BRADFORD WATTS

HOT WORKS POLICY

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that all hot works carried out on construction sites are conducted safely, mitigating the risk of fire during and after completion of the works. Hot works include Gas and electric welding and cutting equipment, Blow lamps and blow torches, Electric or gas hot air guns, heaters, or blowers, Bitumen and tar boilers, Angle grinders and grinding wheels, Brazing and soldering, Drilling, and, Similar applications that can produce spark, frictional heat, or flame.

The hazards of completing hot works often include:

- SPARKS - generated from a cutting process such as an abrasive wheel or plasma torch, they can travel many metres whilst remaining hot.
- EXCESSIVE HEAT - materials being worked on can accumulate heat and ignite. It can also cause burns.
- CONDUCTION - heat can travel along an item such as a pipe and combustible material may sit behind or within the item such as a metal composite panel.
- FLAMMABLE GASES - these may be gases created by the hot work itself or used as part of the work equipment. Leaks of gases can create fire and explosion or cause asphyxiation in an enclosed space.
- SWARF - can become highly flammable due to the increased surface area and ignite. Ejected particles can also cause cuts and eye injuries.

Often these hazards cause fires and/or explosions that can result in extensive damage to premises, plant, and equipment and in some cases cause businesses to suffer loss of revenue or profits.

SCOPE:

This policy applies to all employees, contractors, and subcontractors performing hot works on-site.

RESPONSIBILITIES:

Project Managers and Site Managers:

- Ensure compliance with this policy and that appropriate permits are issued before work begins.

Hot Works Operators:

- Follow all safety procedures and implement fire watch requirements.

Fire Watch Personnel:

- Conduct monitoring as required and report any potential fire risks immediately.

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HOT WORKS PERMIT SYSTEM:

All hot works must be conducted under the Bradford Watts or Client 'Hot Works Permit' system.

The permit will specify:

- The nature and location of the work.
- Fire control measures in place.
- The designated fire watch period.
- The name(s) of responsible persons conducting the fire watch.

FIRE SAFETY MEASURES:

Fire Extinguishers:

- Suitable fire extinguishers must be readily available at the worksite.

Combustible Material Removal:

- Any flammable materials must be removed or adequately shielded.

Fire Blankets and Screens:

- Used as necessary to contain sparks and heat.

Adequate Ventilation:

- Preventing accumulation of flammable gases.

FIRE WATCH PROCEDURES:

Even after work completion, the risk of fire remains due to residual heat and delayed ignition.

The following fire watch measures must be observed:

Continuous Fire Watch:

- Present in all areas where fire may start.
- Must remain during the work and for **at least one hour after** completion.

Intermittent Fire Checks:

- Conducted at 20-minute intervals or at least an additional one hour.
- Extended to up to 3 hours or more based on appropriate risk assessment.
- A minimum 4-hour monitoring period applies for works in, on, or near timber-framed/clad buildings.

Area Coverage:

- Checks must include any adjacent areas within 10 meters, including walls, partitions, ceilings, and floors below the hot work location.

Use of Thermal Imaging Cameras:

- Thermal cameras should be used before, during, and after work.
- Fire watchers must compare images to identify potential hotspots.
- Cameras help confirm that pre- and post-work thermal readings are consistent.

Emergency Preparedness:

- Fire watch personnel must have a direct means of contacting emergency services.
- Clearly identified fire escape routes must be maintained.
- Any fire incident, no matter how small, must be reported immediately.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT:

- Failure to comply with this policy may result in disciplinary action, work stoppages, or removal from site.
- Regular audits will be conducted to ensure adherence to fire safety procedures.

ACTIONS PRIOR TO THE WORKS COMMENCING

The following key steps can help ensure that planning of the hot work is robust and allows the works to proceed in the safest possible manner:

The Last Resort Option:

Check whether the work can be done in a safer way, is hot work really necessary?
Hot work should be a last resort option when other methods of completing the task have been ruled out, e.g. bolts or compression joints rather than hot work; pipe jointing might be possible without soldered fittings; pipes could be cut using cold cutting techniques? This is critical when the hot works are proposed within, on or in proximity to combustible materials, combustible buildings/elements of construction or hazardous processes. These are just a few examples of how safer working methods can be deployed.

