BUSINESS PROCEDURE

Hot Work

OHS-PROC-128

This document applies to:

All Sites ☒

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1.0 Purpose/Scope

This Business Procedure defines Stanwell's minimum mandatory requirements for performing hot work at Stanwell workplaces.

Due to the hazardous areas present at Stanwell and Tarong Power Stations, Hot Work falls into one of two categories:

1.1 Hot Work

Hot work includes any temporary or routine work (operation) involving open-flame, producing hot surfaces, and/or generating sparks or molten material of sufficient energy to ignite combustible, ignitable, and/or flammable materials (FM Data Sheet 10-3, July 2021).

Examples include welding, grinding, heating, thermal, friction or oxygen cutting.

Barbeque and cooking activities on sites in designated food preparation and cooking areas are not considered hot work, however, use of barbeques or appliances with open flames outside of designated food preparation and cooking areas must still be managed using a risk assessment or Safe Start based on the nature of risk..

Fire watch and fire monitoring is not required where soft soldering activities are undertaken, however a relevant risk assessment (e.g. SafeStart/JSEA) is still required.

1.2 Hot Work (Spark Potential)

Hot Work (Spark Potential) includes work (usually in hazardous areas) where electrical or static discharge creates a risk of combustion or explosion.

Hot Work (Spark Potential) includes the following examples:

- Combustion engines, non-intrinsically safe electrical devices and batteries.
- Any material with the potential to create static.
- Non-intrinsically safe devices.

Hot Work and Hot Work (Spark Potential) will be managed by two different work categories in the Safe Work Authority (SWA), as minimum control requirements are different. The Safe Work System (ePAS) provides additional information and requirements on controls for the two categories of work.

Where the Safe Work System (ePAS) is not used, or a different Safe Work System is used, the relevant project/site must ensure alignment with requirements as described in this Business Procedure for all hot work and hot work (Spark Potential) activities.

Where Hot Work (Spark Potential) ONLY is undertaken, fire watch and fire monitoring are not mandatory unless deemed necessary in the relevant risk assessment.

Work to be conducted as per Corporate Strategy for Management of Hazardous Areas ASM-PROC-STG-MAN-05.

1.3 Scope

This Business Procedure applies throughout Stanwell, all its sites and all activities under Stanwell's control. It applies to all Stanwell employees and contractors, including visitors to Stanwell workplaces.

This procedure provides an overview of the health and safety requirements for hot work and should be referred to in conjunction with the relevant code of practice or standard for the specific hot work task (e.g. AS 1674.1-1997 Safety in welding and allied processes).

For Stanwell's Growth and Future Energy (GF&E) Division, the relevant project must manage hot work in alignment with the minimum requirements of this procedure, where hot work and hot work (spark potential) activities are considered in project HSE management plans, GF&E projects must ensure at a minimum, a Job Safety Environment Analysis (JSEA) is used if Stanwell's Safe

Work System (ePAS) is not used. Where this identifies, High Risk Construction Work activities, a Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) is required.

2.0 Actions

2.1 Safe Work System Requirements

Where eliminating the need to perform hot work or substituting with cold work techniques are not practicable, hot work must be undertaken in a designated hot work area.

On Stanwell operational sites, hot work undertaken outside of a temporary or permanent designated hot work area requires the use of a Safe Work Authority (SWA) in the Stanwell Safe Work System (ePAS), as per OHS-PROC-142: Safe Work System - Safe Work Authorisation.

Stanwell project sites that do not utilise Stanwell's Safe Work System (ePAS) are not required to work under a Safe Work Authority, instead they must use a Job Safety Environment Analysis (JSEA) as a minimum to manage the risk associated with hot work activities.

