

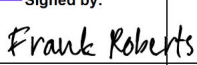
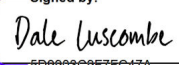
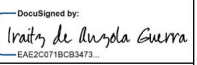


GROUND DISTURBANCE

Document Number ALL-A0A-00-000-HST-0005	DRM Retention Code/Review Date CG-01-CA/ 5 Years	Document Ownership Group Manager, Health & Safety Operations
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2	2025/08/15	Use	Kerria Twa HS Coordinator	Ian Braconnier, Chris Jones, Frank Roberts, Tamara Hawkins, HS Director(s)	Dale Luscombe/Mark Craig Site Construction Manager	Iraitz De Anzola Manager, Process Safety and Assurance
Rev	Date (YYYY/MM/DD)	Issued For	Originator	Reviewer	Reviewer	Approver
REVISIONS					APPROVALS	

REVISION CONTROL SHEET		
Revision	Date Issued (YYYY/MM/DD)	Comments
1	2020/02/XX	Usability Mapped
2	2025/08/15	Added the following new sections: • Sec. 1. Role Requirements to clarify requirements and minimum competencies for ground disturbance supervisor, spotter, and operator, per subject matter feedback, CPC gap analysis, and regulatory compliance per requirement to ensure competency. • Sec. 3.4 Excavation Area Marking to clarify pre-locate marking expectations and incorporate CCGA colour coding per regulatory compliance and feedback. • Sec. 4.1 Soil Classification and Stability to address regulatory requirements (AB OHS Part 32 sec. 442, BC OHS 20.85). • Sec. 4.3 Water Hazard Control to address AB OHS sec. 450/453, BC OHS 20.78/20.80 and mitigate hydrostatic pressure risks. • Sec. 4.4 Surface Hazard Removal to prevent hazards from falling into excavation per BC OHS 20.80. • Sec. 4.5 Equipment Positioning to prevent excavation collapse from equipment loading near edges per regulatory requirements. • Sec. 4.7 Spoil Pile Management to align with AB OHS sec. 453, and best practices to prevent sloughing. • Sec. 4.8 Trench Protection Systems to ensure compliance with trench safety measures per AB and BC regulations. Removed Angle Crossing and Facility Owner Actions per subject matter feedback and removed Search May Not Be Required per regulatory requirements. Updated the following: • Sec. 3.1 Approval and Permit Requirements to include requirement for contractors to provide a ground disturbance plan that meets CPC requirements, per CPC gap analysis. Updated locate timelines and added Crossing/Proximity Agreement Notification Requirements table with timelines included. • Updated Sec. 3.5 Line Locating and Marking to expand and clarify requirements per regulatory requirements and subject matter feedback. • Updated Sec. 5 Inspection and Backfilling to expand backfill inspection documentation requirements and backfill protection and clarify shade materials per subject matter feedback and regulatory requirements. • Updated Sec. 6 Facility Contact and Incident Response to clarify internal and external reporting requirements and update regulatory references. Replaced references to NEB with CER. Updated references.

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Ground Disturbance Standard

About this Standard

Purpose

The purpose of this standard is to provide the requirements to safely manage work involving ground disturbance.

1. Role Requirements

Roles, Responsibilities, and Competencies Required for Ground Disturbance

Ground disturbance roles, responsibilities, and competencies are outlined below. All roles must understand the Ground Disturbance Life Saving Rule.

Role	When required	Responsibilities	Competency Requirements
Ground Disturbance Supervisor	- Mechanical excavation <5 m from underground facility - Within 30 m of CER-regulated pipeline - Elevated risk (congested, low visibility, complex) - Permit, regulation, or site-specific requirements	- Plan and oversee ground disturbance - Verify locates, daylighting, protective measures - Direct work near underground facilities - Supervise spotters and operators - Ensure required documents are available onsite - Initiate emergency response if required	- Ground disturbance Level 2 - Knowledge of AB, BC, CER regulations - Understanding of crossing/proximity agreements - Familiarity with CPC GD procedures and forms - Soil condition awareness - Understanding of CCGA Uniform Colour code
Spotter	Mechanical excavation <5 m of underground facility (ROW or non-ROW)	- Maintain visual contact with excavation and markings - Communicate with operator - Monitor for changes and proximity - Initiate emergency response if contact occurs	- Ground Disturbance Level 1 - Understanding of CCGA Uniform Colour Code - Soil condition awareness - Signaling/communication protocols - Basic emergency response knowledge
Operator	All Mechanical excavation or hydrovac work	- Follow GD Supervisor and facility owner direction - Operate safely and maintain setbacks - Use spotters when required - Stop work if markings unclear or unexpected conditions arise - Attend pre-job meetings - Protect exposed facilities - Communicate with spotters and crew	- Ground Disturbance Level 2 - Knowledge of CCGA Uniform Colour Code - Site communication/signaling protocols - Trench and excavation hazard recognition

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NOTE: Contractor GD Supervisors may fulfill this role if designated by CPC, provided they meet all training and competency requirements, and their responsibilities are clearly documented in the permit or project plan.



