

Section 37  
Brieser  
Construction  
SH&E  
Manual

January

2018

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To define the requirements, responsibilities, and procedures necessary to reduce the risk of our employees to Hydrogen Sulfide gas exposure.

Hydrogen  
Sulfide

<b>BRIESER CONSTRUCTION GENERAL CONTRACTORS</b>		DATE:	PROCEDURE:
		<b>1-29-18</b>	<b>Hydrogen Sulfide</b>
<b>CORPORATE SAFETY, HEALTH &amp; ENVIRONMENTAL MANUAL</b>		Revision:	PAGE:
		<b>04</b>	<b>2</b>
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE:		<b>Hydrogen Sulfide</b>	
CROSS REFERENCE:	<b>OSHA 29CFR1910.1028 ACGIH, 2011., in TLV TWAs and BEIs</b>		

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## Hydrogen Sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) Brieser Construction

### I. Purpose

This standard will outline the protective measures needed when working inside oil refineries or other sites that have the potential for exposure to Hydrogen Sulfide. Section 26 of the Brieser SH&E Manual will detail the procedures for assessing risk for health issues such as Hydrogen Sulfide exposure.

### II. Scope

To define the requirements, responsibilities, and procedures necessary to reduce the risk of our employees to Hydrogen Sulfide gas exposure.

### III. Responsibilities

*The Program Administrator: Brieser Safety Manager*

This person is responsible for:

- Issuing and administering this program and making sure that it satisfies all applicable federal, state and local requirements.
- Ensuring that employees have available to them initial and refresher training on the use of this policy.
- Maintaining training records for all employees included in the training sessions

*Project Managers, Superintendents and Foremen*

These people are responsible for:

- Ensuring that all employees working at site that has the potential for exposure to Hydrogen Sulfide gas be trained in this standard.
- Providing training in the signs and symptoms of H<sub>2</sub>S exposure to workers on site
- Ensure employees are familiar with project site alarms for Hydrogen Sulfide.
- Ensure all personal monitors and testing equipment is functioning properly, calibrated and assigned a competent user.
- Ensure that all supervision is trained in emergency procedures when an employee exhibits symptoms consistent with possible overexposure to H<sub>2</sub>S.

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### *Employees*

- Understanding common signs and symptoms of H<sub>2</sub>S exposure
- Review the H<sub>2</sub>S Safety Data Sheet before work commences
- Understand the routes of entry and exposure to H<sub>2</sub>S
- Report any rotten egg smells while at jobsite
- Be aware that each client or customer has their own set of emergency plans. Consult the Brieser site specific safety plan before working at new facility.
- If a H<sub>2</sub>S personal monitor alarms, evacuate the area and call your supervisor

## **IV. General**

Hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) is the chemical compound with the formula H<sub>2</sub>S. It is a colorless gas; it is heavier than air, very poisonous, corrosive, flammable and explosive. In concentrations less than 100 ppm, H<sub>2</sub>S has an offensive odor similar to rotten egg, but at approximately 100 ppm, loss of the sense of smell occurs.

Hydrogen sulfide is introduced into the refinery by sour crude and may be found throughout most of the operating areas. Hydrogen sulfide is normally handled in closed systems with exposure occurring only when opening process equipment for gauging, sampling, repairs, draining process water from vessel accumulator boots, or draining petroleum tank bottoms.

Brieser construction will employ the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) values. The permissible exposure over an 8 hour work day is defined as the TLV TWA or Threshold Limit Value Time Weighted Average. The TLV TWA for H<sub>2</sub>S is 1 ppm. The STEL or Short Term Exposure Limit is defined as a 15 minute exposure. The STEL for H<sub>2</sub>S is 5 ppm. All Brieser H<sub>2</sub>S personal monitors are set to alarm at 5 ppm for both STEL and TWA as the limit of detection on current models of gas meters cannot meet the 1 ppm TWA limit. If either the TLV TWA or the STEL are expected to be met or exceeded, additional monitoring requirements, medical surveillance, and annual employee training will be needed.

## **V. Health Hazards**

Vapors are extremely hazardous and are absorbed through the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract causing respiratory paralysis and suffocation. Symptoms of overexposure include headache, fatigue, irritability and gastrointestinal problems. Causes strong eye irritation and some skin irritation. Loss of sense of smell at 100 ppm, drowsiness, loss of consciousness, respiratory failure, or death can result from exposure above 100 ppm.

