List the winter hazards on site.

**Explain dangers**

The cold temperatures and icy conditions that are often a part of Canadian winters can cause hazards at the workplace.

- **Cold stress**—Exposure to the cold can lead to frostbite and hypothermia.

- **Hypothermia**—The body can no longer maintain its core temperature, causing persistent shivering, confusion, and poor coordination.

- **Frostbite**—Parts of the body are exposed to extremely cold temperatures or come into contact with cold objects, causing the tissues to freeze.

- **Slips and falls**—Ice, snow, slush, wet surfaces, and mud (during a thaw) can cause slips and falls. A slip on the ground can cost you weeks off work. A slip at height can cost you your life.

- **Carbon monoxide (CO)**—Often a part of Canadian winters can cause hazards during engine warm-up. It is an invisible, odorless gas that you can’t smell or taste. It interferes with its core temperature, causing persistent shivering, confusion, and poor coordination.

- **Hypothermia**—Exposure to the cold can lead to frostbite and hypothermia.

**To prevent slips and falls:**

- **Cloth and snow off the soles of your boots and from access areas and work platforms.**
- **Use sand, salt, or other deicing material.**

**To prevent exposure to CO gas:**

- **Use exhaust venting.**
- **Follow the manufacturer’s instructions for use.**
- **Do not keep the area sealed.**
- **Keep doors and windows open, and use fans to bring in fresh air.**
- **Use a CO detector.**
- **Bring in fresh air.**
- **Do not use charcoal.**
- **Use a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).**
- **Operate engines outdoors when possible.**
- **When engines must be operated indoors, take the following precautions:**
  - Choose electric rather than fuel-powered equipment.
  - Make sure the area is well-ventilated. Keep doors and windows open, and use fans to bring in fresh air.
  - Monitor CO levels regularly with a gas detector.

**Identify controls:**

- **Wear several thin layers of clothing instead of one thick layer.**
- **Wear gloves, as well as a hat or other head covering that can fit under a hard hat.**
- **Wear one pair of thick socks or two pairs of thin socks.**

**To keep you warm when you’re working, open your jacket but keep your hat and gloves on.**