


### Introduction

Visitors to our bush camps must understand the hazards associated with living and working in the bush. All guests must read and understand this hazard assessment and training briefing.

### Critical Task Inventory

- Roaming Through a Bush Camp
- Camp Heaters
- Drinking Water
- Waste Disposal
- Food and Toiletry Storage
- Outhouse Use
- Personal Tent Safety
- Bear in Camp
- Emergency Response Plans

### PPE Requirements

Image	Description	Standard
	Sturdy Footwear	Required

### Roaming Through a Bush Camp

Hazard Assessment	F	S	P	R
Slip / Trip / Fall (S)	2	2	2	6

### Controls

- Help clear the camp of slip/trip/fall hazards by moving potential hazards away from established pathways.
- Stick to common pathways.
- Wear sturdy footwear. If you are wearing sandals, be especially careful of where you walk.

### Camp Heaters

The stoves used to heat the tents can burn people, and equipment.

Hazard Assessment	F	S	P	R
Burns (S)	3	2	2	7
Equipment Damage (S)	3	2	2	7

### Controls

- Keep your equipment far enough away from the heaters that they will not burn. If you hang clothing over the heater, make sure it is well-away, and well secured.
- People periodically burn themselves on these heaters – particularly in dry shacks where conditions are often cramped and footing is unsure. Move slowly and cautiously when around the heaters because placing a hand on them to steady your balance will cause a nasty burn.

### Drinking Water

Hazard Assessment	F	S	P	R
Contamination (H)	2	2	2	6

### Controls

Drink only from approved potable water sources to prevent getting sick from contaminated water.

Frequency of Exposure (F)	Severity of Loss (S)	Probability of Loss (P)	F + S + P = Risk Rating (R)
1 = Up to Weekly 2 = Up to Daily 3 = 1+ Times / Day	1=Class C – Minor, non-disabling, non-disruptive 2=Class B – Serious injury or disruptive loss 3=Class A – Major injury, permanent disability or loss	1=Limited chance adverse event will occur 2=Adverse event likely to occur 3=Adverse event likely to occur soon	7 to 9 = High Risk 5 to 6 = Medium Risk 3 to 4 = Low Risk

Type Of Hazard: H = Health (acute or chronic) S = Safety (people and equipment) Q = Quality P = Production E = Environment



# Bush Camp Guest Safety

## Hazard Assessment and Training Briefing

### Waste Disposal

Hazard Assessment	F	S	P	R
Bear Encounter (S)	3	2	1	6

### Garbage Disposal

- Put garbage in approved containers to maintain a clean camp environment to prevent health risks and to avoid attracting bears.
- Garbage will be regularly removed and transported to the local dump.
- Short-term storage facilities such as an enclosed trailer or nearby dumpster will be used for storage of garbage between trips to the dump.

### Recyclable Goods

- Workers at each work site will be responsible to establish recycling of glass, cans, etc.
- Containers for recyclable goods will be located in the dining tent and brought to recycling facilities on a weekly basis.

### Chemical Disposal

- Return hazardous material to the recycling depot.
- Receipts must be kept with the hazardous material inventory.

### Grey Water Disposal

- Grey water waste will be drained into pits dug deep enough to absorb and disperse the waste water.
- If pits become saturated and overfull, additional pits will be dug to accommodate overflow.
- Pits will be sealed from insect ingress and odor egress by covering with plywood or impermeable plastic with well-sealed edges.
- Pits must be securely staked at all corners and high visibility flagging utilized to totally encircle the pit area.

### Food and Toiletry Storage

Hazard Assessment	F	S	P	R
Bear Encounter (S)	2	3	2	7

### Controls

Store food and toiletries in a safe location away from personal tents and in an area approved by the supervisory staff or Camp Manager.

### Outhouse Use

Hazard Assessment	F	S	P	R
Wildlife Attractants (S)	2	3	2	7
Environmental Impact (E)	2	3	1	6

### Controls

Our company provides portable outhouses for worker use. If workers choose not to use these facilities, they must defecate or urinate at least 100m from camp and must bury their waste.

### Personal Tent Safety

Hazard Assessment	F	S	P	R
Wildlife Attractants (S)	2	3	2	7
Snags (S)	1	3	2	6
Carbon Dioxide/Monoxide Poisoning (S&H)	2	3	2	7

### Controls

- It is important to keep bear attractants out of tents not only for the worker's own safety, but for the safety of the rest of the crew as well.
- Workers must set up tents within the limits prescribed by the supervisor. Areas outside of the limits are not necessarily clear of dangers such as snags.
- Devices such as lamps and heaters must not be used in tents as their use can lead to Carbon Dioxide/Monoxide poisoning or death.

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## Hazard Assessment and Training Briefing

### Bear in Camp

Hazard Assessment	F	S	P	R
Bear Encounter (S)	2	3	2	7

#### Daytime — While Crew is Gone

If a bear has been observed in camp, cooks and helpers must:

- Notify other people in the camp.
- Monitor the actions of the bear.
- Alert field crews by radio.
- Stay in a safe place like a trailer or vehicle.
- Call Fish and Wildlife for instructions and/or assistance if the problem persists or field crews cannot be contacted.

#### Night

- Supervisory staff will assess the problem.
- Workers remain in buildings and tents.
- Vehicle lights or other light sources should be utilized.

### Emergency Response Plans

All camps have a mobile telephone (either a cellular or an autotel) to be used in emergencies to contact emergency services as needed. The mobile telephones are for emergency use only; anyone wishing to use them for personal use must receive prior authorization from the supervisor.

Hazard Assessment	F	S	P	R
Fire (S)	2	3	2	7
Personal Injury (S)	2	3	2	7

#### Medical Emergency in a Bush Camp

- Call for assistance by blowing your whistle, activating vehicle horns, yelling, or sounding air horns.
- If you hear somebody signal an emergency, quickly go to the source of the signal.
- When approaching the scene of an emergency, watch for hazards.
- Let the site's senior supervisory staff and first aid attendants take charge. Please follow their directions.

#### Fire in Camp

- If you see a fire, sound the emergency signal (e.g., whistle, yell, sound horns).
- Obtain fire fighting gear.
- Kitchens, generators, and water pumps will all have fire extinguishers nearby.
- Do not fight the fire if it could endanger you or others.
- Supervisory staff will provide firefighting guidance as they arrive on the scene.

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