



Personal Protective Equipment

Document Number: RGS0009A	Standard – Administrative General	Facility: Regional Wood Buffalo
Revision Date: 2017/11/10 Revision: 2		FLOC:

Scope and Purpose

This document applies to work performed at Suncor Energy operated sites in the Wood Buffalo region that includes Oil Sands, In Situ, Suncor Energy Logistics Corporation (SELC), Fort Hills and Major Projects sites.

This standard applies to all personnel required to wear personal protective equipment during normal work activities, outage / shutdown activities and during non-routine or emergency operations. Only personal protective equipment (PPE) that meets or exceeds the criteria as outlined in this standard shall be used within the Oil Sands Region. In addition, based on a risk assessment, site leadership may elect to exceed the minimum requirements outlined in this standard.

The purpose of this standard is to ensure personal protective equipment standards are established and required PPE is available and used by personnel to eliminate or minimize the potential for occupational injury / illness.

Suncor Oil Sands Region will only procure and distribute PPE according to the applicable Suncor approved PPE List, which are maintained by the Business Unit EHS Director. The objective of the Suncor approved PPE List is to ensure Suncor manages inventory and supplies of high quality PPE.

This standard describes responsibilities and establishes selection criteria based on hazard assessment. The goal of the standard is to provide appropriate protection to personnel in a manner consistent with regulatory requirements and accepted professional practice. As a minimum, this standard shall be consistent with the current Alberta Occupational Health and Safety Code, Part 18 - Personal Protective Equipment unless otherwise noted.

Responsibilities

The following individuals and groups have the defined responsibilities:

EHS General Manager, Oil Sands and In Situ

- Ensures this document is reviewed according to the required revision cycle in conjunction with Major Projects & SELC EHS GM/Director roles.
- Ensures the document is updated to accommodate changes to Suncor, provincial, and federal regulation.
- Ensures the document is updated to mitigate risks found as the result of an incident.

Oil Sands Region Business Area Management

- Conducts hazard assessments to identify known and potential hazards as they relate to personal protective equipment.
- Provides employees with approved personal protective equipment as identified in this standard.
- Implements this standard.
- Ensures the proper use of this document.

Supply Chain Management (SCM)

- Ensures only approved PPE/safety apparel is purchased and brought on site.

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Warning – Uncontrolled when printed unless used for signoff! The current version of this document is kept in ECMS.

Responsibilities *Continued***Front Line Supervisors**

- Ensures personnel are aware of and comply with this standard.

Personnel

- Performs their job in compliance with this standard.
- Notify their supervisor or Suncor contact with any problems relating to this standard.
- Uses and wears the appropriate PPE for the task at hand.
- Inspects all PPE before each use and ensures proper maintenance and cleaning of all PPE based on manufacturer specifications.
- Does not use PPE that is damaged, worn, modified beyond manufacturer specified use limits or unable to perform the function for which it is designed.

Deviations

In instances where wearing PPE interferes with a workers ability to safely execute a task or creates a greater risk than that which it is intended to protect personnel from, deviations to this standard may be allowed only after the completion of a suitable hazard or risk assessment.

For deviations, the worker must obtain an approved PPE Deviation Form (Appendix 1) and the worker's Supervisor must keep it on file. Approval is through the Area Manager and Oil Sands Region EH&S Manager or designates. The same Deviation Form can be used for any deviations required for groups of workers.

References

Most current versions of below will be used for reference:

- [Alberta Occupational Health and Safety Code 2009](#)
- ANSI Standard Z89.1 America National Standard for Industrial Head Protection
- [CAN/CGSB 65.7-M88](#) Lifejackets, Inherently Buoyant Type, and any amendments for approved small vessel life jackets.
- [CAN/CSA Standard Z195](#) Protective Footwear
- [CAN/CSA Standard Z94.1](#) Industrial Protective Headwear
- [CAN/CSA Standard Z94.3](#) Eye and Face Protectors
- [CAN/CSA Z462-12](#) Workplace Electrical Safety
- [CAN/CSA Z94.2](#) Hearing Protection Devices
- [CAN/CSA Z96.09](#) High Visibility Safety Apparel
- [LMS0052A](#) Respiratory Protection Standard
- [LMS0053A](#) Hearing Conservation Standard
- [RHS0001A](#) Flame Resistant Workwear
- [LMS0100A](#) High Visibility Workwear
- [RGS0024A](#) Working at Heights
- [SUN-00175](#) Electrical Specific PPE Standard
- [RHS00006](#) Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material Standard
- [LMP0001A](#) Asbestos Handling Procedure
- [NFPA 70E](#) Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace, 2004 Edition
- [Snell Memorial Foundation Standard M2000](#) 2000, Standard for Protective Headgear for Use with Motorized Vehicles