The following requirements must be ensured while undertaking any hot work activities:

- All hot work is planned; and
- all equipment used for hot work is suitable and inspected; and
- personnel involved in hot work, including fire watch and fire monitoring are trained and competent; and
- consult the relevant code of practice or standard (e.g. AS 1674.1) for safe work practices when undertaking a specific hot work task; and
- Identified hazards shall be managed, and controls documented in the appropriate risk management tool, based on the nature of work undertaken (e.g., High Risk Construction Work), including:
  - A Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (HIRA) used as part of Stanwell's Safe Work System (ePAS).
  - A Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) used for any task deemed High Risk Construction Work under the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011.
  - A Job Safety and Environment Analysis (JSEA) used for any task undertaken outside of Stanwell's Safe Work System (ePAS) and is not High Risk Construction Work under the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011.
- Hot work undertaken in designated hot work areas does not trigger the Hot Work SWA criteria however, the relevant hazards are still required to be identified and controlled. See section 3.2 that outlines requirements for designated hot work areas.
- Where hot work cannot be eliminated, substituted, or undertaken in a designated hot work area, the following process must be implemented, see Figure 1

2.2 Classifying Hot Work Areas

- Hot work must be risk assessed to identify potential hazards and suitable risk control measures are in place in alignment with **Appendix B: Hot Work Area Risk Assessment** that outlines the requirements for the assessment of hot work areas to determine the risk classification and minimum controls.
- The hot work area risk identified must be selected in ePAS (HIRA) under one of the following work two categories:

  - Hot Work – Performed outside of a designated hot work area - MEDIUM RISK WORK AREA CLASSIFICATION

  - Hot Work – Performed outside of a designated hot work area - LOW RISK WORK AREA CLASSIFICATION

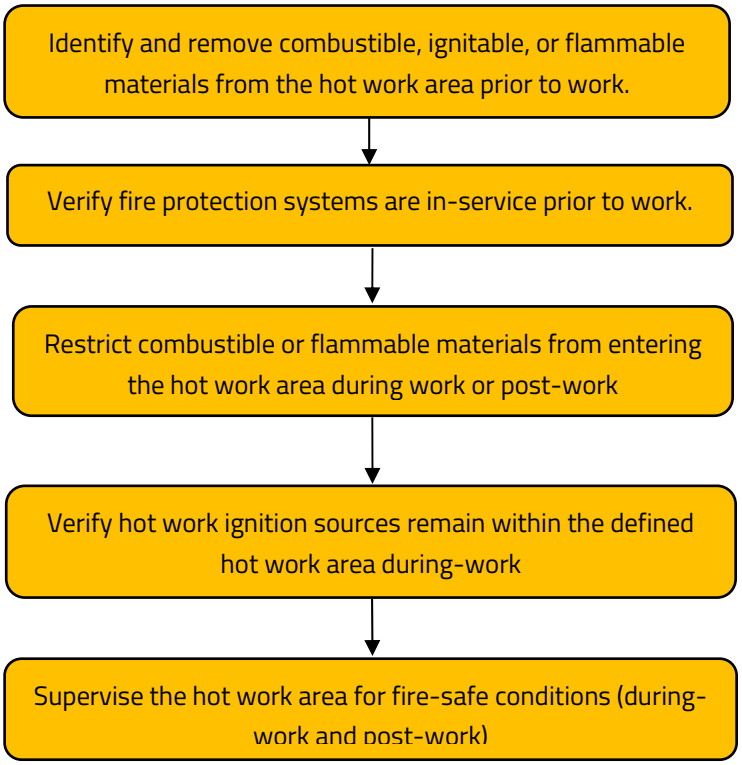
  Note: Hot work must not be undertaken where a High Risk Work Area Classification has been determined.

  The mandatory controls for each category are available under the above work categories in ePAS;

  OR

  The relevant SWMS or JSEA must align with requirements in **Appendix B: Hot Work Area Risk Assessment.**

Figure 1: Hot Work Management Process (Non-Designated Hot Work Areas)



2.2.1 Emergency response

It must be ensured that an emergency response plan is in place to deal with hot work related incidents, such as:

- fire and explosion; and
- exposure to hazardous chemicals; and
- electric shock (e.g., welding in wet environments).

If fire watch/monitoring equipment is used, emergency response processes must be implemented to respond to any fires observed through fire watch/monitoring equipment.

The appropriate fire-fighting equipment must be available depending on the potential type of fire (e.g., electrical fires)

Individuals undertaking fire watch and fire monitoring must initiate an emergency response notification (e.g., call 555 from an internal phone) **BEFORE** attempting to extinguish a fire of any size. Any person attempting to extinguish a fire must only do so if they are trained and competent **AND** only if they feel confident to do so.

An emergency response plan can be included as part of the HIRA controls in the relevant SWA or as a control in the relevant JSEA or SWMS.

