

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Practice

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1.0 Purpose

The Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Practice defines the minimum regulatory requirements and Cenovus-specific requirements for PPE that includes hard hats, hand protection, body and limb protection, eye protection, hearing protection, respiratory protective equipment (RPE), fall protection and electrical arc flash equipment.

2.0 Scope

This PPE Practice applies to all employees, contractors, and service providers working at Cenovus worksites.

3.0 Personal Protective Equipment Requirements

3.1 Head Protection

3.1.1 Hard Hats

The use of hard hats is mandatory for all workers and visitors attending Cenovus worksites where there is a risk of head injury. This includes office, warehouse, and maintenance areas.

3.1.1.1 Minimum Requirements

- Type I, Class E helmet that meets or exceeds the following:
 - CAN/CSA-Z94.1-05 or Z94.1-15 (Industrial Protective Headwear)
 - ANSI Z89.1-2003 (American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection)
- Metal and Stetson-type hard hats are not allowed
- No painting of or structural modifications are allowed on the shell of the hard hat
- Any decals applied must be compatible with the surface material and be known not to affect the integrity of the hard hat shell
- Replace hard hats that have taken a blow, an electrical shock, or are more than five years old
- Hard hat suspensions should be inspected before each use and are recommended to be replaced every 12 months or when wear and damage are noticed
- No items are to be stored between the hard hat shell and suspension that might affect the proper function of the hard hat if there was to be an impact to the suspension and hard hat
- Winter accessories (e.g. liners, toques) or summer accessories (e.g. welders beanies, bandanas) worn under the hard hat shall not interfere with its fit, form and function

- Items such as hoodies and baseball caps or items that contain metal parts are prohibited as they can affect the overall performance of a hard hat
- Where accessories are worn under the hard hat they must also meet the requirements of section 3.3.1 Flame-Resistant Clothing
- “Useful Life” of hard hat does not begin until hard hat is placed into service
- Note: In British Columbia, chin straps or other equally effective means of retention must be used on safety headgear when climbing from height exceeding 10 feet or are exposed to high winds or other conditions that may cause loss of the headgear

3.1.2 All-terrain (ATV), Off-road (UTV) and Snow Vehicle Helmets

All workers who are required to operate an all-terrain vehicle (ATV), off-road vehicle (UTV) or snow vehicle as a part of their job function are required to wear an approved safety helmet whenever the vehicle is in operation.

3.1.3 Minimum Helmet Requirements

The helmet must meet or exceed the following standard as well as being conspicuously marked stating it meets or exceed such standard:

- CAN3-D230-M85 (Protective Headgear in Motor Vehicle Applications)
- U.S.A. Federal Motor Vehicle Standard FMVSS 218 (Motorcycle helmets)
- BSI Standard BS 6658: 05 (Specification for Protective Helmets for Vehicle Users)
- Snell Memorial Foundation Standard M2000 or 2005
- Replacement of the helmet must be done immediately if:
 - There was a fall that resulted in an impact to the helmet
 - The helmet fits loose due to frequent use
 - There is physical damage to the helmet shell

3.1.4 Welding Helmets

- Welding helmets or shields must be worn in combination with an approved hard hat if there is a foreseeable danger to the worker’s head

OR

- If it is impractical for the worker to utilize the combination headgear during a particular work process then an alternative means of overhead protection is to be established. If a welding helmet or shield is used by itself to complete a process then approved industrial headgear must be worn immediately after completing the work process and leaving the area

3.1.5 Bicycles

At some Cenovus worksites bicycles are utilized for personnel movement. In these cases a hard hat may be worn as long as a chin strap is utilized to avoid dislodgement.

3.2 Eye Protection

3.2.1 Safety Eyewear

The use of safety or prescription safety glasses is mandatory for all workers and visitors at a Cenovus worksite where there is a risk of the eye being injured or irritated.

