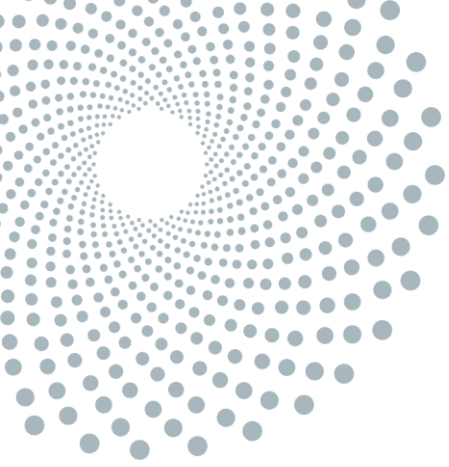




Health & Safety Standard

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2.00	Aligned with related Safe Control of Work, Dropped Object Prevention, Cranes, Hoists, and Lifting, and Life Saving Rules requirements. Clarified exclusion zone classification, communication methods, verification, stop-work expectations, and loading/unloading controls.

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1 Purpose

This standard establishes minimum requirements for the design, implementation, verification, and removal of **exclusion zones** at Cenovus entities. Exclusion zones are used to restrict access to hazardous areas, prevent personnel exposure to **hazards**, and support safe positioning outside the line of fire.

2 Application

This standard applies to all **staff** and **suppliers** performing work at Cenovus-operated sites. Any site-specific or supplier-developed programs **shall** meet or exceed the minimum requirements outlined in this standard.

This standard applies wherever exclusion zones are required to control exposure to hazards, including but not limited to:

- Dropped objects.
- Lifting and hoisting activities.
- Material loading and unloading operations.
- Excavations.
- Movement of mobile equipment.
- Radioactive sources.
- Hazardous atmospheres.

3 Requirements

Where the requirements of this standard conflict with site-specific documents or local, federal, or other regulatory requirements, the most stringent requirement shall apply.

3.1 Exclusion zone design and application

Exclusion zones shall be planned, established, communicated, verified, maintained, and adjusted when conditions change to restrict access by non-essential personnel, equipment, or vehicles and to manage hazards identified through work planning and hazard and risk assessment processes.

Exclusion zones shall be defined and communicated using appropriate controls, which may include barricades, flagging, physical barriers, or other visual indicators. Flagging tape is not required where alternative controls are implemented and are effective in clearly identifying and maintaining the exclusion zone.

The **Energy Wheel should** be used to identify potential sources of energy and inform exclusion zone requirements.

At a minimum, the following factors shall be considered:

- **S - Source of Hazard:** Identify the hazard(s) and energy sources present.
- **P - Path and Movement:** Evaluate how the hazard may move, release, or impact personnel.
- **A – Area:** Clearly visible and defined area required to separate personnel from the hazard.

- **C – Communicated:** Ensure the hazard, boundaries, and controls are clearly communicated through flagging, barricades, alternative visual controls, and documentation such as safe work permits.
- **E – Entry Restricted:** **Performing Authority** or **Issuing Authority** verifies that access is restricted and effectively controlled in accordance with the identified hazards.

The outputs of the hazard and risk assessment, supported by the Energy Wheel and SPACE approach, shall be used to determine the appropriate exclusion zone classification, boundaries, communication methods, and access controls.

3.2 Exclusion zone classification

3.2.1 Exclusion zone identification

Exclusion zone identification determines the access requirements; flagging communicates the hazard and supports implementation. To establish the appropriate exclusion zone, the work shall be assessed and the required level of control—no-entry or restricted access—shall be determined based on the identified hazards, potential exposure, and required controls.

Personnel shall verify the exclusion zone classification and entry requirements using the hazard identification tag, applicable permits, field-level hazard assessment, or other work documentation and shall not rely solely on flagging type.

Once established, exclusion zone ownership, maintenance, and control shall comply with **Section 3.6**, and entry requirements with **Section 3.5**.