2.2.2 Fire Watch and Fire Monitoring Requirements

2.2.2.1 Fire Watch

Fire watch is defined as; the continuous observation of a hot work activity that is required to be undertaken for a work area and for a period post hot work to ensure fire safe conditions are maintained. This includes during break times and for a predetermined period after hot works are concluded (post-work fire watch). Refer to section 3.1.1 regarding emergency response for fire watch activities. **Note: see section 1.0 regarding fire watch requirements for Hot Work (Spark Potential).**

The following requirements must be met to undertake fire watch activities:

- Continuously supervise the hot work area and the person performing the work to ensure fire-safe conditions are maintained. A fire watch must be maintained within the hot work area continuously from the start of work to completion of work, even during breaks (fire watch during breaks not required for low risk areas as per Appendix B: **Hot Work Area Risk Assessment**). If the fire watch needs to leave the hot work area, assign a properly trained temporary or permanent replacement to maintain a continuous watch. **Note: During outages where radiography activities limit entry into work areas, the radiation boundary personnel observing those worker areas may act in the fire watch/fire monitoring role while radiography activities are in progress.**
- Ensure hot work ignition sources are confined within the defined hot work area. The fire watch is responsible for stopping hot work if unsafe conditions are identified.
- Maintain the required precautions/preventative controls in place.
- In the event of a fire, notify emergency contacts prior to attempting to extinguish the blaze, regardless of size.

- Provide a second fire watch when any of the following conditions exist:
  - The hot work area and person performing the hot work are not visible from a single vantage point.
  - The hot work area is large, multi-level, and/or congested.
  - The hot work area extends to the other side of a building assembly due to an opening or thermally conductive penetration.
  - There is more than one potential point of ignition.
- After hot work has concluded, perform a continuous post-work fire watch over the entire hot work area (including areas requiring a second fire watch) for the duration of the predetermined period (as determined using Appendix B: Hot Work Area Risk Assessment).
- An approved portable fire watch system may be used for post hot work fire watch if the following conditions are met:
  - The system alarms or displays to a constantly attended or monitored location.
  - Authorized personnel are able to respond to an active alarm within 3 minutes of alarm initiation.
  - Firefighting equipment as defined in the relevant risk assessment/SWA remain near the hot work area location.
  - A confined space safety observer may undertake fire watch if they have been trained and meet all requirements of section 3.1.2.2, however, at no time can the confined space safety observer enter a confined space, even during an emergency. If a confined space safety observer performs the role of fire watch, they must alert the relevant first response team (FRT) to respond to the relevant emergency (e.g., fire). The emergency response process must be stated in the relevant risk assessment/SWA**. If there is no FRT or equivalent available to respond to potential fires, then a confined space safety observer cannot be used for fire watch.**
  - Fire Watch personnel must sign on to the "Safety Observer (SO) sign On / Off" and include "Fire Watch" as the "Safety Observer Type"**.**
  - See FM Approvals for information on FM Approved post-work fire watch systems.
  - For FM Approved controls refer to FM Data Sheet 10-3 - Hot Work Management
  - **OHS-PROC-128A: Hot Work - Fire Watch and Monitoring Responsibilities** provides a summary of requirements for fire watch and monitoring personnel to follow.

2.2.2.2 Fire Monitoring

Fire monitoring is defined as; the intermittent monitoring of a work area after a hot work activity and required fire watch (during and post work) has concluded. Refer to section 3.1.1 regarding emergency response for hot work activities. **Note: See section 1.0 regarding fire watch requirements for Hot Work (Spark Potential).**

After the post-work fire watch has concluded, fire monitoring is required to be conducted, within the hot work area, using one of the fire monitoring methods listed below:

- **By personnel to intermittently patrol the hot work area for fire-safe conditions**. At a minimum, patrol the hot work area at least every 15 minutes. Trained personnel are required to monitor for fire safe conditions, maintain required precautions/controls in place, and notify emergency contacts prior to attempting to extinguish a fire, regardless of size.
- **By production personnel who are routinely present in the hot work area**. Trained production personnel can monitor for fire-safe conditions, maintain required precautions/controls in place, and notify emergency contacts before making any attempt to extinguish a fire.
- **During outages where radiography activities limit entry into work areas**, the radiation boundary personnel observing those work areas may act in the fire watch/fire monitoring role while radiography activities are in progress.
- **By automatic smoke detection system with remote alarm** that sounds in a constantly attended or monitored location.
- **Security video cameras or an FM Approved portable fire watch system** with clear coverage of the hot work area. Equipment with infrared capability is preferred. Ensure equipment alarms or displays in a constantly attended location. Have personnel notify emergency contacts prior to attempting to extinguish a fire, regardless of size. Ensure authorised personnel are able to respond to an active alarm within 3 minutes of alarm initiation. Ensure firefighting equipment as defined in the relevant risk assessment/SWA remain near the hot work location.
- A confined space safety observer may undertake fire monitoring if they have been trained and meet all requirements of section 3.1.2.2, however, at no time can a confined space safety observer enter a confined space, even during an emergency. If a confined space safety observer performs fire monitoring, they must alert the relevant first response team (FRT) to respond to the relevant emergency (e.g., fire). The emergency response process must be stated in the relevant risk assessment/SWA. **If there is no FRT or equivalent available to respond to potential fires, then a confined space safety observer cannot be used for fire monitoring.**
- See FM Approvals for information on FM Approved post-work fire monitoring systems.
- For FM Approved Controls refer to FM Data Sheet 10-3 - Hot Work Management.
- **OHS-PROC-128A: Hot Work - Fire Watch and Monitoring Responsibilities** provides a summary of requirements for fire watch and monitoring personnel to follow.

2.3 Designated Hot Work Areas

Designated hot work areas must be suitable to undertake hot work activities safely and:

- Are not be located in an area that will create a risk of fire or explosion, and/or within 15 metres of flammable or combustible materials. The 15-metre exclusion zone can be reduced through a risk assessment process if additional controls are implemented to create a barrier between hot work activities and any combustibles.

- Barriers include; FM Approved welding curtains or blankets, to control ignition sources at unprotected openings in the cut-off rooms (open doorways or partial heights or lengths) and unprotected openings have appropriate signage.

- have adequate demarcation and signage in place;
- have adequate lighting;
- be regularly monitored to ensure the area is kept clear of flammable and combustible materials within a 15 metre radius (or alternative radius based on controls listed above);
- be free from water and damp conditions (for electrical safety);
- have adequate natural or mechanical ventilation;
- be contained using adequate screens and barriers; and
- contain adequate fire and emergency provisions such as fire extinguishers and fire detection systems.

Fire watch and monitoring is not a mandatory requirement for permanent and temporary designated hot work areas unless determined to be an additional control through the risk assessment process.

To classify a work area as a temporary or permanent designated hot work area, workers must use **T-3840: Designated Hot Work Area Assessment Form**

2.4 Work Environment Requirements

2.4.1 Work Environment Requirements

It must be ensured that adequate controls are implemented to protect nearby workers from the hazards associated with the hot work activity, for example:

- Blinds or shielding, barricades or doors to prevent personnel being exposed to hot work hazards such as flashes and noise; and
- screens and mats to prevent sparks escaping and reaching people or plant/equipment.

It must be ensured that adequate control measures are implemented where hot work or hot work (spark potential) is undertaken in a hazardous area (as per relevant site hazardous area procedure) or within a confined space, refer to Confined Space Business Procedure OHS-PROC-18.

2.4.2 Energy Sources

It must be ensured that all potentially hazardous energy sources have been removed or isolated from the area where hot work is being undertaken, for example:

- compressed air systems;
- hydraulic systems;
- fuel systems;
- batteries;
- flammable and combustible materials.
- Explosive materials

2.4.3 Ventilation

It must be ensured that an area where hot work is performed has adequate ventilation to allow heat, fumes, gases, and other atmospheric contaminants to dissipate from the work area.

The choice of ventilation system must consider:

- the amount and type of fumes, gases and contaminant produced; and
- the proximity and location of the hot work process relative to the ventilation system; and
- the level of ventilation, natural or mechanical, and the impact that any additional controls in the work area may have on the ventilation, such as screens, partitions or drop sheets which may restrict cross-flow at the work area; and
- the proximity of the worker's breathing zone to the fume and gas source.

2.4.4 Psychosocial Safety

Exposure to poor environmental conditions, including those relevant to hot work (extreme temperatures, poor air quality or ventilation) is recognised as a potential psychosocial hazard. Where a worker feels that their psychosocial safety may be compromised, the worker is to report this to their supervisor or manager to ensure adequate controls are implemented.