- All workplace eye protection is required to meet or exceed the following standards:
 - CSA Z94.3-07 (Eye and Face Protectors)
 - ANSI Z87.1-2003 Occupational and Educational Personal Eye and Face Protection Devices

3.2.2 Contact Lenses

All workers who may be wearing contact lenses that could pose a potential hazard to their eyes in the work environment (e.g. handling chemicals) are required to remove their contact lenses and utilize alternative means of eye protection.

3.2.3 Prescription Safety Eyewear

All workers who are required to wear prescription eyewear are required to either wear CSA approved safety glasses for over top of their prescription eyewear or obtain approved prescription safety eyewear which meets the following standards:

- CSA Z94.3-07 (eye and face protectors)
 - Note: only permanently-affixed or integrated side shields are now recognized
- ANSI Standard Z87, 1-2003 (Occupational and Educational Personal Eye and Face Protection Devices), provided the lenses meet the requirements of CSA Standard Z94.3-07

3.2.4 Eyesafe Program – Cenovus Employees

Cenovus's protective eyewear program is a mandatory program offered to all employees who wear prescription eyewear and are required to wear protective eyewear as a part of their work function. Employees may obtain prescription safety eyewear through the Alberta or Saskatchewan Eyesafe program.

For more information on the process, please reference the Eyesafe (OVC) Program Standard.

All workplace prescription eye protection is required to meet or exceed the following standards:

- CSA Z94.3-07 (eye and face protectors)

- Note: only permanently-affixed or integrated side shields are now recognized
- ANSI Standard Z87, 1-2003 (Occupational and Educational Personal Eye and Face Protection Devices), provided the lenses meet the requirements of CSA Standard Z94.3-07

3.2.5 Task Specific Eye Protection

Specialty equipment may have to be sourced for tasks which require enhanced eye and face protection, such as welding, grinding, chipping, hammering, handling chemicals, pressure washing, hot fluid handling and other tasks where there is potential for gases, liquids, or objects to strike the eye.

Where face shields are required to protect the worker from flying debris or liquids, approved safety glasses or goggles must also be worn under the shield as a secondary means of protection.

3.3 Body and Limb

All workers and visitors at a Cenovus worksite are required to dress in a manner which minimizes the severity of or eliminates injuries. The clothing must be appropriate to the hazards at the work site which may include but is not limited to chemical exposure, rotating equipment, catch/pinch points, abrasions, heat sources, frostbite, flash fires, explosive atmospheres, arc flashover, etc.

Garments must meet the minimum following expectations:

- All outer garments whether fire-resistant or not must be long sleeve and full leg length to ensure complete coverage of the arms, torso and legs
- All outer garments must have high visibility stripes/bands permanently attached to the garment. If permanently attached reflective striping is not available, reflective vests or jackets shall be used
- Torn or ragged clothing must not be worn
- Dirty or soiled clothing that could be rendered ineffective due to contamination with a destructive or toxic substance must be cleaned, decontaminated or promptly replaced with a clean garment
- Safety pants or chaps must be worn when using a chainsaw or performing other tasks where there is a risk of a cut, puncture, irritation or abrasion to the lower body. Note: In British Columbia, the leg protection devices must meet the standards of the WorkSafeBC Standard – leg protective devices

3.3.1 Flame-Resistant Clothing

Cenovus staff and service providers are required to wear flame-resistant (FR) garments as the outer most layer of clothing when conducting:

- work at a live operational worksite (i.e. brownfield sites; drilling and production sites) where flammable gases, vapours or liquids exist, are produced, or are used in the execution of work activities
- hot work at any worksite where a flash fire may occur

3.3.1.1 Flame-Resistant Undergarments

Undergarments are recommended to be worn under flame-resistant protective outerwear for an extra layer of protection in a flash fire situation. The undergarment will provide a buffer zone for heat dissipation if the FR outerwear has sustained heat from a flash fire. All undergarments worn beneath flame-resistant protective outerwear must be made of 100% natural materials such as wool or cotton or must be constructed of flame-resistant materials. Synthetic materials such as nylon and polyester are prohibited to be worn under flame-resistant outerwear due to their melting properties which have been proven to produce severe burn injuries in flash fire situations.

