

Section 5

Personal Protective and Safety Equipment

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5.1 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE AND SAFETY EQUIPMENT POLICY

The following will be observed and practiced by all employees, contractors and subcontractors, while employed by All-Can Engineering & Surveys (1976) Ltd.

Protective Clothing

All employees must wear full length pants and a shirt.

All employees must wear high-visibility clothing while engaged in field activities.

- For surveying, high-visibility clothing must consist of a high-visibility vest, or shirt, coat or coveralls with reflective stripes on front and rear. Surface areas covered by reflective stripes must be at least 400 square centimetres on the front and at least 400 square centimetres on the back.

Loose clothing, including high-visibility vests, or jewellery (except medical alert jewellery), must not be worn around rotating equipment or where there is a potential for it to catch and injure an employee.

Chainsaw pants must have a minimum 3600 TCS rating and consist of full leg wrap around calf protection. This pant exceeds the BC PPE 14.1 standard. The pants are available in customized sizes with a 13 inch protective pad.

Fire resistant coveralls must be worn on all hydrocarbon producing properties as required.

Head and Eye Protection

All employees must wear a hard hat and eye protection unless otherwise defined.

A motorcycle type CSA approved helmet is required for operators of quads and skidoo's.

Slashing crews must wear flame orange or bright red hard hats with attached Class A muffs and metal wire mesh visors.

Audiometric Testing

All workers who are routinely exposed to noise in excess of 85 dBA must be given audiometric tests and shall wear appropriate ear protection as required.

5.1 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE AND SAFETY EQUIPMENT POLICY - Continued

Foot Protection

All employees must wear adequate footwear while engaged in field activities.

- For heliportable operations, all employees must wear ankle supportive footwear extending at least one inch (1”) past the ankle bone, be properly tied at the top and have a solid hiking boot grip sole.
- For heliportable operations, all slashers must wear sturdy ankle supportive hiking boots with a steel toe or a CSA approved chainsaw boot.
- For winter operations all slashers must wear a CSA approved chainsaw boot.

Personal Protection

Anyone working alone (summer or winter) or with crews in isolated areas (survey crews, slashing crews, heliportable crews) must carry:

- Cayenne pepper based bear deterrent, continuous noisemaker, and whistle
- Bee Sting Kit
- AB #2 First Aid Kit & Individual Type P Kit

The safety information in this policy does not take precedence over O H & S Act, Regulation and Code.

Signed: _____



Dan Jones, A.L.S., President

Date: February 1, 2017

5.2 INTRODUCTION

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is the third and last means of protecting workers from injury.. PPE is only employed when administrative and engineering controls are ineffective or insufficient. Hazards should be minimized by ensuring that all jobs are well planned, that workers are properly trained, and that all safe work practices are followed. PPE then provides an additional degree of protection from injury.

If the hazard assessment indicates the need for personal protective equipment, All-Can will ensure that workers benefit from its correct use and maintenance.

- a) workers wear PPE that is correct for the hazard and protects workers;
- b) workers properly use and wear the personal equipment;
- c) the PPE is in a condition to perform the function for which it was designed, and
- d) workers are trained in the correct use, care, limitations and assigned maintenance of the PPE.

Types of PPE

PPE in our safety program generally falls into two categories. The first category (Basic) is the PPE that should be worn at all times by all personnel in the workplace. This includes hard hats, safety footwear, safety eyewear and appropriate clothing. The second category (Specialized) covers PPE which is used only for specific jobs or for protection from specific hazards. This includes gloves, respiratory protective equipment, survival equipment, and special clothing.

Client may have site-specific standards that will be addressed.

