

SAFE JOB PROCEDURE

Revised: May 2024

SJP-07 COLD CUTTING EXISTING PIPE

Purpose/Application

Cold cutting pipe is a procedure of cutting piping where introducing heat (i.e., through a cutting torch or a grinder) isn't an option. Where operational lines are being cut, no work may proceed until the line operator/owner has demonstrated that the system has been isolated and proven zero energy in accordance with CPES's COP 05 – Lock Out Tag Out. Note* cathodic systems are often overlooked during the Lock Out process, where cathartic systems are installed, verify zero energy before proceeding with work.

*Note: Before any work may proceed on existing systems, the potential presence of hazardous substances (e.g., NORMs, Benzine, Iron Oxide, H2S) must be addressed with the site Owner/Prime Contractor. If the presence of hazardous substances cannot be ruled out then mitigation (e.g., monitoring, training, specialized PPE, etc.) must be implemented before starting the task (see SWP/COP relevant to the substance for more information).

<u>PPE</u>

Strike Minimum PPE

TRAINING

- Strike New Worker Orientation
- TOOLS/EQUIPMENT
- Pipe-cutters
- Air compressor or generator (where required)
- Mechanical Lifting device
- Chain grip pliers
- Bonding cables

#	Job Steps	Hazards	Control Measures
1	Prepare the cutting equipment	 Motion – Pinch points around equipment, lifting, moving material 	 Use spotters when moving equipment into location Utilize mechanical lifting or team lifting to move tools and equipment
2	Cut pipe	 Motion – Pinch points around equipment, lifting, rotating equipment Motion – Energy in the pipe that may be released when the pipe is cut causing the pipe to move Electrical - Stored energy (e.g., cathodic, static) Toxic - Release of fumes or hazardous substances 	 Ensure all workers are out of the line of fire when completing the cut
3	Remove the cold cutter from the Pipe		 Proper body positioning If cutters do not rotate freely on pipe. Step back and reassess.



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		 Motion - Pinch Points, Cutter's binding against pipe 	 Control pipe tension with mechanical aids so cutters can rotate freely and be removed safely. Use of proper tools Once it is confirmed there is zero stored energy place pipe cones/skids under pipe for support the pipe that was cut. 		
4	Remove pipe section	 Motion - Pinch points around equipment, lifting, rotating equipment, swinging load Gravity – Falling pipe 	 Keep the work area free of all debris Pre-inspect all rigging and lifting equipment Use taglines to control load Keep all workers clear of the area under the pipe Follow all safe work permit conditions 		
5	Cap exposed pipe ends	 Motion – Sharp edges Chemical – Spills or leaks 	Have spill kit availableUse approved end caps		
6	Cleanup	 Motion – Tripping on material, pinch points around equipment Gravity - Heavy lifting, dropping material 	 Maintain housekeeping in the work area Use mechanical lifting systems, lift in teams, as required 		

REFERENCE/REGULATIONS

COP 01 Hydrogen Sulphide COP 05 Lock Out – Tag Out COP 09 Safe Work Permit System SWP 11 Compressed Air SWP 18 Tools / Equipment / Machinery SWP 33 Hazardous Materials / Products /Substance SWP 34 Cranes Hoists and Lifting Devices SWP 48 Pipe Handling

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