Terms, Definitions and Acronyms

The following terms, definitions and acronyms are used in this standard:



White rectangle with orange Greek letter omega indicates soles that provide resistance to electric shock. Such certified footwear contains a sole and heel design assembly that, at the point of manufacturing, has electrical insulating properties intended to withstand 18,000 Volts and a leakage current not exceeding 1mA.



Green triangle indicates sole puncture protection with a Grade 1 protective toe to withstand impacts up to 125 Joules this is comparable to a 22.7 kg (50 lb) weight dropped from 0.6 m. Sole puncture protection is designed to withstand a force of not less than 1200 Newtons (270 lb) and resist cracking after being subjected to 1.5 million flexes.



The CSA mark indicates that a product meets applicable CSA standards.

Arc Flash Hazard

A dangerous condition associated with the possible release of energy caused by an electric arc

Arc Flash Boundary

The distance at which PPE is needed to prevent incurable burns (2nd degree or worse) if an arc flash occurs.

Close-Fitting Safety Eyewear

CSA approved safety eyewear with the frames designed to be no more than 5 mm away from the wearer's face at the lenses perimeter and preferably in continuous direct contact with the wearer's face.

Contamination / Contaminated

The process by which equipment, articles or components are exposed to hazardous materials or biological agents.

Dielectric Strength

The ability of a material or a configuration of materials to resist the passage of electric current.

Electrician Face Shield

Non-conductive protective equipment for the face, neck, and chin to be used when there is a danger of injury from exposure to electric arcs or flashes or from flying objects resulting from electrical explosion.

Electrician face shields shall have:

- An arc rating suitable for the arc risk exposure.
- A wrap-around guarding to protect the face, chin, forehead, and ears.

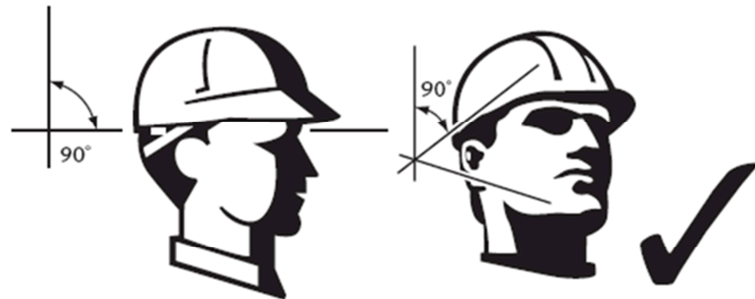
Face Shield

Transparent sheets of protective material constructed to provide protection to the face such as the front part of the head (including eyes, forehead, cheeks, nose, mouth, and chin) and where required, the front of the neck. Face shields protect against nuisance dusts, flying particles and potential splashes or sprays of hazardous liquids. They may not provide adequate protection against impact hazards.

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Terms, Definitions and Acronyms *Continued*

Flash Suit Or Electrical Switching Gear	A complete arc rated clothing and equipment system that has an effective arc flash rating for all components. It covers the entire body, except for the hands and feet. This includes pants, jackets, and beekeeper type hood fitted with face shield.
Goggles	Tight fitting eye protection that completely covers the eye, eye sockets, and facial areas immediately surrounding the eyes and is worn to provide protection from impact, dust and splashes. Some goggles are designed to fit over corrective lenses and some come with corrective lens inserts.
Hood	A fire resistant non-rigid protector that completely covers the head, neck and portions of the shoulders.
Industrial Protective Headwear	A hat or cap that is designed to protect the head of an industrial, construction, mining, utility or forestry worker against impact, penetration, and/or electric shock and is held in place by a suitable suspension.



