

Safety Moment: Third-Party Safety

Being proactive to communicate safe work practices around federally regulated infrastructure



Our safety moment today is about being proactive in managing safety around work sites. Both the DPR and OPR contain requirements to communicate hazards, controls, safety, and emergency information to those exposed to the risks.

On this first slide, I'd like to show you the picture on the left shows where piles were driven into the ground 24" from the pipe. The other pictures shows where 3 feet of cover was removed over the pipe, both activities without

the company's knowledge.

So, what does it mean to provide safety information?
Today, we thought that we'd look at third party safety at the worksites and how to be proactive with third party activities.

The CER is of the view that Schedule C in the Crossing Agreement may not adequately address the requirements for written safety practices to be followed while working in the vicinity of pipelines.

Section 6(1)(a) of the Damage Prevention Regulations – Obligations of Pipeline Companies mentions that “When a locate request comes in, pipeline companies are to provide written safety practices and to explain the significance of the markings that are clear and understood.

Being proactive means being adaptable to the “knowledge” and “experience” of the third parties that will work around your federally regulated facilities.

What we've heard during UA follow-up



- 3rd parties are not all the same so a one-size fits all approach may not work
- They range in experience, expertise and knowledge when working around pipelines.
- Subcontractors may not have read the crossing agreements or understand them
- There may be communication issues that could affect safety
- May not understand what the site markings mean
- Or not understand the details in the technical drawings
- Not familiar with the site and all the hazards
- Or know what the product is, and the hazards related to it
- May not know what to do with their equipment if there is a line strike, or signs of a leak
- Not aware of the emergency number and when to use it

We do know that you know this but thought it would be worth discussing this here.

Many companies use sub- subcontractors for different tasks.

- We know that 3rd parties are not all the same, so a one-size fits all approach may not work and the range in “experience”, “expertise” and “knowledge” can all be different when working around pipelines.

- Subcontractors might not have reviewed the crossing agreements or understand them.
- And that there may also be communication issues that could affect safety.
- Not understanding what the site markings mean or understand the details in the technical drawings or be familiar with the site and all the hazards.
- Unaware what the product is, and or the hazards related to it.
- Or what to do with their equipment if there is a line strike, or signs of a leak and knowing the emergency number to call and when to use it

Ensure that your third-party oversight procedures outline the safety points and that your field personal consistently communicate the safety messages.

Every project is different. Being proactive can mean adapting your approach. You may want to consider



- Installing temporary signage, fencing or markers on the site, to show where work and heavy machinery is not allowed
- Consider meeting or contacting all contractors before or at the time of work
- Send site safety & emergency information ahead of time to each known contractor
- Get regular updates from the project owner or the prime to track activities
- Follow-up on expired locates
- Consider when a project has different stages with different contractors (e.g. House, driveway, landscaping, fence etc.)
- Have the project owner, operator, field personal confirm that they've read & understood the safety information
- It doesn't have to be long, or complicated but it might make all the difference.

As we all know every project is different and that being proactive can mean adapting your approach.

For long term, multi-stakeholder complex projects you may have to consider doing more to ensure safety. Listed here are some examples but not limited to.

- Installing temporary signage, fencing or markers on the site, to show where work and heavy machinery is not allowed.

- Consider meeting or contacting all contractors before or at the time of work.
- Send site safety & emergency information ahead of time to each known contractor.
- Get regular updates from the project owner or the prime to track activities.
- Follow-up on expired locates.
- Also consider when a project has different stages with different contractors (e.g. House or complex excavation, driveway installation, landscaping, fence installation just to name a few)
- Has the project owner, operator, field personal confirm that they've read & understood the safety information.

It doesn't have to be long or complicated, but it might make all the difference

We all want to go home safely at the end of the day



Don't assume they have read the safety information and communicated that information to those exposed to the risk.

This is your chance to share that information.

We all want to make sure we go home safely at the end of the day.

Thank Shannon, back to you.