

HAZARD ASSESMENT POLICY

Hazard assessment is one of the most useful problem solving techniques that benefits the total worksite. To stay economically healthy, an organization has to be efficient by doing the right tasks the right way. It has to make the most of employee abilities, equipment, materials and environment. At the same time it has to protect people from harm so they can be productive.

Workers, supervisors and management alike have a stake in carrying out hazard assessments. It can mean the difference between a productive, safe workplace or an unproductive, unsafe one.

Accidents are costly and may cause serious injury even death; however most accidents are preventable because they are a result of an unchecked hazard. Before hazards can be controlled, they must be identified. Monitoring is an effective means of identifying hazards. Once hazards are identified, control measures can be implemented.

CDN Power Pac has designed the section of the H&S Management System to provide the knowledge and tools for conducting hazard assessments; both Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) and Field Level Hazard Assessments (FLHA). It will be the foundation for monitoring work site activities. When implemented, hazard assessments are an excellent method to identify and evaluate hazards.

CDN Power Pac has created a task list identifying different processes conducted on site. These task lists identifying hazards associated with the task and process are known as Formal Hazard Assessments or Job Hazard Analysis (JHA). A JHA is one of the two hazard assessment tools to be used, the two hazard forms that are used by CDN Power Pac are Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) and Field Level Hazard Assessment (FLHA).

The Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) is to be created for every task CPP conducts on site, and it must be written by the employees that perform the task. It may be used as a template for similar tasks conducted on site and can be amended or altered by CPP H&S as need be.

CPP utilizes the services of Site Docs Safety Documentation System for all of its' Health and Safety Documentation including filling out daily Field Level Hazard Assessments (FLHA).

All workers with CPP are registered with Site Docs and are required to fill out their own FLHA online form before commencing with work. The FLHA is then digitally signed by the worker and is time stamped. The FLHA can then be amended as fit through out the day and is time stamped after every re-assessment (if required).

The completed FLHA is stored in the company's Site Doc system and can be e-mailed to any and all respective personnel on the project.

Harold Kinsey

January 4, 2021



HAZARD ASSESSMENT COMPARISON CHART

- Basic hazard assessments are limited in the value they present
- Field Level Hazard Assessments empower field workers and are;
 - Site and task specific
 - Real time
 - Cogitative tool

•	FEATURES	JHA	FLHA
	Creates hazard awareness	YES	YES
J	Training & Communication Tool	YES	YES
0	Hazard & Control Inventory	YES	YES
В	Develops Practices and Procedures	YES	YES
,	Pre-job Planning	YES	YES
	Site & Environment Specific	NO	YES
	Real Time	NO	YES
S	Captures New & Changing Hazards/Risks	NO	YES
I	Task Specific Job Planning	NO	YES
Т	Encourages Active Risk Management	NO	YES
E	Empowers Field Employees	NO	YES
	"Last Chance" Hazard Assessment	NO	YES
	Makes Procedures Site Specific	NO	YES



JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) PROCEDURE

- I. Identify the task.
- II. Identify hazards relevant to the task.
- III. Determine the priority of the hazard by using the risk matrix.
- IV. Identify controls.
- V. Assign a competent¹ worker to implement the control by a specific date.
- VI. Ensure controls are effective through continuous monitoring.
- VII. If controls are not effective new controls must be identified.
- VIII. Repeat if changes are made to work processes or if conditions change.
- IX. **Review** JHA on a **yearly basis** to identify potentially missed hazards and to ensure procedures are accurate

FIELD LEVEL HAZARD ASSESSMENT (FLHA) PROCEDURE

- I. Consider the tasks that are being performed along with the workers involved.
- II. Identify hazards of each task by using the site-specific hazard assessment template.
- III. Determine the severity and probability of each hazard.
- IV. Identify controls.
- V. Specify the date the control is to be implemented and who is responsible for implementing those controls.