Garment materials which have a high potential to produce a static electric spark must not be worn in environments where a flash fire hazard may exist.

All flame-resistant clothing (not including rainwear or speciality arc flash protective garments) worn on a Cenovus worksites must:

- Be constructed of a minimum six ounce fabric weight
- Have a primary closure systems (e.g. zippers, snaps) that will continue to function after a flash fire
- Be comfortable and non-restrictive. There should be a layer of air between the outer fabric and undergarment to provide additional insulation against thermal exposu

Meet also the requirements of all the following standards:

- NFPA 2112-2007 Standard on Flame Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire
- CAN/CGSB-155.20-2000 Workwear for Protection Against Hydrocarbon Flash Fire
- CSA Z96-15 High Visibility Safety Apparel Standard (FR rated CSA Class 1, Level 2 side-by-side stripes/bands)

All Cenovus provided coveralls will also be required to meet the following:

- The garment will be constructed of core materials such as DuPont® Nomex IIIA, Nomex Multi-Hazard Protection (MHP), Westex UltraSoft or GlenGuard FR or other equally effective, certified and approved materials
- The garment will be produced in Cenovus's standard colour – Royal Blue
- Cenovus crest and name bar affixed to the garment
- The garment must contain retro-reflective striping as per CSA Z96.02-09 Class 1 high-visibility and flame-resistant application requirements

3.3.1.2 Flame Resistant Clothing Care

- Follow the manufacturer's laundry recommendations
- Garment cleanliness is of extreme importance as any contamination of the fabric will continue to burn (e.g. grease, oil residues and hydrocarbons). Wash heavily soiled garments using hot water temperature settings and less soiled with lower water temperatures to retain garment colour
- All garments must be maintained in their close to original condition. Rips, tears and abrasions to the fabric are normal consequences of use and they should be repaired as soon as possible with the appropriate FR material
- Laundry products such as chlorine bleach, fabric softeners and starch should not be used as they only affect the textiles flame resistance properties

3.3.1.3 Flame-Resistant Rainwear

All flame-resistant protective rainwear worn on Cenovus worksites must comply with the following standards:

- ASTM F2733-09 Standard Specification for Flame Resistant Rainwear for Protection Against Flame Hazards (Protection against flash fire only)
- CSA Z96-15 High Visibility Safety Apparel Standard (Class 1 stripe/band compliance and flame-resistant retroreflective requirements)

3.3.2 Electrical Arc Flash Protective Clothing

Cenovus staff and service providers are required to wear arc rated (AR) garments as the outer most layer of clothing when conducting:

- electrical work at any worksite where an electrical arc flash may occur
- electrical circuits or conductors are energized and arc flash hazardous conditions exist

Undergarments must be worn under arc flash protective outerwear. All undergarments worn beneath arc flash protective outerwear must be made of 100% natural materials such as wool or cotton or must be constructed of flame-resistant materials. Synthetic materials such as nylon and polyester are absolutely prohibited to be worn under arc flash protective outerwear.

3.3.2.1 Arc Flash Protective Rainwear

All flame-resistant or arc flash protective rainwear worn on Cenovus worksites must comply with the following standards:

- ASTM F1891-12 Standard Specification for Arc and Flame Resistant Rainwear (Protection against electrical arc flashover only)
- CSA Z96-15 High Visibility Safety Apparel Standard (Class 1 stripe/band compliance and flame-resistant retroreflective requirements)

For detailed information on electrical arc flash protective requirements, please refer to CENP126 Electrical Work Practice Brochure.