3.2.2 No-entry exclusion zones

No-entry exclusion zones represent areas where exposure to hazards could result in serious injury or fatality. Access to these zones is strictly prohibited while the hazard is present and active.

Personnel shall not enter a no-entry exclusion zone during operations such as lifting, loading, unloading, or any activity where there is potential for movement of equipment, materials, or a high-energy release.

3.2.3 Restricted access exclusion zones

Restricted access exclusion zones identify areas where hazards exist, and an elevated level of risk is present. Entry is permitted only where necessary to safely perform specific work activities under controlled conditions.

Access shall be restricted to authorized workers directly involved in the work and shall be controlled by the Performing Authority or Issuing Authority to prevent unnecessary exposure to hazards.

When working within a restricted access exclusion zone, personnel shall exercise increased situational awareness and follow all defined controls to maintain safe positioning and minimize exposure to the hazard.

3.3 Flagging and communication methods

Flagging type supports, but does not replace, the hazard assessment, hazard identification tag, permit, or other work authorization documentation used to determine the exclusion zone classification and entry requirements.

Where flagging is selected as a control, the following flagging types are used to identify hazardous areas and communicate hazards present.

- **DANGER DO NOT ENTER** – Red with black lettering.
 - Red flagging is used where a known hazard presents imminent danger or dangerous conditions that may result in death or serious injury.
- **RADIATION** – Yellow with “DANGER RADIATION” lettering.
 - Radiation flagging and signage is used to identify radiation hazards and establish controls in accordance with applicable radiation requirements.
- **CAUTION** – Yellow with black lettering.
 - Yellow flagging is used where a potential hazard exists that is not immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH), but requires controlled access, caution, or awareness.
- **COMMISSIONING AND START-UP (CSU)** – Orange with black lettering.
 - Orange LIVE SYSTEM flagging and tagging is used for commissioning and start-up activities where the system shall be treated as live, operational, and subject to applicable CSU controls.

3.3.1 Danger (Red) and radiation flagged areas

Danger (red) flagged areas identify areas where a known hazard presents imminent danger or dangerous conditions that may result in death or serious injury. Unauthorized entry is prohibited.

Where a red-flagged area is classified as restricted access, only workers assigned to the work scope may enter, and only when entry is required to complete a specific task, is authorized by the Performing Authority, and can be completed without exposing the worker to the hazard or creating additional risk.

Red flagging may be used to communicate a no-entry or restricted access exclusion zone, depending on the hazard assessment, hazard identification tag, permit, and other work authorization documentation. Personnel shall confirm the exclusion zone classification before entry.

Radiation flagged areas shall be established and controlled in accordance with applicable radiation requirements. Unauthorized entry is prohibited.

Failure to comply with this requirement shall be considered a potential breach of the Life Saving Rules and shall be reported and investigated in accordance with the Life Saving Rules (LSR) Standard.

3.3.2 Caution (Yellow) and CSU (Orange) flagged areas

Caution (yellow) and CSU (orange) flagged areas identify restricted access areas where entry is permitted only under controlled conditions. Personnel entering these areas shall understand the

hazards; comply with the hazard identification tag, permit, field-level hazard assessment, and applicable work authorization documentation; and follow any CSU-specific controls where applicable.

3.3.3 Flagging setup

If used, flagging shall:

- be securely attached to structures suitable to maintain the flagging position throughout the scope of work;
- be installed at locations and heights where it is clearly visible;
- not be tied to hot pipes, small-diameter conduit, instrument tubing, control valves, fire extinguishers, safety showers, or fire monitors.

3.3.4 Hazard identification tag requirements

All barricades and flagging used for area or zone control shall have a hazard identification tag attached to each side indicating the following:

- name and contact information of the Performing Authority or Issuing Authority responsible for the barricade, flagging, or controlled area;
- installation date;
- identified hazard(s);
- scope of work being performed;
- exclusion zone classification(s).

Where alternative controls are used instead of barricades or flagging to identify or maintain an exclusion zone, the hazard, access requirements, responsible authority, and applicable controls shall be clearly communicated through equivalent means.

