



Personal Protective Equipment

DISCIPLINE + JURISDICTIONAL STANDARD

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PURPOSE

This Standard defines requirements for the selection, use, and maintenance of personal protective equipment (PPE). The need for additional PPE is task specific and may be determined by following the *Job Risk and Hazard Assessment Process* (Item ID [CD90000916](#)).

SCOPE

This Standard applies to personnel performing work at any TC Energy owned or operated locations where TC Energy is the Controlling Authority.

Note: Where TC Energy is not the Controlling Authority, the designated Controlling Authority must meet or exceed the requirements within this PPE Standard.

For additional Jurisdictional requirements for your business unit refer to the applicable appendix.

When governmental or regulatory requirements conflict with this Standard, the more stringent requirement must govern except in cases where use of an alternate requirement is mandated by regulation.

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1 CLOTHING REQUIREMENTS

1.1 General Requirements

- 1.1.1 Whenever possible, hazards must be eliminated or controlled following the hierarchy of controls (i.e., considering elimination, substitution, engineering and administrative controls).
- 1.1.2 All personal protective equipment must be properly stored and maintained (i.e., kept clean and sanitary), checked in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to confirm it is fit for use, and, if applicable, tested by a qualified person.
- 1.1.3 Personal protective equipment worn by a person must be safely and properly fitted to the worker.

1.2 General Clothing

- 1.2.1 Clothing must be made from primarily natural fibers (e.g., tight-weave cotton, wool).
- 1.2.2 For work in areas that do not require flame-resistant clothing, a minimum of short sleeves is required (e.g., 3-4 in. / 7-10 cm). Sleeveless shirts, muscle shirts, and tank tops are prohibited.
- 1.2.3 If a hoodie, parka or a hooded garment is worn, the hood must not:
 - be worn under hard hats.
 - obstruct visibility.
 - be worn or have components (e.g. strings must be removed or tucked) where there is a potential for a hazard due to it being caught or captured (e.g., rotating equipment).

Note: If hoodies are worn in areas that require flame-resistant clothing, refer also to Section 1.3.

Exception: A parka hood may be worn above the hard hat so long as the parka hood does not affect wearer's visibility.

1.3 Flame-Resistant Clothing

- 1.3.1 All personnel working in locations or areas where there is the presence of flammable gasses, vapours, liquids, or combustible dust (i.e., hazardous or classified locations), must wear flame-resistant clothing. Examples include but are not limited to:
 - In an energized TC Energy facility such as a compression station, meter station, regulator station and valve sites.

Exception: Office buildings or warehouse buildings within fenced facilities (including walkways to and from the buildings) do not require the use of flame-

resistant clothing.

- While performing work on an energized right-of-way where there is potential for a hazardous atmosphere (e.g., excavations, leak detection).

Exception: while performing work on an energized right-of-way that has been assessed in your site-specific hazard assessment, is completely covered, and there is no known leak source resulting in limited potential for a hazardous atmosphere (e.g., surveying, visitor walkthrough).

- Performing tasks under a hot work permit or in a hazardous area.

1.3.2 Gas detection is required in all work areas where flame-resistant clothing is required, and as required by the Portable Gas Detection Standard (Item ID [008853784](#)).

1.3.3 Flame-resistant clothing must meet the:

- ASTM F1891, ASTM F2733, NFPA 2112 and NFPA 70E industry standards as listed in [Table 7-3](#); and/or
- Minimum Arc Thermal Protection Value (ATPV) requirement of 8 cal/cm² and Hazard Risk Category (HRC) 2.

Note: Refer to the Electrical Work Procedures (Item ID [003858659](#)) for additional PPE required for workers exposed to electrical hazards.

1.3.4 Flame-resistant clothing must be worn and maintained according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Note: Regular inspections, laundering, and repairs are crucial to maintain effectiveness.

1.3.5 Flame-resistant clothing must cover the torso, arms, and legs completely, with sleeves rolled down and garments fully zipped or buttoned to ensure full coverage.