Correct placement of head protector
(90% horizontal axis)

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Any device to be worn or held by an individual for protection against one or more health and safety hazards.
Welding Shields	Constructed of vulcanized fibre or fiberglass and fitted with a filtered lens, welding shields protect eyes from burns caused by infrared or intense radiant light, flying sparks, metal splatter and slag chips produced during welding, brazing, soldering, cutting and grinding.
Fire Resistant Workwear	Workwear that meets the requirements of RHS0001A Flame Resistant Workwear standard.

1. Applicability

Item	Description
1.1	<p>Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is required in all operating and construction areas, support areas such as warehouses, labs and all maintenance shops; maintenance and material storage yards; hazardous waste yards and pipeline right of ways. PPE is not required when commuting to and from the areas described above while on designated walkways at the start and finish of the workday.</p> <p>PPE includes such items as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body protection (FRC coveralls/safety harness/life jackets) • Eye and face protection (glasses/goggles) • Foot protection (safety boots) • Hand Protection (gloves) • Head protection (hard hats) • Hearing protection (ear plugs/ear muffs) • Respiratory protection (respirators/face masks/cartridge filters)
1.2	<p>The hierarchy of controls must be used when the risk to worker health and safety cannot be eliminated. Personal protective equipment shall be used as the last line of defence when engineering and administrative controls are deemed either impractical or do not provide sufficient risk reduction. PPE should be used as part of an integrated organizational approach to health and safety management. It should complement other control methods, not replace them.</p>

The Hierarchy of Hazard Controls

Control of hazards starts at the top and works down with PPE being the last line of defence.

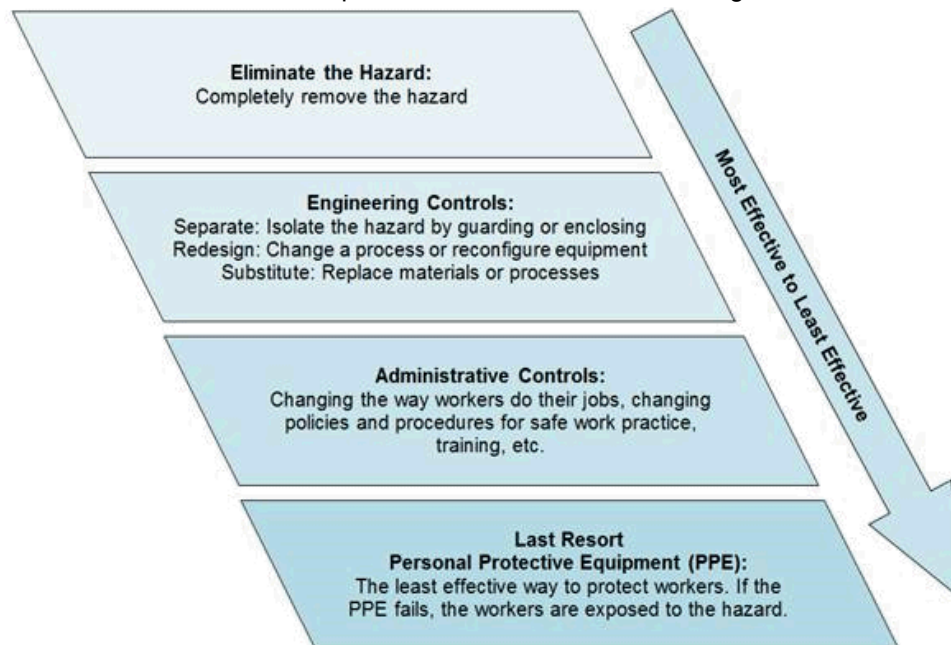


Figure 1: The Hierarchy of Controls: a method for determining appropriate Operational Controls.