2.5 Plant and Equipment Requirements

2.5.1 Cylinder and Other Equipment Requirements

Requirements for safe storage and handling of gas cylinders include:

- maintain and regularly check cylinders, regulators, hoses and pipes to cylinders to make sure that there are no leaks, dents, cuts, burn marks or signs of ageing (e.g., decreased hose flexibility, increased hose brittleness and general degradation of materials);
- use flash back arrestors on gas hoses to prevent the flames travelling back and igniting the gas in cylinder;
- store cylinders in an upright position to ensure the safety device functions correctly;
- secure cylinders to prevent dislodgement;
- transport cylinders with appropriate equipment such as trolleys or gas cages;
- keep the cylinder valve closed when the cylinder is not being used;
- keep all sources of heat and ignition away from gas cylinders, even if the cylinders do not contain flammable material;
- store cylinders outdoors or in well-ventilated areas; and
- Permanent cylinder storage areas are to be maintained in accordance with legislation and relevant Australian Standards and such that:
    - Where applicable, lighting in the area is to be certified in accordance with AS 2380.1:1989 Electrical equipment for explosive atmospheres – Explosion protection techniques;

- cylinders are kept away from heat and ignition sources and combustible materials, vegetation at a distance of not less than three (3) metres;
- adequate ventilation is provided; ventilation should be adequate to maintain exposure levels to any gases in storage below recommended exposure standards and lower explosive limits and to maintain safe oxygen levels;
- cylinders are adequately segregated and secured;
- warning signs to prohibit smoking and exclude other sources of ignition and signage restricting entry, for further information refer to Barricading and Signage Business Procedure OHS-PROC-134; and
- adequate placarding is erected.

2.5.2 Equipment Requirements

It must be ensured that all hot work equipment is used, maintained, and inspected in accordance with the requirements of the legislation and relevant Australian Standards.

2.5.3 Personal Protection Equipment Requirements

It must be ensured that any person conducting hot work uses appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) that meets all the Australian Standard requirements. This may include gloves, double eye protection if performing grinding or cutting task, respiratory protection, welding spats, jackets etc.

2.6 Safe Work Practice Requirements

This procedure must be read in conjunction with AS 1674.1-1997 Safety in welding and allied processes and any additional Australian standard relevant to the type of work undertaken.

2.6.1 Radiation

Adequate control measures must be implemented to protect workers from exposure to heat / arc radiation. It must be ensured that non-flammable screens and partitions are used for hot work activities and adequate PPE is used.

2.6.2 Airborne Contaminants

It must be ensured that workers are not exposed to a substance or mixture in an airborne concentration that exceeds the relevant exposure standard.

Atmospheric contaminants produced by/during hot work activities must be managed in accordance with OHS-PROC-229: Occupational Dust Management.

It must be ensured that risks associated with the use of hazardous chemicals during hot work are identified and managed in accordance with Hazardous Chemicals Business Procedure OHS-PROC-108.

2.6.3 Supervision

Hot work must be carried out under the supervision of a competent person (for example a Safe Work Coordinator, Supervisor, Team Leader) who has the authority to enforce the requirements of this procedure with respect to employees, contractors, other workers, and people in the area of hot work. The role of supervision includes the requirement to review the risk assessment for the work and ensuring appropriate controls are implemented, including for firewatch and/or fire monitoring requirements.

2.6.4 Fire and Explosion

It must be ensured that the hot work area is inspected (including the surrounding area) after hot work has been completed to make sure that no smouldering materials remain. A thermal imaging device can be used to assist in determining if there are any 'hot spots' that could be controlled with cooling/extinguishing methods. Note: The use of thermal imaging cameras on their own do not negate the need for fire watch/monitoring but can be used in addition to fire watch/monitoring.

The fire watch and fire monitoring minimum requirements are outlined in section 3.2.2 and Appendix B: Hot Work Area Risk Assessment

All hot work areas must contain adequate ready-to-use fire-fighting equipment as identified in the risk assessment/SWA.

Where the work area is protected by fire detection or suppression systems, isolations may be required.