5.3 ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURE

1. Rules and directives relating to personal protective equipment will be reviewed during the orientation process with employees, contractors and subcontractors. They will receive a copy for their records.
2. Rules, relating to safety and personal protective equipment will be posted at all offices and worksites, and will be reviewed at safety meetings and during on-the-job training sessions.
3. Enforcement will be based on positive re-enforcement and discipline.
 - a) Safe work habits will be rewarded, and violations immediately corrected. When violations are noticed, work will be interrupted and the problem discussed with the worker.
 - b) Workers who intentionally work unsafely or repeatedly make safety mistakes, depending on the severity of the violation, will be disciplined either by:
 - **a discussion**
 - **letter on personal file**
 - **temporary suspension (with or without pay)**
 - **job termination**

5.4 ALL-CAN PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND ITS USE

BODY PARTS	TYPE OF PROTECTION	CSA STANDARD	REQUIRED BY	ASSOCIATED TASKS	FITTING REQUIREMENTS
EYE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - goggles - faceshields - safety glasses - sideshields 	CSA - Z94.3.99 CSA - Z94.3-.92 CSA - Z94.3 -02	All employees unless otherwise defined	- all tasks	Comfortable fit (i.e. snug no interference with movement)
HEAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hard hats - DOT or Snell approved full face helmet (jaw protection) 	CSA Z94.1-92(R1998)	All employees unless otherwise defined All employees operating off Highway Vehicles/ Skidoos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all tasks - all tasks 	Comfortable, proper fit Comfortable, proper fit
FOOT/TOE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - impact and compression resistance - metatarsal protection - puncture resistance 	CSA Z195-M92 CSA Z195-02	All employees in areas where there is a potential for foot or toe injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - line cutting - logging - slashing 	Comfortable, proper fit
HAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cotton - leather gloves - gauntlets - heat-resistant gloves 		All employees where danger of cuts exist or when handling corrosives, solvents, or other chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - slashing - drilling - fueling 	Proper fit
EAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - disposable plugs - non-disposable plugs - full muffs 	CSA-Z94.2-02 (Schedule 3, Table 1)	All employees where noise exposure levels equal or exceed 85 dBA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - line cutting - logging - slashing - slinging 	Comfortable, proper fit, correct for noise exposure
LEG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3600 TCS kevlar pants - 3900 TCS non-kevlar pants - appropriate protective equipment 	WCB PPE 14.1 (B.C.)	All employees who operate a chainsaw	- slashing	Proper fit - correct for individual's height
BODY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fire retardant coveralls - cayenne pepper canisters - noise maker/ whistle - bee sting kit/ insect repellent 	Nomex / other brands approved by company and / or client.	All Hydrocarbon producing operators Employees working alone or crews in isolated areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - as required - surveying - slashing - helicopter crews 	Proper fit
TORSO	High Visibility Vest		All employees unless otherwise defined	All tasks	Proper fit

5.5 INFORMATION SHEETS FOR PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

- Foot Protection
- Limb and Body Protection
- Eye and Face Protection
- Hearing Protection
- Head Protection
- Nomex /other approved Flame Resistant Clothing
- Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus

"INFO SHEET" FOR FOOT PROTECTION

General Information

Safety footwear is designed to protect against foot hazards in the workplace. Safety footwear protects against compression, puncture injuries, and impact.

Your choice of protective footwear should always over protect, not under protect.

Do

- choose footwear according to job hazard and CSA Standards
- lace up boot and tie laces securely; boots don't protect if they are a tripping hazard or fall off
- use a protective boot dressing to help the boot last longer and provide greater water resistance (wet boots conduct current)
- choose a high cut boot to provide ankle support (less injuries).

Don't

- wear defective safety footwear (i.e., exposed steel toe caps)
- under protect your feet or modify safety footwear.

***The safety information in this policy does not take precedence over OH&S Act, Regulation and Code.**

"INFO SHEET" FOR LIMB AND BODY PROTECTION

General Information

Due to the nature of the construction workplace and the number of different hazards, it is not possible to cover specialized limb and body protection in detail. These types of hazards are known as "**job exposures**" (exposure to fire, temperature extremes, body impacts, corrosives, molten metals, cuts from sharp or abrasive materials). PPE in the category would be items such as:

- leg, arm, chin and belly guards,
- specialty hand pads and grips,
- leather aprons and leggings,
- full body suits,
- flame and chemical resistant clothing, and
- various types of plastic boot covers, and overshoes.
- high visibility vest
- chainsaw pants

For more information on the type of specialty PPE you require, consult O.H. & S. Regulations office. With all PPE, following the manufacturer's instructions on its use, care and cleaning is critical and will help you get the full service life from your specialty PPE.

