



Hot Works & Permits to Work			Risk Assessment prepared by:		Signature		<input type="checkbox"/> H&S Manager <input type="checkbox"/> Site Manager <input type="checkbox"/> Operative		Folio Reference:				
Risk Assessment			Print full name:				Date:						
Site Address:								Post Code:					
People at Risk:			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contractors and other visitors		<input type="checkbox"/> Property Occupants <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbours		<input type="checkbox"/> Children and vulnerable adults <input type="checkbox"/> Pets and nearby wildlife		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Company and private property <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environment				
<div><div>Hot works refer to any work that requires the use of open flames, applying heat or friction, or may generate sparks or heat.</div><div>BS 9999: Code of practice for fire safety in the design, mangement and use of buildings , defines hot works as "any procedure that might involve or have the potential to generate sufficient heat, sparks or flame to cause a fire. Hot work includes welding, flame cutting, soldering, brazing, grinding and the use of other equipment incorporating a flame, e.g. tar boilers, etc."</div><div>The kind of hot work we are most likely to engage in are: welding, soldering, grinding and cutting, occasional use of open flames in blow-lamps, bitumen or tar boilers and the use of hot air blowers.</div><div>Hot works are best carried out in open spaces where the risk of accidentally starting a fire is minimal. <i>In situ</i> hot works should only be undertaken as a last resort when no alternatives are available.</div><div>All hot works must be carried out in accordance with either Marisco's or the client's permit-to-work system. Strict adherence is mandatory. Short-cutting the fire watch will be a gross negligence disciplinary matter.</div></div>													
Hazards		Who might be harmed and how		RISK without controls	Standard controls to be observed on site to ensure the risk of harm arising from residual hazards are reduced to an acceptable level		RISK with controls	Permit to work	Extra controls required if standard controls are insufficient to reduce residual risk of hazards to acceptable level		Revised risk after extra controls		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hot works that are not properly controlled can start a fire, even after the job in hand has been completed		Flying sparks, and residue of hot works such as flammable swarf, molten metals, slag, cinders and filings can all fall into cracks, pipes, gaps and other small openings, where they can lay smoulding for many minutes before eventually causing the surrounding material to ignite and start a fire. Heat conduction along pipes and other materials can transfer heat through walls to reach flammable materials in other rooms that ignite and start a fire there.		25	All hot works must observe the rules stipulated in the permit-to-work system and a fire watch carried out by a responsible person. Only trained opeartives to undertake hot works using appropriate heat mats, equipment and wearing relevant PPE.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<div>Yes<input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> Permit-to-work system will be adopted and observed			<input type="checkbox"/> x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hot works can cause direct burns and projectile trauma injuries to operators or nearby workers. Toxic fumes can cause acute distress to workers in confined spaces.		The debris and residue of hot works such as flammable swarf, molten metals, slag, cinders and filings can all cause direct burns if they come into contact with unprotected skin, hair and eyes of any one working in the vicinity. Heat conduction along metal pipes can cause burns to the unwary working many feet away from the source of the heat.		25	All hot works must observe the rules stipulated in the permit-to-work system and a fire watch carried out by a responsible person. Only trained opeartives to undertake hot works using appropriate heat mats, equipment and wearing relevant PPE. Operative to arrange for segregation of work spaces to exclude, or at least warn, other workers of the higher risk of suffering burns in the danger zone of where teh hot works will be carried out.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<div>Yes<input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> Permit-to-work system will be adopted and observed			<input type="checkbox"/> x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hot works should only be carried out after ensuring no other source of flammable and/or volatile substances are being stored or used nearby.		Carrying out hot works near to stores of flammable and volatile substances increases the risk of causing a fire through the accidental transfer of heat into the store. If other uncontrolled operations are carried out using flammable liquids and gases in the vacinity and at the same time as hot works, the risk of creating conditions that will lead to an explosion will increase significantly.		25	All hot works must observe the rules stipulated in the permit-to-work system and a fire watch carried out by a responsible person. Only trained opeartives to undertake hot works using appropriate heat mats, equipment and wearing relevant PPE. Hot works must not be carried out in the vacinity of flammable stores or near to other workers using flammable and volatile substances		<input type="checkbox"/>	<div>Yes<input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> Permit-to-work system will be adopted and observed			<input type="checkbox"/> x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Required PPE:										Keep on site:		Keep on site:	
<div><input type="checkbox"/> Safety Boots</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Hi-Viz</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Hard Safety Hats</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Protective gloves</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Eye protection goggles</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> FFP3 Mask</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Fall arrest harnesses / Soft landing equip</div>										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Likelihood of the hazard causing harm?				Severity of the harm to you or others arising from the hazard				The calculated risk of suffering harm				<div><div>FOAM (AFFF) For wood, paper, textiles and flammable liquids Do not use on Electrical or metal fires</div><div>Carbon Dioxide For liquid and electrical fires Do not use on metal fires</div></div> <div>Extinguishers must be kept ready-to-hand on site</div>	
1 Improbable: 0% - 5% Unlikely to happen				1 No risk to short-term or long-term health or sustaining personal injury				1 0 - 5 Low Risk - No extra controls needed					
2 Remote: 6% - 35% May occur at sometime				2 Remote risk to health or sustaining minor injuries treatable by site first aid				2 6 - 15 Introduce extra controls to reduce risk					
3 Possible: 36% - 65% More likely to occur sometime				3 Low risk of personal injury requiring medical attention at A&E Department				3 16 - 20 Only under supervision of Site Manager					
4 Probable: 66% - 95% Very likely to occur soon				4 Moderate risk of personal injury resulting in more than 7 days off work				4 21 - 25 Do not proceed as the risk is too high					
5 Very probable: 96% - 100% Almost certain to come about				5 High risk of life-changing injury, long-term chronic illness, cancer and death				Refer to the CDM Plan when assessing risk					