

UNDERSTANDING PROCESS SAFETY MANAGEMENT

PROCESS SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing understanding process safety management. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Know the process hazards before work begins
- Follow operating limits and approved procedures
- Use management of change for temporary or permanent changes
- Keep process safety information accurate and available
- Report abnormal conditions and near misses promptly
- Verify contractors understand unit-specific hazards

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during understanding process safety management?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Know the process hazards before work begins

VERIFY

Follow operating limits and approved procedures

CONTROL

Use management of change for temporary or permanent changes

RESPOND

Verify contractors understand unit-specific hazards

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

RECOGNIZING LOSS-OF-CONTAINMENT HAZARDS

PROCESS SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing recognizing loss-of-containment hazards. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Look for drips, mist, vapor, odor, frost, staining, or unusual noise
- Treat every unidentified release as hazardous
- Stay uphill and upwind when a release is suspected
- Do not touch or approach leaking equipment
- Raise the alarm and notify operations immediately
- Respect barricades and emergency isolation zones

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during recognizing loss-of-containment hazards?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Look for drips, mist, vapor, odor, frost, staining, or unusual noise

VERIFY

Treat every unidentified release as hazardous

CONTROL

Stay uphill and upwind when a release is suspected

RESPOND

Respect barricades and emergency isolation zones

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

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READING SAFETY DATA SHEETS

CHEMICAL SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing reading safety data sheets. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Confirm the product name matches the container label
- Review hazards, exposure routes, and warning signs
- Check required PPE and exposure controls
- Know first-aid, spill, and firefighting guidance
- Review incompatibilities and storage requirements
- Keep the current SDS readily accessible

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during reading safety data sheets?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Confirm the product name matches the container label

VERIFY

Review hazards, exposure routes, and warning signs

CONTROL

Check required PPE and exposure controls

RESPOND

Keep the current SDS readily accessible

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

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CHEMICAL LABELING AND CONTAINER IDENTIFICATION

CHEMICAL SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing chemical labeling and container identification. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Never use material from an unlabeled container
- Verify the product identifier and hazard pictograms
- Label secondary containers before filling them
- Keep labels clean, legible, and attached
- Do not rely on container color or memory
- Stop work when contents cannot be positively identified

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1
- What can go wrong during chemical labeling and container identification?
- 2
- Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3
- Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4
- Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5
- What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN	VERIFY	CONTROL	RESPOND
Never use material from an unlabeled container	Verify the product identifier and hazard pictograms	Label secondary containers before filling them	Stop work when contents cannot be positively identified

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?
2. Which control must be verified before we begin?
3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

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HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL COMPATIBILITY

CHEMICAL SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing hazardous chemical compatibility. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Check the SDS before mixing or transferring chemicals
- Separate acids, caustics, oxidizers, fuels, and reactivities
- Use only compatible hoses, gaskets, containers, and pumps
- Prevent cross-contamination of transfer equipment
- Verify storage segregation and secondary containment
- Stop if heat, pressure, gas, or discoloration develops

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during hazardous chemical compatibility?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Check the SDS before mixing or transferring chemicals

VERIFY

Separate acids, caustics, oxidizers, fuels, and reactivities

CONTROL

Use only compatible hoses, gaskets, containers, and pumps

RESPOND

Stop if heat, pressure, gas, or discoloration develops

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

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TOXIC-GAS EXPOSURE AND WARNING SIGNS

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing toxic-gas exposure and warning signs. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Know the gases possible in the work area
- Do not rely on odor to determine exposure
- Carry and bump-test required personal monitors
- Recognize headache, dizziness, irritation, confusion, or nausea
- Move crosswind or upwind and raise the alarm
- Never enter a suspected toxic atmosphere without authorization

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during toxic-gas exposure and warning signs?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Know the gases possible in the work area

VERIFY

Do not rely on odor to determine exposure

CONTROL

Carry and bump-test required personal monitors

RESPOND

Never enter a suspected toxic atmosphere without authorization

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

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HYDROGEN SULFIDE AWARENESS

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing hydrogen sulfide awareness. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- H2S can disable the sense of smell quickly
- Know alarm setpoints and site response requirements
- Wear a tested personal monitor in designated areas
- Stay upwind and identify escape routes before work
- Use supplied air when required by the permit or assessment
- Never attempt an unprotected rescue

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during hydrogen sulfide awareness?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

H2S can disable the sense of smell quickly

VERIFY

Know alarm setpoints and site response requirements

CONTROL

Wear a tested personal monitor in designated areas

RESPOND

Never attempt an unprotected rescue

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

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BENZENE EXPOSURE PREVENTION

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing benzene exposure prevention. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Know tasks that can release benzene vapors
- Keep systems closed and minimize open handling
- Use required respiratory and skin protection
- Follow regulated-area and exposure-monitoring rules
- Wash promptly after contact and change contaminated clothing
- Report spills, symptoms, and potential exposures

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during benzene exposure prevention?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Know tasks that can release benzene vapors

VERIFY

Keep systems closed and minimize open handling

CONTROL

Use required respiratory and skin protection

RESPOND

Report spills, symptoms, and potential exposures

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

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SULFUR DIOXIDE EXPOSURE

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing sulfur dioxide exposure. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- SO2 is highly irritating to eyes and lungs
- Know where releases could occur
- Use direct-reading monitors where required
- Work upwind and maintain clear escape routes
- Use the specified supplied-air respiratory protection
- Report coughing, burning, tightness, or breathing difficulty

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during sulfur dioxide exposure?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN	VERIFY	CONTROL	RESPOND
SO2 is highly irritating to eyes and lungs	Know where releases could occur	Use direct-reading monitors where required	Report coughing, burning, tightness, or breathing difficulty

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?
2. Which control must be verified before we begin?
3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

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ANHYDROUS AMMONIA SAFETY

CHEMICAL SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing anhydrous ammonia safety. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Ammonia can severely burn eyes, skin, and lungs
- Inspect hoses, valves, and connections before transfer
- Stand to the side when opening valves slowly
- Know wind direction and emergency shutdown locations
- Use chemical protection and respiratory equipment as required
- Flush exposures immediately and summon emergency help