Hand PPE (Gloves and Mitts)

PPE for the hands include: finger guards, thimbles and cots, handpads, mitts, gloves, and barrier creams. Choose hand PPE that will protect against the job hazard. Gloves should fit well and be comfortable. This type of PPE has to protect against chemicals, scrapes, abrasions, heat and cold, punctures and electrical shocks.

Types

PPE for the hands come in many forms, each designated to protect against certain hazards. Gloves most commonly used in the construction industry are made from leather, cotton, rubber, synthetic rubbers and other man-made materials, or combinations of materials.

Vinyl coated or leather gloves are good for providing protection while handling wood or metal objects. When select hand PPE, keep the following in mind: look for anything at the job-site that may be a hazard to the hands. If gloves are to be used select the proper type for the job to be done. Inspect and maintain hand PPE regularly. If in doubt about the selections or need for glove or hand PPE, consult your safety supplier, Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), or local O.H. & S. Regulations office.

Do

- inspect hand PPE for defects before use
- wash all chemicals and fluids off gloves before removing them.
- ensure that gloves fit properly
- use the proper hand PPE for the job
- follow manufacturer's instructions on the care and use of the hand PPE you are using
- ensure exposed skin is covered (no gap between the sleeve and the hand PPE).

Don't

- wear gloves when working with moving machinery (Gloves can get tangled or caught)
- wear hand PPE with metal parts near electrical equipment
- use gloves or hand protection that is worn out or defective

***For further information see the appropriate current OH&S Act, Regulation and Code.**

"INFO SHEET" FOR RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

General Information

Respiratory protection falls into two major categories. The first category is **Air Purifying Respirators (APRs)** which are particle (dust) chemical cartridges but **NO** visor plate. The second category is **Atmosphere Supply Respirators**, including self-contained breathing apparatus (**SCBA**), air line systems and protective suits that completely enclose the worker and incorporate a life support system.

Only APR's will be dealt with here. The second category of respirators requires much more specific information and training. If you need to use Atmosphere Supplying Respirators, you should get expert advice.

APRs

There are two basic types of APRs:

- disposable fibre type with or without charcoal or chemical filter "buttons" and
- the reusable rubber face mask type with disposable or rechargeable cartridges.

The choice depends on our job, labour, cost and your maintenance facility.

It's important to remember that APRs are limited to areas where there is enough oxygen to support life. APR's don't supply or make oxygen.

The service life is affected by the type of APR, the wearer breathing demand, and the concentration of airborne contaminants. When an APR is required, consult the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), O.H. & S. Regulations, and supplier for the exact specifications for the APR.

Facial hair can prevent a good seal and fit of an APR: One to three days growth is the worst. Follow the manufacturer's instructions to the letter regarding the mask, filters, cartridges and other components. Workers who must use respiratory protection should be clean shaven.

An APR is only as good as its seal and its ability to filter out of the contaminants it was designed to filter.

Combination Respirators

This type of APR combines separate chemical and mechanical filters. This allows for the change of the different filters when one of them becomes plugged or exhausted before the other filter (usually the dust filter plugs up before the chemical filter). **This type of respirator is suitable for most spray painting and welding. For more information check the:**

- Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)
- O.H. & S. Regulations
- the safety equipment supplier

For further information see the appropriate current OH&S Act, Regulation and Code

"INFO SHEET" FOR RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Do

- train workers very carefully in the APR's use, care and limitations
- ensure that respirators are properly cleaned and disinfected after each shift, according to the manufacturer's instructions
- dispose of exhausted cartridges and masks in sealed bags or containers
- keep new, unused filters separate from old, used filters
- monitor APR use; they are useless just hung around the neck
- replace filters when breathing becomes difficult.

Don't

- use for protection against materials which are toxic in small amounts
- use with materials that are highly irritating to the eyes
- use with gases that can't be detected by odour or throat or nose irritation
- use with gases not effectively halted by chemical cartridges regardless of concentration (read the cartridge label)
- use respirators or masks if the serviceability is in doubt
- use APRs where oxygen content in the air is less than 16% kilopascals (partial pressure or greater).

