping have been covered/sealed
vents are isolated/routed away from the area
the system has been drained, flushed, or purged to remove flammable/explosive materials or gases
A trained fire watch has been designated and is at the work location.
Firefighting equipment is inspected, fully functional, and is available if needed.
Work authorization for hot work has been completed per company requirements. |
|---|---|



Hot work V&V

Life saving action/ safeguard

Discuss/verify/confirm (examples):

3

Before starting hot work in a hazardous area, I confirm:

A gas test has been completed

Gas will be monitored continually

Atmospheric testing has been performed as per work authorization process:

during required timeframe prior to starting hot work at all openings near the hot work area (including above and below)

Follow-up gas testing is performed per atmospheric monitoring plan.

Note: “Continually” monitored means periodic monitoring of the atmosphere with a defined frequency or continuous monitoring throughout the duration of work activities as specified by local requirements.



Line of fire

Keep yourself and others out of the line of fire

Life saving action/safeguard

1

I position myself to avoid:

- Moving objects
 - Vehicles
 - Pressure releases
 - Dropped objects
-

2

I establish and obey barriers and exclusion zones

3

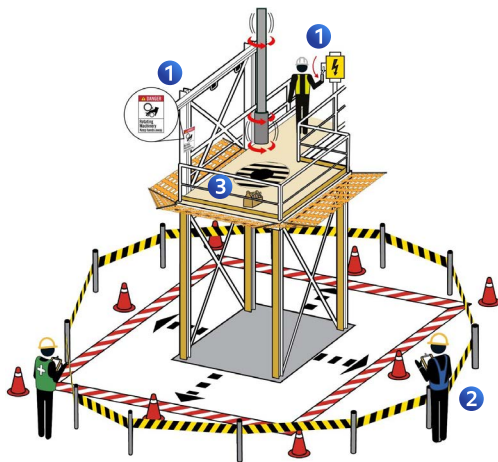
I take action to secure loose objects and report potential dropped objects

Verify these controls/safeguards are in place and effective prior to starting work. Stop and seek help if anything changes.



Line of fire

Keep yourself and others out of the line of fire





Line of fire V&V

Keep yourself and others out of the line of fire

Life saving action/ safeguard

Discuss/verify/confirm (examples):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 I position myself to avoid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moving objects Vehicles Pressure releases Dropped objects | <p>Workers positioned outside line of fire of potential energy sources (e.g., electrical, pressure, hydraulic, mechanical, etc.).</p> |
| <p>2 I establish and obey barriers and exclusion zones</p> | <p>Exclusion zones have been identified and controls are in place to protect people from line of fire hazards. Access to exclusion/drop zones is controlled (e.g., attendant or physical barriers). See and be seen; maintain safe distance. Crew understands that permission must be obtained before entering exclusion zones..</p> |
| <p>3 I take action to secure loose objects and report potential dropped objects</p> | <p>Tools used at heights have securing wire/ lanyards/tethers. Materials used at height are secured in storage boxes, pouches, bags, etc. and/or stored in areas away from the leading edge. Cover openings to lower levels (e.g., grating, gaps, etc.) or use debris nets.</p> |



Safe mechanical lifting

Plan lifting operations and control the area

Life saving action/safeguard

1

I confirm that the equipment and load have been inspected and are fit for purpose

2

I only operate equipment that I am qualified to use

3

I establish and obey barriers and exclusion zones

4

I never walk under a suspended load

5

I understand lift plan prior to starting work and keep hands off load unless authorized

6

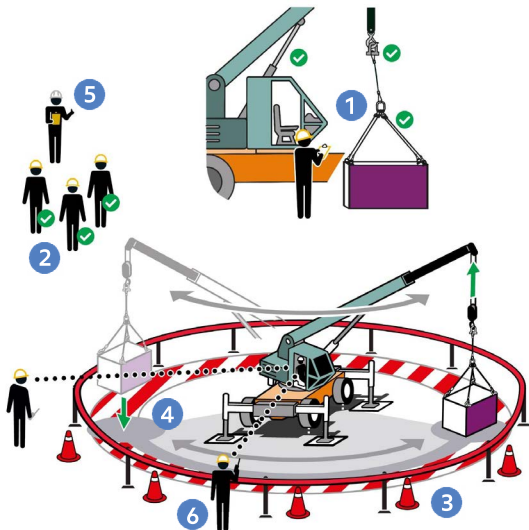
I establish and maintain communication with lifting and rigging personnel

Verify these controls/safeguards are in place and effective prior to starting work. Stop and seek help if anything changes.