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during anhydrous ammonia safety?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Ammonia can severely burn eyes, skin, and lungs

VERIFY

Inspect hoses, valves, and connections before transfer

CONTROL

Stand to the side when opening valves slowly

RESPOND

Flush exposures immediately and summon emergency help

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

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CHLORINE EXPOSURE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

CHEMICAL SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing chlorine exposure and emergency response. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Chlorine gas can collect in low areas
- Verify detectors, alarms, and ventilation are operating
- Keep escape respirators available where required
- Approach suspected releases only with an authorized response team
- Move crosswind and uphill during evacuation
- Use emergency showers immediately after liquid contact

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during chlorine exposure and emergency response?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Chlorine gas can collect in low areas

VERIFY

Verify detectors, alarms, and ventilation are operating

CONTROL

Keep escape respirators available where required

RESPOND

Use emergency showers immediately after liquid contact

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

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CORROSIVE ACIDS AND CAUSTICS

CHEMICAL SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing corrosive acids and caustics. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Confirm chemical concentration and temperature
- Use splash goggles, face shield, gloves, and protective clothing
- Inspect transfer equipment before opening the system
- Add chemical and water only in the approved sequence
- Keep eyewash and shower access unobstructed
- Flush any exposure immediately for the required duration

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during corrosive acids and caustics?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Confirm chemical concentration and temperature

VERIFY

Use splash goggles, face shield, gloves, and protective clothing

CONTROL

Inspect transfer equipment before opening the system

RESPOND

Flush any exposure immediately for the required duration

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

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PYROPHORIC MATERIALS AND IRON SULFIDE

PROCESS SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing pyrophoric materials and iron sulfide. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Assume opened sour-service equipment may contain pyrophoric deposits
- Keep deposits wet until safely removed or treated
- Control oxygen entry during equipment opening
- Use the approved cleaning and disposal procedure
- Maintain fire watch and extinguishing equipment
- Stop if material heats, smokes, glows, or dries unexpectedly

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during pyrophoric materials and iron sulfide?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Assume opened sour-service equipment may contain pyrophoric deposits

VERIFY

Keep deposits wet until safely removed or treated

CONTROL

Control oxygen entry during equipment opening

RESPOND

Stop if material heats, smokes, glows, or dries unexpectedly

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

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CHEMICAL SPLASH PREVENTION

CHEMICAL SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing chemical splash prevention. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Identify every possible splash point before starting
- Depressurize and drain equipment before opening
- Use shields, caps, plugs, and controlled valve positioning
- Keep the body out of the line of fire
- Wear task-specific eye, face, hand, and body protection
- Know the nearest eyewash and safety shower

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during chemical splash prevention?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Identify every possible splash point before starting

VERIFY

Depressurize and drain equipment before opening

CONTROL

Use shields, caps, plugs, and controlled valve positioning

RESPOND

Know the nearest eyewash and safety shower

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

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EMERGENCY SHOWERS AND EYEWASH STATIONS

EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing emergency showers and eyewash stations. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Locate the nearest unit before handling chemicals
- Keep the travel path and operating area clear
- Activate inspection tags according to site schedule
- Begin flushing immediately after exposure
- Remove contaminated clothing while flushing when safe
- Continue flushing and obtain medical evaluation

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1** What can go wrong during emergency showers and eyewash stations?
- 2** Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3** Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4** Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5** What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Locate the nearest unit before handling chemicals

VERIFY

Keep the travel path and operating area clear

CONTROL

Activate inspection tags according to site schedule

RESPOND

Continue flushing and obtain medical evaluation

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

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REFINERY FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

FIRE SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing refinery fire and explosion hazards. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Know the flammable materials present in the unit
- Control fuel, oxygen, and ignition sources
- Keep process equipment closed and leak-free
- Follow gas-testing and permit requirements
- Maintain access for emergency responders
- Raise the alarm early and evacuate by the designated route

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during refinery fire and explosion hazards?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Know the flammable materials present in the unit

VERIFY

Control fuel, oxygen, and ignition sources

CONTROL

Keep process equipment closed and leak-free

RESPOND

Raise the alarm early and evacuate by the designated route

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

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FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS

FIRE SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing flammable and combustible liquids. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Use approved, labeled containers
- Keep containers closed except during transfer
- Provide ventilation to prevent vapor accumulation
- Bond and ground transfer equipment
- Keep ignition sources outside classified areas
- Clean spills promptly using the approved response plan

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during flammable and combustible liquids?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Use approved, labeled containers

VERIFY

Keep containers closed except during transfer

CONTROL

Provide ventilation to prevent vapor accumulation

RESPOND

Clean spills promptly using the approved response plan

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

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CONTROLLING IGNITION SOURCES

FIRE SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing controlling ignition sources. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Identify classified areas and ignition restrictions
- Use only approved electrical and electronic equipment
- Control sparks from tools, vehicles, and static discharge
- Follow hot-work permit and gas-test requirements
- Stop work when conditions or wind direction change
- Maintain continuous monitoring when specified

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during controlling ignition sources?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Identify classified areas and ignition restrictions

VERIFY

Use only approved electrical and electronic equipment

CONTROL

Control sparks from tools, vehicles, and static discharge

RESPOND

Maintain continuous monitoring when specified

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

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LOWER AND UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMITS

FIRE SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing lower and upper explosive limits. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Understand that vapor burns only within its flammable range
- Know whether readings are percent LEL or percent volume
- Test at high, middle, and low elevations as appropriate
- Account for meter limitations and correction factors
- Continue monitoring when conditions can change
- Stop work at the permit or site alarm limit

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during lower and upper explosive limits?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Understand that vapor burns only within its flammable range