BENEFITS OF HAZARD ASSESMENT

The practice of applying hazard assessment in the work place has some worth while benefits. The entire operation benefits - CPP and workers alike. Some of the more obvious benefits are:

- more involvement of employees;
- a safer work site;
- fewer accidents (injuries);
- less down time (increased production);
- less investigation time (interviews, looking for clues);
- more respect from employees.



JHA RISK MATRIX

CDN Power Pac understands the importance of the job hazard analysis considered the formal hazard procedure. One of the most important parts of the JHA is being able to understand the severity and probability of the hazards, by doing this workers are able to understand which hazards need to be addressed first. Below is CDN Power Pac's Risk Matrix which will help workers understand which hazards need to be mitigated first.

		:	Severity	
		VERY LIKELY	LIKELY	UNLIKELY
P r o b	HIGH	1	1	2
a b i l	MEDIUM	1	2	3
t y	LOW	2	3	3

Risk Rating	Risk Rank
Low Risk	3
Medium Risk	2
High Risk	1



JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

	DATE	CREATED BY		Job Hazard Analysis		
		CPP Health & Safety		OBLECTIVE: Every employer shall ensure, as far as reasonably practicable for the employer to do so the health and esferts of the workers encaged in the work of that employer and	acticable for the	e employer
	JHA#	SITE SUPERVISOR		those worker's not engaged in the work of that employer but present at the work site at which that work is being carried out, and that the workers engaged in the work of that	ent at the wor	site at of that
	000		employer are aware of their res legislation.	employer are aware of their responsibilities and duties under the applicable OH&S legislation.	applicable OH.	S3
TASK:	FASK: COVID-19 Awareness	suess	PROJECT/LOCATION:			
JHA PREREQUISITES	QUISITES	JHA PREREQUISITES Site Orientations. Supervisor to review IHA with	SITE EMERGENCY RESPONSE	PROBABILITY Very	Likely Unlikely	Unlikely
		many and a second and a second		Tanna.		

JHA PREREQUISITES	SITE EMERGENCY RESPONSE	VIII HOLD GOOD	Very	Titanta	Tradular.
Site Orientation and CPP Orientations. Supervisor to review JHA with		PROBABILI I Y	Likely	Likely	Unlikely
workers involved with specific task. Worker participation encouraged in	If an emergency develops in your	High	1	Ţ	2
HA review. Use Job Hazard Analysis Development Worksheet (attached)	area requiring emergency response	Medium	1	2	3
for task specific comments not covered by this JHA. Review all other task specific IHAs required to complete work scope.	team do the following: Do not panic;	Low	2	3	3
JHA REVIEW CONDITIONS Any changes in the work scope or additional tasks must be reflected and	Stay calm. If necessary; vacate the area and go to the nearest phone or radio to call for help.	SEVERITY	The intersection of PROBABILITY and SEVERITY in the chart above equals the Risk Code (RC).	tion of PRC Y in the ch isk Code (R)BABILITY art above <u>(C).</u>
updated in this document. All crew members must review Jark before working on associated tasks. Job supervisor is responsible for communicating this document with all crew members. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS AND EXPECTATIONS: No worker chall work slone 20.720.720 rule to be used: Every 20 min	911 – by site phone Site Emergency #: Radio Channel: Use the radio to contact Area (Plant Increasions as	RC 1 – STOP and determine alternative solutions and additional controls. Do NOT proceed with these tasks unless the risk can be brought to the lowest achieveable level. You have the DUTY to refuse unsafe work. Controls must be in place to mitigate hazards to a Risk Ranking of 3.	mine afternative s eed with these tas ichievable level. Y must be in place	olutions and a sks, unless the (ou have the D	dditional risk can be UTY to refuse ards to a Risk
	documented on the permit Superintendent:	RC 2 – Requires appropriate action through the introduction of controls frequently in the form of written safe work practices and/or job procedures and the use of standard PPE. Controls must be in place to mitigate hazards to a Risk Ranking of 3.	oriate action thro he form of writte and the use of sta hazards to a Risk	ugh the introdin safe work prindard PPE. Caranking of 3.	action of actices ontrols must
Approved CA roctwear, approved safety eyewear, task appropriate gloves, Hard Hat of type 1 class E, approved ear protection, Hi-Visibility stripes or vest.	HSE Advisor:	RC 3 - Proceed with caution.	ution.		
TOOLS/EQUIPMENT/MANPOWER: Pertains to all levels of workers. May require face masks, sanitization materials, face sheilds	WORK PERMIT REQUIRED FOR TASK: Confirm safe work permit requirements and signatures as required.	FIELD LEVEL HAZARD ASSESSMENT: Should a concern arise while performing this task (STOP) and perform a simple risk assessment- BRAKE! What could go wrong? -How likely is it to happen? How could it affect me or others? -What can I do prior?	ARD ASSESS e performing risk assessmer ikely is it to ha s? –What can I	MENT: Shouthis task (S' this task (S' nt- BRAKE! ' pppen? How do prior?	ıld a FOP) and What could could it