***For further information see the appropriate current OH&S Act, Regulation and Code.**

"INFO SHEET" FOR EYE AND FACE PROTECTION

General Information

This PPE is designed to protect the worker from such hazards as:

- flying objects and particles,
- molten metals,
- splashing liquids, and
- ultraviolet, infrared and visible radiation (welding).

This PPE has two types. The first type, "**basic eye protection**", includes:

- eyecup goggles, and
- monoframe goggles and spectacles with or without side shields.

The second type, "**face protection**", includes:

- metal mesh face shields for radiant heat or hot and humid conditions,
- chemical and impact resistant (plastic) face shields,
- welders shields or helmets with specified cover, and
- filter plates and lens.

Hardened glass prescription lens and sport glasses are not an acceptable substitute for proper, required industrial safety eye protection.

The Alberta Association of Optometrists (AOO) has developed a new standard in industrial and occupational vision care plans. They ensure that workers wearing prescription eyewear will have adequate eye protection if the prescription safety eyewear is purchased from optometrists belonging to their association. (1-800-272-8843)

Comfort and fit are very important in the selection of safety eyewear. Lens coatings, venting or fittings may be needed to prevent fogging or to fit with regular prescription eyeglasses.

Contact lens should **NOT** be worn at the work site. Contact lens may trap or absorb particles or gases causing eye irritation or blindness. Hard contact lens may break into the eye when hit.

Basic eye protection should be worn with face shields. Face shields alone often aren't enough to fully protect the eyes from work hazards. When the eye and face protection are required, information from the OH&S Code, Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) or your supplier will help in your selection.

***For further information see the appropriate current OH&S Act, Regulation and Code**

"INFO SHEET" FOR EYE AND FACE PROTECTION (CONTINUED)

General Information - Continued

Do

- ensure your eye protection fits properly (close to the face)
- clean safety glasses daily, more often if needed
- store safety glasses in a safe, clean, dry place when not in use
- replace pitted, scratched, bent and poorly fitted PPE (damaged face/eye protection interferes with vision and will not provide the protection it was designed to deliver).

Don't

- modify eye/face protection

For further information see the appropriate current OH&S Act, Regulation and Code

"INFO SHEET" FOR HEARING PROTECTION

General Information

Hearing protection is designed to reduce the level of sound energy reaching the inner ear.

The "rule of thumb" for hearing protection is: use hearing protection when you can't carry on a conversation at a normal volume of voice when you are three feet apart.

Remember, this is only a rule of thumb. Any sound over 85dba requires hearing protection. Hearing loss can be very gradual, usually happening over a number of years.

The most common types of hearing protection in the construction industry are **earplugs** and **earmuffs**. If you choose to use the other types of hearing protection, consult your safety supplier or O.H. & S. Regulations for further information.

It is important to have different styles of hearing protection available. Different styles allow a better chance of a good fit. Each person's head, ear shape and size is different. One style may not fit every person on your crew. If hearing PPE does not fit properly or is painful to use, the person will likely not use it. If the hearing protection is not properly fitted, it will not supply the level of protection it was designed to deliver.

Most earplugs, if properly fitted generally reduce noise to the point where it was comfortable (takes the sharp edge off the noise).

If your hearing protection does not take the sharp edge off the noise, or if workers have ringing, pain, headaches or discomfort in the ears, your operation requires the advice of an expert.

*Workers should have their hearing tested if they are exposed to excessive noise, followed by second test after twelve months and follow-up test every two years thereafter.

***For further information see the appropriate current OH&S Act, Regulation and Code**

SELECTIONS OF HEARING PROTECTORS

Maximum Equivalent Noise Level (dBAlex)	CSA Class of Hearing Protection	CSA Grade of Hearing Protection
≤ 90	C, B or A	1, 2,3 or 4
≤ 95	B or A	2, 3 or 4
≤ 100	A	3 or 4
≤ 105	A	4
≤ 110	A earplug + A or B earmuff	3 or 4 earplug + 2, 3, or 4 earmuff
> 110	A plug + A or B Class earmuff and limited exposure time to keep the sound reaching the worker's ear drum below dBAlex	3 or 4 earplug + 2,3 or 4 earmuff and limited exposure time to keep sound reaching the worker's eardrum below dBAlex

For further information see the appropriate current OH&S Act, Regulation and Code

"INFO SHEET" FOR HEAD PROTECTION

General Information

Safety headwear is designed to protect the head from impact from falling objects, bumps, splashes from chemicals or harmful substances, and contact with energized objects and equipment.