Use a Dedicated Hot Works Area:

Check whether the work can be done in a dedicated safe work area especially set up for completing hot works, such as a purpose-built welding bay.
Whilst a hot work permit may not be required for works in these non-permit designated areas, it is essential that appropriate fire precautions are in place throughout the works, including the absence of combustible materials (including within the building fabric) and the provision of appropriate firefighting equipment.

Checking the Competence of Operatives:

The permit issuer, the person doing the hot work, or the fire watch cannot be the same person and important to check the competence of everyone fulfilling these roles as well as those performing isolations on plant and protection systems.
Permit Issuer - individuals nominated to authorise hot work must have experience or training in the problems associated with hot works and be of suitable status to ensure compliance with the procedures. Permit issuers must be specified individuals who are also trained in the hot work system.
Hot Work Operatives - they must be formally trained in the safe use of hot work equipment, the associated hazards, controls, and emergency procedures. They must also have an understanding of the operation of the permit to work procedures.
Fire Watcher - they must be trained and familiar with the hot work hazards. The person(s) completing the fire watch must have the confidence and authority to stop work if unsafe conditions develop and be familiar with the fire alarm locations and emergency notification procedures. They should be trained in the use of fire extinguishers/hose reels which are available. Additional fire watchers may be required if the work area is large, multi-level and/or congested; or an opening or thermally conductive assembly extends through a wall.

People Performing Isolations - those isolating the fire alarm, suppression systems or pipelines must be competent and familiar with the equipment, the safe methods of isolation and have an understanding of the impacts of any isolation made.

Reviewing the Proposed Works:
Review the risk assessments, method statements (RAMS) and the fire risk assessment for the work and consider whether people could be injured, or whether equipment or property may be damaged by the work or should a fire occur. This review must incorporate a check on the following:

- Whether any safety devices may also be affected? Examples being fire alarms or other fire protection systems which should remain operational so far as is practicable.
- Could fire spread out of the room, and if so, what other occupancies could be involved?
- Is there any incompatible process in progress in the relevant area, such as the use of flammable solvents to lay flooring?
- Is the hot work planned to be directly in or on combustible construction materials e.g. timber panels or framing, composite cladding or panels with combustible insulation elements, plastic materials etc. ? If so, this work should not start. Hot work should be prohibited on all combustible construction.
- Is there a backup for any mechanical or electrical equipment, computer systems and data that could be damaged by fire?
- Are there any personnel who are required to use the area at the same time as the hot work is being carried out, and if so, can alternative arrangements be made

Investigating the Work Area:

A visit and inspection of the work area must be undertaken prior to the commencement of the work immediately beforehand.

Investigation of building materials in the work area is essential to understand if any of them can be set alight by the works. The following are examples of items/areas which may contain combustible materials:

- Metal deck roofing.
- Gutters and downpipes.
- Voids, roof cavities and false ceilings.
- Wall cavities.
- Facias and soffits.
- Behind paneling in window frames.
- Louvred vents, air intakes and out-takes.
- Expansion joints.
- Skylights.
- Cold stores.
- Cable ducts and trays.
- Timber framed structural elements.
- Plastic plumbing.

This is not an exhaustive list and a thorough investigation of what could be set alight by the works is one of the most important tasks when planning hot work.

Identifying voids - an inspection should be carried out for voids above, below or around the work area, which may be able to transmit flames or smoke from one area to another.

Where combustible materials are identified and cannot be removed prior to the works due to legal/planning requirements (e.g. historic buildings), options to complete the works off-site or use means other than hot work must be given additional consideration. Examples include completing alteration of any structural steel in an off-site setting or using robust push-fit plumbing services instead of using flame soldered couplings.

If there are no other options to avoid such works then whilst additional precautions such as the use of thermal imaging to spot heated items and an extended fire watch period may reduce the risk, such precautions do not necessarily make the work safe as their remains an inherent fire risk.