Note: Where there is a risk of exposure to heat stress, consider flame-resistant clothing constructed of lighter weight materials in addition to other heat exposure mitigation measures as noted in the applicable Job Risk and Hazard Assessment (JRHA).

1.3.6 The outermost garment worn (e.g., high-visibility apparel, chemically treated coveralls, hoods) must be made of flame-resistant material.

Note: Tyvek® suits, high-visibility apparel, blasting suits, and similar protective gear often do not meet HRC 2 standards. Consequently, the clothing worn underneath these items must comply with HRC 2 requirements to ensure adequate protection.

- 1.3.7 Garments worn beneath flame-resistant clothing must be made from primarily natural fibers (e.g., tight-weave cotton, wool). Small or incidental amounts of elastic material are permitted in undergarments only.

1.4 High-Visibility Apparel

- 1.4.1 All high-visibility apparel must meet the requirements of the current CSA Z96 or ANSI 107 standards listed in [Table 7-3](#), to ensure adequate visibility in various conditions. In addition, high-visibility apparel must meet applicable regulatory requirements (e.g., provincial, state), where applicable.
- 1.4.2 Selection of high visibility clothing is based on your site-specific hazard assessment for tasks such as working near vehicles or mobile equipment.
- 1.4.3 High-visibility apparel must be worn as the outermost garment. Acceptable forms include straps, vests, shirts, jackets or coveralls.
- High-visibility apparel such as straps must not be worn around rotating equipment where there is the potential for the garment to get caught.
 - If flame-resistant clothing is required, the high visibility materials must also be flame-resistant.

2 HEAD PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Hard Hats

- 2.1.1 Hard hats must, at a minimum, meet the requirements of the current CSA Z94.1 and ANSI 89.1 standard listed in [Table 7-3](#).
- 2.1.2 Hard hats must be Class E, which provide head protection against high voltage conductors (i.e., 20 000 V electrical rating).
- 2.1.3 Hard hats must be selected for impact protection by using your site-specific hazard assessment. At a minimum, Type 1 head protection is required which is protective against the risk of impact to the crown of the head only.
- 2.1.4 If there is a risk of impact to the crown of the head and laterally (side and back), Type 2 head protection is required.
- 2.1.5 Hard hats must be used with a chin strap if determined by the site-specific hazard assessment to maintain hard hat stability during varying conditions (e.g., high winds)
- 2.1.6 All hard hats must be worn according to the manufacturer's specifications including expiry date.
- 2.1.7 Hard hats may only be worn reversed if both the following conditions are met:
- The manufacturer specifies the hard hat is approved to be worn reversed.
 - The hard hat harness has been adjusted according to the manufacturer's specifications (e.g., fiber metal).

- 2.1.8 Hard hats must be cleaned and maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
- 2.1.9 Base ball caps and other types of headwear are prohibited from being worn beneath a hard hat

Exception: hard hat liners are permitted under hard hats where required for the provision of cold weather use. Bandanas can be worn under a hard hat as long as the bandana is tight to the head. Where flame-resistant clothing is required, helmet liners or bandanas must be made of flame-resistant material.

- 2.1.10 Workplace appropriate stickers are permitted on hard hats if the stickers do not:
- Affect the helmet's reliability and can still be inspected according to manufacturer requirements.
 - Reduce the ability to identify defects
 - Cover up hard hat damage or the hard hat's expiry date.

3 HAND AND FOOT PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Hand Protection

- 3.1.1 Hand protection must be selected based on the specific work being performed to ensure adequate defense against the hazards that may be encountered. Refer to Table 3-1 for selecting hand protection based on specific hazard types and using the site-specific hazard assessment tool.

Note: Refer to the Electrical Work Procedures ([003858659](#)) for additional PPE required for workers exposed to electrical hazards.

- 3.1.2 When working with hazardous materials (e.g., corrosives), the applicable Safety Data Sheets (SDS) must be followed.

