

Finalized IRP 4 Terms and Definitions

Master Glossary Summary #	Term	Recommendation
2	Bleed Off	To equalize or relieve pressure from a vessel or system. <i>Source: IRP 15 Definition which is like the Oilfield Glossary definition.</i>
5	Bonding	A low resistance path created by connecting conductive metal parts to ensure they have the same electrical potential and capacity to safely conduct any current likely to be imposed. <i>Source: TSask.ca – reworded.</i>
12	Employer	A person who is self-employed in an occupation, a person who employes or engages one or more workers, including a person who employes or engages workers from a temporary staffing agency, a person designated by an employer as the employer’s representative or a director or officer of a corporation or a person employed by the employer who oversees the occupational health and safety of the workers employed by the corporation or employer. <i>Source: Alberta OHS Act</i>
17	Grounding	A permanent conductive path to earth. Sometimes referred to as ‘earthing’ this accomplishes system stabilization and establishes an equipotential plane in the surrounding soil. <i>Source TSask.ca</i>
29	Metallurgy	The science and technology of metal. <i>Source: IRP 15</i>
35	Occupational Exposure limit	The maximum acceptable level of a hazardous substance (chemical or physical) to which a worker can be exposed to for a length of time (usually 8 hours) without experiencing harmful effects. <i>Source: This is a combination of definition from IRP 14 and CCOHS.</i>
36	OHS/OH&S	Use OHS
39	Owner	A trustee, receiver, mortgagee in possession, tenant, lessee or occupier of any lands or premises used or to be used as a place of employment and any person who acts for or on behalf of an owner as an agent or delegate. <i>Source: BC Workers Compensation Act Source and The Saskatchewan Employment Act.</i>
46	Personal Protective Equipment	Clothing and equipment that is worn or used to provide protection against hazardous substances or environments. <i>Source: Oxford Dictionary</i>
51	Purge	The removal of hazardous substances or air within pipe, pipeline, vessel, or other containers with fuel, inert gas or fluid in order to prevent creating an explosive atmosphere. <i>Source: Based on IRP 13 definition.</i>

56	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)	A respirator that has a portable supply of breathing gas and is independent of the ambient atmosphere. SCBA's include both open-circuit and closed-circuit respirators. <i>Source: CSA Z94.4</i>
58	Service Company	A person, corporation or association who is contracted to supply, sell, offer or expose for sale, lease, distribute or install a product or service to another company, usually the owner of the worksite. <i>Source: IRP 4 and 8</i>
60	Shut-In Casing pressure	SICP
61	Shut-In Tubing Pressure	SITP
	Sour	H ₂ S content in a process or a well.
65	Sour Well	A well that contains hydrogen sulphide.
67	Stabbing Valve	Not used in IRP 4 rewrite
69	Stimulation(s)	A treatment performed to restore or enhance the productivity of a well. Stimulation treatments fall into two main groups, hydraulic fracturing treatments or matrix treatments. Fracturing treatments are performed above the fracture pressure of the reservoir formation and create a highly conductive flow path between the reservoir and the wellbore. Matrix treatments are performed below the reservoir fracture pressure and generally are designed to restore the natural permeability of the reservoir following damage to the near-wellbore area. Stimulation in shale gas reservoirs typically take the form of hydraulic fracturing treatments. <i>Source: Oilfield Glossary</i>
70	Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus	A unit that consists of a small air cylinder (less than 5 minutes of breathing air) and air mask. It is intended to be carried on the hip of a worker with the ability to connect, by hose, to numerous larger air cylinders. This type of configuration is used for extended work periods where a worker is exposed to an H ₂ S or other hazardous breathing environment. <i>Source IRP 4</i>
72	Swabbing	To reduce pressure in a wellbore by moving pipe, wireline tools or rubber-cupped seals up the wellbore. If the pressure is reduced sufficiently, reservoir fluids may flow into the wellbore and towards the surface. Swabbing is generally considered harmful in drilling operations, because it can lead to kicks and wellbore stability problems. In production operations, however, the term is used to describe how the flow of reservoir hydrocarbons is initiated in some completed wells. <i>Source: Oilfield Glossary (based on definition of swab)</i>
73	Sweet Well	A well that does not contains hydrogen sulphide
80	WHMIS/WHMIS 2015	WHMIS

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11	Elastomer	A natural or synthetic rubber or packing element, used to seal piping connections under pressure, which has the ability to undergo deformation under the influence of a force and regain its original shape once the force has been removed. <i>Source: Canadian Oxford Dictionary (slightly revised)</i>
13	Erosion	The wear of material by mechanical means. Solids contained in the produced fluids stream typically result in erosion of surface flow control equipment. Factors that affect erosion rates include concentration, type and size of solids and transport velocity. <i>Source: IRP 21</i>
20	Hydrate	Hydrates are crystalline solids composed of “cages” of water molecules around natural gas molecules. These solid crystalline compounds are formed by hydrocarbon gases (methane, ethane, propane, etc.) and impurities (nitrogen, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide) combined with water under reduced temperature and pressure. <i>Source: IRP 4 rewrite.</i>
49	Prime Contractor	In relation to a multiple employer workplace, the directing contractor, employer or other person who enters into a written agreement with the owner of that workplace to be the prime contractor or if there is no agreement, the owner of that workplace. <i>Source: BC Workers Compensation Act</i>