

PURPOSE/APPLICATION

This SJP provides general steps for the manual removal of pipeline coating, which is suspected to contain, or has been confirmed to contain, asbestos.

Whenever possible, Canadian Plains will work with the asset owner to obtain samples of the coating for lab analysis before the removal of the coating is initiated. In the event of emergency work that precludes waiting for the results, or where the presence of asbestos has been confirmed, this SJP will be implemented.

Note: This SJP does not apply in British Columbia – In British Columbia, asbestos work must be completed in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements, including the involvement of qualified asbestos professionals where required.

PPE

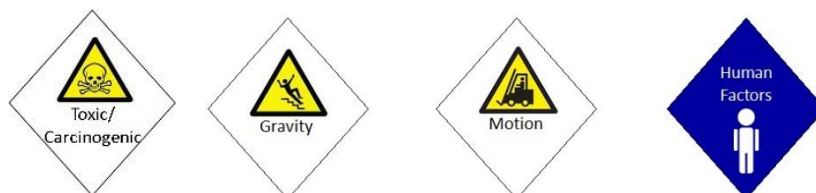
- Canadian Plains Minimum PPE
- Respiratory Protection (if required)
- Half-Face or Full-Face Respirator with P100 Filters
- Disposable Tyvek Suits
- Disposable or Washable Gloves
- Washable Boots and Boot Covers

TRAINING

- Minimum Canadian Plains and Site Requirements
- Competency/Job Specific Training
- WHMIS

TOOLS/EQUIPMENT

- Hand Scraper and Blades
- Brass Hammers
- Waste Bags
- Wet Rags and soap for washable boots or gloves

HAZARD SOURCES


In **Alberta only**, a Notification of Project must be provided to Alberta Occupational Health and Safety at least 72 hours before work begins. While **the notification will not be approved by the regulator, they do require that the 72-hour wait period be met to allow them to raise any concerns.**

Note: This notification is not required for initial sampling. The notification of low-risk work must be submitted online at www.alberta.ca/submit-asbestos-project-notification.aspx.

Note: This procedure applies to the hand removal of asbestos-containing coating. The use of mechanical removal methods (e.g., sandblasting, bristle brush) elevates the hazard to moderate/high risk abatement and requires full containment and a specialized abatement contractor.

#	Job Steps	Hazards	Control Measures
1.	Gather a sample of the coating for the laboratory analysis.	❖ Toxic – Treat all tar coatings as if they contain asbestos until it is proven not to. ❖ Motion - Muscle strains, hand slipping while	▪ Full asbestos PPE is required - respiratory protection, half-face with P100 filters, disposable Tyvek suits, disposable or washable gloves, washable boots, and boot covers.

SAFE JOB PROCEDURE
SJP-42
Revised: June 2026
Removal of Pipeline Coating Potentially Containing Asbestos

#	Job Steps	Hazards	Control Measures
		scraping off coating, or pulling wrap off.	▪ Transfer the sample directly into a sample bag for transportation to the lab. ▪ Contain PPE used as if it contains asbestos fibers until proven otherwise.
No coating removal will continue until test results confirm the coating is free of asbestos. If the coating is confirmed to contain asbestos or if an emergency requires proceeding, the coating will be treated as though it contains asbestos; continue with the following steps.			
2.	Verify that the notification of the project has been submitted 72 hours prior to starting work.	❖ Toxic – If the notification has not been submitted, exposure hazards may be missed. ❖ Toxic – Potential asbestos exposure if coating is friable.	▪ A confirmation email is issued when the notification is received. ▪ Verify that the confirmation email has been received. ▪ Verify all workers involved have completed the asbestos awareness training. ▪ If the coating becomes friable (pulverizes and generates a significant amount of dust that is uncharacteristic of the coal tar coating), excessive dust is generated, or unexpected asbestos-containing material is identified, stop work immediately and contact your Supervisor.
3.	Determine if air quality monitoring is required and the frequency (in Alberta).	❖ Toxic – Consult with the client's industrial hygienist or a contracted industrial hygienist to determine air quality monitoring frequency for work.	▪ Air monitoring requirements and frequency should be determined in consultation with the project-specified hygienist. ▪ Air monitoring may not always be required for low-risk non-friable work, but this decision should be made in conjunction with the hygienist.
4.	Don all required protective PPE prior to starting work.	❖ Toxic – Ensure all PPE is worn according to Canadian Plains' Asbestos Code of Practice (COP).	▪ Half-mask air-purifying respirator equipped with a P100 filter. Ensure respirator fit testing, inspection, and seal checks are current and completed prior to use. ▪ Ensure all protective clothing is worn.
5.	Use hand tools to remove the coating.	❖ Motion - Muscle strains, hand slipping while scraping off coating, or pulling wrap off. ❖ Motion - Cut potential while using the scraper or removing the blade, and other workers in the	▪ Use dry gloves when handling scrapers or hammers. ▪ Use cut-resistant gloves and sleeves when using scrapers. ▪ Get help from other workers to pull off large pieces. ▪ Keep work area clean and clear of tripping hazards.