VERIFY

Know whether readings are percent LEL or percent volume

CONTROL

Test at high, middle, and low elevations as appropriate

RESPOND

Stop work at the permit or site alarm limit

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

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HOT-WORK PERMITS

PERMIT WORK | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing hot-work permits. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Define the exact task, location, and permit duration
- Remove or protect combustibles and process hazards
- Isolate lines, drains, sewers, and openings
- Verify atmospheric tests before and during work
- Provide fire watch and suitable extinguishers
- Stop and revalidate the permit after any condition changes

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during hot-work permits?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Define the exact task, location, and permit duration

VERIFY

Remove or protect combustibles and process hazards

CONTROL

Isolate lines, drains, sewers, and openings

RESPOND

Stop and revalidate the permit after any condition changes

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

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FIRE-WATCH RESPONSIBILITIES

FIRE SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing fire-watch responsibilities. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Have no duties that interfere with watching the work
- Know how to stop the job and sound the alarm
- Maintain suitable extinguishing equipment ready for use
- Watch sparks, slag, heat transfer, and adjacent levels
- Remain for the required post-work monitoring period
- Never leave until formally relieved

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during fire-watch responsibilities?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Have no duties that interfere with watching the work

VERIFY

Know how to stop the job and sound the alarm

CONTROL

Maintain suitable extinguishing equipment ready for use

RESPOND

Never leave until formally relieved

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

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COMBUSTIBLE-GAS TESTING

GAS TESTING | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing combustible-gas testing. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Use a calibrated instrument approved for the atmosphere
- Perform a bump test before use
- Test oxygen before combustible and toxic gases
- Sample remotely before entering suspect areas
- Check multiple elevations and stagnant spaces
- Record results and repeat testing as the permit requires

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during combustible-gas testing?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Use a calibrated instrument approved for the atmosphere

VERIFY

Perform a bump test before use

CONTROL

Test oxygen before combustible and toxic gases

RESPOND

Record results and repeat testing as the permit requires

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

STATIC ELECTRICITY AND BONDING

FIRE SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing static electricity and bonding. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Recognize splash filling and flow as static generators
- Bond conductive containers before transfer begins
- Keep bonding connected until transfer is complete
- Use conductive or static-dissipative equipment where specified
- Control flow rate according to procedure
- Do not use plastic containers unless specifically approved

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during static electricity and bonding?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Recognize splash filling and flow as static generators

VERIFY

Bond conductive containers before transfer begins

CONTROL

Keep bonding connected until transfer is complete

RESPOND

Do not use plastic containers unless specifically approved

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

GROUNDING DURING PRODUCT TRANSFERS

FIRE SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing grounding during product transfers. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Verify the designated grounding point
- Inspect clamps and cables for damage or contamination
- Attach the ground before opening the transfer path
- Confirm continuity when the procedure requires it
- Keep connections secure throughout the transfer
- Close the system before removing bonding and grounding

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during grounding during product transfers?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Verify the designated grounding point

VERIFY

Inspect clamps and cables for damage or contamination

CONTROL

Attach the ground before opening the transfer path

RESPOND

Close the system before removing bonding and grounding

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____

SUPERVISOR: _____

CREW / LOCATION: _____

FLASH FIRES AND FLAME-RESISTANT CLOTHING

PPE | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing flash fires and flame-resistant clothing. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Wear site-approved FR clothing in designated areas
- Keep sleeves down and garments properly fastened
- Do not wear melting synthetic layers underneath
- Replace clothing contaminated with flammable material
- Inspect for holes, worn areas, or failed closures
- Remember FR clothing reduces injury but does not prevent burns

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during flash fires and flame-resistant clothing?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Wear site-approved FR clothing in designated areas

VERIFY

Keep sleeves down and garments properly fastened

CONTROL

Do not wear melting synthetic layers underneath

RESPOND

Remember FR clothing reduces injury but does not prevent burns

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHER SELECTION

FIRE SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing portable fire extinguisher selection. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Know the fire class and choose the correct extinguisher
- Keep an exit behind you before attempting extinguishment
- Pull, aim at the base, squeeze, and sweep
- Stay within your training and extinguisher capacity
- Evacuate if the fire grows or conditions become unsafe
- Report every extinguisher use for inspection and replacement

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during portable fire extinguisher selection?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Know the fire class and choose the correct extinguisher

VERIFY

Keep an exit behind you before attempting extinguishment

CONTROL

Pull, aim at the base, squeeze, and sweep

RESPOND

Report every extinguisher use for inspection and replacement

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

VAPOR-CLOUD EXPLOSION AWARENESS

PROCESS SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing vapor-cloud explosion awareness. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Treat visible vapor, fog, or strong odor as a release warning
- Eliminate ignition sources without entering the cloud
- Move crosswind or upwind immediately
- Warn others and activate the emergency notification system
- Do not start vehicles or operate switches in the affected area
- Wait for authorized monitoring and an all-clear

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during vapor-cloud explosion awareness?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Treat visible vapor, fog, or strong odor as a release warning

VERIFY

Eliminate ignition sources without entering the cloud

CONTROL

Move crosswind or upwind immediately

RESPOND

Wait for authorized monitoring and an all-clear

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____

SUPERVISOR: _____

CREW / LOCATION: _____

BLEVE HAZARDS AND PRESSURIZED CONTAINERS

PROCESS SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing bleve hazards and pressurized containers. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Recognize fire exposure to pressurized vessels as critical
- Stay away from vessel ends and projected fragment paths
- Do not approach bulging, discolored, or venting containers
- Cool exposures only under incident-command direction
- Maintain large isolation distances
- Evacuate immediately if relief noise increases or flame contact persists

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during bleve hazards and pressurized containers?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Recognize fire exposure to pressurized vessels as critical

VERIFY

Stay away from vessel ends and projected fragment paths

CONTROL

Do not approach bulging, discolored, or venting containers

RESPOND

Evacuate immediately if relief noise increases or flame contact persists

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

SMOKING AND DESIGNATED SMOKING AREAS

SITE RULES | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing smoking and designated smoking areas. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Smoke only in specifically designated locations
- Never carry ignition sources into restricted areas
- Dispose of smoking materials in approved containers
- Do not smoke near drains, vents, vehicles, or chemical storage
- Follow posted boundaries and wind-related restrictions
- Report evidence of smoking in prohibited areas