Table 3-1: Hand Protection for Specific Hazard Types

Hazard Type	Hand Protection Types
Abrasion hazards	Heavy-duty work gloves for manual or mechanical tasks made of reinforced heavy rubber, staple-reinforced heavy leather, rubber, plastic, leather, polyester, nylon, or cotton.
Chemical hazards	Chemical-resistant gloves for handling hazardous materials made of natural rubber, neoprene, nitrile, butyl, Viton or PVC. Additional hand protection may be used, such as Barrier creams (e.g., Derma Shield) or polyvinyl alcohol.
Crude oil hazards	Oil-resistant gloves made of Nitrile or PVC; combination gloves may be necessary if there is a risk of abrasions.
Heat hazards	Heat-resistant gloves for high-temperature tasks made of Neoprene-coated, Nomex, Kevlar, heat-resistant leather, chrome-tanned leather, or terry cloth.

Hazard Type	Hand Protection Types
LNG hazards	Cryogenic gloves are essential for protecting hands from the extremely low temperatures of LNG. These gloves should meet the EN 511 standard for cold insulating gloves.
Sharp edges hazards	Cut-resistant gloves for tasks involving sharp tools or materials, made of metal mesh, staple-reinforced heavy leather, leather, terry cloth, lightweight leather, polyester, nylon, cotton.
Vibration hazards	Anti-vibration gloves to reduce the impact of vibrations from tools and machinery on hands. They are made with extra padding on the palms and fingers, usually from materials like foam, gel, or air pockets.

3.1.3 Cut-resistant welding or leather gloves must be worn for welding tasks.

3.1.4 Gloves must be regularly inspected for integrity, and replaced if they are worn, torn, saturated with grease or oil, or otherwise defective.

3.1.5 To help maintain their integrity and effectiveness, reusable chemical-protective gloves must not be turned inside out.

3.2 Foot Protection

3.2.1 Foot protection must meet the minimum industry requirements of ASTM F2412, ASTM F2413, CSA Z195 or NOM-113-STPS as listed in [Table 7-3](#).

3.2.2 High-cut foot protection providing ankle support (i.e., approximately 6 in. / 15 cm from the top of the heel or as confirmed by the manufacturer) must be worn.

3.2.3 Foot protection must also be puncture-resistant footwear with impact protection and electrical shock resistance.

3.2.4 Additional foot protection must be selected based on the specific work being performed to ensure adequate defense against the hazards that may be encountered.

4 EYE AND FACE, HEARING, AND RESPIRATORY PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Eye and Face Protection

4.1.1 Safety glasses must meet the minimum industry requirements of ANSI Z87.1, CSA Z94 or NOM-017-STPS as listed in [Table 7-3](#).

Note: The use of contact lenses in field locations is discouraged, especially in environments with chemical splash risks.

4.1.2 Eye protection must have rigid side shields (i.e., safety glasses) and be worn at all times in field locations, with exceptions for low-risk areas such as lunchrooms and offices.

4.1.3 If contact lenses are worn in field locations, they must be paired with safety glasses.

4.1.4 All personnel must wear ANSI Z87.1 & CSA Z94.3 certified face shields and safety glasses when performing or working near operations that pose a risk of high-velocity particle release. This includes, but is not limited to, grinding, welding, jackhammers, and the use of power tools such as metal chop saws, drill presses.

4.1.5 Welders must use CSA-Z94.3-compliant or ANSI-Z87.1-compliant welding hoods, in addition to safety glasses.

Note: Additionally arc flash protection is required for those working near welding operations.

4.1.6 Face shields and splash goggles must be worn when there is a risk of chemical exposure.

Note: Refer to the applicable Safety Data Sheets (SDS) when working with materials such as chemicals that require the use of goggles.

4.1.7 Eye and face protection must be kept in good condition according to the manufacturer's recommendations (i.e., cleaned and inspected for damage, proper fit, and effectiveness before use) and replaced as needed.

4.2 Hearing Protection

4.2.1 Single or double hearing protection must be used dependent on the noise level.

4.2.2 Hearing protection must be selected, used, and maintained according to the requirements within the *Hearing Conservation Program* (Item ID [005405301](#)).