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## VI. Emergency First Aid

- **Eye Contact** - Flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Call Fire and Safety for immediate medical assistance.
- **Skin Contact** - Wash contact areas with soap and water.
- **Inhalation** - Remove the victim from further exposure. Rescuer must wear properly fitted self-contained breathing apparatus before attempting rescue. If breathing has stopped, use artificial respiration, administer supplementary oxygen if available, and call Fire and Safety for immediate medical assistance.

## VII. Exposure Limits

- ☞ TLV TWA: 1 ppm
- ☞ STEL: 5 ppm

## VIII. Personal Monitoring

1. Every Brieser employee wears a personal monitor that measures the concentration of H<sub>2</sub>S gases if in areas that have the potential for exposure to H<sub>2</sub>S gas. Each monitor is bumped/calibrated every day against a primary calibration gas. All bumps and calibrations are recorded onto a flash drive located in each calibration unit. These flash drives are downloaded into an excel spreadsheet from each individual calibration unit at least quarterly by the Brieser Safety Department. A checkmark √ must be verified on the personal monitor before the employee can use it.
2. Each monitor is set to be calibrated every 30 days or if a monitor fails a daily bump test.
3. Personal H<sub>2</sub>S monitors must be worn in the users breathing zone (collar or outside shirt pockets). NOTE: H<sub>2</sub>S MONITORS MAY NOT BE WORN ON THE BACKSIDE A SHIRT COLLAR OR CLIPPED ONTO THE HARDHAT AS THE HARDHAT CAUSES THE CLIP TO WEAR OUT LOSE THE ABILITY TO GRIP ONTO CLOTHING/OBJECTS WHICH CAUSES MONITORS TO FALL OFF. Personal H<sub>2</sub>S monitors should not be used to conduct gas checks
4. If a personal H<sub>2</sub>S / a customer's Fixed alarm sounds:
  - Notify personnel in the surrounding area,
  - Immediately leave the area, exiting upwind or crosswind. Report all occurrences per site regulations.
  - Notify supervisor of alarm and the peak reading on the meter,
  - Notify Fire and Safety if needed to investigate
  - Return to area only when determined to be safe to do so or with proper respirator
  - Frequent alarms from the same activity are to be reported and investigated to evaluate the need for control measures.
  - Ensure all meter alarms are reported as Near Misses.

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- Should a worker experience a valid personal alarm exceeding 50 ppm (OSHA peak), and was not wearing respiratory protection at the time of the alarm, he/she must be removed from any other H<sub>2</sub>S exposure for the remaining of the work shift, unless respiratory protection is to be worn.

## **IX. Training**

All Brieser employees who work inside facilities that have the potential for H<sub>2</sub>S exposures shall have H<sub>2</sub>S Awareness training.

1. Initial training shall include awareness of H<sub>2</sub>S safety and its health effects, emergency response procedures, and proper use of personal protective equipment (when applicable). This is satisfied by completing Brieser's Orientation I & II
2. Annual H<sub>2</sub>S awareness training shall be provided by completing an annual Three Rivers computer based training module or site orientation training for the facility the employee will be working in.
3. Refresher training may also be satisfied by completing the section 37 test located at the end of this policy.

## **X. Methods of Compliance**

Where feasible, H<sub>2</sub>S exposure must be controlled through engineering controls and work practices in preference to respiratory protection. Respirators can and should be used to control exposures that are intermittent or caused by emergency conditions and while awaiting engineering controls.

In cases of exposure levels above the limit, a written plan to reduce that exposure will be prepared. This plan will be explained in the monitoring results letter sent to the exposed employee. The area superintendent will receive a copy of this notice and will be responsible for the prompt implementation of this plan.

## **XI. Respiratory Protection**

Respirators shall be provided at Company expense and used by the employee in the following circumstances:

1. During the time period necessary to install and/or implement feasible engineering controls
2. Where feasible engineering controls and work practices by themselves are not sufficient to reduce employee exposure to or below the PEL.

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3. During intermittent or limited duration work operations where engineering controls and work practices are not feasible or required
4. In emergencies.

The Brieser SH&E Manual Section 7 Respiratory Protection shall be referenced if the use of respirators will be used to control H2S exposure on the jobsite.

Generally, for exposures in atmospheres between 1 and 5 ppm, the appropriate respirator will be a negative pressure respirator with organic vapor cartridges. Filter elements must be changed at the end of the service life or at the beginning of each shift, whichever comes first.

## **XII. Personal Protective Equipment**

Brieser does not open any process equipment therefore the exposures to H2S will most likely be from impacted soils or from process leaks. If a situation arises that a Brieser employee will be working in an area contaminated with H2S gas a specific plan will developed and approved by the Safety Department.