Decide Whether Works are Safe to Proceed:

Some works should not go ahead because of the high risk of fire. For example, hot works on or affecting any combustible insulation panels, combustible building materials or on plant and equipment that may contain combustible materials (e.g. some cooling towers) is to be prohibited. If in doubt, it should be assumed that metal composite panels have a combustible core. Cold stores, in particular, may incorporate large amounts of combustible insulating materials in both wall and ceiling panels.

Any hot work in or on timber framed structures such as roofs and timber framed buildings needs additional scrutiny and should be avoided if at all possible.

Preparing the Work Area:

Combustible materials - clear the area of all combustible and flammable materials within 10-metres of the hot work process. The distance may need to be more than 10-metres in some circumstances, especially where overhead work is to be undertaken or where there is the potential for spillage or leak of a flammable substance into the work area. Floors should be swept clean and flammable solvents must not be used to clean surfaces immediately before work commences.

Where combustible materials within 10-metres cannot be removed, they should be protected by the use of

non-combustible or purpose-made blankets, drapes, or screens. Protect all items of combustible materials, elements of combustible construction and surface finishes. Combustible floors within the area should be covered with overlapping sheets of non-combustible material or wetted down and liberally covered with sand. Care should be taken to ensure that any holes or gaps in walls, floors and ceilings through which sparks could pass are adequately protected/covered. Flammable liquids should always be removed from the area. Gas cylinders not required for immediate use must be secured and kept at least 15 meters from where the application of heat is taking place.

Atmosphere hazards - h vapours or dusts, or on or near equipment or tanks containing flammable or combustible liquids or materials. Where a hazardous atmosphere is suspected, air samples should be taken and work only commenced when the atmosphere has been certified to be non-hazardous. Any pipes, equipment or tanks containing flammable liquids should be appropriately purged and tests completed to confirm no flammable liquid or vapour is present. If there is a risk that the hazardous atmosphere may recur, the job should not commence until further precautions are implemented, and additional testing completed. Good ventilation should be provided in all areas where hot work is to be carried out, as the task may produce volumes of smoke and fumes.

Check areas that could be affected by the works - before carrying out work on one side of a wall or partition, an examination should be made of the area on the other side and within the

wall e.g. timber framing, cabling, combustible insulation etc., to ensure that any combustible materials are not in danger of ignition by direct or conducted heat. Heat might be readily conducted where walls are metal or where metal items such as beams, bolts, ducting, cable trays or pipes, etc., penetrate to the other side.

Check all areas where sparks or hot metal fragments may fall or be ejected, for example, into voids or onto levels below the work area. Ensure these areas are clear of combustible materials, and any remaining are protected, or that there are non-combustible barriers in place to arrest the pathway of the falling/ejected particles.

Controlling the Area:

Take steps to prevent unauthorised access to the work area. Liaison should be established in multiple occupancy buildings before work commences, to enable contractors or others to be effectively controlled. Safe access to the work area and adjoining areas should be established for those who need it. A secure area should be provided for any items removed from the area being worked on.

Managing Fire Protection and Detection Systems:

Fire protection and detection systems should remain active and operational during the works wherever possible. Sprinkler and some other suppression systems have a delayed response to any fire igniting, so careful consideration is required before these are isolated.

However, fire detection systems may need to be isolated to prevent false alarms. If so, only detectors in the vicinity of the work should be isolated, so that smoke in other areas will be quickly identified.

Should any system such as a smoke detector need to be impaired because of the hot works, it's reinstatement must be managed as part of the permit to work once the works are completed. There must also be an alternative method of fire detection, raising the alarm and summoning the Fire Brigade in all areas affected by the impairment, irrespective of whether the hot works are undertaken in that area. An example would be to provide a fire watcher in all areas affected by the impairment of a smoke detector or alarm zone.

Provide Fire Fighting Equipment:

Ensure there is adequate provision of firefighting equipment at the work site, for both those doing the work and additionally for those undertaking the fire watch.