4.3 Respiratory Protection

4.3.1 Respirators must be selected, used, and maintained according to the requirements within the *Respiratory Protective Equipment Program* (Item ID [003773677](#)).

5 FALL PROTECTION AND DROWNING PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Fall Protection

5.1.1 If fall protection equipment is required to manage risk as part of the fall protection control, Company-approved equipment must be used according to the *Working at Heights Procedure* (Item ID [014059000](#)).

5.2 Drowning Prevention

Note: The following requirements are applicable whenever a potential drowning hazard exists in relation to any TC Energy work activity, i.e., within 2 m (6.5 ft.) of a body of water.

5.2.1 Personal flotation devices (PFDs) must be worn in accordance to their applicable regulations.

5.2.2 Personnel must wear certified life jackets designed for their weight when operating or working on floating platforms or vessels.

5.2.3 All work platforms must have secure guardrails installed on all sides to prevent falling into the water.

5.2.4 If it is necessary to remove a guardrail(s), a safety harness and life-line, in addition to a life jacket or PFD, must be used.

5.2.5 Emergency personnel and rescue equipment (e.g., rescue boat) must be readily available (on standby) and in place before work starts.

6 VARIANCES

Any deviation from this Standard's requirements must follow the *Company Controlled Document Library Variance Procedure (CDN-US-MEX)* (Item ID [007728702](#)). To initiate a variance request, external parties (e.g., contractors and manufacturers) must contact the Company.

7 REFERENCES

7.1 Key Terms

The following table provides definitions for key terms used within this document.

Table 7-1: Terms and Definitions

Term	Definition
Breathing zone	The area around a person's nose and mouth where most of the air is inhaled. It's commonly defined as a 10-in. radius around the nose and mouth but can also be described as a hemisphere with a radius of 6 to 9 in.
Controlling Authority	An individual who has care, custody and control of assets, facilities, or locations within a given geographical area or process (e.g., Area Manager, Project Manager).
Hand protection	Clothing and/or products to protect hands from injury, such as gloves, hand-pads, forearm cuffs, finger cots, thumb guards, barrier creams.
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Clothing and gear designed to protect individuals from hazards that could cause serious injuries or illnesses. This includes items like gloves, helmets, face shields, goggles, and respirators, which are commonly used in various settings, especially workplaces where exposure to chemical, physical, or biological risks is a concern.
Personnel	Means full-time, part-time and temporary Employees and Contingent Workforce Contractors of TC Energy
Warehouse	Warehouse owned or operated by Supply Chain Materials Management, Logistics and Warehousing Team (MMLW). Includes the PPE designated areas within the Warehouse as well as outdoor spaces allocated for warehouse-related activities (i.e. warehouse yards).

7.2 TC Energy References

Latest versions of all TC Energy controlled documents can be accessed from the [Controlled Document Library](#).

Table 7-2: Internal References

Title	Item ID
<i>Controlled Document Variance Procedure</i>	007728702
<i>Electrical Work Procedures</i>	003858659
<i>Field Level Hazard Assessment Form (FLHA) (CAN)</i>	CD90001110
<i>Hand Hazards PPE Guide- US</i>	CD90001126
<i>High Visibility Guidelines for Canada</i>	CD90001101
<i>High Visibility Safety Apparel Guide – US</i>	CD90001127
<i>Job Risk and Hazard Assessment Process</i>	CD90000916
<i>Job Safety Analysis (US)</i>	CD90001019
<i>Job Safety Analysis Form (JSA) Form (CAN)</i>	CD90001103
<i>Job Safety Analysis Form (MEX)</i>	007644877
<i>TC Energy’s Hearing Conservation Program</i>	005405301
<i>TC Energy’s Operational Management System Framework</i>	CD90000693
<i>TC Energy’s Respiratory Protective Equipment Program</i>	003773677
<i>Working Alone Standard</i>	003743627
<i>Working at Heights Procedure</i>	014059000