Safe mechanical lifting

Plan lifting operations and control the area





Safe mechanical lifting V&V

Plan lifting operations and control the area

Life saving action/ safeguard

Discuss/verify/confirm (examples):

1

I confirm that the equipment and load have been inspected and are fit for purpose

Periodic and pre-use crane and/or rigging equipment inspection has been completed.
Safety and monitoring devices are in place and functioning.
The rigging equipment is rated for the lift.
Matting/lifting surface has been assessed for stability and is level for the lifting equipment.
Loads have been assessed for stability, taking into account: 1) securing of the load, including anchor point capacity; 2) workplace conditions; 3) travel path; 4) equipment capacity.
Loose objects have been secured or removed prior to lift.
Ensure softeners are used to protect nylon slings at sharp edges.
Note: If load chart does not exist, assume equipment is not rated for the lift; stop work and identify alternative lifting equipment that is rated for the load

2

I only operate equipment that I am qualified to use

Lifting equipment operator and lifting crew are qualified to perform the task, per local requirements.
The members of the lift crew have agreed to and understand their individual roles and responsibilities for the lift.



Safe mechanical lifting V&V

Life saving action/ safeguard

Discuss/verify/confirm (examples):

3

I establish and obey barriers and exclusion zones

Access to exclusion zones is controlled (e.g., attendant or physical barriers).

Lift team members know the load crush and drop exclusion zones before load is lifted, lowered or tensioned and are out of the line of fire.

Lift team members to enter exclusion zones only as agreed in lift plan and pre-lift meeting.

Signal person(s) are easily identified (high-visibility vest, vest labeled rigger, etc.).

4

I never walk under a suspended load

Exclusion zones have been identified and controls are in place to protect people from line of fire hazards, including walking/working under suspended loads and moving/dropped objects.



Safe mechanical lifting V&V

Life saving action/ safeguard

Discuss/verify/confirm (examples):

5

I understand lift plan prior to starting work and keep hands off load unless authorized

The lift method, equipment, and number of people required has been assessed and determined.
When required, an approved lift plan or procedure is in place and has been evaluated by a competent person.
The lift has been assessed for load weight, center of gravity, and load size.
The lifting equipment's current capacity and condition has been assessed (including anchor points).
Equipment operator and lifting crew have discussed the lift plan prior to lifting.
Discuss stop work considerations if work situation changes including change of weather.
Note: Consider how to apply "hands-free lifting" (e.g., use of push poles and/or taglines). If hands on load must be used load shall be without stored lateral energy and movement, and only for guiding the load to its final position.

6

I establish and maintain communication with lifting and rigging personnel

Communication method(s) (e.g., hand signals, radio) have been agreed to and tested.
Continuous communication maintained between lifting equipment operator and signal person(s).
Equipment operator and lifting crew have discussed the emergency response, including what emergency stop signals will be used.



Work authorization

Work with a valid permit when required

Life saving action/safeguard

- 1 I have confirmed if a permit is required

- 2 I am authorized to perform work

- 3 I understand the permit

- 4 I have confirmed that hazards are controlled and it is safe to start

- 5 I stop and reassess if conditions change

Verify these controls/safeguards are in place and effective prior to starting work. Stop and seek help if anything changes.



Work authorization

Work with a valid permit when required





Work authorization V&V

Work with a valid permit when required

Life saving action/ safeguard

Discuss/verify/confirm (examples):

1 I have confirmed if a permit is required	Workers aware of work authorization requirements of the task and if a written permit or verbal authorization is required.
2 I am authorized to perform work	Work authorization was established: work authorization documentation/permit complete including proper authorizations/signatures site preparations have been completed
3 I understand the permit	Scope of work matches what is documented on the authorization documents and/or permit. Understand if the work authorization is for the duration of the work. Work location is consistent with the location indicated on the permit.
4 I have confirmed that hazards are controlled and it is safe to start	Hazards have been identified, assessed, and mitigated; necessary controls have been put in place. required tools, equipment and materials identified responsibilities (ops, maintenance, construction, well work, etc.) identified and communicated energy isolated and safe energy demonstrated and verified Check for simultaneous operations that may introduce any additional hazards.



