- 1 Re: Page B-23, Salmon Spillway Stoplog Handling System, \$140,600
- 2 Q. Are there available from Hydro's Occupational Health and Safety Committee
- 3 reports outlining the safety issues involved in using conventional boom trucks
- 4 to undertake this work? If so, please provide a copy.

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- 7 A. See attached documentation:
- 8 1. Email from Cyril Penton dated 2003/07/10
- 9 2. A/I Report No. 97609

Cyril Penton 07/10/2003 02:54 PM

To: Darren Moore/NLHydro@NLHydro
cc: Leveson Kearley/NLHydro@NLHydro
Subject: Salmon River Spillway -Stop log storage system

Darren,

As per request, Leveson and I visited Salmon River Spillway on 2003-07-09 to witness removal of one stoplog section and review the arrangement for storage.

The workers have raised several legitimate safety concerns with respect to the method of removal and storage of these logs.

The logs, once installed in the guides, are removed one section at a time with the structures mono rail crane. The top section is positioned and dogged in an adjacent gate guide. The next five sections are stored on the storage system, while the last section is positioned and dogged in the gate guide. The five logs that are stored on the system are travelled to the end of the monorail and are placed on the system. The boom truck is then used to lift the log, via two eyebolts and steel slings, to the final storage position on the rack.

To summarize:

- 1. The storage rack is uneven and is not level. Therefore one end of the stoplog is in contact with the storage rack when the other end is free. This means little when storing, but is potential dangerous upon removal from storage, as the load can swing quickly.
- 2. There is not enough room to properly handle the logs while placing in the rack. I have attached a few pictures here that indicates the amount of room between the truck, the mono rail support and the log on one end, as well as between the ladder, the gabion and the log on the other end. Because these areas are very small, workers must work partially under the suspended stoplog while positioning the log at the final point of travel.
- 3. The logs are stacked two on top of three. The second tier of two logs is supported by two independent beams that rest on the top of the three bottom logs. Once the logs are in place, there is no real concern with stability but workers have to stand on the loose beams while positioning the second tier. Because the whole system is not level, and because the beams are not fixed, and because the logs are not perfectly even, this can present a fall hazard.
- 4. The bottom three logs, and the top two logs are stored very close to each other. In order to remove the eye bolts workers must climb onto the log and reach between to remove the nuts.
- 5. The limits on the boom truck are overridden during the operation.
- 6. The cable on the boom truck is in contact with the monorail beam when the \log is first lifted.

With all this noted there are two main points:

- 1. There are two many pinch points for the workers. They should not have to work while under the suspended load.
- 2. The boom truck can not be used properly in this application.

In short we should address these issues by having Generation Engineering review the existing design and present a new conceptual design for budget submission. The concept of a trolley system (not unlike the draft tube stoplog system at BDE Ph #2) should be examined to determine it's feasibility in this circumstance. It would also be better if all logs could be stored on the same elevation.