Where fire detection or suppression systems are isolated or out of service, additional controls or mitigation measures must be implemented if hot work is undertaken in those areas (e.g., additional firefighting equipment available).

This section must be referred to in conjunction with section 3.2.1 for emergency response requirements.

3.0 Training and Competency Requirements

It must be ensured that all personnel involved in hot work activities are trained and competent as per Stanwell's requirements. This includes emergency response, fire watch and fire monitoring. Training for the above can be located in Stanwell's Learning Management System.

4.0 Review, Consultation and Communication

Review:
This Document is required to be reviewed, as a minimum, every 5 years

Consultation:
Personnel consulted/communicated with during the review of this document include the corporate HSE team, site HSE teams and all site HSE committees (if operational processes change) as well as any other personnel who have an interest in the process.

Communication/Requirements after Update:
This Business Procedure will be communicated to sites by e-mail upon initial release and on GenNet.

5.0 References

- Environmental Protection Act & Regulation
- Health & Safety Act & Regulation
- GOC State Archives – Public Records Act
- AS 2380.1:1989 Electrical equipment for explosive atmospheres – Explosion protection techniques
- AS 1674.1-1997 Safety in welding and allied processes

Document No	Document Title
ASM-PROC-STG-MAN-05	Corporate Strategy for Management of Hazardous Areas

OHS-PROC-137	Welding Safety
OHS-PROC-134	Barricading and Signage
OHS-PROC-18	Confined Space
OHS-PROC-108	Hazardous Chemicals
OHS-PROC-229	Occupational Dust Management
OHS-PROC-128A	Hot Work Stay Safe
T-3840	Designated Hot Work Area Assessment Form

6.0 Definitions

Word / Abbreviation	Definition
Competent Person	A person who through a combination of training, education and experience has acquired knowledge and skills enabling that person to perform correctly a specified task.
Designated Hot Work Area	A designated area where hot work is undertaken with controls that meets requirements under section 3.3 of this document.
Hot Work Area	The space surrounding a hot work site defined by the horizontal or vertical reach of hot work ignition sources. Within this area combustible, ignitable, and flammable materials are temporarily removed or isolated.
Hazardous Area	An area in which an explosive atmosphere may be present, or may be expected to be present, in quantities such as to require special precautions for the construction, installation and use of potential ignition sources.
Hot Work	Hot work includes any temporary or routine work (operation) involving open-flame, producing hot surfaces, and/or generating sparks or molten material of sufficient energy to ignite combustible, ignitable, and/or flammable materials (FM Data Sheet 10-3, July 2021). Examples include welding, grinding, heating, thermal, friction or oxygen cutting. Barbeque and cooking activities on sites in designated food preparation and cooking areas are not considered hot work, however, use of barbeques or appliances with open flames must still be managed using a risk assessment or Safe Start based on the nature of risk

Word / Abbreviation	Definition
Hot Work (Spark Potential)	Hot Work (Spark Potential) includes work (usually in hazardous areas) where electrical or static discharge creates a risk of combustion or explosion. Hot Work (Spark Potential) includes the following examples: - Combustion engines, non-intrinsically safe electrical devices and batteries. - Any material with the potential to create static.
Fire Watch	Fire watch is defined as; the continuous observation (including during breaks) of a hot work activity that is required to be undertaken for a work area and for a period post hot work to ensure fire safe conditions are maintained.
Fire Monitoring	The intermittent monitoring of a work area after a hot work activity and required fire watch period (during and post activity) has concluded.
Fire-Safe Conditions	Conditions that prevent the occurrence of fire and explosion through the implementation of appropriate precautions/controls (e.g. by controlling combustible, ignitable, and flammable materials)