3.3.3 Flame-Resistant Clothing Exceptions

The following exceptions can apply:

- For Cenovus representatives only, there may be situations where time constraints, short notice, or other factors negate using the Cenovus supplied FR clothing available on “The Store”, FR clothing may be purchased locally by a Cenovus approved vendor providing that it meets the requirements of this practice
- Welders must wear flame-resistant clothing in addition to appropriate welding garments and accessories
- Accessory garments that are worn over primary flame-resistant clothing, such as high visibility vests, aprons, lab coats, smocks or disposable coveralls (this does not include rain suits or chemical suits) must be designed, as a minimum, to be flame-retardant. Materials that are inherently flame-resistant are still preferred, but flame-retardant treated materials that are manufactured to be a secondary flame-resistant garment are permitted

3.3.4 High Visibility Vests/Jackets

A high visibility garment is required to be worn in work areas where there is movement of vehicle or equipment.

If this garment is being worn within a Cenovus worksite that is considered a live operational worksite (see section 3.3.1 for definition), the vest/jacket material, including the high visibility striping, must be constructed of flame-resistant material that meets the following standards:

- CSA Z96-15 (High Visibility Safety Apparel Garment Classes and Illustrations) – Class 1, 2, or 3
- NFPA 2112-2007 (Standard on Flame Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire)
- CAN/CGSB-155.20-2000 (Workwear for Protection Against Hydrocarbon Flash Fire)

3.3.5 Hoods (hooded sweatshirts, jackets, parkas, coveralls)

Specific hooded clothing is permitted on Cenovus worksites provided the work scope and hazard assessment indicate it is safe to wear them. The hazards associated with hooded garments to consider include (but are not limited to): entanglement in rotating equipment, flammability (see section 3.3.1), visibility (mobile equipment), and interference with other safety equipment (hard hats). Hooded sweatshirts “hoodies” are not allowed on any Cenovus worksite.

Examples of workwear with hoods allowed on site used for the protection of a worker are:

- Winter parkas with a detachable hood when working in extreme cold temperatures where a hard hat liner or balaclava is not sufficient
- Disposable coveralls with a hood when working with airborne particulates

- Chemical suits with a hood when working with hazardous chemicals
- Rainwear with a hood to protect worker from water based mixtures when working outside in the rain, washing, cleaning, steaming or handling of hot fluids

If the worker could also be exposed to a flash fire where hydro carbons exist then the flotation device is to be constructed of fire-resistant materials.

A personal flotation device need not be worn if other safety measures are in place to protect the worker from the hazard of drowning such as guardrails, fall arrest or fall restraint systems.

3.3.6 Disposable Protective Clothing

When selecting disposable protective clothing, consideration must be given to FR requirements, nature of contamination (e.g. asbestos, refractory ceramic fibres, lead, NORM's, etc.) sizing and disposal requirements

3.3.7 Personal Flotation Devices

When working around water bodies when there is a foreseeable danger that the worker could be exposed to the hazard of drowning a personal flotation device must be worn. The flotation devices must meet the following standards:

- CGSB Standard CAN/CGSB-65.7M88, Lifejackets, Inherently Buoyant Type
- CGSB Standard CAN/CGSB-65.11-11M88, Personal Flotation Device

3.3.8 Winter Wear

All winter wear used for flash fire or arc flash protection must meet the requirements of section 3.3.1 Flame-Resistant Clothing.

3.4 Foot Protection

3.4.1 Protective Footwear

The use of safety footwear is mandatory for Cenovus employees and contractors while attending a Cenovus worksite. Depending on the hazards present at the worksite, the appropriate footwear that best suites the workplace hazards must be selected as per the hazard assessment.