Cyril

Picture # 1: Workers Guiding Log



Picture # 2: Area between Log and Ladder



Picture #3: Available Space at Monorail Support and Outrigger



Picture # 4: Available Space between Truck and Storage System



Picture # 5: Boom Truck Cable in Contact with Monorail



Picture # 6: Boom Truck Cable



Picture # 7: Stop Logs Stored



Picture #8: Stop Log Transfer to Boom Truck



Picture # 9: Truck Outrigger – Available Space



| COMMITMENT | IDENT/INCIDENT INVESTIGATION SUMMARY REPORT | 08 CBA ACCIDENT/INCIDENT/NO: 97609 |
|---|--|--|
| 1. LOCATION OF ACCIDENT/INCIDENT SALMON RIVER SPILL WREY 5. DEPARTMENT ELECTRICAL MECHAN | | 4. DATE OF REPORT O 4/05/17 CIMMEDIALE SUPV. (NAME & EMP#) R. PRIDIXE (1064) |
| | | |
| No. 11 No. 2 No. 2 American September 2 No. 2012 | | |
| 15 NATURE OF INJURY OR JULIESS | 17. COST ESTIMATED: N/A ACTUAL: 19. NATURE OF DAMAGE REFUSAL TO WORK | 18. ASSET # 20. NATURE OF LOSS ///A |
| 16: TYPE OF CONTACT/NEAR CONTACT | 11 12. | 22. VEHICLE ACCIDENT YES NO 23. PERSON IN CONTROL OF ACTIVITY (NAME & EMP.#) |
| 3) | | |
| EVALUATION OF LOSS POTENTIAL IF NOT CORRECTED | 25, LOSS SEVERITY POTENTIAL MAJOR MODERATE MINOR (CIRCLE ONE) | 26, PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE FREQUENT OCCASIONAL (RARE) (GIRCLE ONE) |
| POTENTÍAL IF NOT GORRECTED 27 IMMEDIATE FACTORS: WHAT SUBSTANDARD F 1. (18) RESTRICTED A | MAJOR MODERATE MINOR (CIRCLE CINE) PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTED TO OR COULD | FREQUENT OCCASIONAL (RARE) (GIRGLE ONE) CONTRIBUTE TO THE INCIDENT? FOR EMPLOYEES |
| POTENTIALIE NOT CORRECTED 27. IMMEDIATE FACTORS: WHAT SUBSTANDARD 1. (10) RESTRICTED OF TO SAFELY HAVE 28. BASIC FACTORS: WHAT SPECIFIC PERSONAL 1. (12.4) IN ADEQUAT SAFELY HANDEE 2. 9.8 IN ADEGUAT WERE RAISED AND | MAJOR MODERATE MINOR (CIRCLE ONE) PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTED TO OR COULD ON SAFE OF AND STORE STORE OR JOB FACTOR CONTRIBUTED TO OR COULD CONTRIBUTE OR JOB FACTOR CONTRIBUTED TO OR C | FREQUENT OCCASIONAL (RARE) (GIRCLE ONE) CONTRIBUTE TO THE INCIDENT? FOR EMPLOYEES LOGS. TOTHIS INCIDENT? |
| POTENTIAL IF NOT CORRECTED 27. IMMEDIATE FACTORS: WHAT SUBSTANDARD IT I. (IQ) RESTRICTED OF TO SAFELY HAND 28. BASIC FACTORS: WHAT SPECIFIC PERSONAL I. (12.4) IN A DEGLAT SAFELY HANDLE 1. 9.8 IN A DEGLAT WERE RAISED AND I WUSAFE CONDITION 29. REMEDIAL ACTIONS: WHAT HAS AND/OR SHO | MAJOR MODERATE MINOR (CIRCLE CINE) PRACTICES AND CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTED TO OR COULD OR HE AREA — UNSAFE OF AND STORE STOP OR JOB FACTOR CONTRIBUTED TO OR COULD CONTRIBUTE FE AUAILA BILITY OF EQU AND STORE STOP CO E EVALUATION OF CHANCE WED BEDONE TO PREVENT REOCCURRENCE? (CONTROL FACTORS) STEM FOR SAFE HANDWISE STOP LOES. HETHON TO STORE | FREQUENT OCCASIONAL (RARE) (GIRGLE ONE) CONTRIBUTE TO THE INCIDENT? FOR EMPLOYEES LOGS. TOTHIS INCIDENT? LOGICAL THE DIGHTS FRESPONSIBILITY WORK ORDER |

| 31. LEADER'S REVIEW OF THE INVESTIGATOR'S ANALYSIS OF THE REVENTION OF REOCCURRENCE AND IMPROVEMENTS | E-CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO THIS ACCIDENT AN | D THE REMEDIAL ACTIONS DIRECTED AT |
|--|---|------------------------------------|
| E | TOTALE TOTAL FROGESSI | |
| SIGNATURE NEW Arthur ble | Mile Manager | DATE: 06-03-09 |
| SIGNATURE | THE WAY AND | DATE |

FORM NO. 30-0200 Rev 03/Aug

Original given to Trever . Cyil

STARTED REMOVAL OF STOPLOGS AT APPROX. 1330 HRS ON May 13th, 2004 WEARTHER CONDITIONS, SUNNY WITH MODERATE TO HIGH WINDS FROM WEST. REMOVED FIRST SECTION AND LODGED IN GATE # 3., REMOVED SECOND SECTION AND LODGED IN CRADLE WITHOUT INCIDENT. REMOVED MASTER LOG AND ATTACHED SCINGS FROM CRANE AND PROCEEDED TO MOVE SECTION TO DIS POSITION IN CRADLE FOR STORAGE, WIND CONDITIONS CAUSED SOME SCUINGING OF SECTION MOUING CRANE CABLES IN WARD ONTO MONORAIC BEAM ALSO WHEN EXTENDING ROOM & CABLE WIND MOVEMENT CAUSED CRANE CABLES TO SHIFT TOWARDS OVERHEAD POWER LINE, HOWEVER SECTION WAS STORED WITHOUT INCIDENT. A THIRD SECTION WAS REMOVED AND PLACED IN CRAPICE AND THEN ATTACHED TO CRANE FOR STORAGE IN CENTRE SECTION. OF CRADIE, AT THIS POINT, WIND CONDITIONS HAD INCREASED, SWING ING WAS MORE EVIDENT, ALSO STOPLOG SECTION WAS UNSTABLE WHEN DROPPED (TIPPED SEVERAL TIMES). QUESTIONS WERE ARAISED ABOUT FALL ARREST WHEN RELEASING MASTER LOG HOOK. WORKERS FELT IT UNSAFE TO CONTINUE FURTHER AND A "REFUSAL TO WORK" WAS INITIATED.