

Hot Work Standard

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1.0 Purpose

This standard describes the minimum requirements for the management of work when an ignition source is introduced into a work area with potential for flammable and/or explosive substances to be present. This standard is designed with the intent of meeting the governing regulations and to be used as a resource to support development of site/situation specific hot work job instructions.

2.0 Scope

This standard applies to all workers conducting hot work on behalf of Cenovus.

3.0 Standard Requirements

3.1 Hot Work Defined

Hot work means work in which a flame is used, or sparks or other sources of ignition may be produced where there is the potential for flammable and/or explosive substance to be present, including:

- Cutting, welding, burning, air gouging, riveting, drilling, grinding, and chipping
- Using non-approved electrical equipment not classified for use in a hazardous location
- Introducing a combustion engine to a hazardous location
- Introducing any form of ignition into a hazardous location
- Utilizing hand tools in a manner that may produce a spark

Ignition sources are categorized as high energy and low energy. While all are classified as hot work, the conditions and associated documentation identified on the hot work Safe Work Permit differ based on the designation of high or low energy hot work.

3.1.1 High Energy Hot Work

High energy hot work is work that has been identified to create a high risk of ignition, due to the nature of the work and the potential for flammable and/or explosive substance to be present. Examples of high energy hot work include, but are not limited to:

- Cutting/welding/grinding
- Air gouging
- Riveting
- Chipping
- Open flame/open flame heaters

3.1.2 Low Energy Hot Work

Low energy hot work is work that has been identified to create a low risk of ignition, due to the nature of the work and the potential for flammable and/or explosive substance to be present. Examples of low energy hot work include, but are not limited to:

- Non-intrinsic power tools (drills, meters, heat gun, saws, etc.)
- Non- approved electronic devices
- Non-intrinsic battery heated coats and boots
- Vehicles/flameless heater and other combustion engines in hazardous location
- Media blasting

Note: The list of high and low energy hot work is not fully encompassing, functions are required to identify high vs. low energy hot work as part their job instruction.

3.2 Planning

Hot work planning includes the identification of hazards, conducting a hazard assessment specific to the hot work task being performed, and determining the controls necessary to eliminate or mitigate the potential hazards.

The following **must** be considered prior to starting any hot work:

1. The presence of a flammable substance that is, or may be, in equipment or in the atmosphere of the work area, including adjacent work areas
 - The Permit Issuer will decide if a written fire and explosion prevention plan is required based on the level of risk
2. The presence of a flammable substance or its residue that is, or may be, stored, handled, processed or used in the work area or equipment
 - Potential fire hazards may exist when handling substances such as pyrophoric or reactive materials and flammable or combustible hydrocarbon liquids
 - Hot Work must not be done on any vessel, tank, pipe or structure, or in any place where the presence of a flammable or explosive substance is likely until: tests have been made by a qualified person to ensure the work may be safely performed, and suitable safe work procedures have been adopted, including additional tests made at intervals that will ensure the continuing safety of the workers.
3. The flammable or noxious gases that may be released by hot work (e.g. welding, steaming) may release a flammable or noxious gas
4. The fire and explosion hazards listed on the safety data sheet (SDS) for the product(s) that may be found in the work area

- A Fire Watch is required for all high energy hot work and at the discretion of the Permit Authority.
5. A Fire Watch shall be maintained throughout the time that high energy hot work is being performed and for a minimum of 1 hour after completion of the high energy hot work operation to insure that no smoldering fires exist. Depending on the conditions and potential hazards identified in the hazard assessment, the Permit Authority may specify on the hot work permit that inspection of the work site and surrounding area must be performed at a specific interval greater than 1 hour (4 hours, 8 hours, etc.) after completion of the work, prior to closing the hot work permit.

3.2.1 Hazard Controls

The Permit Authority and Permit Receiver must be able to determine and apply the appropriate hazard controls needed to mitigate worker risk.

- Recently conducted hot work must be marked HOT or guarded off if workers not directly involved in the process may make contact with the hot material.
- Screens, partitions or curtains must have a non-reflective surface finish when arc welding.