In construction, the recommended type of protective headwear is the Class B hard hat which has the required "dielectric strength". There are many designs but they all must meet the CSA requirements for Class B industrial head protection.

Most head protection is made up of two parts:

- the shell (light and rigid to deflect blows)
- the suspension (to absorb and distribute the energy of the blow)

Both parts of the headwear must be compatible and maintained according to manufacturer's instructions. If attachments are used with headwear, they must be designed specifically for use with specific headwear used.

Inspection and Maintenance

Proper care is required for headgear to perform efficiently. The service life is affected by many factors including temperature, chemicals, sunlight and ultraviolet radiation (welding). The usual maintenance for head gear is simply washing with a mild detergent and rinsing thoroughly.

Do

- replace headgear that is pitted, holed, cracked or brittle
- replace headgear that has been subjected to a blow even though damage cannot be seen
- remove from service any headgear if its serviceability is in doubt
- replace headgear and components according to manufacturer's instructions
- consult OH&S Code or your supplier for information on headgear.

Don't

- drill, remove peaks, alter the shell or suspension in any way
- use solvents or paints on the shells (makes shells "break down")
- put chin straps over the brims.
- use any liner that contains metal or conductive material
- wear / carry anything (other than liners) while wearing the hard hat.

For further information see the appropriate current OH&S Act, Regulation and Code

"INFO SHEET" FOR FLAME RESISTANT CLOTHING

General

Fires and explosions are a common hazard in a variety of oil and gas work sites. Appropriate protective clothing will reduce the severity of burn injuries and increases the probability of survival in the event of flash-fires and explosions.

Protection against these hazards is provided by lightweight clothing material that looks, feels and wears like regular garments. Such garments prevent, or significantly reduce burn injuries and enhance the probability of survival.

Clothing Characteristics Required

Clothing appropriate for fire hazard situations should not ignite easily, nor continue to burn.

1. **High Level of Flame Resistance.** It should not ignite easily, nor continue to burn.
2. **Fabric Integrity.** It should not melt into the skin. It should provide a barrier and an insulating air layer, as far as possible, against exposure to fire.
3. **Anti-static properties.** The fabric should not act as an ignition source, i.e. have high potential for generating static electricity.
4. **Maintenance of flame resistance when washed or cleaned.** Generally all fabric with topical or chemical finish have a limited life.

Other characteristics which apply to ordinary clothing should also be considered. These are durability and factors affecting comfort or wearing, including air permeability, workability, rigidity, etc.

Inappropriate Clothing Materials

Most of the normally available fabrics are inappropriate for use around fire and explosion hazards. Cotton, polyesters, nylons and polycotton blends are such examples. Cotton has a very low ignition temperature of approximately 250°C (compare flash-fire flame temperature at 1,200°C!) and burns intensely and rapidly. Polyesters and nylons ignite easily (250-350°C) and melt readily. Nylon is also particularly prone to static build-up and is a recognized ignition source.

Polycotton blends combine the worst characteristics of both components of polyester and cotton.

For further information see the appropriate current OH&S Act, Regulation and Code

"INFO SHEET" FOR FLAME RESISTANT CLOTHING (Cont'd)

Appropriate Clothing Materials

Fabrics which would be considered appropriate due to their flame-resistant characteristics fall into four categories:

1. **Fabrics topically treated with a flame retardant finish.** A topical finish consists of a layer of a special flame retardant salt adhering to the outside surface of the fibres. Some fabrics from this category include:

Zirpro Wool, Proban, Cotton, Pyrovatex Cotton, FR Treated Rayon, and Danufil.

2. **Chemically treated fabrics** made of fibres impregnated with chemicals that make them flame resistant. Some fabrics from this category include:

Proban, Firetux, Panotex, Sigratex.

