



Canada - Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board

8th Floor TD Centre, 1791 Barrington Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3K9

Tel (902)422-5588 Fax (902)422-1799 www.cnsopb.ns.ca

Safety Directive

Additional Occupational Safety and Health Requirements

File 20,100.26

31 December 2014

Effective December 31, 2014, the *Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Marine Installations and Structures Occupational Health and Safety Transitional Regulations* (OHS Transitional Regulations) came into effect. While comprehensive, the Transitional OHS Regulations did not include all subject matter previously addressed in the *Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Occupational Health & Safety Requirements*. As a result, the following requirements shall continue to be met in addition to the requirements specified in the OHS Transitional Regulations:

1. Pressure Systems – Standards

Every pressure system shall be designed, constructed, certified, installed and inspected in accordance with CSA Standard B51-1981, *Code for the Construction and Inspection of Boilers and Pressure Vessels*, as amended from time to time, or to an equivalent standard acceptable to the Certifying Authority and the Chief Safety Officer.

2. Levels of Sound

In areas such as control rooms, radio rooms and offices where verbal communications are essential to the safe conduct of operations on a marine installation or structure undertaking an activity authorized by the Board, the employer must ensure that the level of sound does not impede effective communication and in any case does not exceed 70 db.

3. Field Accommodation

(1) Every field accommodation that is part of a marine installation or structure undertaking an activity authorized by the Board must be:

- (a) situated such that it is securely separated from hazardous areas and hazardous operations;
- (b) so designed and constructed as to provide sufficient structural strength to withstand any loads generated by any operating and environmental conditions that can reasonably be anticipated;
- (c) insulated to the extent practicable from noise and vibration;

- (d) designed and equipped to protect personnel from the adverse effects of environmental conditions;
 - (e) constructed, to the extent practicable, of non-combustible materials; and
 - (f) readily accessible to at least one of the primary means of evacuation from the marine installation or structure.
- (2) The headroom provided in a field accommodation must not be less than 2.3 m.
 - (3) The unobstructed width of corridors in a field accommodation must be not less than 1.0 m.
 - (4) The unobstructed door openings in rooms in a field accommodation must be at least 0.75 m in width and 2.05 m in height.

4. Sleeping Quarters

- (1) If sleeping quarters are provided in a field accommodation,
 - (c) each bed must be at least 2.0 m in length and at least 0.80 m in width, both measures taken inside the bed frame;
 - (d) the bottom bed must be at least 0.30 m from the floor;
 - (e) the vertical distance between bunks, and between the upper bunk and the ceiling must be at least 0.90 m;
 - (g) a floor area of not less than 3 square meters must be provided for each bed;

5. Ventilation

- (1) Every field accommodation located on a marine installation or structure undertaking an activity authorized by the Board must, where practicable, be equipped with a ventilation system, the capacity of which will provide at least 5 air changes per hour.
- (2) The ventilation system referred to in subsection (1) must be so designed and operated as to maintain the air pressure in every field accommodation positive relative to any adjacent area which may contain airborne hazardous substances.

6. Helicopter Protection Suit

A helicopter protection suit must meet the standards set out in the Canadian General Standards Board Standard, CAN/CGSB-65-.17-2012 Helicopter Passenger Transportation Suit System.

7. General Requirements to have Machine Guards

If there is a particular danger from a wire rope or other equipment that is in tension, appropriate measures must be taken to protect any employee in the vicinity of the hazard.

8. Fuel Tanks

The fuel tank, compressed gas cylinder, or similar container referred to in OHS Transitional Regulation Section 214 must be provided with side glass, fuel gauge or other means to avoid overflow spillage where the fuel overflow

or vent pipe are so located that the fuel spills and vapours may create a fire hazard.

9. Hazardous Occurrence Report

In respect of OHS Transitional Regulations Section 265 (1), the employer must also report hazardous occurrences resulting in a collision or uncontrolled flood.

10. Alarm Systems

A person must not tamper with, render inoperative, or function without cause an alarm system required by the OHS Transitional Regulations.

11. Emergency Drills

(1) A fire drill must be conducted at least once every two weeks at a marine installation or structure undertaking an activity authorized by the Board.

(2) An evacuation drill must be held at least once every week on a marine installation or structure undertaking an activity authorized by the Board.

In addition to the above requirements, the following is a clarification in respect to Section 233 of the OHS Transitional Regulations

12. Ropes, Slings and Chains

Notwithstanding OHS Transitional Regulations Section 233, adopting and implementing the recommendations set out in ASME Standard B30.9, Slings, is an acceptable means of meeting this regulatory requirement.

If you have any questions regarding this Directive, please contact:

Keith Landra, M.Sc.(A), P.Eng., CRSP

Chief Safety Officer

Phone: (902)496-0723

Fax: (902)422-1799

klandra@cnsopb.ns.ca