A fire watcher should have at least two appropriate fire extinguishing appliances to hand at all times and be trained in their selection and use. Each of the fire extinguishers provided should have a minimum rating of 13A, unless the hot work involves arc welding, when two additional 2Kg CO_2 extinguishers should also be provided.

Checking Work Equipment:

It's important to check that work equipment used for the hot works is safe to use, and also that it has been installed and sited safely. Wherever equipment is found to be defective or unsafe, it must be repaired prior to use or immediately taken out of service. Consider the following:

Gas equipment

Any equipment and hoses should be checked prior to each use, and gas cylinders adequately supported, preferably by mounting on purpose-built trolleys. When using oxy-fuel gas

equipment, flashbacks can occur. Hose-check valves, which prevent back feeding (one of the main causes of flashback), should be fitted to hoses for oxygen and fuel applications, such as acetylene or propane. Flashback arrestors, designed to quench flashback, should also be fitted to all gas, including oxygen, supply lines. Gas cylinders that are not in use should be stored away from the working area.

Acetylene

Wherever possible, the use of acetylene should be avoided, and an alternative solution provided. Acetylene is a flammable gas that is unstable and liable to decomposition at elevated temperatures and pressures. As a result, acetylene in cylinders, once suspected to be unstable, constitutes a unique fire-fighting hazard in comparison with other gas cylinders. Where the use of acetylene cannot be avoided, only the minimum number of cylinders should be present on site, and these should be removed as soon as their work is complete.

Electric welding

The cable connecting any electric welding apparatus to the source of electrical supply should be as short as possible. Care should be taken to ensure that all wiring is of suitable design and construction to carry the heavy currents required, and all connections must be correctly made so that they cannot give rise to overheating or sparking. Operators should be made aware of the importance of three connections (welding lead, welding return and welding safety earth) for every welding circuit. Before each period of use, the electric cables should be inspected visually to ensure that they have not been damaged by heat or abrasion, and all welding and cutting equipment should be periodically inspected and tested by a competent person.

Blow lamps, torches, and heaters:

LPG blow lamps, blow torches and heaters should be extinguished and allowed to cool before changing cylinders. Paraffin or petrol blow lamps should only be filled and lit in the open and should not be refilled when hot. Blow lamps and blow torches should be lit as short a time as possible before work commences and extinguished immediately after the work ceases they should not be left unattended when alight or hot. Lighting of the torch should only be carried out in accordance with manufacturers instructions.

Hot air guns and blowers:

Electrically powered hot air guns or blowers are a particular source of danger as no flame is apparent. When using these appliances, the same safety measures should be observed as when undertaking other forms of hot work. The electrical cable to the blower should be inspected visually prior to each period of use, and the equipment periodically inspected and tested by a competent person.

Bitumen and tar boilers:

Bitumen and tar boilers, along with similar equipment, should only be taken onto roofs in exceptional circumstances, when a non-combustible heat-insulating base must be provided to prevent heat igniting the roof. The boiler should always be on a firm and level surface where spilled material can easily be controlled, and the equipment must be supervised by an experienced operator at all times.

Gas cylinders must be at least 3 meters from the burner and gas hoses checked to ensure they are in good condition and properly fitted prior to each period of work. Additional gas cylinders not in use should be stored away from the working area. The bitumen level and its temperature should be monitored, and the lid normally kept on the boiler. The burner should be turned off before transporting the boiler on a lorry or trailer.

Angle grinders and grinding wheels:

In respect of angle grinders and grinding wheels, the correct grade of wheel or disc must be

used for the task, and before each period of use the wheel or disc checked to ensure that it is securely fastened, in good condition, and that the electric cable has not been damaged.

Permit Issue:

Now that the task and equipment has been risk assessed and the competent personnel appointed, they will need to make themselves familiar with the work area and ensure the controls from the risk assessment have been implemented. Once they are satisfied that work can begin, a hot work permit must be obtained from the authorised permit issuer, an example permit is shown in Appendix 1.