At a minimum, all footwear must meet the following requirements:

- CAN/CSA Z195-02 (Protective Footwear) OR ASTM Standard F2413-05, Specification for Performance Requirements for Protective Footwear
- Visible green triangular label attached in accordance with the CSA standard
- At a minimum, a 15cm (6inch) boot height to protect and support the ankle
- Soles will be acid and oil resistant
- No ventilation holes will be allowed below the ankle bone
- Metatarsal protection (protection to the top part of the foot) if a hazard exists of injuring the top of the foot where regular safety footwear is insufficient
- Approved cut resistant protective footwear when operating a chainsaw

3.4.2 Anti-slip Traction Aids

If the hazard assessment indicates slippery ground conditions on snow or ice then anti-slip traction aids should be part of your PPE selection.

3.5 Hearing Protection

Hearing protection is required for all Cenovus employees and contractors who work in areas with a noise level that exceeds 85 dBA in Alberta and British Columbia or 80 dBA in Saskatchewan.

All hearing protection equipment used must meet the following requirements:

- CAN/CSA Z94.2-02 (Hearing Protection Devices – Performance, Selection, Care and Use)
- Hearing protection is to be used in conjunction with engineering and administrative controls
- Only CSA Class A hearing protection is allowed on Cenovus worksites

For more information on hearing protection, please reference CEN-EHS042 Hearing Conservation Practice.

3.6 Hand Protection

If there is the risk of a worker's hand becoming injured on the worksite, workers must be fitted with the appropriate hand protection. Depending on the level of protection needed, some hand protection items may not have a CSA rating and therefore the hand protection should be chosen based on the application and hazard assessment.

3.6.1 Leather Glove

A leather glove is a durable and flexible material commonly used for reducing the risk of abrasion. The degree of protection depends on the grade of leather used to manufacture the glove.

3.6.2 Cotton Glove

Cotton gloves are generally used as an insulator for mild low and high temperatures. The tasks appropriate for a cotton glove depends on the gauge of fabric used as well as additional material added to the glove, such as Kevlar®.

3.6.3 Impact Resistant Glove

Impact resistant gloves help reduce or eliminate the impact of injuries such as crushed hands, bruises and broken bones. Extra protection added to the back side of the glove is meant to stop or buffer an impact before it can reach the hand.

3.6.4 Chemical Resistant Glove

Chemical resistant gloves provide protection against specific chemicals. A chemical resistant glove is not resistant to all chemicals. The manufacturer specifications should also be referenced and reviewed in conjunction with the products safety data sheet (SDS) when determining a suitable glove type during the hazard assessment.

3.6.5 Cut Resistant Glove

There are many types of cutting tasks on the jobsite and many types of gloves that will provide hand protection. Use the following ANSI Standard as a guide for cut resistant glove selection:

- ANSI/ISEA 105-2016 Cut Protection Classifications

3.6.6 Anti-Vibration Glove

Jobs involving repetitive impact and vibration can lead to carpal tunnel syndrome and other debilitating injuries. If you are handling pneumatic tools, rivet guns, jackhammers or tampers, anti-vibration-dampening gloves with impact resistance will help reduce the risk of injury.

3.6.7 Electrical Work Glove

For detailed information on the electrical work personal protective equipment requirements, please reference CENP126 Electrical Work Practice Brochure.

3.7 Respiratory Protection

The selection of appropriate respiratory protection equipment (RPE) must be determined by a suitable hazard assessment. All RPE must meet the following standards:

- In Alberta, CAN/CSA Z94.4-02 (Selection, Use and Care of Respirators)
- In British Columbia, CAN/CSA Z94.4-93 (Selection, Use and Care of Respirators)

For more information on the selection and usage of RPE, please reference CEN-EHS010 Respiratory Protection Code of Practice.

For more detailed information on selection and usage of RPE for Benzene, please reference Benzene Management Code of Practice.

3.8 Personal Gas Detection Monitors

As part of performing working or visiting Cenovus worksites personal gas detection monitors may have to be worn if atmospheric hazards have the potential to exist.

3.9 Fall Protection

For information on the Cenovus fall protection requirements, please reference CEN-EHS038 Fall Protection Practice.