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	,			JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS
	SEQUENCE OF SPECIFIC JOB STEPS/TASKS:	HAZARD/POTENTIAL HAZARDS	KANKING RISK	RECOMMENDED HAZARD CONTROLS/OR SAFE JOB PROCEDURES
•	Coming to work fit for duty, without symptoms of COVID-19	 Potentially exposing other workers to illness 	τ	 Complete online Alberta Health Services COVID-19 self-assessment Stay home if any symptoms are present Worker MUST call CPP site supervision and inform of feeling illness and experiencing symptoms and if necessary, self-isolate and maintain social distancing
ě	Maintaining Physical/Social distancing (2m/6ft) while driving with coworkers/passengers	 Prolonged proximity can increase chance of virus transfer with asymptomatic people 	Ţ	 When driving, limit the number of occupants in vehicle to achieve Physical/Social distance protocols Workers may not transport other workers in their personal vehicle if the workers are not living in the same residence or a part of each other's co-family group. Where Physical/Social distancing cannot be maintained in a vehicle, suitable face coverings must be worn Suitable face coverings are considered any face coverings that adhere to the current guidelines from AHS. Hand sanitizer and disinfectant spray or wipes must be in each company vehicle. Ensure hand hygiene guidelines, and prior to entering, driving and exiting the vehicle. Disinfect potential touch services, around driver and passenger seating prior to and after use of shared vehicles. If possible try to eliminate the use of multi passenger use in vehicles vindows should be open to a point that allows air flow but not to cause turbulent flow within the vehicle



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•			JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS
	 Prolonged proximity can increase 		Supervision and workers must evaluate each work area as a part of the FLHA to ensure all workers are maintaining a 2m/6ft distance between each other, with limited work grouping and workers spread out where practical Ensure ladders, tools and other equipment that may be shared, are regularly cleaned and sanitized Heavy equipment use shall be limited to one dedicated user per cockpit. Ensure cleaning materials are available to sanitize and disinfect all
General site tasks	chance of virus transfer with asymptomatic people with shared tools and/or equipment	ī	common touch areas AWP's must be evaluated on a case by case basis to limit workers from encroaching on the $2m/6ft$ physical/social distancing protocols. If workers are working under the $2m/6ft$ guidelines, then appropriate face coverings are required. Cleaning materials shall be available on AWP's to disinfect and sanitize after use
			In ALL cases where physical/social distancing cannot be maintained, appropriate face coverings shall be used Face coverings such as cloth, paper masks DO NOT replace the use of half/full face respirators or N95 masks if they are required
 Enclosed spaces 	Prolonged proximity can increase chance of virus transfer with asymptomatic people in an enclosed area such as site and the contraction of th	τ	Maintain physical/social distancing (2m/6ft) Utilize appropriate physical/social distancing PPE where physical/social distancing PPE where physical/social distancing and a maintained, eg. Cloth face mask/Paper face
	etc.	İ	Maintain natural ventilation or evaluate mechanical ventilation
 Mass gatherings (meetings, toolbox talks, breaks, lunches, etc.) 	 Prolonged proximity can increase chance of virus transfer with asymptomatic people, especially 	Z	 All mass gatherings shall not exceed the current number of people that has been directed by AHS, as this number periodically can change Observe physical/social distancing (2m/6ft) Limit groups of workers that may congregate for; orientations, lunches, smoking areas, tool cribs and any other such area
	in large gatherings		 Prevent workers from gathering in hallways, project entrances and exits, stairways, washroom facilities etc. Restrict access to jobsite trailer offices Ensure physical/social distance posters/signage is up in common areas