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during smoking and designated smoking areas?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Smoke only in specifically designated locations

VERIFY

Never carry ignition sources into restricted areas

CONTROL

Dispose of smoking materials in approved containers

RESPOND

Report evidence of smoking in prohibited areas

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

EMERGENCY ACTIONS DURING A PLANT FIRE

EMERGENCY RESPONSE | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing emergency actions during a plant fire. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Stop work and raise the alarm
- Move crosswind or upwind toward the assigned muster point
- Do not delay to collect tools or personal items
- Keep roads and access lanes clear for responders
- Report to accountability personnel immediately
- Do not re-enter until the official all-clear

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during emergency actions during a plant fire?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Stop work and raise the alarm

VERIFY

Move crosswind or upwind toward the assigned muster point

CONTROL

Do not delay to collect tools or personal items

RESPOND

Do not re-enter until the official all-clear

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

UNDERSTANDING THE PERMIT-TO-WORK SYSTEM

PERMIT WORK | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing understanding the permit-to-work system. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Read the entire permit before signing
- Verify task, location, equipment, and duration
- Confirm isolations, tests, PPE, and special precautions
- Discuss interfaces with nearby work groups
- Stop when scope or conditions change
- Close or return the permit as site procedure requires

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during understanding the permit-to-work system?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Read the entire permit before signing

VERIFY

Verify task, location, equipment, and duration

CONTROL

Confirm isolations, tests, PPE, and special precautions

RESPOND

Close or return the permit as site procedure requires

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

CONFINED-SPACE ENTRY

CONFINED SPACE | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing confined-space entry. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Confirm the space is classified and permitted correctly
- Verify isolation, ventilation, and atmospheric testing
- Use the required harness, retrieval, and communication equipment
- Maintain an attendant outside the space
- Track every entrant entering and leaving
- Exit immediately for alarms, symptoms, or changed conditions

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during confined-space entry?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Confirm the space is classified and permitted correctly

VERIFY

Verify isolation, ventilation, and atmospheric testing

CONTROL

Use the required harness, retrieval, and communication equipment

RESPOND

Exit immediately for alarms, symptoms, or changed conditions

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

CONFINED-SPACE ATTENDANT RESPONSIBILITIES

CONFINED SPACE | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing confined-space attendant responsibilities. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Remain outside and continuously monitor entry conditions
- Maintain an accurate entrant count
- Keep reliable communication with entrants
- Prevent unauthorized entry
- Order evacuation when hazards, alarms, or symptoms appear
- Never enter for rescue unless trained, equipped, and relieved

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during confined-space attendant responsibilities?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Remain outside and continuously monitor entry conditions

VERIFY

Maintain an accurate entrant count

CONTROL

Keep reliable communication with entrants

RESPOND

Never enter for rescue unless trained, equipped, and relieved

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

CONFINED-SPACE RESCUE PLANNING

CONFINED SPACE | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing confined-space rescue planning. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Identify the rescue method before entry begins
- Confirm the rescue team is available and capable
- Stage retrieval and rescue equipment at the space
- Know how to summon emergency assistance
- Practice non-entry rescue where feasible
- Never rely solely on calling emergency services after an incident

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during confined-space rescue planning?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Identify the rescue method before entry begins

VERIFY

Confirm the rescue team is available and capable

CONTROL

Stage retrieval and rescue equipment at the space

RESPOND

Never rely solely on calling emergency services after an incident

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____

SUPERVISOR: _____

CREW / LOCATION: _____

LINE-BREAKING PERMITS

PERMIT WORK | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing line-breaking permits. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Positively identify the line and its contents
- Verify isolation, depressurization, draining, and flushing
- Check temperature, trapped pressure, and residual chemicals
- Use shields and loosen connections from the safest position
- Wear specified chemical and respiratory protection
- Stop if pressure, flow, odor, or unexpected material appears

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during line-breaking permits?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Positively identify the line and its contents

VERIFY

Verify isolation, depressurization, draining, and flushing

CONTROL

Check temperature, trapped pressure, and residual chemicals

RESPOND

Stop if pressure, flow, odor, or unexpected material appears

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

EXCAVATION AND TRENCHING PERMITS

EXCAVATION | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing excavation and trenching permits. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Locate underground utilities before digging
- Use protective systems for cave-in hazards
- Keep spoil and equipment away from the edge
- Provide safe access and egress
- Test atmospheres where hazardous gases may collect
- Inspect after rain, vibration, or changing conditions

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during excavation and trenching permits?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Locate underground utilities before digging

VERIFY

Use protective systems for cave-in hazards

CONTROL

Keep spoil and equipment away from the edge

RESPOND

Inspect after rain, vibration, or changing conditions

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

ELECTRICAL WORK PERMITS

ELECTRICAL SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing electrical work permits. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Define energized and de-energized boundaries
- De-energize whenever feasible
- Apply lockout/tagout and verify absence of voltage
- Use qualified workers and voltage-rated equipment
- Establish shock and arc-flash boundaries
- Stop when labels, drawings, or circuit identity are uncertain

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during electrical work permits?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Define energized and de-energized boundaries

VERIFY

De-energize whenever feasible

CONTROL

Apply lockout/tagout and verify absence of voltage

RESPOND

Stop when labels, drawings, or circuit identity are uncertain

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

WORKING AT HEIGHT PERMITS

WORKING AT HEIGHT | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing working at height permits. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Identify fall hazards above and below the work
- Select approved access and fall-protection systems
- Verify anchorage and rescue arrangements
- Inspect equipment before use
- Barricade the dropped-object exposure area
- Stop during unsafe weather or changing conditions

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during working at height permits?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Identify fall hazards above and below the work