3.2.2 Hazardous Locations and Classification of Worksites

Prior to issuing the safe work permit, the Permit Issuer will check with the Permit Receiver and/or worksite supervisor to:

1. Identify all hazardous locations near the work area
2. Identify the boundaries of the hazardous locations
3. Review the facility/worksite documents and approved site specific job instructions

3.3 Pre-Job Safety Meeting

Prior to any hot work activity, a pre-job safety meeting must be held between all parties directly involved and/or affected by the hot work activity. The safety meeting must include:

1. Reviewing and discussing all hazards, hazard controls, conditions, and restrictions recorded on the hazard assessment with workers prior to starting the hot work
2. Discussing all aspects of the job, the job instruction required to complete the work, and each worker's job responsibilities and duties
3. Reviewing fire and explosion prevention controls and equipment requirements
4. Assessing, and mitigating as required, any potential Simultaneous Operations and Concurrent Work scenarios

5. Discussing emergency and rescue-response procedures, roles and responsibilities

3.4 Hot Work Safe Work Permit

A hot work safe work permit must be prepared and issued whenever it is necessary to use tools or perform tasks that could cause the ignition or release of explosive or flammable gas mixtures and substances.

Specific conditions related to the permit include:

1. The permit must be readily available to all workers
2. Additional attachments may be required, as defined by the Safe Work Permit, depending on the location and type of hot work
3. Atmospheric testing must be completed prior to work commencing, and after vacating the work area for an extended period of time, to account for changing conditions. The results are to be recorded on the permit at the intervals specified by the Permit Authority

Note: Documentation for high energy hot work must be completed at the worksite and the Worksite Preparation Checklist (Appendix A) must be completed.

Note: For high and low energy hot work in a live tank berm area, the Live Berm Access Worksheet (Appendix B) must be completed.

3.5 Atmospheric Testing and Monitoring

An initial LEL gas test must be conducted by a competent person and the results recorded on the hot work safe work permit.

1. First, test the oxygen content as most combustible gas monitors are oxygen-dependent and will not provide reliable readings in an oxygen-deficient atmosphere.

Note: Check the manufacturer’s specifications, as some monitors require the oxygen content to be greater than 16% to function correctly.

2. Atmospheric testing must take place in close proximity to where the work is to be conducted. Concentrate on areas of the process where sources of flammable gas are known to exist (e.g. sewers, process flanges, hydrocarbon storage, natural gas powered instrumentation, drains, sample points, load stations).
3. Wind direction and strength can affect the accuracy of a gas test.
4. Hot work can only proceed if the gas tests clearly indicate less than 10% LEL, including the minimum ignitable concentration for dust.
5. All reasonable efforts must be made to reduce LEL levels to 0% or as low as reasonably possible.
6. Hot work is not to be done in atmospheres that exceed a concentration of 10% LEL.

7. Continuous atmospheric monitoring is required for all hot work. Depending upon the work scope and hazard assessment, a four-head personal monitor (passive monitor) may be deemed acceptable for continuous monitoring, or an active monitor may be required. All monitors must be placed between the hot work and the potential fuel source, and set to alarm at 10% LEL.

Note: For hot work within a confined space, a personal gas monitor is not considered adequate for continuous monitoring.

3.6 Designated Safe Areas

A designated safe area for hot work, is an area in which the potential for flammable and/or explosive substances has been removed to eliminate the risk of ignition during hot work operations. The designation of a safe area for hot work operations removes the requirement for a hot work permit; however, the requirements of the Safe Work Permit Practice remain.

In order to designate a safe area for hot work, a risk assessment must be developed to demonstrate the use, limitations and conditions of areas deemed as designated safe areas. It is important to note that the determination of a designated safe area(s) must be done in conjunction with other site information including:

- Lease layout, noting trenches and other low-lying areas where hydrocarbon accumulation may occur
- The nature of the potential hydrocarbons, lighter or heavier than air
- Ambient conditions
- Potential to create a hazardous atmosphere resulting from hot work in a designated safe area
- Known sources of hydrocarbons (e.g. vents, tanks)
- A safe area at a minimum distance of 25 m from any source of hydrocarbons

The Permit Authority may designate a safe area for hot work, such as welding and cutting, providing the requirements of Section 3.6 are met and that the work will not create a hazardous atmosphere.

3.6.1 Designated Safe Area Identification

The identification of a designated safe area must be conducted in a manner that clearly identifies a safe area on the worksite. The identification may include the use of signage, fencing, or other visual identification/communication methods.