NOTE: In some cases, a competent GD Supervisor or Operator may act as the spotter, if not performing other tasks. A dedicated spotter is recommended in high-risk or congested areas.

Prime Contractor

When ConocoPhillips (CPC) designates a contractor as the Prime Contractor for ground disturbance activities, the contractor must:

- fulfill all legislative responsibilities assigned to a Prime Contractor under applicable occupational health and safety legislation,
- ensure coordination of health and safety activities among all employers and workers at the work site,
- implement appropriate hazard assessments, safe work procedures, and controls,
- ensure compliance with all applicable contractual obligations and confirm alignment with CPC's health, safety, and ground disturbance expectations; and
- may use their own standards and procedures provided they meet or exceed CPC's requirements and are approved through CPC's bridging process by the appropriate CPC Representative.

2. Ground Disturbance Overview

Defining Ground Disturbance

Ground disturbance includes any activity that disturbs the earth to a depth greater than 30 cm, including but not limited to:

- Drilling;
- Excavating;
- Clearing;
- Grading;
- Pile Driving;
- Tunneling; or
- Topsoil Stripping.

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Crossing buried pipelines or other underground facilities off the travelled portion of a road or permanently graveled surface requires a crossing agreement, even if no excavation occurs. For CER-regulated pipelines, such crossings are considered ground disturbance under regulatory definitions and required advance written consent from the pipeline owner.

Activities Not Considered Ground Disturbance

The following activities are not considered ground disturbance when performed under typical conditions:

- Agricultural cultivation to a depth less than 45 cm;
- Routine minor road maintenance; and
- Hand digging less than 30 cm deep, provided it does not permanently remove cover over a buried facility.

Ground Disturbance Hazards Requiring Defenses

Ground disturbance hazards must be identified and controlled using appropriate defenses. Examples of ground disturbance hazards include:

- Unsafe atmospheres;
- Open excavations and unstable ground;
- Equipment movement and SIMOPS and/or concurrent operations;
- Contaminated soil; or
- Electrocution/shock.

3. Ground Disturbance Planning

3.1 Permit and Approval Requirements

Ground Disturbance Permit Requirements and Approval Types, Requirements, and Processes

A permit is required for ground disturbance. Depending on local operating area procedures, this may include a Work Permit or Pre-job Hazard Assessment. The permit may include:

- Hazards and associated defenses;
- Activities that require the presence of a CPC GD Supervisor;
- Verification that line locating and marking has been completed;
- Required distances that must be maintained by mechanical equipment from underground facilities;
- Communication systems between spotters and equipment operators; and

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- Description of underground facilities (e.g., electrical cables, pipeline sizes, pressures, and contents (based on available information).

The Ground Disturbance Checklist (see Section 3.6) is also required and must be completed before excavation begins. The checklist provides the final verification that all documentation is in place, locates have been reviewed, and controls are confirmed.



NOTE: Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) are typically not included on permits. Where SDSs are required for emergency response planning, they should be obtained from the pipeline owner, where available.

Before any ground disturbance begins, appropriate approvals must be obtained based on the type and location of work.

Approval Type	Obtain From	When Required/Agreement Content
Crossing Agreement	Third-Party Facility Owner	• When work involves crossing a third-party underground facility (e.g., pipeline, cable) or right-of-way (ROW), or overhead facility (e.g., power lines). This includes: ○ Vehicle/equipment crossings over buried facilities or under overhead lines ○ New installations that intersect third-party facilities or ROWs. • Agreements typically include: ○ Equipment/new facility placement and minimum offsets ○ Protection measures (e.g., swamp mats, exposed facility support requirements) ○ Backfill notification and inspection requirements ○ Crossing inspection report requirements
Proximity Agreement	Third-Party Facility Owner	• When work occurs within 30 m of third-party underground or overhead facilities, but no crossing occurs. • Agreements typically include: ○ Type of work and equipment permitted ○ Notification timelines and processes
Ground Disturbance Permit	Permit Office (or per local procedures)	When the company conducting the ground disturbance is also the underground facility owner, or as required by internal procedures or local permitting processes.