VERIFY

Select approved access and fall-protection systems

CONTROL

Verify anchorage and rescue arrangements

RESPOND

Stop during unsafe weather or changing conditions

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

SIMULTANEOUS OPERATIONS

WORK COORDINATION | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing simultaneous operations. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Identify tasks that can affect one another
- Coordinate permits, isolations, alarms, and access
- Resolve conflicts involving hot work, line opening, lifting, and entry
- Maintain one clear authority for changing conditions
- Communicate schedule and scope changes immediately
- Stop all affected work when controls become uncertain

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during simultaneous operations?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Identify tasks that can affect one another

VERIFY

Coordinate permits, isolations, alarms, and access

CONTROL

Resolve conflicts involving hot work, line opening, lifting, and entry

RESPOND

Stop all affected work when controls become uncertain

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

SHIFT CHANGES AND PERMIT HANDOVER

PERMIT WORK | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing shift changes and permit handover. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Review job status and remaining scope face to face
- Verify current isolations and atmospheric readings
- Discuss alarms, process changes, and nearby activities
- Transfer keys, locks, permits, and documentation correctly
- Confirm the incoming crew understands every control
- Suspend work if a complete handover cannot be made

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during shift changes and permit handover?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Review job status and remaining scope face to face

VERIFY

Verify current isolations and atmospheric readings

CONTROL

Discuss alarms, process changes, and nearby activities

RESPOND

Suspend work if a complete handover cannot be made

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

LOCKOUT/TAGOUT FUNDAMENTALS

ENERGY CONTROL | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing lockout/tagout fundamentals. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Identify every hazardous energy source
- Shut down equipment using the normal procedure
- Isolate and lock each energy source
- Release or restrain stored energy
- Verify zero energy before work begins
- Account for every lock before controlled restart

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during lockout/tagout fundamentals?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Identify every hazardous energy source

VERIFY

Shut down equipment using the normal procedure

CONTROL

Isolate and lock each energy source

RESPOND

Account for every lock before controlled restart

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____

SUPERVISOR: _____

CREW / LOCATION: _____

GROUP LOCKOUT/TAGOUT

ENERGY CONTROL | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing group lockout/tagout. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Assign an authorized group lockout coordinator
- Use a documented group lockbox or approved system
- Require each worker to apply a personal lock
- Verify isolation before joining the group lockout
- Control shift and personnel changes
- Remove personal locks only through the approved process

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during group lockout/tagout?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Assign an authorized group lockout coordinator

VERIFY

Use a documented group lockbox or approved system

CONTROL

Require each worker to apply a personal lock

RESPOND

Remove personal locks only through the approved process

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

VERIFYING ZERO-ENERGY STATE

ENERGY CONTROL | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing verifying zero-energy state. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Attempt a normal start after isolation
- Test electrical circuits with a verified meter
- Bleed, drain, vent, block, or restrain stored energy
- Check for pressure trapped between valves
- Return controls to neutral after testing
- Repeat verification when scope or isolation changes

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during verifying zero-energy state?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Attempt a normal start after isolation

VERIFY

Test electrical circuits with a verified meter

CONTROL

Bleed, drain, vent, block, or restrain stored energy

RESPOND

Repeat verification when scope or isolation changes

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

DOUBLE BLOCK AND BLEED

PROCESS ISOLATION | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing double block and bleed. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Confirm the approved isolation arrangement for the hazard
- Close and secure both block valves
- Open and verify the bleed path
- Route bleed material to a safe location
- Monitor for leakage or pressure buildup
- Do not assume valve position proves tight isolation

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during double block and bleed?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Confirm the approved isolation arrangement for the hazard

VERIFY

Close and secure both block valves

CONTROL

Open and verify the bleed path

RESPOND

Do not assume valve position proves tight isolation

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

BLINDING AND INSTALLING LINE BLANKS

PROCESS ISOLATION | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing blinding and installing line blanks. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Use the correct pressure-rated blind or spectacle plate
- Verify the line is isolated, drained, and depressurized
- Control residual material while breaking the flange
- Install the correct gasket and specified bolting
- Document blind location and position
- Pressure-test or leak-check as required before return to service

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during blinding and installing line blanks?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Use the correct pressure-rated blind or spectacle plate

VERIFY

Verify the line is isolated, drained, and depressurized

CONTROL

Control residual material while breaking the flange

RESPOND

Pressure-test or leak-check as required before return to service

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

STORED HYDRAULIC AND PNEUMATIC ENERGY

ENERGY CONTROL | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing stored hydraulic and pneumatic energy. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Lower or mechanically block elevated equipment
- Bleed accumulators and trapped line pressure
- Lock or pin moving parts against gravity
- Never rely only on control valves
- Verify gauges read zero and motion is prevented
- Recheck stored energy after temperature or position changes

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during stored hydraulic and pneumatic energy?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Lower or mechanically block elevated equipment

VERIFY

Bleed accumulators and trapped line pressure

CONTROL

Lock or pin moving parts against gravity

RESPOND

Recheck stored energy after temperature or position changes

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

STEAM-SYSTEM ISOLATION

PROCESS ISOLATION | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing steam-system isolation. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Treat condensate and trapped steam as stored energy
- Verify valves, drains, vents, and blinds
- Allow equipment to cool before opening
- Wear heat-resistant face, hand, and body protection
- Open drains and vents from a protected position
- Stop for hammering, vibration, heat, or unexpected pressure

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during steam-system isolation?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Treat condensate and trapped steam as stored energy

VERIFY

Verify valves, drains, vents, and blinds

CONTROL

Allow equipment to cool before opening

RESPOND

Stop for hammering, vibration, heat, or unexpected pressure

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

UNEXPECTED EQUIPMENT STARTUP

ENERGY CONTROL | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing unexpected equipment startup. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Coordinate with operations before approaching equipment
- Use lockout/tagout rather than relying on stop buttons
- Account for automatic, remote, and interlocked starts
- Block equipment that can move by gravity or pressure
- Keep guards installed until isolation is verified
- Warn the crew before testing or returning equipment to service

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during unexpected equipment startup?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Coordinate with operations before approaching equipment