The access to a designated safe area may also be controlled to minimize the potential for hazards being inadvertently introduced into the safe area. If an unidentified hazard is introduced into the designated safe area, any work being conducted must be stopped and the hazard assessment revisited.

3.7 Portable Electrical Equipment

At a minimum, portable electrical equipment not classified for use in a hazardous location must be used outside of hazardous locations or must be treated and permitted as hot work. Further restrictions for use shall be detailed in site specific procedures.

Electronic or electrical devices that are exempt from requiring a hot work permit are certified by a nationally recognized testing laboratory (e.g. CSA) and displays the appropriate markings, or has a documented Risk Assessment in-place that has been approved by a Professional Engineer.

3.8 Smoking

Smoking is only allowed in designated smoking areas. For site released areas, a designated smoking area(s) must be established that is a minimum of 25m away from a source of hydrocarbons.

3.9 Introducing a Vehicle to a Work Process

All vehicles powered by an internal combustion engine must be operated outside of hazardous location boundaries, or be permitted as hot work. Personnel must reference the hazardous location map and/or hazard assessment to determine the safe work distances. For example, some worksites may be of low risk and allow for a distance of 3.0 m to be maintained, while other worksites may have a higher risk (e.g. diluents) and may require a distance of 7.5 m or greater to be maintained.

3.9.1 Positive Air Shut Off (PASO)

The use of a positive air shut off, automatic or manual, is a common mitigation to the risk of an engine over-speed event. However, depending upon the hazard assessment and work scope, other mitigation techniques can be used. Some examples include staging the vehicle 25 m away from any hydrocarbon source, plumbing the engine air intake 25 m away from any hydrocarbon source, or having a nitrogen supply bottle immediately available for spraying into the air intake during an engine over-speed event.

3.10 Flame Type Equipment

All flame-type equipment used within 25 m of a hydrocarbon source must be treated and permitted as hot work unless executed in a designated safe area.

3.11 Energy Isolation

Prior to conducting hot work in a hot work zone, all hazards including electrical, gas, liquid, free-flowing solid material and rotating equipment shall have adequate controls in place. Examples include the following:

- Blanking and blinding
- Double-block and bleed systems
- Lockout and tagout
- Partitions and barriers around combustible materials

- Disconnecting mechanical and electrical sources and interlocking systems

For more information on energy isolation, see CEN-EHS103, Energy Isolation Standard.

3.12 Hot Work with Piles

In certain circumstances, hydrocarbon gases can become trapped in steel piles thus creating potential fire and/or explosion hazards.

When performing hot work with piles, it is recommended to use the following hazard control measures:

- Ensure all new piles are notched prior to the installation of a top plate so that any trapped gases are vented. The same notch can be used to monitor the presence of trapped gases.
- Prior to performing any work (e.g. drilling, welding) on existing piles, use a probe-style active gas monitor to ensure there are no gases present in the piles.
- Use a pneumatic drill, instead of an electric drill, as it is less likely to be an ignition source.
- Use cutting oil to reduce the heat transferred to the drill bit.
- When working on a pile in which the presence of trapped gases cannot be confirmed, follow the hot work hazard precautions.

3.13 Record of Work

All written hot work documentation must be maintained for a minimum of two years. For more information, see Cenovus Records Classification & Retention Schedule.

4.0 Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Description
Business Leaders and Frontline Supervisors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate and implement this standard at their operations or functional areas of authority • Demonstrate ownership and leadership by actively setting a positive example • Allocate and make available the necessary financial and human resources that are required to functionally implement this standard • Confirm all workers are aware of their roles and responsibilities outlined in the process requirements section of this standard • Confirm workers are trained, knowledgeable, experienced and competent on this subject • Coach and correct workers who do not understand or comply with the requirements of this standard • Provide feedback to the Program Manager or representative concerning proposed changes or improvements to this document
HSER Field Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct worksite observations and assessments on a regular basis to verify compliance with the expectations described in this standard • Assist with the implementation and communication of the documented requirements • Provide feedback to the Program Manager or representative concerning proposed changes or improvements to this document
Health & Safety Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and collect feedback related to this standard to verify program effectiveness • Lead standard reviews and revisions as per the expectations described in this standard • Provide subject matter expertise when requested by Business Leaders or other functional teams
Assurance and Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead, organize and conduct audits to verify compliance, identify gaps and suggest improvement opportunities
Business Support Teams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide subject matter expertise when requested by Business Leaders or other functional teams
Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with the Cenovus hot work requirements and all applicable expectations related to the work, which include but not limited to: confined space entry, safe work permitting system, hazard assessments and controls, and atmospheric monitoring