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Contractors working on CPC ground disturbance projects must develop a Ground Disturbance Plan as part of their Health and Safety Plan. The Plan must meet the requirements of this Standard.



NOTE: In Alberta, a Crossing Agreement is not required if the vehicle/equipment is used for farming purposes, the vehicle is an Off-Highway vehicle defined in the traffic Safety Act or the vehicle is classified as a passenger vehicle rated <3/4 ton.



NOTE: For CER-regulated pipelines, approval is not required for agricultural activities if the loaded axel weight is within approved limits and the crossing location has not been identified as a risk to pipeline safety.

3.2 Notification and One-Call Requirements

Notification Requirements

Before conducting ground disturbance near buried facilities, CPC must notify the facility owner and provide:

- The location of the work area
- The scope of work
- The proposed schedule (start and end date)

Crossing/Proximity Agreement Notification Requirements:

Jurisdiction	Agreement Type	Minimum Notification Timeline
Alberta	Crossing/Proximity Agreement	Response required by facility owner within 21 calendar days
British Columbia	Crossing/Proximity Agreement	Timeline governed by crossing agreement/industry practice
CER	Consent	Written consent required 10 working days before ground disturbance

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Locate Notification Requirements:

Jurisdiction	Locate Notification Method	Minimum Notification Timeline Before Excavation
Alberta	1-800-242-3447 (Utility Safety Partners)	3 full working days; 5 days for large/complex projects
British Columbia	1-800-474-6886 (BC 1 Call)	3 full working days
CER	Direct locate request	3 full working days



NOTE: Notification is commonly performed through provincial One-Call systems; however, if facility owner does not subscribe to One-Call, an alternative method must be used.

3.3 Underground Facilities Search

Search for Underground Facilities

Before ground disturbance begins, search for underground facilities in the work area and within 30 meters beyond the boundaries using available information sources, including:

- Survey plans and land titles;
- Provincial regulator or CER records;
- One-Call locate responses;
- Facility signage;
- Input from Operations personnel;
- Surface Land Department records;
- As-built drawings; and
- Line locator field search.

A thorough review of all available information is required to verify the presence or absence of underground facilities in the area.

3.4 Excavation Area Marking

Mark the Excavation Area

Before ground disturbance, the work supervisor may mark excavation boundaries to clarify the work zone for the crews.

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- Mark boundaries using stakes, flags, or paint.
- Apply markings before line locating or daylighting begins.
- Update or remove markings if the work scope changes.



NOTE: Markings for excavation boundaries define the work zone—not the location of underground utilities.

3.5 Line Locating and Marking

Locate and Mark Underground Facilities

Before excavation begins, locate and mark all known or suspected underground utilities to prevent contact and ensure worker safety.

Requirements:

- Submit a One-Call request.
- Review all One-Call responses and locate reports to confirm all facility owners have responded.
- Contact any known facility owners not registered with One-Call directly to request locates.
- Verify all known and suspected facilities using:
 - One-Call responses
 - Facility owner records and maps
 - As-built drawings and site plans
 - Facility signage (e.g., pipeline markers)
 - Input from Operations and Surface Land personnel
- Mark underground facilities using paint, flags, or stakes per CCGA Uniform Colour Code.
- Ensure markings remain visible during work. Re-establish if disturbed or unclear.
- Retain locate documentation on site, accessible to all workers.
- Conduct additional verification (e.g., sweeps, daylighting) if discrepancies exist.
- Communicate all markings and their meaning during the pre-job meeting or ground disturbance permit review.

3.6 Ground Disturbance Checklist

Complete the Ground Disturbance Checklist

The CPC Ground Disturbance Checklist is used with a work permit as a final check before starting work and aids with pre-job discussions. The checklist is a final verification that includes:

- Line locate drawing and survey review;
- Ensuring all documentation is available and reviewed;
- Daylighting is completed as required and underground facilities are verified; and
- Provincial one-call and buried facility owner notification is complete.

4. Field Execution of Ground Disturbance

4.1 Soil Classification and Stability

Determine Soil Classification and Assess Stability

Before and during excavation, a competent person must:

- Assess and classify soil per applicable regulations.
- Select protective systems (e.g., sloping, shoring, shielding) based on soil type and excavation depth.
- Confirm soil stability and implement controls before proceeding.
- Reassess and adjust protective systems if soil conditions change.