VERIFY

Use lockout/tagout rather than relying on stop buttons

CONTROL

Account for automatic, remote, and interlocked starts

RESPOND

Warn the crew before testing or returning equipment to service

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

ELECTRICAL ARC-FLASH AWARENESS

ELECTRICAL SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing electrical arc-flash awareness. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Read equipment labels and establish boundaries
- De-energize and verify whenever feasible
- Use the specified arc-rated clothing and PPE
- Keep doors and covers secured during normal operation
- Stand to the side when operating disconnects
- Only qualified workers may perform energized electrical work

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during electrical arc-flash awareness?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Read equipment labels and establish boundaries

VERIFY

De-energize and verify whenever feasible

CONTROL

Use the specified arc-rated clothing and PPE

RESPOND

Only qualified workers may perform energized electrical work

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

REMOVING LOCKS AND TAGS SAFELY

ENERGY CONTROL | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing removing locks and tags safely. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Verify the work is complete and equipment is intact
- Account for tools, guards, and all personnel
- Each worker removes their own personal lock
- Use exceptional-removal procedures only with authorization
- Notify affected employees before re-energizing
- Clear the area and restart under controlled conditions

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1** What can go wrong during removing locks and tags safely?
- 2** Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3** Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4** Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5** What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Verify the work is complete and equipment is intact

VERIFY

Account for tools, guards, and all personnel

CONTROL

Each worker removes their own personal lock

RESPOND

Clear the area and restart under controlled conditions

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

LINE-OF-FIRE AWARENESS

LINE OF FIRE | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing line-of-fire awareness. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Identify where energy or material will travel if released
- Keep the body out of pinch, swing, pressure, and drop zones
- Use positioning tools instead of hands where practical
- Respect barricades around moving and suspended equipment
- Reposition whenever the task or equipment moves
- Stop when another worker enters the exposure path

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during line-of-fire awareness?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Identify where energy or material will travel if released

VERIFY

Keep the body out of pinch, swing, pressure, and drop zones

CONTROL

Use positioning tools instead of hands where practical

RESPOND

Stop when another worker enters the exposure path

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

PINCH POINTS AND CRUSH HAZARDS

LINE OF FIRE | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing pinch points and crush hazards. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Locate pinch points before moving equipment
- Keep hands away from mating surfaces and supports
- Use handles, push tools, taglines, and mechanical aids
- Maintain communication with operators and spotters
- Never place the body between moving and fixed objects
- Wear gloves for protection but never rely on them against crushing

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during pinch points and crush hazards?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Locate pinch points before moving equipment

VERIFY

Keep hands away from mating surfaces and supports

CONTROL

Use handles, push tools, taglines, and mechanical aids

RESPOND

Wear gloves for protection but never rely on them against crushing

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

CAUGHT-BETWEEN HAZARDS

LINE OF FIRE | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing caught-between hazards. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Maintain escape space around vehicles and equipment
- Do not stand between a load and a fixed structure
- Control rolling, shifting, or settling materials
- Use wheel chocks, blocks, and stabilizers
- Make eye contact with operators before approaching
- Stop movement when visibility or communication is lost

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during caught-between hazards?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Maintain escape space around vehicles and equipment

VERIFY

Do not stand between a load and a fixed structure

CONTROL

Control rolling, shifting, or settling materials

RESPOND

Stop movement when visibility or communication is lost

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____

SUPERVISOR: _____

CREW / LOCATION: _____

ROTATING EQUIPMENT AND MACHINE GUARDS

MECHANICAL SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing rotating equipment and machine guards. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Keep guards installed during operation
- Control loose clothing, jewelry, gloves, and long hair
- Lock out equipment before clearing jams or servicing
- Stay clear of shafts, couplings, fans, and belts
- Replace guards before removing locks
- Report vibration, noise, heat, or damaged guarding

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during rotating equipment and machine guards?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Keep guards installed during operation

VERIFY

Control loose clothing, jewelry, gloves, and long hair

CONTROL

Lock out equipment before clearing jams or servicing

RESPOND

Report vibration, noise, heat, or damaged guarding

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

OPENING PROCESS LINES AND EQUIPMENT

LINE BREAKING | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing opening process lines and equipment. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Confirm contents, pressure, temperature, and isolation
- Drain, vent, purge, and test as required
- Open the lowest-risk connection from a protected position
- Loosen bolts away from the body first
- Use containment and chemical protection
- Stop immediately if the system is not empty or depressurized

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during opening process lines and equipment?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Confirm contents, pressure, temperature, and isolation

VERIFY

Drain, vent, purge, and test as required

CONTROL

Open the lowest-risk connection from a protected position

RESPOND

Stop immediately if the system is not empty or depressurized

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

PRESSURE RELEASE BEFORE MAINTENANCE

MECHANICAL SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing pressure release before maintenance. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Identify every pressure source and trapped section
- Isolate pumps, compressors, gas, steam, and thermal expansion
- Open vents and drains to a verified safe destination
- Check gauges but do not rely on gauges alone
- Verify zero pressure at the work point
- Maintain the release path throughout the job

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during pressure release before maintenance?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN	VERIFY	CONTROL	RESPOND
Identify every pressure source and trapped section	Isolate pumps, compressors, gas, steam, and thermal expansion	Open vents and drains to a verified safe destination	Maintain the release path throughout the job

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____

SUPERVISOR: _____

CREW / LOCATION: _____

HOSE SELECTION, INSPECTION AND RESTRAINTS

HOSE SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing hose selection, inspection and restraints. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Match hose material and rating to the product, pressure, and temperature
- Inspect cover, reinforcement, fittings, and gaskets
- Use rated connections and required whip restraints
- Protect hoses from traffic, sharp edges, and hot surfaces
- Never kink a hose or use it to pull equipment
- Depressurize completely before disconnecting

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during hose selection, inspection and restraints?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Match hose material and rating to the product, pressure, and temperature