Work authorization V&V

Life saving action/ safeguard

Discuss/verify/confirm (examples):

5

I stop and
reassess if
conditions
change

Any change in scope of work is accounted for by stopping the work, reassessing the risk, and reviewing/revising the permit, as appropriate.



Working around mobile equipment (WAME)

See and be seen; maintain a safe distance

Life saving action/safeguard

- 1 I plan work to separate workers and mobile equipment

- 2 I only operate mobile equipment if qualified and use spotters where required

- 3 I verify safety devices are functional on mobile equipment

- 4 I establish clear means of communication with equipment operator

- 5 I stay out of the equipment's exclusion zone while in operation

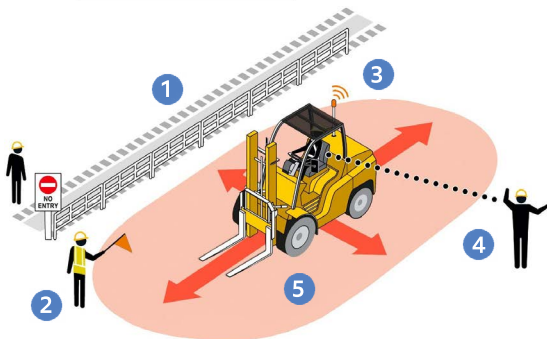
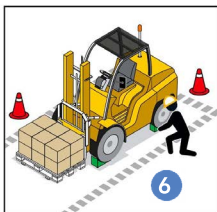
- 6 I confirm controls are in place to prevent unintentional movement of mobile equipment and/or loads

Verify these controls/safeguards are in place and effective prior to starting work. Stop and seek help if anything changes.



Working around mobile equipment (WAME)

See and be seen; maintain a safe distance





Working around mobile equipment (WAME) V&V

See and be seen; maintain a safe distance

Life saving action/ safeguard

Discuss/verify/confirm (examples):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 I plan work to separate workers and mobile equipment</p> | <p>Interaction between workers and mobile equipment is eliminated or minimized by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> dedicated walkways/paths signage and barriers to separate personnel from mobile equipment paths clearly defined pedestrian crossing points exclusion zones |
| <p>2 I only operate mobile equipment if qualified and use spotters where required</p> | <p>Assigned mobile equipment operators and spotters have required training and qualifications.</p> <p>If the operator cannot see what is in the direction of travel, there shall be an alternative method used to prevent personnel/mobile equipment interface such as (examples):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> audible alarm(s) and a qualified spotter positioned out of the line of fire and is able to monitor operations proximity detection devices and/or cameras <p>Mobile equipment is free from hazards prior to movement (e.g., a 360° walk around).</p> <p>alternatives to reversing have been assessed prior to reverse operation of equipment</p> |



Working around mobile equipment (WAME) V&V

Life saving action/ safeguard

Discuss/verify/confirm (examples):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>3 I verify safety devices are functional on mobile equipment</p> | <p>Safety devices such as alarms, lights, seat belts, brakes and audible alarm(s) are functioning.</p> <p>Note: In the event a piece of equipment has a safety device that is not functioning properly, but must be used due to extenuating situations, an assessment must be done with appropriate up-line approval to ensure adequate controls are put in place to protect personnel.</p> |
| <p>4 I establish clear means of communication with equipment operator</p> | <p>Clear system of communication established/understood between the equipment operator and work crew before starting:
hand signals and/or radio communications
emergency stop signals</p> |
| <p>5 I stay out of the equipment's exclusion zone while in operation</p> | <p>Mobile equipment exclusion zones have been defined by the work crew, and personnel understand the exclusion zone criteria (e.g., distance) for the type of equipment. Before entering an exclusion zone contact with equipment operator must be made, as well as permission granted by the equipment operator.</p> |
| <p>6 I confirm controls are in place to prevent unintentional movement of mobile equipment and/or loads</p> | <p>Load is secure/stable prior to transport based on workplace conditions and travel path.</p> <p>Equipment is located on flat ground where possible.</p> <p>Equipment wheels (including trailers) are chocked/brakes engaged when there is potential for movement.</p> <p>Booms, attachments, and accessories are lowered or secured to prevent energy release/movement.</p> <p>Key is removed when the equipment is not in operation.</p> |