NOTE: A competent person is a person who is adequately qualified, trained, and experienced to perform a specific task safely, is knowledgeable about the work and its associated hazards, and understands applicable regulatory requirements.

4.2 Daylighting Requirements

Daylighting Requirements

Daylighting is required when:

- Mechanical excavation is planned within 5 m of a known or suspected underground facility, or within a buffer zone defined by local regulations or facility owner requirements.

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- Excavation is within 5 m of a CER-regulated pipeline, unless otherwise approved by the pipeline owner.
- Facility location, depth, or alignment needs confirmation (as per permit, locate report, or pre-job plan).
- Required by the facility owner in a consent, proximity, or crossing agreement.



NOTE: Daylighting may not be required if excavation remains >5 m from a known underground facility.

Contact Facility Owner

Before daylighting, contact the facility owner to:

- Confirm acceptable daylighting method;
- Determine if owner presence is required; and
- Discuss precautions (e.g., coating/tracer wire protection, soil disposal).

Use Acceptable Daylighting Methods

Acceptable daylighting methods include:

- Hand tools;
- Hydrovac (air or water); and
- Other non-destructive methods approved by the facility owner.
- Using bonding mats and grounding procedure as directed by the facility owner when daylighting near electrical lines 25 kV and above. Where uncertain, consult the owner before proceeding.

Protect Exposed Facilities

Exposed facilities must be protected from slough-in material, falling objects, equipment contact, and damage to coatings, tracer wires, or external components. Protective measures may include cribbing, padding, barricades, trench shields, or supports.

Visually inspect exposed facilities and report any damage or deterioration to the facility owner.

Mark and protect daylight holes to distinguish them from other excavations and prevent falls or equipment intrusion.

4.3 Water Hazard Control

Control Water Hazards

Before and during excavation, assess the work area for water accumulation, groundwater infiltration, or hydrostatic pressure.

If water hazards are identified or expected:

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- Use berms, ditches, or drainage channels to divert water;
- Install sump pumps or dewatering systems;
- Use sloping or benching for runoff; and/or
- Delay the excavation until water is controlled.

Do not proceed if water poses a risk of trench collapse, slough-in, or equipment stability, or obscures facility markings or prevents inspection.

4.4 Surface Hazard Removal

Remove Surface Hazards

Before excavation, inspect the work area for loose or overhanging surface (e.g., boulder, tree roots, rocks); remove or secure as needed to prevent collapse or falling material.



CAUTION: Surface hazards can cause trench failure or worker injury. Report any new hazards immediately.

4.5 Equipment Positioning

Position Equipment Safely

Before mechanical excavation begins:

- Adjust equipment placement based on soil conditions, trench depth, and site constraints.
- Use cribbing, matting, or engineered supports where additional stability is required.
- Wherever possible, position powered equipment so that the operator is on the side away from the excavation edge with the boom closest to the edge.



CAUTION: Equipment placed too close to an excavation can cause trench wall failure or collapse. Assess soil stability and loading during planning.

4.6 Mechanical Excavation

Mechanical Excavation Requirements Based on Distance from Underground Facility

Mechanical excavation requirements change depending on how close the work is to underground facilities. See the table below for the requirements based on the distance of the excavation to the underground facility.

Excavation Distance from Facility	Requirements
> 5 m from Facility	- Mechanical excavation permitted without additional controls - Review and verify One-Call responses and facility owner confirmations before work - GD Supervisor not required if area confirmed clear - Use hydrovac/non-destructive methods if required by site conditions - Crown land or third-party ROWs without written consent
≤ 5 m and > 1 m from Facility (or > 3 m for CER Pipelines)	- Facility must be daylighted using approved methods - GD Supervisor must be present to oversee work - Protective controls required (e.g., spotters, cribbing, shielding, swing zones) - Facility must remain visible at all times - Operators must maintain visual confirmation and be briefed on proximity limits
≤ 1 m and > 30 cm from Facility	- Electrical cables must be de-energized and locked out - Pipelines must be isolated and depressurized - GD Supervisor must oversee work and confirm precautions - Exceptions to setbacks require GD Supervisor's written approval - If the excavation is within 1 m of pressurized or energized facility a formal risk assessment and approved site-specific procedure must be in place

Excavations closer than 30 cm are permitted only when removing an abandoned facility, under an approved abandonment plan and work procedure.