Hazard identification tags shall be legible, weather resistant, strong enough to prevent accidental removal, and clearly visible from all approaches to the barricade or flagged area.

3.4 Barricade requirements

All barricades shall:

- be installed in a manner that provides sufficient protection for personnel in the immediate or adjacent work area from potential hazards;
- be physical or visual in nature, such as jersey barriers, pylons, reflective rope, halo lights, or spray paint;
- be used to reinforce exclusion zones and effectively segregate personnel from hazards;
- remain in place for the duration of the work while the hazard exists and be removed when no longer required to restrict access;
- be installed at all access points into the exclusion zone, such as walkways, doorways, ladders, stairways, and scaffolds. This may include multiple levels.

Prior to work execution, the area shall be thoroughly checked for the presence of people to prevent any risk of injury.

Barricades shall not block emergency access or egress, or access to emergency safety equipment such as safety showers or fire extinguishers.

3.5 Zone entry

Prior to entering an exclusion zone, personnel shall:

- enter a restricted access exclusion zone only when necessary to complete an assigned task, such as positioning or removing equipment during lifting operations;
- understand the hazards and controls associated with the exclusion zone;
- confirm the zone type and entry restrictions identified on the hazard identification tag, permit, field-level hazard assessment, or other work authorization documentation;
- receive permission from the Performing Authority or Issuing Authority responsible for the exclusion zone;
- review the applicable field-level hazard assessment or other required work authorization documentation; and
- comply with all entry conditions identified on the hazard identification tag, permit, hazard assessment, or work authorization documentation.

These entry requirements do not authorize entry into a no-entry exclusion zone while the hazard is present and active. Entry into a danger (red) flagged area shall only occur when the area is classified as restricted access, the conditions in [Section 3.3.1](#) are met, and the worker can complete the task without exposure to the hazard or creating additional risk.

3.6 Stop work, operational control, and verification

Prior to work authorization through a safe work permit, the Performing Authority and Issuing Authority shall verify the applicable risk controls are in place and effective before work commences and when conditions change.

The Performing Authority responsible for the applicable scope of work shall:

- verify the ongoing effectiveness of the exclusion zone;
- maintain control of the exclusion zone;
- ensure personnel are positioned safely; and
- stop work when conditions deviate from the established controls.

Work shall be stopped immediately if:

- personnel cannot be confirmed to be positioned outside the line of fire;
- visibility or awareness of personnel location is lost where safe positioning is required to control the hazard;
- there is a breach of an exclusion zone;
- the exclusion zone is ineffective, missing, or no longer aligned with the hazard;
- conditions change such that the hazards or controls require reassessment.

If an exclusion zone is observed to be absent, abandoned, ineffective, or missing required controls, the observer shall notify the Performing Authority, or the Issuing Authority if the Performing Authority is unknown or unavailable.

Work shall not resume until the hazards, boundaries, and controls have been reassessed and personnel are confirmed to be in a safe position.

For an understanding of roles and responsibilities related to Control of Work, refer to Section 3.2 of the [Safe Control of Work Standard](#).

3.7 Requirements for loading and unloading activities

For loading and unloading activities, exclusion zones shall be established to prevent personnel exposure to moving loads, mobile equipment, and falling/dislodged materials.

Exclusion zones established for loading and unloading activities shall account for the potential movement of the load, mobile equipment, lifting equipment, and any area where product or equipment could fall, shift, swing, or strike personnel.

During loading and unloading activities:

- personnel shall remain clear of moving loads, lifting or loading equipment, powered mobile equipment, and other line-of-fire exposures;
- personnel shall not position themselves on a trailer, vehicle deck, load surface, or in another location where they may be struck by moving or falling material while material is being moved or may move;
- personnel not directly involved in the task shall remain outside the exclusion zone; and
- where a worker must approach the operation for a necessary task, the activity shall be controlled so the worker can complete the task without being exposed to the hazard.

Where the location of the hazard changes during the activity, the exclusion zone shall be adjusted accordingly.