2. Hazard Assessment

Item	Description
2.1	<p>A hazard assessment of the work area or work situation shall be conducted to determine the known and potential hazards present. Before selecting the type of personal protective equipment, the following factors shall be considered during the hazard assessment, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources of pressure, motion or impact • Sources of chemical or biological exposure • Sources of high and low temperatures • Sources of radiation • Sources of particulates (respiratory or eye hazards) • Noise • Sources of falling objects • Areas of fall potential • Areas adjacent to water • Sources of sharp objects • Sources of rolling or pinching objects/rotating equipment • Sources of electricity (including high voltage) • Sources of electrostatic build-up • Sources of flammable or combustible materials.
2.2	<p>Once at the work front, hazards shall be reassessed using the Field Level Hazard Assessment (FLHA) or equivalent before beginning work in the area to ensure the selection of PPE is adequate for the current conditions.</p>
2.3	<p>At no time shall the wearing of jewellery interfere with the effective use of personal protective equipment or shall the jewellery become a hazard in and of itself. Conductive articles such as jewellery, watch bands, and key chains shall not be worn where they present an electrical contact hazard with exposed live equipment. When jewellery is worn in active work areas it must be under a protective layer of clothing</p> <p>Rings are not permitted to be worn in active work areas due to the potential for avulsion and degloving that is present when worn</p> <p>Due to rotating equipment hazards, loose fitting clothing shall not be worn. Long hair shall be secured as well to avoid these hazards.</p>

3. PPE Selection and Approval

Item	Description
3.1	<p>Suncor will maintain lists of PPE that will be stocked in site tool cribs. To manage changes to the list of approved PPE for the Oil Sands Region, submissions will be accepted by Suncor H&S before approval for use. All submissions must have the support of the EH&S Director of the area in which the personnel works.</p> <p>The following questions may be considered when assessing PPE requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the PPE required to compensate for a lack of engineering controls? • What is the nature and degree of the hazard? • What degree of protection does the PPE provide? • Is the PPE approved and right for the job? • Will the PPE be worn properly? • Is training for proper use and care of the PPE required?

4. PPE Use & Donning/Doffing

Item	Description
4.1	<p>Workers shall review and comply with the manufacturer's instructions on the correct use, care, limitations, and appropriate maintenance of personal protective equipment. General overview training is provided in worker's orientation to site.</p> <p>If a worker is unsure on how to use the PPE as per the manufacturer's instructions, then the worker shall notify their Supervisor to seek further instruction.</p>
4.2	<p>Workers must take due care when donning and doffing PPE to ensure that the worker is not exposed to a hazard that may have been deposited on the PPE (chemical, physical, etc.). Workers should always focus on identifying contamination hazards prior to removing PPE and refer to manufacturer's instructions and site rules to prevent exposure.</p>

5. Pre-Use Inspection

Item	Description
5.1	<p>PPE will be inspected before each use for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• cracks, cuts or scratches• signs of wear• dents• rips or tears• cleanliness• contamination• manufacturer defects• recertification/expiry date of PPE <p>Personnel must not use PPE that is worn, damaged, or modified beyond manufacturer specified use limits. No PPE will be used that is not able to perform the function for which it was designed.</p>

6. Cleaning, Inspection, Maintenance and Storage

Item	Description
6.1	<p>Inspection, cleaning and servicing of all types of PPE will be conducted according to manufacturer instructions and performed by certified maintenance technicians where applicable.</p>
6.2	<p>All PPE shall be stored in a clean, dry location free from contamination and in a functionally effective condition.</p>
6.3	<p>Contaminated protective equipment and other PPE should be removed prior to entering an uncontaminated or clean area. Contaminated PPE must be segregated and disposed of according to hazardous waste procedures and protocols.</p>

7. PPE Categories

Item	Description
7.1	The principles of PPE application are to understand the hazards that a worker is faced with in the course of performing their duties and wear PPE that is appropriate to reduce the risk of being injured.
7.2	PPE requirements are applied based on the potential risks due to the work area and the type of work being done. Selection of PPE is task specific. The type of work being done, in conjunction with the permit process determines the appropriate PPE to be worn. The Safe Work Permit or hazard assessment will identify the appropriate type of PPE based on task and area specific requirements.