3.10 Electrical

For information on the Cenovus electrical PPE requirements beyond those covered in section 3.3.2 Electrical Arc Flash Protective Clothing, please reference CENP126 Electrical Work Practice Brochure.

3.11 Hot Fluid Handling

For hot fluid handling and sampling hot fluids where a sampling cabinet is not available additional PPE is to worn where temperatures exceed 60°C. Minimum requirements include but may not be limited to:

- Rubber boots
- Fire resistant rainwear that cover over the rubber boots (not tucked in)
- Insulated temperature resistant gloves
- Face shield /safety glasses combination

For more information on PPE requirements when handling hot fluids, please reference:

- CEN-EHS8213 Flammable and Combustible Liquids Handling Practice
- CEN-EHS110795 Process Fluid Sampling Practice

4.0 Roles and Responsibilities

The following responsibilities apply to this practice:

Table 1: Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Description
Cenovus personnel who direct workers that are required to wear PPE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure workers wear PPE that is correct for the hazard • Ensure workers properly use and wear the PPE • Ensure PPE is in a condition to perform the function for which is was designed • Ensure workers are trained in the correct use, care, limitations and assigned maintenance of the PPE
Workers who wear PPE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must use and wear the appropriate PPE properly as specified in accordance with the training and instruction received • Must inspect the PPE before using it • Must not use PPE that is unable to perform the function for which it is designed
Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure workers wear PPE that is correct for the hazard • Ensure workers properly use and wear the PPE • Ensure PPE is in a condition to perform the function for which is was designed
Health & Safety Solutions	Review PPE practice at a minimum every 3 years

5.0 Training and Competency

Competency describes the knowledge and skills required to successfully perform the technical aspects of a job. A worker must be able to demonstrate competency in safely performing work tasks or using equipment. All Cenovus staff must be adequately trained in the usage, limitations, and maintenance of any personal protective equipment items assigned while working at Cenovus.

5.1 Training

It is expected that all personnel involved in the use of personal protective equipment will have training and the appropriate competency for how to select, how to fit and wear it, how to adjust it for maximum protection and how to maintain the PPE to perform their roles.

5.2 Competency Verification

Where applicable competency is to be validated through formal, theory-based evaluations and practical skill demonstration. Personal Protective Equipment training may include but is not limited to courses such as H2S Alive, Fall Protection, Gas Detection Equipment and Respirator Fit Testing depending on the tasks to be performed. Practical skill assessments of task completion and equipment use must be conducted by a competent supervisor, mentor or instructor.

Workers may be required to attend additional training sessions or complete further on-the-job training if performance deficiencies are identified through formal assessments.

If the worker is a Cenovus employee or a Cenovus representative then all written evaluations and practical skill assessments must be documented and retained in the worker's LMS file.

6.0 Quality Assurance

6.1 Performance Measurement

Compliance with this practice and program effectiveness shall be assessed through program assessments and internal audits, or other measurement criteria as specified in the COMS Assurance Standard. Measurement can also be accomplished through the tracking of appropriate Key Performance Indicators (KPI).

Business functions or departments impacted by this practice must include compliance and program effectiveness verifications in their business assurance program. Performance will be monitored and reported within the responsible departments at least every three years.

Health & Safety Solutions will review Cenovus-wide program KPIs at a minimum every three years in conjunction with program review and update activities.

6.2 Management of Change

Proposed changes to this practice can be directed to H&S Programs and Projects.

6.3 Practice Verification

The document owner will complete and document reviews of this practice, as follows:

- At minimum once every three years
- If there is a significant regulation or industry best practice change that indicates the need for review
- If an incident investigation indicates the causes were related to unclear or inadequate written instructions described within this practice

If frequent and multiple variances are required due to operational needs, the reason(s) will be investigated and the document owner will determine if there is a business need to update the practice.

If submitted MOC requests indicate gaps or significant improvement opportunities, the document owner will determine if there is a business need to update the practice.

