



Monthly Bulletin – AUG ‘26

COMPANY NEWS

August Birthdays



Aug 4 – Hong
Aug 9 - Farley
Aug 16 - Sheri

GOAL OF THE MONTH:

1 Safety Drill

Looking for some ideas?

*-First Aid
-Spill Response
-Man Down*

PIPE JOB

In the face of an unusually slow year, your ownership group has been searching for alternate job opportunities. August 5, 2026 will mark the first load of pipe arriving at Swab Master yard, creating a revenue stream for the company and creating work hours for employees.

Expectations

- Patience, cooperation and strong communication when establishing the most efficient workflow for this project.
- Daily pre-Job safety meeting reports filled out and signed.
- Keep safety a top priority.
- Swabbing operations will remain a top priority – be ready to shift back to swabbing as jobs come up.

Housekeeping Standards

A clean, organized workspace helps prevent incidents and improves productivity. Please ensure:

- Tools and equipment are returned to their proper place after use
- Work areas are kept clean and free of clutter
- Spills are cleaned up immediately

Safety in the Yard

Remember to:

- Wear all required PPE at all times
- Follow proper lockout/tagout procedures where applicable
- Use the right tools for the job and ensure they are in good condition
- Be aware of others working around you



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SAFETY REVIEW

SWAB MASTER ELEMENT 3 – POLICIES – PPE SECTION – THIS IS NOT AN EXTENSIVE LIST, PLEASE REFER TO THE SAFETY MANUAL FOR FULL REVIEW OF THE PPE POLICIES IN EFFECT

EYE & FACE PROTECTION POLICY

Eye and face protection is designed to protect the worker from such hazards as:

- Flying objects and particles
- Molten metals
- Splashing liquids
- Ultraviolet, infrared, and visible radiation (welding)

Face protection includes:

- Metal mesh face shields for radiant heat or hot and humid conditions
- Chemical and impact resistant (plastic) face shields
- Welders and shields or helmets with specified cover
- Filter plates and lenses

Hardened glass, prescription lenses, and sport glasses are not acceptable substitutes for proper required industrial safety eye protection. In compliance with Part 18, Section 229(1-3) only approved CSA Standard eye and face protection will be used.

FOOT PROTECTION POLICY

- Safety footwear is designed to protect against foot hazards in the workplace. Safety footwear protects against compression, puncture injuries, and impact.
- Safety footwear is divided into three grades, which are indicated by colored tags and symbols. The tag color tells the amount of resistance the toe will supply to different weights dropped from different heights. The symbol indicates the strength of the sole. For example, a triangle means puncture-resistant sole able to withstand 135kg (300-ft. lbs.) of pressure without being punctured by a 5cm (2-inch) nail.
- Footwear should be chosen according to the job hazard and CSA standards. Boots must be laced and tied properly for their safety features to be effective.
- Protective boot dressings should be used to help boots last longer and to provide greater water resistance.
- High cut boots should be used to provide ankle support and help prevent ankle injuries.
- Defective safety footwear should not be worn (e.g., exposed steel toe caps).
- Safety footwear should not be modified (unless it is in compliance with section 233(4) of the OH&S Code)
- Feet should never be under-protected.



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SAFETY REVIEW

HEAD PROTECTION POLICY

You must complete a JSA prior to engaging in work to determine controls for identified hazards. While CSA Standard hard hats are considered basic PPE for most procedures or tasks, it is only necessary if there is a foreseeable danger of injury to the worker's head.

Safety head wear 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.

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. Bump caps are not considered to be helmets. In Alberta, they can be used only when the sole hazard is the possibility that a worker will strike his head against a stationary object.

As outlined in section 239(1-2), if it is impractical to don protective headwear during a particular work process, you must inform Swab Master Ltd. at once that more efficient head protection is needed. Stop work until the hazard can be effectively controlled.

GLOVE PROTECTION POLICY

PPE for the hands include finger guards, thimbles and cots, hand pads, 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 must protect against chemicals, scrapes, abrasions, heat and cold, punctures and electrical shocks.

TYPES:

- PPE for the hands come in many forms, each designed to protect against certain hazards. Gloves most 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.

REQUIREMENTS

- Hand PPE must be inspected for defects before use.
- All chemicals and fluids must be washed off gloves before their removal.
- Gloves must fit properly to be effective protection.
- Proper hand PPE must be used for each job.
- Manufacturers' instructions must be followed when using any hand PPE.
- Exposed skin must be covered; there must be no gap between the hand PPE and the sleeve.
- Gloves must not be worn when working with moving machinery.
- Hand PPE with metal parts should not be worn near electrical equipment.