3.8 Barricade removal

Upon confirmation through a final inspection that the work is complete or the hazard no longer exists, barricades shall be promptly removed.

Responsibility for barricade removal rests with the installer who initially established the exclusion zone. The task of removal may be delegated to another competent worker who is familiar with the scope of work or the reason for the exclusion zone.

4 References

Table 1: Internal governing references

Document title or link	Relevance
Cranes, Hoists, and Lifting Standard	Cenovus Standard 0003-000055
Dropped Object Prevention Standard	Cenovus Standard 0003-000115
Ground Disturbance Standard	Cenovus Standard 0003-000003
Ground Disturbance Excavation Procedure	Cenovus Procedure 0003-000005
Life Saving Rules Standard	Cenovus Standard 0003-000001
Safe Control of Work Standard	COIMS Standard COIMS-000006
Scaffold Standard	Cenovus Standard 0003-000093
Working at Heights Standard	Cenovus Standard 0003-000045

5 Revision history

Table 2: Revision history

Version	Date	Description
1.00	April 24, 2025	Issued for use
1.01	April 13, 2026	Re-issued for 3-year review cycle. No changes
2.00	July 6, 2026	Aligned overall contents with Safe Control of Work, Dropped Object Prevention, Cranes, Hoists, and Lifting, and Life Saving Rules. Clarified scope boundaries, exclusion zone classification, communication methods, exclusion zone design, stop-work language, and loading/unloading application.

Appendix:

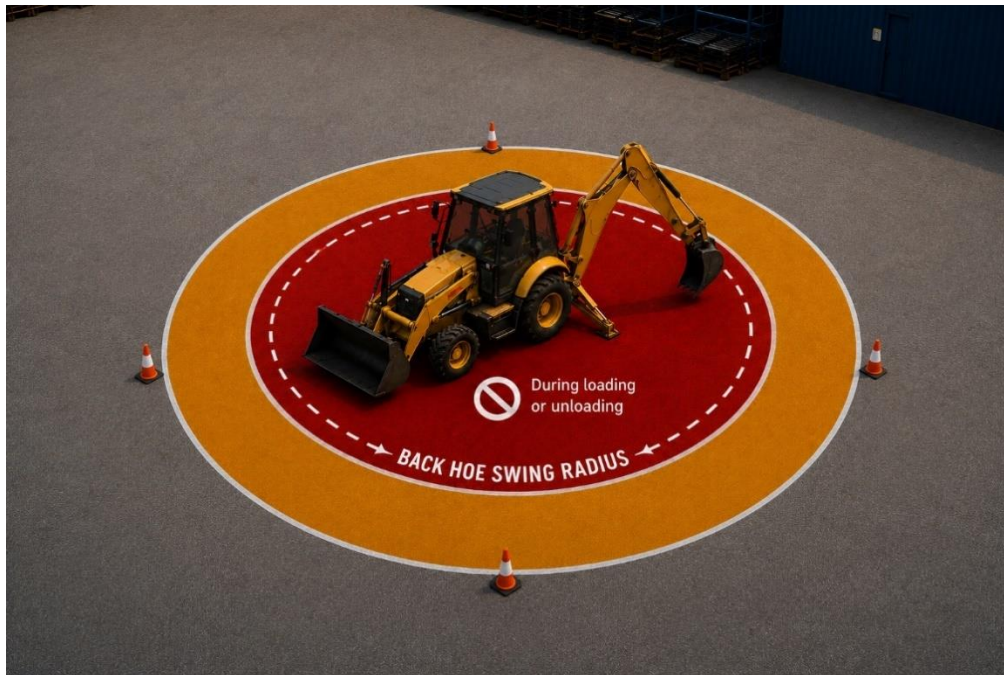
1. Exclusion zone setup – Loading activity



2. Exclusion zone setup – Vertical Crane/Hoist lift



3. Exclusion zone setup – Backhoe Swing Radius



4. Exclusion zone setup – Pile Driver



5. Exclusion zone setup – Drops Prevention