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				JOB HAZAKD ANALYSIS
			-	 Assess the ability to work from home
			•	 Reduce, cancel, or conduct online meetings. If this cannot be done, limit
				number of workers inside meeting area
				 Disinfect work area when you leave and return
			Ť	 Disinfect meeting room areas immediately after use
				 Maintain physical/social distancing at the work area
				 If a worker suddenly BECOMES ill they are immediately required to go
		Prolonged proximity can increase		home and take a AHS online assessment
•	Office work office meetings	chance of virus transfer with	Z	 The ill worker's area if at all possible, will not be touched until it can be
)	Cilice work) Cilice lifeterings	asymptomatic people		confirmed the worker has contacted COVID-19. If the area must be
				accessed than the person that accesses the area needs to wear gloves
				and a face covering and must disinfect any items coming out of the area
				and themselves as well.
				 Workers that fall into the category of high risk at contracting COVID-19
				are strongly advised to work from home
				 Social distancing, Mental Health help, Handwashing and Hygiene posters
				and signage shall be placed throughout all common areas for worker
				information
				 First aiders on site crew must be identified prior to work starting and
				stated on their FLHA
			*	 Latex gloves, face mask and shield must be available in the work area in
		 Difficulty maintaining 		case of a incident involving first-aid
•		physical/social distance rule at	7	 If possible, before any first aid is administered, verify the victim is not
•	בוובו פבורא ועביא סוויאם	muster points or situation		experiencing any COVID-19 symptoms
		involving First-Aid assistance		 If medical assistance is required, maintain physical/social distancing in
				transporting injured worker to medical facility, or if waiting for an
				ambulance. If physical/social distancing cannot be maintained than
				COVID-19 PPE consisting of latex gloves , face covering must be worn
				 Adhere to all severe weather policies and procedures
		 Difficulty maintaining 		 If required to take shelter in a severe weather incident, the
•	Severe weather conditions	physical/social distance rule	Z	social/physical distancing rule may be overridden if social/physical
ř.	מיניין אינמיין מיניין מינייין מיניין מיניין מיניין מיניין מיניין מינייין מינייין מיניין מינייין מיניין מיניין מיניין מיניין מיניין מיניין מיניין מיניין מיני	while required to take shelter		distancing cannot be done in a safe manner
		during a severe weather event		 If available face coverings should be advised to be worn while taking
				shelter provided it is safe to do so



JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

JHA "JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS" - SIGN IN SHEET

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Safety Acknowledgement: By signing below I acknowledge the content of this JHA to be thoroughly reviewed, fully understood, and dutifully accept the responsibility of keeping myself and co-workers safe while performing each task.

Name (Print)	Signature	Position
	00	



FIELD LEVEL HAZARD ASSESSMENT FORM

Installing devices

South ramp

Shawn guyett

Elc



CDN. Power Pac 11680-266 St, Acheson, Alberta T7X6H2 780-452-0467

Field Level Hazard Assessment Darryl Johnson **Edmonton Law Courts** Friday, March 5th 2021, 5:08 PM (MST -07:00) Project. Job Task. Site Location. Muster Point.

Pre-Task.

Supervisor.

- 0 Obtained and reviewed required signed permits.
- 0 Hazards from adjacent work identified & controlled.
- Confined Space Procedures Implemented. 0 \otimes N/A
- Work scope fully understood.
- Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) for tasks have been reviewed and signed. (X) N/A
- Working alone requirements met (based on task, policy, legislation) \otimes N/A

Comments:

No comments

PPE.