The person responsible for issuing the permit for the work should then complete the Hot Work Permit Checklist (see Appendix 2) in conjunction with the person responsible for carrying out the work, to indicate that fire protection measures are adequate, suitable precautions have been taken and the equipment to be used is safe.

A Hot Work Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment example to exit as appropriate is shown as Appendix 3

If any fire protection/detection systems need to be isolated this must be completed immediately prior to signing off the permit before the works.

A separate permit should be used on every occasion that hot work of any type is undertaken and must not be issued without considering the significance of any other permits to work in the vicinity. It should be issued for a specific task detailing what the works are, the clearly identified area of works, the type of work equipment being used, and the materials being worked upon.

Before issuing a permit, a check should be made to ensure that the hot work would be completed in time for any shift changeover, end of shift/workday or for the appropriate post-work fire watch to take place. If this is not the case, then additional precautions and alternative arrangements will need to be implemented.

If the person authorised to issue the hot work permit is not satisfied with the arrangements, further measures may be requested, and any additional conditions entered in the space provided. The earliest time at which a final

Fire checks should be made should also be specified. This will normally be at least 120 minutes after the completion of the works or expiry of the permit, whichever is sooner but possibly longer depending on the risks identified.

Important: A minimum fire watch period of 4 hours (Continuous and Intermittent checks) should be mandatory for works within, on or in direct proximity to timber framed and/or clad buildings.

If trained individuals will not available to make this check, e.g. in the event of a permit being issued late in the day, work must not be commenced.

The permit issuer must state the period for which the permit is to be open for (no longer than a single shift), sign, time, and date the permit. The hot work operative must sign receipt of the permit with agreement to follow the conditions of the risk assessment and permit.

The hot work permit should be completed in triplicate, with the top copy handed to the person responsible for carrying out the work. The permit should then be displayed in the work area, (or made readily available for inspection if held electronically), as this provides to other personnel, if requested, that a permit has been issued. This also enables personnel to challenge anybody undertaking such works where a permit is not displayed. A second copy should be kept by the issuer. It is good practice as per HSG:250 to have a third copy displayed on a designated notice board, in a ready-to-view location such as a control room, the issuing

office, or by the fire alarm panel, as this will ensure that personnel can easily identify which permits are open at any particular time.

Reinstate Fire Protection/Detection Systems as Early as Possible

Review which systems have been isolated in conjunction with the site/fire engineer to ensure these can be fully reinstated and are effective once reinstated. Reinstatement must include a review of detection points to ensure they have not been obstructed, that nozzles are not blocked and are clean, and that signalling equipment continues to function correctly.

Make the Work Area Safe:

Remove waste, paint strippings, hot stub ends of welding rods, dusts, debris, and waste materials from the work area and dispose of them safely.

All equipment, including gas cylinders, etc., should be removed from the work area to a secure area at the end of the working period or when the task is completed, if this is sooner.

Closing the Permit :

The work area and any areas which could have been affected by the works and all areas where precautions were taken or a fire watch was present, must be re-visited and inspected by the permit issuer. Thermal images of the hot works and the surrounding areas should be taken to confirm that a fire watch has been completed and held along with the hot work permit for review. The permit issuer must check the status and condition of fire protection/detection systems and also any isolations to plant, machinery, and equipment, satisfying themselves that the area is safe for the resumption of normal/planned occupancy. Once satisfied the permit can be closed.

The completed hot work permit and any applicable risk assessments must be retained for at least 12 months and be made available to Insurers/auditors to inspect upon request.

REVIEW AND UPDATES:

This policy will be reviewed regularly to ensure effectiveness and compliance with best practices and regulatory standards.

F. Pimley: SHEQ Manager  Date: 11/02/2026

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BRADFORD WATTS

Hot Work Permit

The completed form should be returned to the issuer and retained for future reference.
The hot work permit system should be regularly audited to ensure compliance with procedures.

A copy to be displayed in the work area and another in the issuing office.