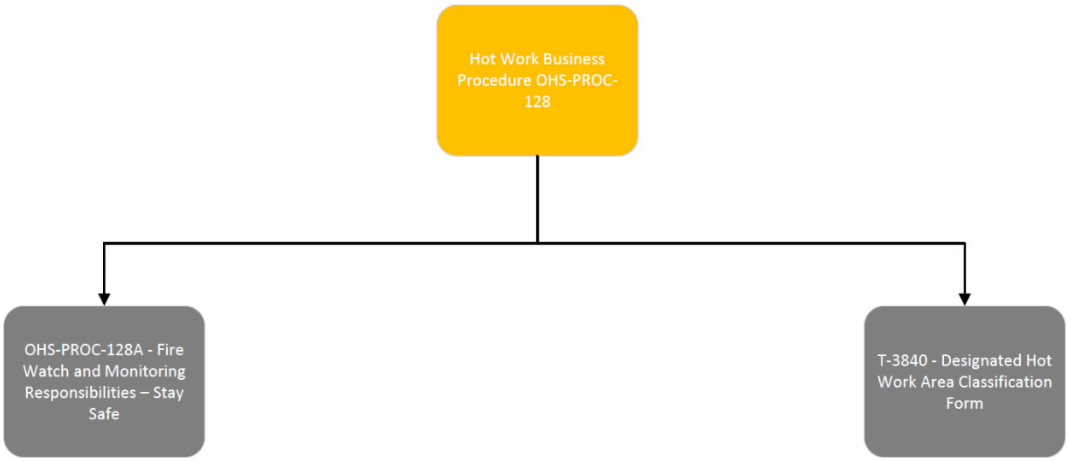
7.0 Revision History

Rev. No.	Rev. Date	Revision Description	Author	Endorse/Check	Approved By
0	14.08.2014	Procedure created to reflect corporate wide process	J. Paull	T. Hooper	I. Gilbar
1	1.06.2020	Scheduled review	J. Fullard	J. Paull	K. Ussher
2	12.12.2024	Review to update as per FM recommendations and to ensure compliance with requirements of AS 1674.1-1997 Safety in welding and allied processes.	Carl Rothman	Letitia Lucke	Kriss Ussher
	13.12.2024	Minor change to update reference to FM Global and dates referenced. Refer to email with details regarding the change 24/187603	Jayde Smith / Desley Wood		
	19.02.2025	Minor change to Section 2.2.2.2 Fire Monitoring – below dot point removed. • Fire Monitoring personnel must sign on to the "Safety Observer (SO) sign On / Off" and include "Fire Monitor" as the "Safety Observer Type". Refer to email 25/136207. New revision not required.	Requested by Carl Rothman. Actioned by Shannon Scott		
	21.02.2025	Minor amendment to reflect updates to *AS 1674.1 Safety in welding and allied processes Part 1: Fire Precautions*, edition 2025 including supervision and fire watching for multiple ignition sources. No material change to process for operational sites. New revision not required.	Jayde Smith	Carl Rothman	Kriss Ussher

3	04.06.2025		Carl Rothman	Jayde Smith	Kriss Ussher

8.0 Appendices

8.1 Appendix A: Hot Work Document Flowchart



8.2 Appendix B: Hot Work Area Risk Assessment

Hot Work Area Risk Assessment				
Risk Rating	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Permanent and Temporary Designated Hot Work Areas**
Hazard conditions	Work Area where there is a risk of explosion without additional controls. Hot work must not be undertaken in a work area with a high risk classification.	Combustible or flammable Materials within a 15-metre area where there is a risk of heat sources reaching combustible materials.	Low risk of material combustion/ignition within a 15-metre area or where suitable barriers are in place to prevent heat sources reaching combustible materials.	No combustible material within 15 metres of work area or combustibles have been completely isolated from the work area (e.g. flammables aerosols stored in a flammables storage cabinet) AND meet requirements under section 3.3.
Work areas	Hazardous areas	Work outside of designated hot work areas	Work outside of designated hot work areas	• Permanent or temporary hot works area.
Minimum Fire Watch Time (times determined by competent person based on volume of combustible/flammables and risk to persons or plant if combustion occurs).	N/A	Start of hot work to 45 Minutes – 1 hour after completion of job	Fire Watch During Hot Work Activities only	NIL
Minimum Fire Monitoring Time (times determined by competent person based on volume of combustible/flammables and risk to persons or plant if combustion occurs).	N/A	1 hour – 3 hours monitoring post fire watch	NIL	NIL
Mandatory controls	Hot work must not be completed under a high risk classification.	Mandatory controls as per OHS-PROC-128 & HIRA & Fire watch plus monitoring	Mandatory controls as per OHS-PROC-128 & HIRA & No post work fire watch or fire monitoring required	T-3840: Designated Hot Work Area Assessment Form completed. & Mandatory controls as per OHS-PROC-128 & No fire watch or monitoring required (if all controls apply)