VERIFY

Inspect cover, reinforcement, fittings, and gaskets

CONTROL

Use rated connections and required whip restraints

RESPOND

Depressurize completely before disconnecting

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

HIGH-PRESSURE WATER AND HYDROBLASTING

HIGH-PRESSURE WORK | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing high-pressure water and hydroblasting. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Treat the water jet as a cutting tool
- Establish barricades and controlled access
- Inspect hoses, fittings, guards, and dump controls
- Use trained operators and a dedicated attendant
- Keep the nozzle directed away from every person
- Stop immediately for leaks, communication loss, or control problems

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during high-pressure water and hydroblasting?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Treat the water jet as a cutting tool

VERIFY

Establish barricades and controlled access

CONTROL

Inspect hoses, fittings, guards, and dump controls

RESPOND

Stop immediately for leaks, communication loss, or control problems

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

PNEUMATIC TOOL AND COMPRESSED-AIR SAFETY

TOOL SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing pneumatic tool and compressed-air safety. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Inspect hoses, couplings, guards, and retainers
- Use the correct pressure and tool rating
- Install whip checks where required
- Disconnect and bleed air before adjustments
- Never point compressed air at a person or clothing
- Wear eye, hearing, and task-specific protection

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during pneumatic tool and compressed-air safety?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Inspect hoses, couplings, guards, and retainers

VERIFY

Use the correct pressure and tool rating

CONTROL

Install whip checks where required

RESPOND

Wear eye, hearing, and task-specific protection

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

HAND PLACEMENT AND HANDS-FREE LIFTING

HAND SAFETY | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing hand placement and hands-free lifting. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Plan where hands will be during every movement
- Use taglines, push-pull tools, handles, and alignment bars
- Keep fingers out of holes and between mating surfaces
- Set loads on blocking before removing rigging
- Communicate before anyone moves the load
- Stop when hands become the only means of controlling the load

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during hand placement and hands-free lifting?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Plan where hands will be during every movement

VERIFY

Use taglines, push-pull tools, handles, and alignment bars

CONTROL

Keep fingers out of holes and between mating surfaces

RESPOND

Stop when hands become the only means of controlling the load

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

CRANE AND SUSPENDED-LOAD SAFETY

LIFTING | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing crane and suspended-load safety. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Use an approved lift plan and qualified personnel
- Verify crane setup, capacity, radius, and ground conditions
- Barricade the load path and swing radius
- Keep everyone out from under suspended loads
- Use taglines only when they reduce risk
- Stop for communication loss or unexpected movement

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during crane and suspended-load safety?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Use an approved lift plan and qualified personnel

VERIFY

Verify crane setup, capacity, radius, and ground conditions

CONTROL

Barricade the load path and swing radius

RESPOND

Stop for communication loss or unexpected movement

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____

SUPERVISOR: _____

CREW / LOCATION: _____

RIGGING INSPECTION

LIFTING | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing rigging inspection. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Verify the rigging identification and rated capacity
- Inspect slings for cuts, wear, heat, corrosion, and deformation
- Check hooks, shackles, pins, and latches
- Protect slings from sharp edges
- Remove defective or unidentified rigging from service
- Store rigging clean, dry, and protected

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during rigging inspection?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Verify the rigging identification and rated capacity

VERIFY

Inspect slings for cuts, wear, heat, corrosion, and deformation

CONTROL

Check hooks, shackles, pins, and latches

RESPOND

Store rigging clean, dry, and protected

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

SIGNAL-PERSON RESPONSIBILITIES

LIFTING | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing signal-person responsibilities. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Use a qualified signal person
- Agree on standard signals before the lift
- Maintain a clear view of the operator and load path
- Only one person gives routine signals
- Anyone may give an emergency stop signal
- Stop the lift when signals are misunderstood or lost

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during signal-person responsibilities?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Use a qualified signal person

VERIFY

Agree on standard signals before the lift

CONTROL

Maintain a clear view of the operator and load path

RESPOND

Stop the lift when signals are misunderstood or lost

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

CRITICAL-LIFT PLANNING

LIFTING | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing critical-lift planning. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Identify what makes the lift critical under site rules
- Use verified load weight, center of gravity, and configuration
- Confirm crane capacity for the complete lift path
- Plan rigging, tailing, clearance, and contingency steps
- Conduct a documented pre-lift meeting
- Do not change the plan without reapproval

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during critical-lift planning?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Identify what makes the lift critical under site rules

VERIFY

Use verified load weight, center of gravity, and configuration

CONTROL

Confirm crane capacity for the complete lift path

RESPOND

Do not change the plan without reapproval

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

FORKLIFT AND INDUSTRIAL VEHICLE SAFETY

MOBILE EQUIPMENT | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing forklift and industrial vehicle safety. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Complete the pre-use inspection
- Wear the seat belt and follow site speed limits
- Keep loads stable, low, and within capacity
- Use spotters where visibility is restricted
- Separate pedestrians from travel paths
- Park with forks lowered and equipment secured

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during forklift and industrial vehicle safety?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Complete the pre-use inspection

VERIFY

Wear the seat belt and follow site speed limits

CONTROL

Keep loads stable, low, and within capacity

RESPOND

Park with forks lowered and equipment secured

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

SCAFFOLD INSPECTION AND USE

WORKING AT HEIGHT | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing scaffold inspection and use. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Use only scaffolds released and tagged for service
- Inspect access, decking, guardrails, ties, and foundations
- Stay within the rated load
- Do not alter scaffolds unless authorized
- Maintain fall protection when required
- Keep platforms orderly and control dropped objects

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during scaffold inspection and use?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Use only scaffolds released and tagged for service

VERIFY

Inspect access, decking, guardrails, ties, and foundations

CONTROL

Stay within the rated load

RESPOND

Keep platforms orderly and control dropped objects

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

PORTABLE LADDER SAFETY

WORKING AT HEIGHT | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing portable ladder safety. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Select the correct ladder type and length
- Inspect rails, rungs, feet, labels, and hardware
- Set the ladder on a firm, level surface
- Secure it and maintain three points of contact
- Keep the body between the rails
- Do not use metal ladders near electrical hazards

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during portable ladder safety?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Select the correct ladder type and length