Role	Description
Service Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comply with the Cenovus hot work requirements and all applicable expectations related to the work, which include but not limited to: confined space entry, safe work permitting system, hazard assessments and controls, and atmospheric monitoring If required, develop and implement a hot work practice and procedures that satisfy company-specific operational needs and align with the minimum requirements set forth in this standard
Fire Watch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure emergency response and rescue procedures are followed when required. Monitor for fires. Verify fire extinguishers have been inspected and are adequate for the task. Maintain awareness of all workers in the hot work area. Ensure sparks and slag are contained. Ensure work area is kept wet (as defined on the applicable hazard assessment). Ensure entry and exit routes are unobstructed. Maintain contact and line of sight with those performing hot work. Sound alarm and/or otherwise notify others (e.g. the emergency response team as necessary). Extinguish fires if safe to do so. Ensure personal protective equipment (PPE) for rescue purposes is readily available. Shutdown work activities if conditions become hazardous. Evacuate workers as necessary. Remain at the worksite for a minimum of 1 hour after completion of the high energy hot work operation to insure that no smoldering fires exist. Perform additional worksite inspections at intervals specified by the Permit Authority. <p>Note: A fire watch may perform other safety related functions, such as confined space monitor and/or gas detection, if the primary fire watch responsibility is not compromised.</p> <p>Note: The Fire Watch should wear a special vest so that they can be easily recognized.</p>

5.0 Training and Competency

Competency describes the knowledge and skills required to successfully perform the technical aspects of a job. A worker must be able to demonstrate competency in safely performing work tasks or using equipment. There are two aspects of competency that

must be considered; applicable procedures and training requirements. Each are governed by specific COMS Standards.

5.1 Operating and maintenance procedures

It is the accountability of Functional Leaders to ensure that workers under their supervision have been trained in the appropriate policies, standards, processes, and procedures. This accountability is defined within [4.5 Operating and Maintenance Procedures COMS Standard](#).

5.2 Training and Competency

It is expected that all personnel involved in work related to this Hot Work Standard will have training and the appropriate competency to perform their roles. Cenovus expectations related to training and competency is outlined in [5.4 Training and Competency Management COMS Standard](#).

5.3 Cenovus Minimum Required Training

5.3.1 Personnel Conducting Hot Work

Personnel conducting hot work must be trained and deemed competent in the following:

- Gas detection
- Portable fire extinguisher
- Cenovus Safe Work Permit Management

5.3.2 Fire Watch

Personnel conducting Fire Watch duties must be trained and deemed competent in the following:

- Gas Detection
- Portable fire extinguisher
- Cenovus Safe Work Permit Management

6.0 Program Compliance

6.1 Compliance Measurement

Compliance with this standard effectiveness shall be assessed through program assessments and internal audits, or other measurement criteria as specified in the [7.2 Assurance COMS Standard](#). Measurement can also be accomplished through the tracking of appropriate Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

Business functions impacted by this standard must include compliance and program effectiveness verifications in their business assurance program.

7.0 Glossary

The following definitions and acronyms are specific to this document.

