

PURPOSE/APPLICATION

To establish steps for safe entry into client field facilities or buildings that may contain a hazardous atmosphere. The following building entry procedures will allow the individual an opportunity to take the time to properly assess hazards that may not be immediately apparent on the initial approach.

PPE

Standard Canadian Plains Energy Services PPE:

- CGSB Approved Fire-Retardant Coveralls
- CSA Approved Hard Hat
- CSA Approved Safety Footwear
- Appropriate Gloves for Task
- CSA Approved Safety Eyewear
- CSA Approved Hearing protection

*Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus / Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus (SCBA/SABA) – if required.

TRAINING

- Use of Personal Atmospheric Monitors
- H2S Alive
- Hazard Assessment and Identification

HAZARDS

Hazards in building may vary depending on operation.

- Toxic (i.e. H2S, CO, Benzene)
- Explosive Atmosphere
- Mechanical (rotating or moving equipment)
- Sound (high noise levels)
- Chemical (Consider hazards and controls specific to the chemicals used/stored in the work area.)
- Temperature
- Pressurized systems
- Personal Atmospheric Monitor, 4 head monitors (for atmospheric monitoring as a minimum)
- Bump test station
- Fixed H₂S and LEL detection with exterior display (where utilized)

TOOLS & MATERIALS

PRE-JOB ACTIVITIES

1. Prior to the start of each day's work, bump test your personal gas monitor, record the results and ensure the calibration is current.
2. Follow CPES or clients working alone procedure.
3. Complete a thorough hazard assessment prior to commencing task.
4. Park your vehicle for safe egress.

STEP-BY-STEP PROCEDURE

1. Observe fixed monitoring, if so equipped (indicator lights, exterior display, PLC, etc.) without entering building. Check outside of building for relevant hazard signage.
2. Touch a metal object, such as the exterior of a metal building. In the case of a wooden, plastic or fiberglass structure, piping, pipe racks and stairs are options to discharge static electricity.
3. **STOP, LOOK and LISTEN** for abnormal conditions (Smells, sounds)
4. Monitor building atmosphere with your personal atmospheric monitor by inserting it through the access port. Note: If an access port is not available use the following steps: 4-6
5. Stand so your body is not positioned in "line of fire", from potential flash fire and or swinging door. Position yourself so you are able to egress safely in case of an incident.
6. Look away and slowly open the door a crack. Ensuring that there is no material that may create a spark.
7. Monitor the atmosphere with your personal monitor through the partly open door.
8. Check personal atmospheric monitor readings. Ensure that atmosphere is less than 10% of the LEL, 0 ppm H₂S and oxygen is between 19.5% and 23%. If readings are within limits enter the building and conduct another set of readings around flanges, pumps, low spots, drains. If these readings are acceptable, carry out your tasks. Continue the use of monitors for personal monitoring, not for testing and or sniffing for leaks.
9. IF indicated READINGS ARE OUTSIDE ACCEPTABLE LIMITS AS STATED IN STEP #7. "**STOP**", DO NOT ENTER the BUILDING. Contact your supervisor
10. Determine a corrective action plan with your supervisor/client rep. Implement required hazard controls.
11. Notify the client and other contractors on site of the situation and limit access to the building/facility. Install appropriate identification to warn other personnel of the unsafe situation. For example: signs, flagging and barricading, to clearly identify the hazard
12. Leave site following the rules specified in your area's Working Alone Policy.

PRECAUTIONS

- Part of the Pre-Job Hazard Assessment and/or Task Hazard Assessment requires a discussion with the client representative on the potential hazards and hazardous atmosphere within the work scope. Building entries require client/owner approval.
- The Building Entry procedures are required on initial entry into client field facilities or buildings that may contain a hazardous atmosphere, including buildings with fixed monitors. If sites with fixed monitors have experienced an operational upset, alarm or the crew has left the site, the next entry must be considered an initial entry.
- Wind direction and egress routes should be considered when doing your hazard assessment
- Man made fabrics should be avoided when working in potentially high LEL areas. Natural fibers such as cotton do not provide for the potential for static buildup and discharge.
- Any item that may create a spark must be controlled and or utilized under a Hot Work system.



REGULATIONS

Alberta OHS Code

- Part 4 Chemical Hazards, Biological Hazards and Harmful Substances
- Par 7 Emergency Preparedness and Response
- Par 10 Fire and Explosion Hazards
- Part 15 Managing the Control of Hazardous Energy
- Part 16 Noise Exposure
- Part 18 Personal Protective Equipment
- Part 28 Working Alone

Saskatchewan OHS Regulation

- Part III General Duties
- Part VII Personal Protective Equipment
- Part VIII Noise Control and Hearing Conservation
- Part XXV Fire and Explosion Hazards

British Columbia OHS Regulation

- Part 4 General Conditions
- Part 7 Noise, Vibration, Radiation and Temperature
- Part 8 Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment
- Part 10 De-energization and Lock-out
- Part 32 Evacuation and Rescue

REFERENCES / ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Atmospheric Monitoring and Light Hydrocarbon Code of Practice
- Working Alone SWP 21
- Electrical Codes
- Hydrogen Sulphide (H2S) Gas Code of Practice 01
- Respiratory Protection Code of Practice 02
- Noise SWP 10
- Monitoring for the Escape of Hydrocarbons SWP36
- Fire and Explosion SWP 58

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