7.0 Glossary

Definitions and acronyms for safety documents are described in CEN-EHS243, H&S Definition and Acronym Standard. The following definitions and acronyms are specific to this document:

Table 2: Terms and Definitions

Term	Definition
ANSI	American National Safety Institute
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
CGSB	Canadian General Standards Board
CSA	Canadian Standards Association
Fire or Flame Resistant	Material that deters fire from spreading but also resists ignition. Fire resistant material will not continue to burn once the fire source is removed and the material will self-extinguish
Fire Retardant	Material that is treated or coated with a chemical substance to slowdown combustion and often prevent fire from spreading
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association

8.0 PPE Purchasing

For Cenovus representatives only “The Store” should be used as the primary source for personal protective equipment as the product contained within are offered at a competitive price and meet the requirements of this standard. For items that are not offered on “The Store”, local sourcing should be done as per the Functional Team’s policy while ensuring any purchased goods meet the requirements of this standard.

9.0 References

9.1 External Documents

The following external documents support this practice:

Table 3: External Document References

Document Type	Document Title
ANSI	ANSI Z89.1-2003 (American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection)
ANSI	ANSI/ISEA 105-2016 (Cut Protection Classifications)
ASTM	ASTM F2733-09 (Standard Specification for Flame Resistant Rainwear for Protection Against Flame Hazards)
ASTM	ASTM F1891-12 (Standard Specification for Arc and Flame Resistant Rainwear)
ASTM	ASTM Standard F2413-05 (Specification for Performance Requirements for Protective Footwear)
BSI Standard	BS 6658: 05 (Specification for Protective Helmets for Vehicle Users)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-65.7M88 (Lifejackets, Inherently Buoyant Type)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-65.11-11M88 (Personal Flotation Device)
CSA	CAN/CSA-Z94.1-05 or Z94.1-15 (Industrial Protective Headwear)
CSA	CSA Standard CAN3-D230-M85 (Protective Headgear in Motor Vehicle Applications)
CSA	CSA Z94.3-07 (Eye and Face Protectors)
CSA	CAN/CGSB-155.20-2000 (Workwear for Protection Against Hydrocarbon Flash Fire)
CSA	CEN/CGSB-155.21-2000 (Recommended Practices for the Provision and Use of Workwear for Protection Against Hydrocarbon Flash Fire)
CSA	CSA Z96-15 (High Visibility Safety Apparel Garment Classes and Illustrations)

Document Type	Document Title
CSA	CAN/CSA Z195-02 (Protective Footwear)
CSA	CAN/CSA Z94.2-02 (Hearing Protection Devices – Performance, Selection, Care and Use)
CSA	CAN/CSA Z94.4-02 (Selection, Use and Care of Respirators)
NFPA	NFPA 2112-2007 (Standard on Flame Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire)
Regulatory	Alberta OHS Code (2009) – Part 2, Part 9, Part 18
Regulatory	Saskatchewan OHS Regulation – Part 3, Part 7, Part 8
Regulatory	British Columbia OHS Regulation Part 7, Part 8
Snell Memorial Foundation	Standard M2000 or 2005 or 2010
US Federal Motor Vehicle Standard	FMVSS 218 (Motorcycle helmets)

9.2 Internal Documents

The following Cenovus documents support this practice:

Table 4: Internal Document References

Document Type or Number	Document Title
Policy	Corporate Responsibility Policy
Framework	COMS Standards
Policy	Enterprise Risk Management Policy
Practice	Hazard Assessment and Control Practice
Practice	Fall Protection Practice
Practice (brochure)	Electrical Work Practice
Practice	Flammable and Combustible Liquids Handling Practice
Practice	Process Fluid Sampling Practice
Practice	Eyesafe (OVC) Program Standard

Document Type or Number	Document Title
Practice	Hearing Conservation Practice
Practice	Respiratory Protection Equipment Code of Practice
Practice	Benzene Management Code of Practice
Glossary	H&S Definition and Acronym Standard