7.3 C v n External References

Table 7-3: External Industry References

Organization	Title
American National Standards Institute	<i>ANSI 107-2020 High-Visibility Safety Apparel</i>
	<i>ANSI Z87.1-2020 Occupational and Educational Personal Eye and Face Protection Devices</i>
	<i>ANSI 89.1-2014 Industrial Head Protection</i>
American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) International	<i>ASTM F1891 Standard Specification for Arc and Flame-Resistant Rainwear</i>
	<i>ASTM F2412-11 Standard Test Methods for Foot Protection</i>
	<i>ASTM F2413-11 Performance Requirements for Protective (Safety) Toe Cap Footwear</i>
	<i>ASTM F2733 Standard Specification for Flame-Resistant Rainwear for Protection Against Flame Hazards</i>
Canadian Standards Association	<i>CSA Z195-14 Protective Footwear</i>
	<i>CSA Z94.3-20 Guideline for selection, use, and care of eye and face protectors</i>
	<i>CSA Z96-22 High-Visibility Safety Apparel</i>

Organization	Title
National Fire Protection Association	<i>NFPA 2112, Standard on Flame Resistant Clothing for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Short Duration Thermal Exposures from Fire</i>
	<i>NFPA 70E Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace®</i>
Norma Oficial Mexicana	<i>NOM-113-STPS Personal Protective Equipment-Footwear Classification, Specifications and Test Methods</i>
	<i>NOM-115-STPS Safety-Personal Protective Equipment-Helmets Industrial Protection-Classification, Specifications and Test Methods</i>
	<i>NOM-017-STPS-2024 Personal protective equipment - Selection, use and management in the workplace</i>

8 REVISION HISTORY

Reviews and approvals have been captured on review and approval checklists and attached to the Controlled Document Library (CDL) Document Management of Change (DMOC) record.

Description of Change	PPE Standard as part of the TOMS Transformation Project underwent significant changes, summarized below: - General changes: - Reduced length and clarified document by, setting clear minimum expectations & removed donning, doffing and maintenance of PPE which was transferred to the training module - Reorder sections to better align with specific topics - Created BU jurisdictional specific requirements sections in the Appendix of the PPE standard so only one document is required for users to leverage - Short sleeves allowed for other lengths to be inclusive of different sleeve length for non-FR applications - Added section around risk of exposure to heat stress - Added section require Gas Detection when FR is required - Adjusted requirement around boot height to allow use when confirming manufacture's height confirmation (Approx 6 in / 15 cms) - Added allowance of Type 1 Class E Hard hats based on risk assessment - Removed that pancake helmets are not allowed to be used
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APPENDIX A CANADA GAS JURISDICTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

SCOPE

This section only applies to personnel performing work at any Canada Gas owned or operated locations where TC Energy is the Controlling Authority. This includes Canada Gas Operations, Canada Gas Projects, Corporate Services owned assets within Canada (i.e., Warehouse) and any support groups (e.g., Environment, Land, Safety and Technical Services) working within those assets.

This section does not apply to Canadian Power and Energy assets, Mexico Gas or US Gas.