4.7 Spoil Pile Management

Managing Spoil Piles During Excavation

To prevent trench wall collapse and maintain a safe work zone, the following spoil pile requirements apply:

- Place spoil pile at least 1 meter from the excavation edge on stable ground;
- Inspect spoil piles regularly to ensure they do not shift or encroach on the trench; and
- Remove excess spoil if it cannot be safely stored away from the excavation.



CAUTION: Spoil placed too close can lead to sloughing, trench failure, or falling material hazards. If material falls into the excavation, stop work and reassess trench safety before re-entry.

4.8 Trench Protection Systems

Use Trench Protection Systems

Before workers enter any excavation, assess whether trench protection is required based on soil stability, depth, and regulatory requirements.

Acceptable systems include:

- Sloping or benching;
- Shoring (e.g., timber, hydraulic, engineered supports); and/or
- Shielding (e.g., trench boxes or trench shields).

Requirements:

- Install protection before any work entry;
- Maintain systems for the duration of work; and
- Reassess and adjust protection if conditions change (e.g., sloughing, water ingress).

In BC, a Professional Engineer must provide a certified design and written instructions for excavation work when the excavation:

- Is deeper than 6 m
- is adjacent to a structure
- is subject to vibration or hydrostatic pressure likely to result in ground movement hazardous to workers, or

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- if the ground slopes away from the edge of the excavation at an angle steeper than a ratio of 3:1 (horizontal to vertical).

The written instructions must include drawings/sketches, geotechnical soil descriptions, equipment limitations, and any applicable site-specific conditions, including weather effects and duration of certification.

Where sloping or benching is not practical, use an engineered protection system, designed and approved by a Professional Engineer, as required by the jurisdiction.

4.9 Entering Trenches or Excavations

Before Entering a Trench or Excavation

Before entering any trench or excavation, a competent person must inspect the area and confirm it is safe for entry and properly protected.

Ensure the following safety measures:

- Use appropriate protection systems such as sloping, shoring, or shielding (see Section 4.8);
- Cut back trench walls to reduce vertical height to:
 - <1.5 m in Alberta
 - <1.2 m in BC (unless other protection systems are used).
- Provide safe access and egress within 8 m of any worker when depth exceeds:
 - 1.5 m in Alberta
 - 1.2 m in BC; and
- If using ladders, ensure they are securely placed and extend at least 1 m above the trench top.

If sloping is not feasible, alternate supports (e.g., shoring, grouting, freezing) must be designed and approved by a Professional Engineer.

If an excavation is a confined space, confined space procedures must be followed.



NOTE: Contractors are typically responsible for trench safety and for ensuring that a competent person inspects the excavation before worker entry. CPC may perform spot checks or assume trench inspection responsibilities in certain locations, such as plant sites, based on project-specific roles and agreements.

5. Inspection and Backfilling

5.1 Facility Inspection Requirements

Facility Inspection Requirements

The GD supervisor is responsible for ensuring all required facility inspections are completed, documented, and retained.

Inspection requirements include:

- Completing a crossing inspection report, if applicable;
- Completing a pipeline excavation inspection form (for CPC-operated pipelines), including:
 - Visual inspection of exposed pipeline
 - Confirmation of depth, coating condition, and protection measures
 - Verification of cribbing, padding, or other protections before backfilling; and
- Contacting third-party facility owners at least 24 hours before backfilling to:
 - Confirm inspection requirements are met
 - Obtain approval to proceed with backfill, if required.

All inspection forms must:

- Be completed, signed, and kept on site as part of the ground disturbance package.
- Be submitted to CPC records or project documentation systems per company procedures.



NOTE: Additional inspections may be required based on facility owner requirements, regulatory conditions, or site-specific hazards. The GD supervisor must verify that all inspections are complete before covering or closing any excavation

5.2 Third-Party Facilities

Third-Party Facility Inspection Before Backfilling

When ground disturbance occurs near third-party facilities, the facility owner may inspect for damage and provide a written record of the inspection (e.g., form or email confirmation).

If the facility owner declines or cannot be reached after reasonable attempts:

- The GD supervisor must document all contact attempts (dates, methods, names).
- Perform and document a visual inspection of the facility area before backfilling, following CPC procedures.
- Notify the CPC Project Manager or Construction lead if the inspection cannot be arranged, to determine next steps (e.g., photographic records or delay of backfill).