8. Eye Protection

Item	Description
8.1	Eye protection is required where there are known or potential hazards to the eyes.
8.2	All eye protective equipment on Suncor Oil Sands Region sites must comply with CAN/CSA-Z94.3-07 Industrial Eye and Face Protectors, equivalent ANSI standard as referenced in the OHS Code (2009) and other site specific requirements.
8.3	The specific type of eyewear used will be based on the hazards associated with the work performed. Business areas can exceed these listed requirements if the risk assessment warrants that decision.
8.4	As a minimum, close fitting eyewear shall be worn and is defined as follows: CSA approved safety eyewear with the frames designed to be no more than 5 mm away from the wearer's face at the frames perimeter. Frames may also have foam/soft plastic or equivalent material around the perimeter of the lenses which is in continuous direct contact with the wearer's face.
8.5	Protective eyewear shall cover an area of not less than 40 mm in width, 33 mm in height in front of each eye, centred on the geometrical centre of the lens.
8.6	Personnel who require prescription eyewear must either use the manufacturers' prescription inserts or prescription lenses for the applicable eyewear.
8.7	Contact lenses are permitted unless the risk assessment contradicts their use. Contact lenses must be used in conjunction with eye protection. Tinted lenses may be subject to restrictions in some work areas based on the risk assessment and work permit.
8.8	Prescription safety glasses will be provided to Suncor Oil Sands Region employees under the Occupational Vision Care (OVC) program (contact Oil Sands Health and Wellness department or equivalent for more details).

9. Face Protection



Item	Description
9.1	Face protection is required where there are known or potential hazards to the face.
9.2	All face protective equipment on Suncor Oil Sands Region sites must comply with CAN/CSA-Z94.3-07 Industrial Eye and Face Protectors, equivalent ANSI standard as referenced in the OHS Code (2009) and other site specific requirements.
9.3	When personnel are performing activities that have an increased risk of foreign body injuries or line-of-fire hazards to the face or eyes, as indicated by the hazard assessment or task specific procedure, secondary protection such as a face shield, welding helmet, mono-goggles, chemical goggles, full respirator, or a combination of these with protective eyewear will be worn.
9.4	Face protection will be used in conjunction with close fitting safety glasses or mono-goggles.
9.5	Face protection or face shields will be worn for work activities involving grinding or cutting; high pressure washing and chemical applications as determined by the hazard assessment. When performing any grinding, buffing, chipping, gouging, or similar activity, the following PPE is required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mono-goggles with a face shield • Safety glasses with a full welding mask where a welding mask is required
9.6	Face shields should be attached to the hard hat where possible.
9.7	Where face shields are required for electric arc flash protection, the face shield shall have an arc rating based on the hazard risk category as determined by the arc flash hazard analysis.
9.8	Trade specific face protection will be used as per risk assessment.

10. Foot Protection

Item	Description
10.1	Foot protection is required where there are known or potential hazards to the feet.
10.2	As a minimum, foot protection is required in all operating and constructions areas.
10.3	All foot protective equipment on Suncor Oil Sands Region sites must comply with CAN/CSA-Z195-M2 or CSA-Z195 Protective Footwear, CAN/CSA-Z195.1 Guideline on Selection, Care, and Use of Protective Footwear, CAN/CSA Standard Z462.12 Workplace Electrical Safety Standard.