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#	Job Steps	Hazards	Control Measures
		line of fire while scraping. ❖ Motion - Trips or falls on coating or wrap debris.	▪ Do not scrape the coating towards yourself or other workers. Maintain a minimum of 1 metre spacing between workers. ▪ Remove scraper blades when scrapers are not being used. ▪ Where practicable, lightly mist coating material to help minimize airborne dust generation. ▪ When wind is expected, consider hoarding, wind breakers, or using glove bag style abatements to minimize contamination and exposure risks. ▪ Work should not proceed in conditions that will disperse asbestos fibres (e.g., Wind) without additional controls to restrict access to the work area to authorized personnel only. ▪ If breaking the coating with brass hammers, wet the coating first and wrap the coating with polyethylene sheeting to help contain fibres.
6.	Remove all residual coating with a hand scraping tool.	❖ Motion - Abrasive blasting cannot be used to remove the coating from the pipeline where the coating may contain asbestos without raising the hazard level above low.	▪ Only manual coating removal methods are permitted. ▪ If results confirm there is no asbestos in the coating, then abrasive blasting may proceed as normal. ▪ Do not eat, drink, smoke, vape, or chew tobacco in the work area. ▪ If uncontrolled fibre release or accidental exposure occurs, stop work and notify your supervision immediately.
7.	Bag removed coating for disposal.	❖ Toxic – Waste must be treated as containing asbestos.	▪ As material is removed from the pipeline, place it in a sealable plastic bag. Place that bag in a second plastic bag and label accordingly. ▪ Sealed and labeled bags must be placed in the designated quarantine area marked by asbestos warning signs where required by jurisdictional area. ▪ All waste must be disposed of as per local jurisdictional requirements.
8.	Remove and bag up PPE	❖ Toxic – All PPE is potentially contaminated.	▪ Remove and clean all PPE in dedicated areas as per Canadian Plains' COP Asbestos. ▪ Remove PPE in such a way that minimizes spreading of any dust or

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#	Job Steps	Hazards	Control Measures
			scrap coating. Non-reusable PPE should be disposed of along with the coating. ▪ Clean hand tools after use in accordance with Canadian Plains' Asbestos COP prior to storage or reuse. ▪ Wash hands and face before eating, drinking, smoking, or leaving the work area.

ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS

If equipment is needed to raise or support the pipe, review the following precautions:

- Never position yourself between the pipe and the ditch or under the side boom while it is supporting a load.
- Stay clear of swinging or moving pipe.
- Maintain visual contact with the boom/equipment operator.

REFERENCES / ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Client/Owner must provide a list of products and/or fugitive emissions on site and in and/or around the Confined Space area.
- Government of Canada [Technical guideline to asbestos exposure management programs.](#)
- [Alberta Asbestos Abatement Manual.](#)
- [British Columbia Managing Waste Asbestos.](#)
- Saskatchewan [Understanding, Identifying and Handling Asbestos.](#)
- Manitoba [FAQs: Asbestos Containing Material.](#)

REGULATIONS
Alberta OHS Code

Part 4 - Chemical Hazards, Biological Hazards, and Harmful Substances

British Columbia OHS Regulation

Part 6 - Substance Specific Requirements: Asbestos

Saskatchewan OHS Regulation

Part 23 – Asbestos

Manitoba Workplace Safety and Health Act and Regulation

Part 37 – Asbestos

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