| Temporary Heating Equipment |             |              |               |                       |  |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| Facility:                   | Written By: | Approved By: | Date Created: | Date of Last Revision |  |
|                             |             |              |               |                       |  |

| Hazards Present:            | PPE or Devices Required: | Additional Training Required: |  |  |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Electrical shock            | Eye protection           |                               |  |  |
| Flammable liquids and gases | CSA approved footwear    |                               |  |  |
| Fire/explosion              | CSA approved hard hat    |                               |  |  |
| Burns                       | Gloves                   |                               |  |  |
| CO2 poisoning               |                          |                               |  |  |
| MSI - Back injury           |                          |                               |  |  |
| Safe Work Procedure:        |                          |                               |  |  |

Temporary heating equipment is widely used in the construction industry, and is a necessary part of the construction process. Heating devices can be one of the most dangerous pieces of equipment we have onsite. It is our job to ensure that these pieces of equipment are up to today's standards and are regularly inspected and maintained.

- 1) Familiarize yourself with the type of heating equipment being used. You will find out this information from an experienced user or an *operator's manual* that may accompany the equipment. If no information is easily accessible call the Horizon Safety Coordinators (7271736).
- 2) As well familiarize yourself with the type of fuel being used, whether it is diesel, propane, or other. Learn the potential risks associated with the fuel, whose information will be located in your *MSDS sheets*.
- 3) If the heating equipment is run by electricity, have a licensed electrician wire it. Codes surrounding heating equipment change quite often; have the installation done by a professional if the opportunity is available.
- 4) If the heating equipment is operated with a power cord, make sure the cord is in good condition. Make sure the cord is set up in a way that protects it from any traffic. As well make sure it is plugged into a GFI receptacle, and has the proper sized breaker dedicated to its circuit. If you find the breaker keeps "tripping" contact an electrician as soon as possible.
- 5) Usually when temporary heating is being used, temporary hoarding is being used as well. Refer to the safe work procedure for *setting up and maintaining temporary hoarding* before setting up the heating device.
- 6) Most likely the temporary heating equipment will be running for hours while no one is onsite to keep watch (usually during the night). It is necessary that the temporary hoarding around the device is built to withstand a heavy snowfall or high winds. You do not want a tarp or other hoarding materials catching fire while no one is on site.
- 7) Protect all temporary heating equipment. If propane tanks are used outside it has to be protected by concrete barricades as to not allow vehicles or machinery from running in to it. Keep this in mind when designing your job site. Interior heaters must be well marked and protected from nearby construction activities.
- 8) All types of heating equipment must have a large fire extinguisher immediately accessible and be well marked. Make sure the fire extinguisher is the proper one for the type of fire that could be caused. Usually an ABC extinguisher is fine. If available a nearby water source should be taken into account. As well think about the location of fire hydrants outside (if available) and make sure they are not blocked by construction materials of equipment.
- 9) Make sure that flame throwing equipment has an unending supply of oxygen and the work area is well ventilated. If you are working in a closed environment the oxygen will slowly deplete and CO2 poisoning could become an issue. Immediately shut off equipment if a propane leak is detected. A CO2 sensor on site is always a good idea.

If an emergency situation occurs while conducting this task, or there is an equipment malfunction, engage the emergency stop and follow the lock out procedure

| REPORT ANY HAZARDOUS SITUATIONS TO YOUR SUPERVISOR |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| Guidance Documents/Standards:                      | This Safe Work Procedure will be reviewed any time the  |  |  |
|  | task, equipment or materials change and at a minimum of |  |  |
| MB Workplace Safety & Health Act & Regulations:    | every three years                                       |  |  |
| 1.1. Safe work procedures                          | Reviewed By WSH Committee:                              |  |  |
| Part 6 Personal Protective Equipment               |   |  |  |
| Part 8 Musculoskeletal injuries                    |   |  |  |
| Part 19 Fire and Explosive Hazards                 | Date:   |  |  |
| Part 38 Electrical Safety Guidance                 |   |  |  |
|  |   |  |  |