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Item	Description
10.4	<p>All foot protective equipment will comply with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSA certified Grade 1 (green triangle). • Where a hazard assessment, trade or craft specific rules dictate additional Electrical Shock protection, footwear must have the CSA certified White rectangle with orange Greek letter omega.  • The boot upper will be a lace style with either a high cut (260 mm or 8 inch) or a medium cut (150 mm or 6 inch). • Boots must be fully laced. • Boot soles must be made of Vibram™, Thermoplastic Polyurethane (TPU), rubber, or Oarprene. • Metatarsal protection will be used when protection for the top of the foot is required. • Rubber boots will be manufactured for commercial industry for both chemical resistance and slip resistance and will be a minimum of CSA certified Grade 1. 
10.5	<p>During winter months, workers shall use embedded or over-the-shoe grips as hazards dictate. During the job planning and field level hazard assessment, the determination to wear traction aids shall be made based on the conditions present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From Nov 1st to March 31st all personnel are required to have traction aids on their person at all times due to potential for workers to be exposed to slippery, icy, freeze/thaw conditions. This rule applies to all personnel who are required wear personal protective equipment during normal work activities, outage/shutdown activities and during non-routine or emergency operations. • When Slip hazards are present or may become present, all personnel are expected to wear traction aids as designed. This includes but is not limited to designated walkways, roadways, crane mats, or where ice and snow are present • For employees who primarily work indoors where this hazard is not present during the winter months traction aids are not required to be on their person unless they leave the shop environment. Then the traction aid requirement would apply. • The use of the Field Level Hazard Assessment process should identify the hazards and establish your controls to reduce the risk of a slip and fall. Always Walk with Caution. Traction aids assist in the prevention of slips and falls, they are not a guarantee. • Traction aids should not be worn on surfaces that will create further hazards such as; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concrete that is clean and clear of snow and ice, ladders, scaffolding, structural steel • While operating a vehicle or mounting/dismounting a piece of equipment • Inside of buildings such as office trailers, lunchrooms, rest rooms or any clean dry surface where a slipping hazard might be created

11. Hand and Arm Protection

Item	Description
11.1	Hand and arm protection is required where there are known or potential hazards to the hands and arms.
11.2	Hand protection includes gloves, finger guards and arm coverings. Before choosing hand protection, assess hazards to the hand and arm and select solutions for your specific applications. Employees must wear gloves where a hazard exists for abrasions, cuts, burns, heat or chemical exposure, electrical contact or vibrations.
11.3	Gloves shall not be worn when working around designated machinery as defined in trade or craft specific rules.
11.4	Personnel shall use rubber insulating gloves of the appropriate voltage rating and protective leather gauntlets where there is risk of injury from electric shock or possible electric arc flash exposure.
11.5	All gloves are to be inspected for wear before each use.

12. Head Protection

Item	Description
12.1	Head protection is required where there are known or potential hazards to the head.
12.2	All head protective equipment must comply with CAN/CSA-Z94.1-05, Industrial Protective Headwear.
12.3	All head protection will consist of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Type 1, Class E requirements• In areas where lateral impact is identified, hard hats must follow Type 2, Class E requirements.• Other classes are acceptable based on the scope of work and risk assessment (for example, Class G for dielectric protection, Class C for no electrical contact protection required).• Hard hats are to be worn in accordance with manufacturer's directions. Trade or craft specific hard hats will be used in the manner in which they are designed.• Hard hats must not be modified.• Personnel must not wear a hard hat that has sustained an impact, shows signs of wear or damage, or has a damaged suspension system.• Do not wear articles under the hard hat that may interfere with its proper fit to the head or that may dislodge the hard hat from the head.• All accessories should be compatible with the headwear and not interfere with its fit, form, and function.• A chin strap will be fastened under the chin for all applications involving a bicycle, extreme heights, awkward body positioning or when operating motorized equipment;• Personnel using all-terrain vehicles or other means of transport that do not fully enclose the worker (i.e. no closed cabin), must wear a safety helmet approved by either the USA Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard FMVSS 218 Motorcycle Helmets; or the Snell Memorial Foundation Standard M2000, 2000 Standard for Protective Headgear for Use With Motorcycles and Other Motorized Vehicles.

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Item	Description
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12.4 Colour coding for hard hats shall be as follows:

BLUE	Suncor personnel
GREEN	New Suncor personnel
ORANGE	Designated Emergency Wardens
RED	Suncor Emergency Services
YELLOW	Suncor Electrical Distribution Department (EDD) personnel and authorized high voltage contractors. These hats must display the Power Line symbol.

12.5 Contractors shall be allowed hard hats of any colour except RED or ORANGE and contractor identification must be displayed on the hard hat

12.6 Non-metallic stickers or reflective tape are to be placed at least 13 mm (1/2 in) above the edge of the brim so as to not affect the burn-through (dielectric classification) of the headwear.