**BRIESER CONSTRUCTION  
SAFETY & HEALTH MANUAL  
SECTION 37  
H<sub>2</sub>S EXPOSURE  
SUB-SECTION  
TRAINING**



**XIII. EMPLOYEE TRAINING CERTIFICATION & ACKNOWLEDGMENT**  
***Brieser Construction***

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Trainer's Name and Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Trainer Qualifications: \_\_\_\_\_

Length of Training: \_\_\_\_\_ Hours/Minutes Time: \_\_\_\_\_ AM/PM TO: \_\_\_\_\_ AM/PM

Purpose of Training (check one):

\_\_\_\_\_ H2S Hazard Communication (Managers approval needed)

TITLE: H2S Exposure

Note: Please consult Section 37 Hydrogen Sulfide in Brieser Safety Manual for training content.

Discussed and/or Viewed:

- Brieser Safety Manual Section 37 Hydrogen Sulfide
- SDS- Safety Data Sheet H2S

<b>ROUTING</b>	<b>PERSONEL MANAGER</b>	Add to Training Database
	<b>SCAN</b>	SAFETY/PURPOSE OF TRAINING/TRAINING/MMDDYYTRAINING CERTIFICATION

Signature of Instructor \_\_\_\_\_ Employee Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Please Note: If more than one employee is being trained use Attendance Roster pg. 10 Sect.37

**ATTENDANCE ROSTER**  
**Brieser Construction**

<b>EMPLOYEE NAME (Print or Type)</b>	<b>EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE</b>	<b>TRADE</b>	<b>JOB TITLE</b>
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			

## Hydrogen Sulfide Exercise Brieser Construction

Score: \_\_\_\_\_ %

<b>Employees Name:</b>	_____	<b>Date:</b>	_____
<b>Company:</b>	_____	<b>Instructor:</b>	_____
<b>Employee #:</b>	_____	<b>Job Title:</b>	_____

Answer the following questions "True" or "False" by circling the appropriate letter.

- |          |          |   |
|----------|----------|---|
| <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> | 1. H <sub>2</sub> S is heavier than air?  |
| <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> | 2. H <sub>2</sub> S gas always smells like rotten eggs?   |
| <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> | 3. Exposure to H <sub>2</sub> S gas may cause respiratory paralysis & suffocation?                                |
| <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> | 4. Symptoms of overexposure may include: headache, fatigue, irritability and gastrointestinal problems?           |
| <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> | 5. If H <sub>2</sub> S contaminated liquid got into your eyes, you should flush with water for 5 minutes?         |
| <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> | 6. All Brieser personal monitors must be bumped or calibrated against a primary calibration gas before use daily? |
| <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> | 7. The ACGIH TLV TWA for H <sub>2</sub> S is 1 ppm?   |
| <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> | 8. A checkmark √ must be verified on the personal monitor before the employee can use it?                         |
| <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> | 9. If my personal H <sub>2</sub> S monitor alarms I must evacuate the area upwind?                                |
| <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> | 10. If my personal H <sub>2</sub> S monitor alarms I must tell my supervisor and complete a Near Miss report?     |

**Hydrogen Sulfide Learning Exercise**  
**Brieser Construction**  
**Answers are in bold type**

- T**    **F**    1. H<sub>2</sub>S is heavier than air?
- T**    **F**    2. H<sub>2</sub>S gas always smells like rotten eggs? **>100 ppm loss of the sense of smell occurs. The gas deadens your sense of smell**
- T**    **F**    3. Exposure to H<sub>2</sub>S gas may cause respiratory paralysis & suffocation?
- T**    **F**    4. Symptoms of overexposure may include: headache, fatigue, irritability and gastrointestinal problems?
- T**    **F**    5. If H<sub>2</sub>S contaminated liquid got into your eyes, you should flush with water for 5 minutes? **15 minutes or longer is the correct timeframe**
- T**    **F**    6. All Brieser personal monitors must be bumped or calibrated against a primary calibration gas before use daily?
- T**    **F**    7. The ACGIH TLV TWA for H<sub>2</sub>S is 1 ppm?
- T**    **F**    8. A checkmark √ must be verified on the personal monitor before the employee can use it?
- T**    **F**    9. If my personal H<sub>2</sub>S monitor alarms I must evacuate the area upwind? **Crosswind and then upwind.**
- T**    **F**    10. If my personal H<sub>2</sub>S monitor alarms I must tell my supervisor and complete a Near Miss report?