- 0 COVID required PPE is clean and worn.
- Ø Mandatory site PPE is worn.
- PPE is in good condition. Ø
- Fall Protection required. 8 N/A
- ARC Flash protection required. N/A
- Other Specialized PPE required. 0 X N/A

Comments:

No comments

Emergency Preparedness.

- First-Aiders and correct size kit(s) are identified & posted. 0
- Eyewash station/ Shower location known.



Ø	Muster Point location(s) known.
Ø	Evacuation procedures known.
Ø	ABC Fire Extinguisher is readily available.
Control of the Contro	nents:
No c	omments
Ехро	sure & Environment.
Ø	Air quality and dust control good.
Ø	WHMIS / SDS readily available.
Ø	Noise & Vibration control good.
Ø	Spill prevention & containment available.
Ø	⊗ N/A Traffic / Public management.
Ø	Waste Containment & Recycling available.
Comr	nents:
No c	omments
Ergo	nomics.
Ø	Use correct body positioning.
Ø	Over extension.
Ø	Prolonged twisting/repetitive/bending motion.
Ø	Working in tight area.
Ø	Heavy / awkward lift.
Ø	Line of fire identified.
Ø	Working above head.
Ø	Communication & Eye Contact with others in task area.
Comr	nents:
No c	omments
Tools	& Equipment (Modified Tools must be approved).
Ø	Proper tools for job.
Ø	Tools inspected prior to use.
Ø	Worker competent to use tools.
\otimes	⊗ N/A Equipment / vehicle spotter required.
Ø	⊗ N/A Worker using conduit bender is knowledgeable and competent.
Comr	nents:
No c	omments /
Over	nead Hazards.
Ø	⊗ N/A Barricades & Signs in place.
\otimes	⊗ N/A Harness / lanyard inspected.
\otimes	⊗ N/A 100% tie-off. Harness & anchor points identified.
Ø	⊗ N/A Falling objects possible.
Ø	⊗ N/A Powerlines present.



Comr	nents:		
No c	ommer	nts	
Work	king at	Heig	hts & Fall Protection
\bigcirc	Fall	Prote	ection PPE inspected and good.
\emptyset	Fall	Resc	ue Plan complete and current.
Ø	\otimes	N/A	Ladder in good working condition. (DO NOT use Top 2 Rungs)
Ø	\otimes	N/A	Correct ladder for task and ladder is secured.
\otimes	8	N/A	AWP work required
\otimes	AWP	cert	ification up to date for user(s)
Comr	nents:		
No c	ommer	nts	
Gene	eral Ele	ectric	al Tasks.
Ø	Аррі	ropria	ate light levels.
Ø	Worl	king	on or near Energized Equipment.
Ø	\otimes	N/A	Review LOTO procedures
Ø	\otimes	N/A	Test before touch and ensure equipment & cabling de-energized
Ø	\otimes	N/A	Equipment lock-out / isolation confirmed.
Ø	Elec	trical	cords in good condition & out of way.
\bigcirc	\otimes	N/A	Hot work or electrical permit required.
Ø	\otimes	N/A	Terminations are installed correctly, labeled and safe from energization
Ø	\otimes	N/A	Cables that are pulled are correctly sized, pre pull review, cable meets CEC
Comr	nents:		
No c	ommen	nts	
Liftin	g & Ri	gging	
Hous	ekeep	ing.	
Ø	Slip	& trip	pping hazards mitigated.
Ø	Hose	es/Co	ords/Conduit out of way.
Ø	Clea	r acc	ess / egress.
Ø	Tools	s / m	aterial placement not in way.
Ø	Hole	cove	erings identified.
Comr	nents:		
No c	ommer	nts	
Clos	e Out		
YES	NO I	N/A	Are all permits closed out ?
YES	NO I	N/A	Area has been cleaned up at end of job/shift?
YES	NO I	N/A	Are any hazards remaining ?
	S expla		