ADDITIONAL CANADA GAS REQUIREMENTS

Section	Additional Requirements for Canada Gas
General Requirements	Hazard assessment tool must be used in Canada are the Job Safety Analysis Form (JSA) Form (CAN) (Item ID CD90001103) and Field Level Hazard Assessment Form (FLHA) CAN (Item ID CD90001110)
General Clothing	No Additional Requirements
Flame-Resistant Clothing – Permissible Clothing	Permissible flame-resistant (FR) clothing must be the following: - FR Coveralls - Bib-style coveralls with FR long sleeve shirt - FR long sleeve - FR jeans - FR lab coats for measurement labs only
Flame-Resistant Clothing – Visible Label	All permissible FR clothing must have a visible label that Arc Thermal Protection Value (ATPV) requirement of 8 cal/cm ² and Hazard Risk Category (HRC) 2.
Flame-Resistant Clothing – Personal gas monitors	Personal gas monitors must be worn on the worker's breathing zone in work areas where flame-resistant clothing is required. Employees that have been assigned a Blackline (either G7x or G7c) monitors are required to wear their assigned device for personal gas monitoring and working alone. Exceptions: at least one personal gas monitor must be available to a group of visitors, which are in close proximity to each other (e.g., within 10 feet or 3 meters). Note: working alone requirements are set forth by the Working Alone Standard (CAN-US-MEX) (Item ID 003743627) and are only met if you are using a personal gas monitor that has dual capability such as the Blackline monitor.
High-Visibility Apparel	Outside the office locations and associated walkways, a minimum of high visibility striping on your upper body is required in all Canada Gas worksites and warehouses. See A-1 High Visibility Requirements for Canada Gas below and Work Aid: High Visibility Guidelines for Canada (Item ID CD90001101) for more details. Exception: If there are risks present that require the use of Tyvek coveralls, high-visibility apparel is not required if there is no moving equipment present. If there are moving equipment present in the area where Tyvek is required use a site-specific hazard assessment to determine the appropriate controls.
Hard Hats	Hard hats must be Type 2 Class E, which are good for electrical and side impact hazards in all Canada Gas locations and warehouses.
Hand Protection	No Additional Requirements

Foot Protection	Permissible foot protection must include the green CSA triangle Electric shock resistant soles are marked with a white patch (with an Omega on the boot) Exception: In instances where personnel are arriving from different countries, such as the United States, to work in Canada, they may comply with the equivalent standards of the green CSA triangle.
Eye & Face Protection	Pancake welding helmets are not permitted.
Hearing Protection	No Additional Requirements
Respirator Protection	No Additional Requirements
Fall Protection	No Additional Requirements
Drowning Protection	For federally regulated assets, life jackets and personal flotation devices must meet Canadian Occupational Health and Safety Regulations (COHSR) Section 12.15.

HIGH-VISIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR CANADA GAS

Additional high visibility may be required as determined by your specific regulatory requirements (e.g., provincial roadway requirements), JSA or FLHA.

High-visibility stripping must, at a minimum, be:

- One vertical stripe on either side of the front of the garment with an X pattern on the back. A waist-level horizontal stripe or band that goes completely around the body at the navel or belly button.
- Stripes of colours that contrast (have a distinct colour difference) with the material beneath the stripping to provide increased visibility.
- At least 50-mm (2-in.) wide.
- Made either from combined performance material (a single strip that is both fluorescent and retro-reflective) or separate performance materials (two strips — one fluorescent and one retro-reflective)
- a colour that contrasts with the surroundings. The front and back of the clothing must also have at least 775 cm² (120 sq. in.) of fluorescent trim for daytime use and retroreflective trim for nighttime use.



Note: Personnel designated as signalers or spotters may need to wear distinct apparel, such as gauntlets, to differentiate themselves from other workers on site.

Velcro must not be used in potentially explosive environments because of the risk of static electricity.

APPENDIX B US GAS JURISDICTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

SCOPE

This section only applies to personnel performing work at any US Gas owned or operated locations where TC Energy is the Controlling Authority. This includes US Gas Operations, US Gas Projects, Corporate Services owned assets (i.e., Warehouse) and any support groups (e.g., Environment, Land, Safety and Technical Services) working within those assets.

This section does not apply to Canada Gas, Canadian Power and Energy assets, or Mexico Gas.