Table 1: Terms and Definitions

Term	Definition
Active monitor	A gas detection monitor that uses a mechanical action (via a pump or a fan) to draw air into the sensors.
Atmospheric testing	Tests to determine the presence and concentrations of atmospheric hazardous substances.
Designated safe area	An area that has been evaluated and deemed to be safe from all hazards and risks associated with a job task.
Fire watch	A designated person or persons whose responsibility it is to look for, and respond to, any fires within an established work area.
Flammable atmosphere	An atmosphere which exceeds the mixture percentages of the lower explosive limit (LEL) of a flammable gas or vapour, which may be ignited or cause an explosion.
Flammable substance	A flammable gas or liquid, the vapour of a flammable or combustible liquid, dust that can create an explosive atmosphere when suspended in air in ignitable concentrations, or ignitable fibres.
Flame-type equipment	Electric or fired heating equipment using an open flame, electrical arc or element and including a space heater, torch, heated process vessel, boiler, electric arc or open flame welder, or an open element electrical heater or appliance.
Hazardous location	A place where fire or explosion hazards may exist due to flammable gases or vapours, flammable or combustible liquids, combustible dust or ignitable materials as described in the Canadian Electrical Code.
Hot Work Zone	The area where a potential ignition source and an explosive or flammable product may be present simultaneously.
Inert(ing)	Displacing the atmosphere with an inert gas to the extent that the atmosphere is not combustible.
Job instruction	Function level procedures, plans etc. that outline how the job is to be performed.
Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)	The lower value of the range of concentrations of a substance, in a mixture with air, at which the substance may ignite.
Non-approved electrical equipment	Electronic or electrical devices that are not certified by a nationally recognized testing laboratory (e.g. CSA) and displays the appropriate markings, or does not have a documented Risk Assessment in-place approving its use that has been approved by a Professional Engineer.

Term	Definition
Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL)	The exposure limit as specified by provincial occupational chemical regulation (OH&S).
Oxygen Deficient Atmosphere	An atmosphere where the oxygen content is less than 19.5% oxygen by volume.
Particulate Contaminants	Dusts, fibres or mists suspended in air that may be explosive, flammable or inhaled.
Permit Authority	The individual(s) who has been assigned the responsibility for safe work permitting within the function. The Permit Authority is assigned by the Field Manager or equivalent, but may also be assigned (transferred) through the Site Release process.
Portable Instrumentation	Usually hand-held instruments used to test an atmosphere by electronic or chemical means for flammability, toxicity, oxygen content, or particulate contaminant.
Passive monitor	A gas monitor, typically used for personal use, that relies on diffusion or air movement.
Pyrophoric	A substance that has the potential to spontaneously combust when exposed to the open atmosphere.
Transient vapours	Combustible gases or vapours capable of migrating from their source via air movement.

8.0 References

8.1 Internal Documents

Table 2: Internal Document References

Document Type	Document Title
CEN-EHS13242	Hot Work Standard Site Preparation Checklist
CEN-EHS13243	Hot Work Standard Live Berm Access Worksheet
CEN-EHS13244	Hot Work Documentation Determination Process Flowchart
CEN-EHS-DB108	Deep Basin Hot Work Procedure
CEN-EHS019	Hazard Assessment and Control Practice
CEN-EHS022	EH&S/Operations Risk Management Practice
CEN-EHS039	Fire and Explosion Hazard Management Practice
CEN-EHS103	Energy Isolation Standard
CEN-EHS090	Portable Gas Detection Practice
CEN-EHS010	Respiratory Protection Equipment Code of Practice
CENPM020	Electrical Safety Program
CEN753	Safe Work Permit Practice
FC0-00-OPS-SCS-4120	Foster Creek Hot Work Practice (retired)
Framework	Cenovus Operations Management System (COMS)

Document Type	Document Title
Policy	Corporate Responsibility Policy
Policy	Enterprise Risk Management Policy

8.2 External Documents

Table 3: External Document References

Document Type	Document Title
American Petroleum Institute	Safe Welding, Cutting, and Hot Work Practices in the Petroleum and Petrochemical Industries
Canadian Safety Association	W117.2-060 (R2007) – Safety in welding, cutting and allied processes
Energy Safety Canada	Fire and explosion hazard management
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA 1 - Fire Code – Welding, Cutting, and other Hot Work
Regulatory	Alberta Fire Code Division B, Article 5.2.3.1
Regulatory	Alberta OH&S Code (2009) – Part 2 and Part 10
Regulatory	Alberta Oil and Gas Conservation Regulations 151/71
Regulatory	British Columbia OH&S Regulation (2015) – Part 12
Regulatory	Canadian Electrical Code
Regulatory	Saskatchewan OH&S Regulation = Part III and Part XXV

Appendix A: Worksite Preparation Checklist



**HOT WORK STANDARD
WORKSITE PREPARATION CHECKLIST**

Prior to starting any high energy hot work, the Permit Issuer (PI) and Permit Receiver (PR) must complete this checklist together at the worksite.