Working at height

Protect yourself against a fall when working at height

Life saving action/safeguard

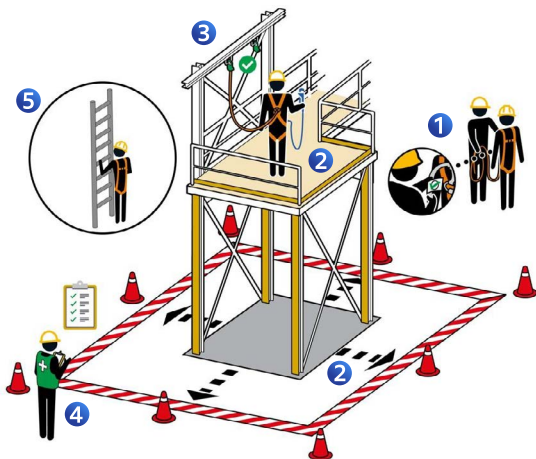
- 1 I inspect my fall protection equipment before use
 - 2 I secure tools and work materials to prevent dropped objects
 - 3 I tie off 100% to approved anchor points while outside a protected area
 - 4 I have validated prompt rescue capability when wearing fall protection
 - 5 I will follow safe work practices when climbing, descending or working from ladders
-

Verify these controls/safeguards are in place and effective prior to starting work. Stop and seek help if anything changes.



Working at height

Protect yourself against a fall when working at height





Working at height V&V

Protect yourself against a fall when working at height

Life saving action/ safeguard

Discuss/verify/confirm (examples):

1

I inspect my fall protection equipment before use

Full body harness is load rated to support the weight of the worker.
Check fall protection system for signs of wear (includes fall arrest and/or fall restraint systems).
Fall arrest system contains a self-retracting lifeline or shock absorbing lanyard.
Fall restraint contains a fixed lifeline configured to prevent the worker from reaching the edge and falling.
Fall arrest distance is shorter than the potential fall distance.

2

I secure tools and work materials to prevent dropped objects

Tools used at heights have securing wire/ lanyards/tethers.
Materials used at height are secured in storage boxes, pouches, bags, etc. and/or stored in areas away from the leading edge.
Cover openings to lower levels (e.g., grating, gaps, etc.), use debris nets or define exclusion/drop zones.
Access to exclusion/drop zones is controlled (e.g., attendant or physical barriers).



Working at height V&V

Life saving action/ safeguard

Discuss/verify/confirm (examples):

3

I tie off 100% to approved anchor points while outside a protected area

Workers understand that 100% tie-off means one hook must be anchored at all times.

Company requires use of fall protection at heights six feet (1.8m) or greater unless local regulatory requirements are more restrictive.

The anchor point meets regulatory/company requirements.

The position(s) of anchor points allow for 100% tie off.

Work area has been assessed for sharp edge hazards and protected where applicable.

4

I have validated prompt rescue capability when wearing fall protection

Rescue capability and appropriate equipment is available to ensure prompt rescue (e.g., prevent suspension trauma).

Workers do not work alone unless there is an alternative means of communication (e.g., cell phone or radio).

5

I will follow safe work practices when climbing, descending or working from ladders

Workers use 3-points of contact technique, keeping their body facing the ladder and near the middle of the ladder when ascending/descending.

Fall arrest systems are being utilized when required per local requirements.

Workers tied-off when working from ladders with >six foot (1.8m) fall potential.

Last Minute Risk Assessment | LMRA



Stop to recognize risks

- What are the significant risks of this task?
- What is the worst that could reasonably happen?



Think of ways to control the risks

- What safeguards apply to my task?
- What error-prone situations do I need to address?
- What triggers will I need to respond to?



Act to perform the work safely

- I verify safeguards are in place and remain effective.
- I address error-prone situations, including distractions.
- I will **stop** and get help if unsure, safeguards are not effective, or triggers occur.

ExxonMobil

Look for Error-Prone Situations



Work Environment

- Work area difficult to access
- Confusing displays
- Inoperable equipment
- Work-arounds
- Change from routine



Task

- Unclear or difficult procedures
- Time pressure
- Too much information
- Multi-tasking required



Individual

- Individual bias
- Fatigue, stress
- Distractions
- Not familiar with task
- Unclear communication

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