13. Alternative Head Protection

Item	Description
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13.1 Certain circumstances make wearing head protection impractical. Before permitting a worker to work without a hard hat, the supervisor and the affected workers must complete and document a PPE Deviation Form (Appendix 1) and have it approved by both the Area Manager and EH&S Manager for the area. The worker's Supervisor must keep it on file. If the risk assessment determines that a hazard may exist, the supervisor must ensure the worker's head is protected using an adequate alternative means of protection during the work process, such as overhead decking.

13.2 When completing the Deviation Form, consider if the work will involve stationary and prone positions for extended periods and if there are any falling hazards that may pose risk of a head injury. Also, consider falling objects or other hazards that may pose risk of injury.

13.3 A worker may use hard hat/welding hood combinations in work areas where overhead hazards may exist, and where field supervision determines that overhead protection is impractical.

13.4 Contractor supervision will issue welding hoods with head suspension (soft hat) on an exception basis only. Complete a PPE Deviation Form (Appendix 1) and forward to the applicable Area Manager and EH&S Manager for approval.

13.5 The employee's front line supervisor will record on the FLRA, the alternative to head protection for the worker. Workers will revert to wearing the hard hat, upon completing the task that made wearing it impractical.

14. Body Protection and Visibility

Item	Description
14.1	Body protection and high visibility workwear is required where there are known or potential hazards to the body.
14.2	All workwear must meet the requirements of LMS0100A High Visibility Workwear and CAN/CSA Z96.09 High Visibility Safety Apparel. In areas with a fire resistant workwear designation, high visibility workwear must also meet the criteria of NFPA 2112 and CGSB 155.20. Class 2, Level 1 reflective stripes are allowed for construction activities.
14.3	In conjunction with a facility's hazardous zone classification, all workers that may be exposed to a flammable hazard must wear Fire Resistant Workwear.
14.4	Hoodies pose a hazard to workers based on vision limitations, potential for snagging in rotating equipment and lack of fire resistance. The hood of these garments is not allowed to be used and should be tucked in under Fire Resistant Workwear.
14.5	All requirements for Fire Resistant Workwear (FRW) will comply with RHS0001A Flame Resistant Workwear.
14.6	Outer rainwear must comply with RHS0001A Flame Resistant Workwear when used in operating areas.
14.7	All Electrical Resistant Workwear will comply with SUN-00175 Electrical Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Standard.
14.8	Collars must be buttoned at the neck, long sleeves fastened at the wrist and long pants will be worn in all operating and construction areas.
14.9	Excessively dirty or soiled Workwear shall not be worn. Cleaning of Workwear will occur at an approved service provider following the manufacturer's specifications.
14.10	Chemical splash outerwear shall be selected to protect against the hazards associated with the specific work in progress, in accordance with the area specific safe work practices and shall meet the requirements of the MSDS for the chemicals involved.
14.11	Disposable outerwear for specific applications may be required dependent on hazard as per site standards (for example, Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (RHS00006), Asbestos (LMP0001A) and Refractory Ceramic Fibres Handling (RHP00007)).
14.11	Electrical Flash suits or switching gear shall have an arc rating based on the hazard risk category or incident energy level as determined by the arc flash hazard analysis and shall be stored according to manufacturer specifications.
14.12	All signal persons must use orange and yellow striped (high visibility) arm gauntlets.

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- | Step | Action |
|-------------|--|
| 14.13 | All lifejackets must be approved to CGSB Standard CAN/CGSB 65.7-M88, <i>Lifejackets, Inherently Buoyant Type</i> , and any amendments for approved small vessel lifejackets and all personal floatation devices must be approved to CGSB Standard CAN/CGSB 65.11-M88, <i>Personal Floatation Device</i> , and any amendments for personal floatation devices, type 1 (inherently buoyant). |
| 14.14 | Sharp or pointed objects, explosive substances, or flammable liquids shall not be carried in pockets. |

15. Hearing, Respiratory, Personal Gas Detection, and Fall Protection

- | Item | Description |
|-------------|--|
| 15.1 | All requirements for hearing protection will comply with LMS0053A Hearing Conservation Standard. |
| 15.2 | All requirements for respiratory protective equipment will comply with LMS0052A Respiratory Protection Standard. |
| 15.3 | All requirements for personal gas detection will comply with RGS0008A Personal Gas Detection. |
| 15.4 | All requirements for fall protection will comply with RGS0024A Working at Heights |

End of Standard

Appendix 1 – Personal Protective Equipment Deviation Form

Date: _____

Name of worker (or group of workers/operating area) granted deviation: _____

Duration of deviation: _____

What PPE requirement is being deviated from this Standard and why?