ADDITIONAL US GAS REQUIREMENTS

Section	Additional Requirements for US Gas
General Requirements	The designated hazard assessment tool for use within the United States is the Job Safety Analysis (US) (Item ID CD90001019).
General Clothing	No additional requirements
Flame-Resistant Clothing	Permissible flame-resistant (FR) clothing must be the following and take into account seasonality (Winter/Summer) - FR Coveralls - FR Outerwear (Parka, Hoodie, Jacket, Coat, Zip Up) - Bib-style coveralls - FR long sleeve - FR jeans/pants
Flame-Resistant Clothing – Visible Label	All flame-resistant (FR) labels must be maintained in a legible condition at all times.
Flame-Resistant Clothing – Personal gas monitors	For US Operations Personnel who have been assigned a Blackline gas monitor, it must be worn on the worker’s breathing zone in work areas where flame-resistant clothing is required and/or when working alone. Exceptions: at least one personal gas monitor must be available to a group of visitors, which are in close proximity to each other (e.g., within 6 feet). Note: working alone requirements are set forth by the Working Alone Standard (CAN-US-MEX) (Item ID 003743627) and are only met if you are using a personal gas monitor that has dual capability such as the Blackline monitor or Everbridge Safety Connection is employed should a Blackline monitor not be assigned. For US Projects follow applicable Project permit to work, gas handling and SSP requirements.
High-Visibility Apparel	High visibility apparel is required to be worn as the outermost garment for all construction activities or when working at a location that has active construction in progress and in warehouses where mobile equipment is being used. For work activity on or within 15 feet or 4.5 meters of a roadway, or as determined as part of a JSA or other hazard assessment, high visibility apparel must always be worn.

	Note: In the event local jurisdictional codes are more stringent, follow those codes as directed. Note: Personnel performing the duties designated signaler or spotter may be required to wear an additional gauntlet or some other form of apparel differentiating them from the other workers on the job site. See Work Aid: High Visibility Safety Apparel Guide – (US) (Item ID CD90001127)
Hard Hats	No additional requirements
Hand Protection	No additional requirements See Work Aid: “Hand Hazards PPE Guide- (US) (Item ID CD90001126)
Foot Protection	No additional requirements
Eye & Face Protection	No additional requirements
Hearing Protection	No additional requirements
Respirator Protection	No additional requirements
Fall Protection	No additional requirements
Drowning Protection	Flame-resistant (FR) clothing and safety boots are not required during water transit. Drowning Prevention PPE must be worn at all times during water transit. All personnel must wear U.S. Coast Guard-approved Personal Flotation Devices (PFDs) appropriate to the operational environment and activity being performed. PFDs must be selected and used in accordance with their designated Type classification as defined in 46 CFR Part 160 and 33 CFR Part 175: Type I (Offshore Life Jacket): Required for operations in open, rough, or remote waters where rescue may be delayed. These devices provide the highest buoyancy and are designed to turn most unconscious wearers face-up in the water. Due to their bulk they are typically used in severe conditions. Type II (Near-Shore Buoyant Vest): Suitable for calm, inland waters where quick rescue is likely. These provide moderate buoyancy and may turn some unconscious wearers face-up, though not reliably. Type III (Flotation Aid): Intended for calm, inland waters with a high likelihood of quick rescue. These offer the same buoyancy as Type II, but are not designed to turn unconscious wearers face-up. Each PFD must bear a legible U.S. Coast Guard approval label indicating its Type classification (I, II, or III) and must be maintained in good condition, properly fitted to the wearer, and worn at all times when required by operational procedures or hazard assessments

APPENDIX C MEXICO GAS JURISDICTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

SCOPE

This section only applies to personnel performing work at any Mexico Gas owned or operated locations where TC Energy is the Controlling Authority. This includes Mexico Gas Operations, Mexico Gas Projects, Corporate Services owned assets within Mexico (i.e., Warehouse) and any support groups (e.g., Environment, Land, Safety and Technical Services) working within those assets.

This section does not apply to Power and Energy assets, Canada Gas or US Gas.