3. **Inherently flame-resistant fabrics.** Some fabrics from this category include:

Kevlar, PBI, Nomex III Aramid, and Nomostat

4. **Naturally non-flammable / flame resistant materials.** Natural materials include Wool and Leather. Natural wool is not entirely non-flammable, but it is self-extinguishing and provides a degree of insulation.

Selection of Garments

The degree of protection from fire hazard is also dependent on the overall 'clothing ethic'. Over-garments of inappropriate clothing material as listed, will reduce the degree of protection offered by a flame-resistant fabric. Similarly, polyester or nylon undergarments may contribute to the severity of injury, as these could melt into the skin under a flame-resistant clothing. Cotton undergarments, by comparison, do not have the melting characteristics.

Maintaining the Garments

There is no performance standard yet for flame resistant clothing. Manufacturers of treated garments claim that the treatment they provide is good for the life of the garment which is considered to be between 30 to 50 washings. In order to achieve this, manufacturer's instructions for washing and/or dry cleaning must be strictly followed.

For further information see the appropriate current OH&S Act, Regulation and Code.

"INFO SHEET" FOR SUPPLIED AIR BREATHING APPARATUS (SABA)

Two types of breathing apparatus are normally used in the petroleum industry: Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus (SABA), and Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). In this unit you'll have the opportunity to learn something about the Supplied Air systems. It is worth knowing about its characteristics and how it works, in case you have occasion to use a SABA system.

Supplied Air systems function like a network. There is usually one source of air (a cascade system, or a compressor, tank and filter system), which supplies a regulated air pressure through hoses to a number of breathing apparatus. Each apparatus consists of a facepiece and an egress cylinder. SABA systems are usually found in established operations like plants where there isn't a great demand for system mobility. They are efficient systems but they do restrict your movement to the area covered by the length of the hose.

Pressure Demand Unit (Positive Pressure)

There are a number of different Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus available. The Supplied Air Apparatus approved for use in H₂S environments in the petroleum industry is called Pressure Demand Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus. It is also known as Positive pressure apparatus because a light positive pressure is maintained in the facepiece during the use of the apparatus. The positive pressure serves to prevent the inward leakage of any contaminated atmosphere into the facepiece. If leakage develops at the facepiece seal, the air in the facepiece flows outward to prevent contaminated atmosphere from entering the faceplate.

Proper maintenance of this apparatus is important. A Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus (SABA) consists of four major components:

- Air Supply;
- Air Pressure Regulation;
- Air Exhaust; and
- Egress Cylinder.

Summary

Supplied Air systems can supply a relatively long term air supply to several breathing apparatus from one central source. Since the systems include an air hose, they are not fully portable and can be restrictive in their application. Ensure that a fully operational egress cylinder is provided with a full air supply.

An H₂S Alive Training Course is a pre-requisite for the use of this equipment in the Oil & Gas industry.

"INFO SHEET" FOR SELF CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS (SCBA)

The most common breathing unit in the industry is the Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). Its popularity stems from the fact that it is a portable and independent system. You can take it almost anywhere and use it in the most adverse types of environments.

There are a number of different Self Contained Breathing Apparatus available, however, the apparatus approved for use in an H₂S exposure in the petroleum industry is called Pressure Demand Self Contained Breathing Apparatus. It is also known as positive pressure apparatus, because a slight positive pressure is maintained in the facepiece during the use of the apparatus.

The positive pressure serves to prevent inward leakage, of any contaminated atmosphere, into the facepiece. If leakage develops at the facepiece seal, the air in the facepiece flows outward, thus preventing contaminated atmosphere from entering.

In order to be able to operate a SCBA unit you first need to be able to recognize the components that make up the system. Even though there are different brands on the market with certain unique features, all Self Contained Breathing Apparatus function in much the same manner. There are four basic components you need to be able to identify:

- The Air Supply
- Facepiece
- Harness and
- Regulator

Summary

Since SCBA units are completely portable and you control the system yourself, it is important to understand what all the parts are, and how they function. SCBA equipment is a common type of breathing apparatus used in the petroleum industry.

An H₂S Alive Training Course is a pre-requisite for the use of this equipment in the Oil & Gas industry.