

PURPOSE/APPLICATION

To assist workers in the proper identification, sorting, storage of equipment and material to protect workers and property from damage in Fabrication and Modular yards.

PPE

- Canadian Plains minimum requirements

TRAINING

- Strike New Worker Orientation

HAZARDS & CONCERNS

- Personal injury
- Equipment/property damage
- Moving traffic in congested areas
- Ground conditions that can affect the stability of materials



RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisor

- Ensure that the workers are coached in the storage of materials near buildings and structures.
- Inspect storage areas regularly.
- Discuss with the client and/or manufacturer any special handling or storage requirements for specialty/fragile material before accepting them.
- Verify all temperature or weather-sensitive material and equipment are stored as required.
- Ensure stored material is inspected regularly to ensure Canadian Plains and Client quality control requirements are met.

Worker

- HIAC the task and work area for hazards, especially ground conditions and pinch points; assess and implement controls.
- Inspect storage areas regularly and look for signs of effective storage management and areas where material storage can be strengthened to improve the reduction of material handling.
- Ensure that all pipes and/or materials are covered and/or night-capped at the end of the shift (where required).

DEFINITIONS

Skids - Wooden blocks used for stacking in a cribbing system to support pipe joints along a pipeline or facility construction site. On some sites and mod yards, skids or dunnage can often be much larger (e.g., 12" x 12" x 3' or 8' long) and used to support/secure larger bore pipe (e.g., 24" to 48").

Padding - A piece of material used as a softener between the pipe joint and skids to protect the pipe joint surface coating.

Pallets - Flat structures utilized for supporting goods or containers. The cargo placed on a pallet is usually secured with straps and wraps in order to stabilize and prevent unwanted movement.

MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT STORAGE

THE DO'S

- DO** Inspect ground/soil conditions before placing materials or pallets on the ground. Wet, soft, or loose soil (e.g., sand) or changing weather/water conditions can affect the stability of materials. Matting, plywood, and/or adding more skids may be needed to ensure a firm level base.
- DO** When working in an area where soil conditions may allow skid piles to sink, increase the area of the base by adding more timbers. Consider using a mat or plywood (no less than ½ inch thick, ¾ inch recommended) under materials to help distribute the weight more evenly.
- DO** Choose storage areas for materials that will not impede operating mobile equipment in the area.
- DO** Ensure all materials in laydown areas are properly protected with flange covers, boards, and wrapping to prevent materials from contacting each other.
- DO** Consider the type of wood your skids/pallets are built from. Generally, hardwoods have a higher compressive strength and are harder than softwoods (see SWP 81 for more information).
- DO** Consider the time of year materials are placed on the ground, be cautious with frozen ground, which may become unstable as the ground thaws in spring or warming periods.
- DO** When moving material, always plan lifts and travel path of materials, monitoring for others working in the area.
- DO** Assess lifts to ensure that materials being moved are secure. Use slings rather than chains, secure material to pallets or forks as required before lifting.
- DO** Inspect materials on pallets, ensure they are properly secured with banding, straps, or plastic wrap to secure against shifting. Note, pallets do not have cross boards across the bottom and are much more unstable when lifting.
- DO** For complex or non-routine materials being moved, review specific lifting or handling procedures as well as preservation requirements.
- DO** Organize material lay down areas with sufficient spacing between materials for access and egress.
- DO** Communicate clearly when working with others to avoid pinch points and potential injury.
- DO** Inspect storage areas regularly during and after changing weather conditions.
- DO** Ensure that when setting pipe on flat cribbing structures or dunnage, they are secured against movement using wedges secured with screws or nails.
- DO** Set up physical barriers around material (e.g., pylons, parking blocks) to identify material laydown areas.
- DO** Use Spotters when moving material or picking it out of laydown areas.



Organized Shop and Pipe Rack.

THE DON'Ts

- DON'T** Lift material that has other material stacked on top of it. Move materials off the top as required to access material at the bottom.
- DON'T** Place your hands in pinch points when connecting rigging to materials, or when placing skids under materials.
- DON'T** Use damaged, painted skids, or skids contaminated with oil or grease. Paint can hide cracks that could affect the strength of the wood, and oil can cause slippage.
- DON'T** Stack or place materials in the middle of walkways or obstruct mobile equipment access to other materials needing routine access (e.g., pipe ends obstructing pallet fork slots).
- DON'T** Leave scrap or waste materials stored outside of waste management bins.



Poorly Sorted and Secured Material

REEL HANDLING AND STORAGE

THE DO's

- DO** Check if the reel is damaged before moving it.
- DO** Lift loaded reels horizontally (i.e., flanges on the side), loading sideways (i.e., flat side down) can damage the reel.
- DO** Always use blocking and chocks when storing reels or moving them from one place to another so they can't roll around.
- DO** Make sure the reel is secured to the equipment forks if moving with a telehandler or skid steer.
- DO** Clean up broken pieces of reels, they can create hazards for all workers and equipment in the area.
- DO** Lift reels either in a cradle supporting the reel flanges or with a shaft through the arbor hole.

THE DON'Ts

- DON'T** Roll a reel to move it, reels can tip or roll, which can damage the material.
- DON'T** Store wooden reels directly on the ground if they will be in or exposed to moisture. The core of many of the reels is made from cardboard and is highly susceptible to water.

REFERENCES / ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Strike SWP- 19 Housekeeping
- Strike SWP- 44 Mechanical Mobile Equipment Operations
- Strike SWP- 48 Pipe Handling
- Strike SWP- 54 Rigging



Strike SWP- 70 Mats Matting

Strike SWP- 75 Vehicle and Equipment Spotting

REGULATIONS

Alberta OHS Code

Section 80 - Material Handling

Section 189 - Securing Equipment and Materials

British Columbia OHS Code

Part 4:43 - Storing and Handling Materials

Saskatchewan OHS Regulation

Part 9-18 - Storage of Materials

Manitoba OHS Code

Part 7 Storage of Materials, Equipment, Machines, and Tools

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