

	<b>WORKING OVER OR NEAR WATER</b> OLS-HSE-PRC-5052	<b>Retention Code:</b> CG01-CA
		<b>Revised:</b> June 2015
<b>Owner:</b> <i>BU and Functional Departments as applicable</i>	<b>Approved By:</b> Manager, Field	<b>Review Frequency:</b> <i>At least every 5 years</i>



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## **1.0 Purpose**

This Working Near or Over Water procedure describes the safety requirements to safely perform work on or near ponds or other small bodies of water (e.g. storm water ponds) where the danger of drowning exists.

This procedure is approved for use on all Oil Sands sites owned or operated by ConocoPhillips Canada (CPC).

## **2.0 Hazards to Mitigate**

Hazards include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Drowning.
- Working at Heights.
- Entrapment.
- Electrocution.
- Slippery access and egress in an out of pond.

## **3.0 Procedure-specific Roles and Responsibilities**

### **3.1. Work Supervisor**

- Verify Life Saving Rule planning requirements are met.

### **3.2. Contractor**

- Bridge equivalent Contractor document with this Procedure as applicable.

## **4.0 Procedures**

### **4.1. General**

Prior to working near or over water, workers must ensure:

- Proper use of floatation devices.
- Have means of artificial resuscitation readily available.
- Have means for water rescue readily available.

When working within 1.5m (5 ft.) of a drowning hazard, workers:

- Must wear a lifejacket or personal floatation device if the danger of drowning exists. Also see section 4.3.
- Must work in appropriate positions with level stable footing.
- Must use lifelines, or other fall protection devices when required. Also see section 4.4 and Fall Protection procedure.
- Do not work alone. Also see section 4.5.

- All electrical equipment must have ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs) or residual current devices. See Electrical Work procedure.

#### **4.2. Walkways and Catwalks**

Catwalks or platforms must:

- Be at least 50 cm (20 in.) for regular work over water more than 1.2 m (4 ft.) deep.
- Have guardrails.

If wooden planks are used, they must be rough sawn, pressure- treated material or equivalent in those locations subject to submersion.

#### **4.3. Boat Use**

When using a boat:

- If unavailable, build a dock out of scaffolding.
- Tie-off if the risk of falling exists.
- Develop a safe work plan when working near the liner and there is the potential slip in.
- If pond is not fenced in then barricades must be in place.
- Contractors cleaning etc. ponds use their own equipment.

Avoid working on or near frozen water (pond). When unavoidable:

- Signage must be used.
- Test ice thickness.
  - One person – 10cm (4 in.) thick.
  - One vehicle (snow mobile or ATV) – 12cm (5 in.) thick.
- Tie-off if slip or fall potential is identified on the hazard assessment.

#### **4.4. Life Jackets and Personal Floatation Devices (PFDs)**

PFDs and lifejackets must be appropriate for the intended service as per the Canadian Standards Association.

Workers must wear a lifejacket if there is a foreseeable danger that a worker could be exposed to the hazard of drowning.

If a worker performs work from a boat for an extended period of time, however, the worker may wear a PFD so long as a life jacket is readily accessible.

#### **4.5. Fall Protection**

Fall protection must be used if there is potential for a worker to:

- Fall into water that exposes the worker to the hazard of drowning.
- Drown from falling into the water, from other than a boat.

Also see Fall Protection procedure.

#### **4.6. Rescue**

When the work will expose personnel to significant water hazards, a rescue plan must be developed. The plan should:

- Include such emergencies as fires, man overboard, emergency evacuation, emergency transportation, etc.
- Be reviewed by all personnel involved.

Ring buoys should be readily available for emergency rescue operations. They should:

- Have at least 27 m (90 ft.) of  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. polyester rope.
- Be within 8 m (25 ft.) of work locations.
- Be spaced not greater than 60 m (200 ft.) apart.

Where there is a fast flowing current (e.g. near rivers) flares should be located adjacent to the ring buoys.

## 5.0 References

- Alberta OHS Code, Part 22 Guardrails.
- Alberta OHS Code, Part 9 Fall Protection.
- Alberta OHS Code, Part 18 Personal Protective Equipment.
- Alberta OHS Code, Part 10 Fire and Explosion Hazards.
- CAN/CGSB 65.7-M88 AMEND, Lifejackets, Inherently Buoyant Type and any amendments for approved small vessel life jackets.
- CAN/CGSB 65.11-M88 AMEND, *Personal Flotation Device*, and any amendments for personal flotation devices, type 1 (inherently buoyant).
  
- Fall Protection procedure ALL-HSE-PRC-188.
- All-Terrain Vehicles procedure ALL-HSE-PRC-417.

## 6.0 Document Retention

Records will be retained in accordance with ConocoPhillips' Document Retention Schedule.

Record	Owner	Classification	Retention
Work Permits	BUs and Functional Departments as applicable.	HE11-CA	Event
Safe Work Plans	BUs and Functional Departments as applicable.	HE11-CA	Event

**Note:** Contractors must retain procedure specific records.

**Appendix A – Acronyms**

PFD      Personal Floatation Device

## **Appendix B – Definitions**

None.



**Appendix C – Revision Record**

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