	Ventilation NAPG-SAF-SPI-0020		Revision	
	Report No (DM#): 1426937		#	Date
			00	2020-03-27 Review 2 year
NORTH ATLANTIC PROJECTS GROUP				

	SIGNATURE	DATE
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ISSUE/REVISION INDEX

Issue Code	Revision					Revision Details
	No.	By	Rev'd.	App.	Date	
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Issue Codes: RC = Released for Execution, RD = Released for Design, RF = Released for Fabrication, RI = Released for Information, RP = Released for Purchase, RPA = Released for Permit Application, RQ = Released for Quotation, RR = Released for Review and Comments.


	Ventilation NAPG-SAF-SPI-0020	Revision	
	Report No (DM#): 1426937	#	Date
		00	2020-03-27 Review 2 year
NORTH ATLANTIC PROJECTS GROUP			

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 PURPOSE & SCOPE.....3


2.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES3

3.0 DEFINITIONS.....3

4.0 NAMING OF THE PROCEDUREERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

5.0 REQUIREMENTS.....4

6.0 REFERENCE6

	Ventilation NAPG-SAF-SPI-0020	Revision	
	Report No (DM#): 1426937	#	Date
		00	2020-03-27 Review 2 year
NORTH ATLANTIC PROJECTS GROUP			

1.0 PURPOSE & SCOPE

1.1 Purpose

This procedure sets out requirements to utilize ventilation when a PMRA or JHA identifies hazards that can be mitigated through the use of either general ventilation or local exhaust ventilation.

1.2 Scope

This procedure applies to all Surface Construction on NAPG Projects unless a variance from its requirements is granted through the Exemption Process described in the NAPG Health and Safety Plan. Note that underground ventilation requirements are addressed in a site-specific procedure.

1.3 General

There are four purposes of ventilation:

1. Provides a continuous supply of fresh outside air.
2. Maintains temperature and humidity at comfortable levels.
3. Reduces potential fire or explosion hazards.
4. Removes or dilutes airborne contaminants.


2.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Construction Manager has overall responsibility for establishing and ensuring compliance with this procedure.

The HSE Advisor is responsible for implementing and/or monitoring activities associated with this procedure on a Project.

It is the responsibility of all supervision and management personnel on a project to enforce this procedure.

All workers are responsible to follow this procedure for the scope of their work.

	Ventilation NAPG-SAF-SPI-0020		Revision	
			#	Date
	Report No (DM#): 1426937		00	2020-03-27
				Review 2 year
NORTH ATLANTIC PROJECTS GROUP				

3.0 DEFINITIONS

General ventilation – The flow of air, often tempered (warmed or cooled) to control of temperature, humidity, and odours in a workspace.

Dilution ventilation - The flow of air into and out of a working area at a rate high enough to ensure that contaminants are diluted or oxygen levels are maintained. Maintains control of low toxicity contaminants at acceptable levels through dilution of concentration.

Local Exhaust Ventilation - captures air contaminants (biological, chemical, radioactive) at or near the source of emission preventing the exposure to worker. Air may be discharged outdoors or to a pollution control device that collects or destroys contaminants.

4.0 COMPLIANCE OBLIGATIONS


Each jurisdiction has set standards for workplace exposure to contaminants. Ventilation is used to ensure workplace concentrations meet these standards along with other controls. Jurisdictions also regulate or have codes of practice for handling hazardous substances, like asbestos abatement, which may dictate what ventilation is required.

See Reference section for list of relevant regulations and standards.


5.0 REQUIREMENTS

Ventilation systems ensure there is appropriate circulation of clean air, and contaminants are reduced to acceptable levels. Where work or a process releases dust, fumes, vapour, mist or other contaminants likely to harm a worker if inhaled or cause a visibility problem, a ventilation system must be used.

- Locate fresh air intakes (make up air) away from engine exhaust emissions, or discharges from oil or gas fired flues, fueling stations, compressed gas storage areas etc.
- Do not locate or operate vehicles, mobile equipment, compressed gas cylinders, portable generators and other engine powered equipment near fresh air intakes so that exhaust gases or gas leaks are not drawn into the workplace.

	Ventilation NAPG-SAF-SPI-0020	Revision	
	Report No (DM#): 1426937	#	Date
		00	2020-03-27 Review 2 year
NORTH ATLANTIC PROJECTS GROUP			

- Prohibit smoking near fresh air intakes.
- Local exhaust ventilation is the preferred ventilation method to control sources of air contaminants. Local exhaust ventilation is installed and is maintained close to the emission point of the contaminant so that the workers' breathing zone and the rest of the workplace is protected.
- All ventilation systems and pollution control devices must be installed, inspected and maintained as per manufacturer's guidance and legislative requirements by qualified personnel only.
- Pollution control devices must be operated with the proper and intact filter media installed. As per manufacturer's instructions, filters must be cleaned or replaced at maintain airflow. If wet scrubbers are used the manufacturer's recommended water flow and pressure must be maintained.
- Regular and routine testing of ventilation systems must be carried out in order to identify problems early and implement corrective measures.
- Only qualified personnel shall modify ventilation systems, to ensure the system continues to work effectively. Modifications to the system must be documented the management of change process.
- Contractors shall ensure their workers are trained on the ventilation system's correct use, its effectiveness and maintenance requirements.
- Fume or dust suppression must be considered along with ventilation when planning the work, e.g., use wet saws instead of dry saws to cut concrete.
- If demolition work involves removal of hazardous substances, like lead paint, asbestos, mercury, bird/bat droppings, etc., follow *the NAPG Environmental Management Plan for Demolition* to use dust suppression, local exhaust ventilation and personal protective equipment together to prevent exposures.

	Ventilation NAPG-SAF-SPI-0020	Revision	
	Report No (DM#): 1426937	#	Date
		00	2020-03-27 Review 2 year
NORTH ATLANTIC PROJECTS GROUP			

6.0 LEARNING AND COMPETENCE

The Contractor shall provide evidence of training completed for personnel involved in specific activities including: hazardous materials and waste management, asbestos/mould/lead abatement/removal.

7.0 REFERENCE

NAPG Health & Safety Plan, NAPG-SAF-SPI-0005

NAPG Environmental Plan, NAPG-ENV-SPI-0001

NAPG Environmental Management Plan for Demolition, NAPG-ENV-SPI-0004

NAPG Designated Substance—Asbestos, NAPG-OH-SPI-0002

Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents & Biological Exposure Indices published by ACGIH

Ontario Regulation 490/09 (Designated Substances)

Ontario Regulation 278/05 (Designated Substance — Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations)

Ontario Regulation 833/90 (Control Of Exposure To Biological Or Chemical Agents)

Newfoundland & Labrador, Regulation 5/12, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation

Manitoba Regulation 217/2006, Occupational Safety and Health Regulation

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