5.3 Backfill Material

Required Backfill Materials

Two types of backfill are used during excavation restoration:

- Shade material – placed directly over the facility for protection.
- General backfill – fills the remainder of the excavation.

Shade material must be:

- Clean, fine-grained (e.g., sand or rock-free native soil)
- Free of rocks, debris, sharp objects, or frozen lumps
- Placed to specified depth per CPC specifications or crossing agreements.

General backfill must:

- Be native spoil, if free from material that could damage the facility
- Use alternate materials (e.g., flowable fill) if required by crossing agreements, site conditions, or CPC specifications.
- Be compacted in layers as required to maintain trench wall stability.

In rocky conditions, use rock guard, padding, or approved protective measures in addition to shade material.

Hydrovac test holes and small exposures must be backfilled with clean, compactible material (e.g., native soil, clean sand, or flowable fill) based on CPC procedures and site conditions.



NOTE: Additional backfill requirements may apply based on CPC specifications, site-specific agreements, or regulatory conditions.

6. Facility Contact and Incident Response

6.1 Stop Work and Emergency Protocol

If Contact Occurs or is Suspected

If contact with an underground facility occurs or is suspected:

- Stop all work immediately.
- Activate the emergency response plan.
- Notify the GD supervisor.
- Do not resume work until the GD supervisor provides clearance.

Contact May Include

Contact may include:

- Puncture, crack, gouge, dent, or deformation
- Scratches, coating damage, insulation damage, or tracer wire severance
- Flattening or visible impact, even if the facility appears intact.

Required Actions

Required actions include:

- Complete a facility contact report and submit per CPC incident reporting procedure.
- Provide photos and marked-up drawings to support inspection.
- In emergency utility situations, exposure may proceed only if the line is isolated, and safety controls are in place.



CAUTION: If contact is suspected but not confirmed, work must remain stopped until assessed by the GD supervisor.



CAUTION: If contact is confirmed, even without visible damage, a formal inspection and facility owner notification are required before backfilling or resuming work.

6.2 Reporting Requirements (Internal/External)

Internal Reporting Requirements

In the event of contact, suspected contact, or regulatory non-compliance, the following internal reporting actions are required:

- Immediately notify the GD supervisor of any contact, near miss, or suspected damage.
- The GD supervisor must inform the Construction Manager without delay.
- The Construction Manager, regulatory advisor, or legal team must coordinate notifications to:
 - The facility owner
 - Applicable provincial or federal regulators.
- All incidents must be documented using CPC's internal reporting process, with supporting documents (e.g., forms, photos, correspondence) retained in the project file.

External Reporting Requirements

In the event of contact, suspected contact, or regulatory non-compliance, the following external reporting actions are required:

- CPC must notify regulators (e.g., AER, BCER, CER) as per CPC HSE Incident Reporting Program.
- Reporting timelines and formats must follow regulatory requirements and be coordinated by CPC's regulatory or legal teams.

Applicable Regulator Reporting Requirements

Reporting is required to the applicable regulator if:

- Contact or damage to a pipeline or underground facility occurs.
- Work is conducted within 30 m of a CER-regulated pipeline without written consent.
- Construction of a facility occurs without required authorization from the CER or facility owner.
- Activities do not comply with CER Pipeline Damage Prevention Regulations or other applicable regulations.



NOTE: Provincial reporting requirements (e.g., AER, WorkSafeBC) may also apply based on location.

References

Document Name	Document ID
Alberta Occupational Health and Safety Code Part 32 Excavation and Tunneling	
Alberta Pipeline Act	
Alberta Pipeline Rules	
Alberta Safety Codes Act	
Alberta Traffic Safety Act	
BC Energy Regulator Facility and Pipeline Permitting Requirements	
CCGA Uniform Colour Code	
Canadian Standards Association CSA Z247-15(R2020) Damage Prevention for the Protection of Underground Infrastructure	
Canadian Energy Regulator (CER) Damage Prevention Regulations	
CER Onshore Pipeline Regulations	
CER Pipeline Crossing Regulations	
Confined Space Entry Code of Practice	
Crossing Checklists	ALL-A0A-000-HFR-0009
Crossing Inspection Report Form	ALL-A0A-00-000-HFR-0008
Ground Disturbance Checklist/Permit	ALL-A0A-00-000-HFR-0011
Safety Review for Ground Disturbance Activity	ALL-A0A-00-000-HFL-0010