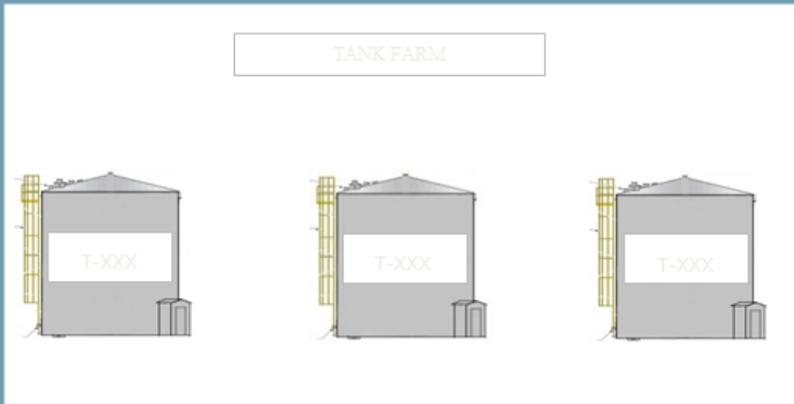
Safe Work Permit #: _____				
1.	Are all flammable liquids and materials removed or suitably isolated from the work area? (including above and below work area)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	PI Initials	PR Initials
2.	Are all containers, within the work site area, closed, sealed, or removed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	PI Initials	PR Initials
3.	Are manholes, catch basins, drains, sumps and other sewer connections covered using fire retardant materials and sealed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	PI Initials	PR Initials
4.	If welding, cutting, or grinding is being conducted, has a curtain or barrier been erected to contain spark and shield equipment and personnel?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	PI Initials	PR Initials
5.	Where possible, are welding machines or gas cylinders located outside the hot work area?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	PI Initials	PR Initials
6.	Has the Permit Receiver or designate checked that welding equipment is in good condition? Splices or joints in cables must be properly made, insulated, and inspected. Inspect the connections to cylinders.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	PI Initials	PR Initials
7.	If working with pipe pilings, have they been covered, sealed, and atmospheric tested?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	PI Initials	PR Initials
8.	Are all walkways, ladders and other approaches to and from the area accessible and free from obstruction? (safe routing of cables and cords)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	PI Initials	PR Initials
9.	Has the Fire Watch ensured that fire extinguishers, personal protective equipment and rescue equipment in the work area are in good condition, operating correctly and are readily available to the Fire Watch?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	PI Initials	PR Initials
10.	Fire Watch Name - Print Here: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	PI Initials	PR Initials
11.	The Fire Watch must stay at the work site one hour after the last spark. Time of last spark ____:____ Fire Watch initial: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	PI Initials	PR Initials
12.	Has the area control room operator been contacted? Area (contact) Radio Channel #: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	PI Initials	PR Initials
13.	Has all sumps, vents, or openings been atmospherically tested?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	PI Initials	PR Initials
14.	Have the vents and drains of piping systems carrying flammable product been plugged or capped within the confines of the work area?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	PI Initials	PR Initials
15.	Has the fire eyes in the building been bypassed as per site procedures?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	PI Initials	PR Initials
Comments:				
I have read, understand and agree to abide by the contents of the Worksite Preparation Checklist.				
Permit Issuer: _____		Permit Receiver: _____		

Appendix B: Live Berm Access Worksheet



**HOT WORK STANDARD
LIVE BERM ACCESS WORKSHEET**

Prior to starting any hot work in a live tank berm area, the Permit Issuer and Permit Receiver must complete this worksheet together at the worksite.

Safe Work Permit #: _____		
Tank ID: _____	Tank ID: _____	Product in Tank: _____
Tank Name: _____	Tank Name: _____	Tank Name: _____
Product in Tank: _____	Product in Tank: _____	Product in Tank: _____
Blanket Gas: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	Blanket Gas: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	Blanket Gas: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
		
Comments: _____		
Wind Direction: ____	Area Control Room Operator notified prior to entry: <input type="checkbox"/>	Area (contact) Radio Channel #: ____
Permit Issuer and Permit Receiver are required to complete and sign this document at the worksite.		
Permit Issuer: _____	Permit Receiver: _____	