What additional mitigation has been put in place so that the worker(s) can be granted adequate protection from the hazards of their job?

Name and Signature of the Area Manager or Superintendent:

Name and Signature of the Suncor Area H&S Manager:

The original of this form must be filed by the worker’s Supervisor and a copy must also be provided to the worker.

For Group/Area deviations, the final version will reside with the Area Manager.

Appendix 2 – Boot Inspection FormLivelihood form: <http://ecmprd.network.lan/ecmlivelihoodprd/lisapi.dll/overview/495628082>**Boot Inspection****DESCRIPTION****Main Purpose for the Inspection:**

The goal of this audit is to ensure work boots meet an appropriate level of protection for personnel in a manner consistent with RGS0009A Personal Protective Equipment and the Alberta Occupational Health and Safety Code, Part 18 - Personal Protective Equipment unless otherwise noted.

Employee Name:		Checked By:	
BU/Function:		Associated BAs/Areas:	
Date of Inspection:			

BOOTS

Number	Item Description	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Not Applicable	Comments
1	CSA certified Grade 1 – Green CSA Triangle is present and sewn onto the boot ankle or tongue location				
2	Where a hazard assessment, trade or craft specific rules dictate additional Electrical Shock protection, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Footwear must have the CSA certified White rectangle with orange Greek letter omega. 				
3	Where a hazard assessment, trade or craft specific rules dictate additional protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metatarsal protection will be used when protection for the top of the foot is required. 				
4	The boot upper is a lace style (not cowboy style footwear) with either <ul style="list-style-type: none"> high cut (260 mm or 8 inch) medium cut (150 mm or 6 inch). 				

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5	Rubber boots meet a minimum CSA certified Grade 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green CSA Triangle present on right boot 				
Number	Item Description	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Not Applicable	Comments
6	Work boot manufacturers specifications (provided if possible) indicate one of the following material used in the sole of the boot <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vibram Thermoplastic Polyurethane (TPU) Oarprene Rubber 				
7	Visual inspection points <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soles and heels have sufficient tread no holes, steel toe not showing boots are fully laced up fully 				
Employee Name PRINT			Employee Name SIGNATURE		

Summary of Changes**Location** **Changes****Revision Record**

Rev	Date (yyyy/mm/dd)	Revision Notes	Approver
1	2014/12/04	New Document	Jim Chuey, General Manager, EHS Oil Sands & In Situ; Steve Stewart, General Manager, EHS, Major Projects
2	2017/11/10	<p>2.3 Updated to include " Rings are not permitted to be worn in active work areas due to the potential for avulsion and degloving that is present when worn."</p> <p>9.5 Updated to reflect new expectations around donning mono-goggles under a face shield when performing any grinding, buffing, chipping, gouging or similar activity and wearing safety glasses with a full welding mask where a welding mask is required</p> <p>10.5 Added to outline the new expectations around traction aids. "During winter months, workers shall use embedded or over-the-shoe grips as hazards dictate. During the job planning and field level hazard assessment, the determination to wear traction aids shall be made based on the conditions present." The section then outlines further requirements around traction aids</p>	Jim Chuey, General Manager, EHS Oil Sands & In Situ

Feedback: Please submit your feedback for this standard to your Supervisor. Supervisor: Submit an MOC for this change and attach a marked up copy of this standard to the MOC.	Comments on this standard (Is this standard up to date?):
	Suggested Improvements:
Is an MOC Required? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Sign: _____ Date: _____ Print: _____ yyyy/mm/dd	



The following individuals have approved and signed this document.

UserName: Jim Chuey (jchuey)

Title: GM EH&S Upstream

Date: Friday, 10 November 2017, 12:35 PM Mountain Time

Meaning: Approver 1 Signed

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