ADDITIONAL MEXICO GAS REQUIREMENTS

Section	Additional Requirements for Mexico Gas
General Requirements	In Mexico, there exists NOM-017-STPS-2024, which establishes the requirements for the selection, use, and handling of personal protective equipment in workplaces." Hazard assessment tool that must be used in Mexico is the Job Safety Analysis Form (MEX) (Item ID 007644877) Mexico employee requiring PPE need to be trained every 2 years
General Clothing	NOM-017-STPS-2024 establishes that: Provide a procedure so that when protective clothing becomes contaminated with hazardous chemicals and/or biological agents capable of harming workers' health, it is decontaminated and safely washed within the workplace itself, through previously established procedures, or through the hiring of specialized services for this purpose, always preventing workers from doing this at their homes
Flame-Resistant Clothing	No Additional Requirements
High-Visibility Apparel	No Additional Requirements
Hard Hats	Hard hats must be Type 2 Class E, which are good for electrical and side impact hazards in all Mexico Gas locations and warehouses.
Hand Protection	No Additional Requirements
Foot Protection	No Additional Requirements
Eye & Face Protection	No Additional Requirements
Hearing Protection	No Additional Requirements
Respirator Protection	No Additional Requirements
Fall Protection	No Additional Requirements
Drowning Protection	Reach out to the Mexico Safety Team for additional requirements.

APPENDIX D POWER ENERGY SOLUTIONS (PES) JURISDICTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

SCOPE

This section only applies to personnel performing work at any Power & Energy Solutions owned or operated locations where TC Energy is the Controlling Authority.

This section does not apply to Canada Gas, US Gas or Mexico Gas.

ADDITIONAL POWER ENERGY SOLUTIONS REQUIREMENTS

Section	Additional Requirements for Power Energy Solutions
General Requirements	Personnel within Power & Energy Solutions shall use a job safety analysis (JSA) and/or field level hazard assessment (FLHA) to ensure the appropriate PPE is selected.
General Clothing	No Additional Requirements
Flame-Resistant Clothing	Permissible flame-resistant (FR) clothing must be the following: - FR Coveralls - Bib-style coveralls with FR long sleeve shirt - FR long sleeve - FR jeans
Flame-Resistant Clothing – Personal gas monitors	Personal gas monitors must be worn on the worker's breathing zone in work areas where flame-resistant clothing is required, and as required by Portable Gas Detection Standard. Exceptions: at least one personal gas monitor must be available to a group of visitors, which are in close proximity to each other (e.g., within 10 feet or 3 meters). Note: Gas detection requirements at Host facilities will be followed as per Host requirements/expectations.
High-Visibility Apparel	Outside the office locations and associated walkways, a minimum of high visibility stripping on your upper body is required in all P&ES worksites and warehouses. See A-4 High Visibility Requirements for P&ES below and Work Aid: High Visibility Guidelines for Canada (Item ID CD90001101) for more details.
Hard Hats	No Additional Requirements
Hand Protection	Cut 4 resistant gloves, at a minimum, must be worn when completing work at Power & Energy Solutions operating facilities. As a rule, anytime standard PPE (hardhat, safety glasses, high-vis, safety boots) are donned, gloves must be worn.
Foot Protection	No Additional Requirements
Eye & Face Protection	No Additional Requirements
Hearing Protection	No Additional Requirements
Respirator Protection	No Additional Requirements

Fall Protection	No Additional Requirements
Drowning Protection	No Additional Requirements

D-1 HIGH-VISIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR POWER AND ENERGY SOLUTIONS

Additional high visibility may be required as determined by your specific regulatory requirements (e.g., provincial roadway requirements), JSA or FLHA.

High-visibility stripping must, at a minimum, be:

- One vertical stripe on either side of the front of the garment with an X pattern on the back. A waist-level horizontal stripe or band that goes completely around the body at the navel or belly button.
- Stripes of colours that contrast (have a distinct colour difference) with the material beneath the stripping to provide increased visibility.
- At least 50-mm (2-in.) wide.
- Made either from combined performance material (a single strip that is both fluorescent and retro-reflective) or separate performance materials (two strips — one fluorescent and one retro-reflective)
- a colour that contrasts with the surroundings. The front and back of the clothing must also have at least 775 cm² (120 sq. in.) of fluorescent trim for daytime use and retroreflective trim for nighttime use.



Note: Personnel designated as signalers or spotters may need to wear distinct apparel, such as gauntlets, to differentiate themselves from other workers on site.

Velcro must not be used in potentially explosive environments because of the risk of static electricity.