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## **Mobile Device Usage Standard**

### **1.0 PURPOSE**

This standard is to facilitate the implementation of SaskPower's requirement that use of Mobiles Devices will be used only in safe conditions and in a safe manner.

### **2.0 DEFINITIONS**

#### **2.1 Distraction**

The diversion of attention of an individual from the chosen object of attention onto the source of distraction. Distraction is caused by one of the following: lack of ability to pay attention; lack of interest in the object of attention; greater interest in something other than the object of attention; or the great intensity, novelty or attractiveness of something other than the object of attention.

Distractions come from both external sources and/or internal sources. Divided attention, as in multi-tasking could also be considered as distraction in situations requiring full attention on a single object.

#### **2.2 Mobile Device**

Wireless communication devices, cellular phones, iPhones, BlackBerry, mobile phones) also known as a handheld devices, handheld computer or simply a handheld is a small, hand-held computing device, typically having a display screen with touch input and/or a miniature keyboard and can run various types of application software. Most hand held devices can also be equipped with WI-FI, Bluetooth and GPS capabilities that can allow connections to the Internet and other Bluetooth capable devices such as an automobile or a microphone headset.

#### **2.3 Hazard/Aspect and Risk Assessment (HARA)**

A meeting conducted at the job site by the workers to assess the adequacy of the job plan, and to ensure that all hazards/aspects are identified and mitigated as identified on the Hazard/Aspect and Risk Assessment.

### **3.0 METHOD / PRACTICE**

#### **3.1 Identify Mobile Device Risk(s)**

All tasks, assignments and circumstances where mobile devices are used and may cause a distraction shall be identified via hazard/aspect and risk assessment and/or tailboard meeting.

#### **3.2 Control Methods**

- Use of mobile devices shall be restricted where there is cause for distraction such as operating a vehicle or performing a job, assignment or task that are of high risk as identified by a Hazard/Aspect and Risk assessment.
- Analyze and evaluate Near Miss (Good Catches), and injury incident reports and statistics, to determine the causes of incidents and utilize this information to prevent additional incidents from similar causes.



## **4.0 REFERENCES**

- Saskatchewan
  - The Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996
- SaskPower (Located on SafetyNet)
  - Hazard/Aspect Controls Policy