VERIFY

Inspect rails, rungs, feet, labels, and hardware

CONTROL

Set the ladder on a firm, level surface

RESPOND

Do not use metal ladders near electrical hazards

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

FALL-PROTECTION EQUIPMENT INSPECTION

WORKING AT HEIGHT | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing fall-protection equipment inspection. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Inspect harness webbing, stitching, labels, and hardware
- Check lanyards and lifelines for cuts, burns, and deployment
- Verify connectors close and lock correctly
- Confirm inspection dates and equipment compatibility
- Remove equipment involved in a fall from service
- Store equipment dry and away from chemicals and sunlight

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during fall-protection equipment inspection?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Inspect harness webbing, stitching, labels, and hardware

VERIFY

Check lanyards and lifelines for cuts, burns, and deployment

CONTROL

Verify connectors close and lock correctly

RESPOND

Store equipment dry and away from chemicals and sunlight

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

SELECTING PROPER ANCHORAGE POINTS

WORKING AT HEIGHT | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing selecting proper anchorage points. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Use only approved and rated anchorage points
- Position anchors to reduce free fall and swing fall
- Verify clearance below the worker
- Keep connectors compatible and gates properly loaded
- Do not tie off to piping, conduit, handrails, or unapproved steel
- Plan rescue before connecting

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during selecting proper anchorage points?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Use only approved and rated anchorage points

VERIFY

Position anchors to reduce free fall and swing fall

CONTROL

Verify clearance below the worker

RESPOND

Plan rescue before connecting

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

DROPPED-OBJECT PREVENTION

DROPPED OBJECTS | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing dropped-object prevention. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Secure tools and materials used at height
- Install toe boards, netting, covers, or barricades
- Inspect tool tethers and attachment points
- Keep platforms free of loose material
- Never throw objects between levels
- Control access below overhead work

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during dropped-object prevention?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Secure tools and materials used at height

VERIFY

Install toe boards, netting, covers, or barricades

CONTROL

Inspect tool tethers and attachment points

RESPOND

Control access below overhead work

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

ALARM RECOGNITION AND EMERGENCY EVACUATION

EMERGENCY RESPONSE | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing alarm recognition and emergency evacuation. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Know the meaning of each site alarm
- Stop work and place equipment in a safe condition if time permits
- Use the designated evacuation route
- Move crosswind or upwind from releases
- Do not use elevators or unauthorized shortcuts
- Wait for instructions at the muster point

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during alarm recognition and emergency evacuation?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Know the meaning of each site alarm

VERIFY

Stop work and place equipment in a safe condition if time permits

CONTROL

Use the designated evacuation route

RESPOND

Wait for instructions at the muster point

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

MUSTER POINTS AND PERSONNEL ACCOUNTABILITY

EMERGENCY RESPONSE | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing muster points and personnel accountability. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Know the assigned primary and alternate muster points
- Report directly without unnecessary delay
- Check in using the site accountability method
- Do not leave the muster area without permission
- Report missing or last-seen personnel accurately
- Never re-enter to search unless assigned to a rescue team

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during muster points and personnel accountability?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Know the assigned primary and alternate muster points

VERIFY

Report directly without unnecessary delay

CONTROL

Check in using the site accountability method

RESPOND

Never re-enter to search unless assigned to a rescue team

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND FACEPIECE INSPECTION

PPE | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing respiratory protection and facepiece inspection. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Use only the respirator specified for the hazard
- Confirm medical clearance, training, and fit testing
- Inspect seal, lens, valves, straps, hose, and connections
- Perform required user seal and operational checks
- Keep facial hair and objects out of the sealing surface
- Leave immediately if airflow, fit, odor, or breathing changes

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during respiratory protection and facepiece inspection?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Use only the respirator specified for the hazard

VERIFY

Confirm medical clearance, training, and fit testing

CONTROL

Inspect seal, lens, valves, straps, hose, and connections

RESPOND

Leave immediately if airflow, fit, odor, or breathing changes

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

HEAT STRESS AND HYDRATION IN PROCESS UNITS

HEALTH | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing heat stress and hydration in process units. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Plan heavy work for cooler periods where practical
- Drink water regularly rather than waiting for thirst
- Use required work-rest cycles and cooling areas
- Watch coworkers for confusion, cramps, dizziness, or unusual behavior
- Account for FR clothing and respiratory PPE heat load
- Treat altered mental status as an emergency

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during heat stress and hydration in process units?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Plan heavy work for cooler periods where practical

VERIFY

Drink water regularly rather than waiting for thirst

CONTROL

Use required work-rest cycles and cooling areas

RESPOND

Treat altered mental status as an emergency

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____

STOP-WORK AUTHORITY AND REPORTING UNSAFE CONDITIONS

SAFETY CULTURE | THINK AHEAD. CONTROL THE HAZARD. PROTECT THE CREW.

Today we are discussing stop-work authority and reporting unsafe conditions. Review the job, identify the specific exposure, and agree on the controls before work begins.

COMMON HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS

- Every worker may stop work for an unsafe condition
- State the concern clearly and respectfully
- Place people and equipment in a safe condition
- Notify the responsible supervisor or operator
- Correct and communicate controls before restarting
- Never retaliate against anyone for a good-faith stop-work action

THE COMMON-SENSE CHECK

- 1 What can go wrong during stop-work authority and reporting unsafe conditions?
- 2 Which of today's conditions increases the risk?
- 3 Are isolation, permits, and equipment verified?
- 4 Does everyone understand the controls and limits?
- 5 What will make us stop, withdraw, or raise the alarm?

CONTROL THE EXPOSURE

PLAN

Every worker may stop work for an unsafe condition

VERIFY

State the concern clearly and respectfully

CONTROL

Place people and equipment in a safe condition

RESPOND

Never retaliate against anyone for a good-faith stop-work action

ASK THE CREW

1. Where could this hazard affect us during today's work?

2. Which control must be verified before we begin?

3. What condition requires us to stop work or evacuate?

DATE: _____ SUPERVISOR: _____ CREW / LOCATION: _____