

E&B Oilfield Services Inc.	Activity: ALL WORK VENOM		Doc No:	HAZ-ID
			Initial Issue Date	4/1/2015
			Revision Date:	4/1/2016
HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT			Revision No.	1
			Next Revision Date:	4/1/2017
Preparation: Kayden Kennedy	Authority: Danny Abegglen	Issuing Dept: Safety	Page:	1 of 2

Purpose

- **Insect and Snakes In the workplace**

Key Responsibilities

- Stay a safe distance and give them respect, this is their home we just work here.
- If you see a snake or spider do not mess with it and notify your supervisor/lead immediately they will decide what to do from there.
- STOP and take a second look at all equipment before proceeding to work on it.

Hazard and Risk Identification

As an employee of E&B we work in snake and spider habitat every day. **All snakes and spiders are to be considered venomous and given proper respect.**

E&B OILFIELD SERVICES INC. RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX –INSECTS AND SNAKES

CONSEQUENCE					PROBABILITY				
Severity	People	Assets	Environment	Reputation	A	B	C	D	E
					Not Done	Rarely	Once a week	Several Times in a Week	Multiple Times in a Day
0	No health effect	No damage	No effect	No impact					X
1	Slight health effect	Slight damage	Slight effect	Slight impact		X			
2	Minor health effect	Minor damage	Minor effect	Limited impact		X			
3	Major health effect	Localized damage	Localized effect	Considerable impact		X			
4	Single fatality	Major damage	Major effect	National impact	X				
5	Multiple fatalities	Extensive damage	Massive effect	Global impact	X				

Key	Manage for continuous improvement (Low)	Incorporate risk reduction measures (Medium)	Intolerable (High)
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What to do if you are Spider Bitten

- Clean the wound. Use mild soap and water and apply an antibiotic ointment.
- Apply a cool compress. Use a cloth dampened with cold water or filled with ice. This helps reduce pain and swelling. If the bite is on an arm or leg, elevate it.
- Use over-the-counter medications. Try a pain reliever, such as acetaminophen (Tylenol, others) or ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin IB, others), or an antihistamine (Benadryl, Chlor-Trimeton, others).

When to seek medical care

- Seek prompt medical attention in the following situations:
- You are unsure whether the bite was from a poisonous spider.
- The person who was bitten experiences severe pain, abdominal cramping or a growing ulcer at the bite site.
- The person who was bitten isn't breathing.
- Your doctor may recommend a tetanus booster shot if you haven't had one in the last five years.

Risk Controls/Methods to Ensure Identified Hazards Are Addressed and Mitigated

- Before you walk to any valve or piece of equipment, STOP and look around on the ground and overhead.
- Wear insect repellent that could help keep them off your skin.
- ensure that others working in the area are aware of the dangers.
- If you see a snake or spider call your supervisor/lead and tell everyone in the area not to go by the equipment.
- You should use caution even getting out of your truck. Keep your eyes open and don't get complacent.

JSA Sample

The following describes how identified hazards are addressed and mitigated:

Basic Job Step	Potential Injury or Hazards	Mitigation / Tools
Walking to pig launcher/ Receiver	Snake or Spider Bite	STOP and take second look. Wear tall boots. Put on bug spray