PERMIT NUMBER		OTHER RELEVANT PERMIT DETAILS	

SECTION A - PROPOSAL **(to be completed by the Permit Issuer).**

COMPANY NAME AND SITE ADDRESS				
EXACT LOCATION OF PROPOSED WORK				
NATURE OF WORK TO BE UNDERTAKEN/TYPE OF HOT WORK/ITEMS WORKED ON				
NAME OF HOT WORK OPERATOR AND COMPANY				
NAME OF PERSON SUPERVISING THE WORKS (PRINT NAME)				
PERMIT VALID ON DATE		START TIME		
		EXPIRY TIME		
NAME OF FIRE WATCHER(S) (PRINT NAME(S))				
ANTICIPATED EARLIEST TIME OF FINAL FIRE WATCH CHECK	CONTINUOUS FIRE WATCH		INTERMITTENT FIRE WATCH	

SECTION B - ISOLATIONS AND IMPAIRMENTS

DETAILS OF SYSTEMS AND AREA(S) ISOLATED			
NAME AND POSITION OF PERSON COMPLETING ISOLATION/REINSTATEMENT			
DATE AND TIME OF ISOLATION		DATE AND TIME OF REINSTATEMENT	

SECTION C - ISSUE

I confirm the work area and other areas that may be impacted by the works have been inspected and checked for the presence of combustible materials. I have reviewed and completed the attached checklist and I am satisfied that all appropriate precautions and risk controls are in place.

PRINT NAME	
SIGNATURE OF PERMIT ISSUER	
DATE AND TIME	

SECTION D - ACCEPTANCE

I understand the scope of work and precautions to be taken and will adhere to the safe method of work and report any problems or difficulties to the Permit Issuer, in safely completing the works.

	SIGNED	DATE
HOT WORK SUPERVISOR		
FIRE WATCHER		
FIRE WATCHER		

SECTION E - FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF WORK (Contractor responsible for the work must ensure this section is completed)

The work area and all adjacent areas to which sparks, and heat might have spread (such as floors below and above and areas on other sides of walls) have been inspected and found to be free of smouldering materials and flames.	
Stub ends of welding rods and other hot waste materials have been removed and disposed of safely.	
All equipment, including gas cylinders, has been removed to a safe area.	

	SIGNED	DATE AND TIME
HOT WORK OPERATOR		

CONTINUOUS FIRE WATCH (the permit should then be returned to the issuer)

TIME INSPECTION COMPLETED (this must be at least 60-minutes after work has been completed as determined by the fire risk assessment for the task):		
	SIGNED	DATE AND TIME
FIRE WATCHER		
FIRE WATCHER		

INTERMITTENT FIRE WATCH CHECKS (should be one of the Fire Watchers)

Intermittent Checks (every 20-minutes for at least a further 1-hour or 4-hours for timber clad and/or framed buildings)					
TIME	INITIALS	TIME	INITIALS	TIME	INITIALS

All fire protection systems are in service and operable and equipment isolated has been reinstated where safe to do so.

(Check Section B has been completed fully).

	SIGNED	DATE AND TIME
PERMIT ISSUER		

SECTION F – CLOSING (SIGN OFF BY ISSUER OF PERMIT)

I have inspected the works area, and all tools, equipment and waste has been removed.
The fire watch has been completed in accordance with the risk assessment and thermal images taken of the work area and other areas that may have been affected by the works.
The area has been returned to a condition which is safe for normal/planned occupancy and operations.

SIGNED		DATE		TIME	

Hot Work Permit Checklist

The following checks should be carried out by the Permit Issuer prior to hot work commencing. The person carrying out these checks should tick the appropriate boxes and retain this with the permit.

ISSUING COMPANY		PERMIT NUMBER	

GENERAL

Wherever practicable the use of hot work should be avoided, and a safer way employed. If you cannot comply with the following points, do not go ahead with the hot work.

Risk assessments and method statements have been provided and reviewed prior to authorisation of the works.	
Evidence of appropriate Public Liability Insurance has been provided.	
All fire protection systems are in service and operable (if not complete Section B on the permit).	
Competence of operatives have been reviewed and confirmed.	
The works area and any other areas which could be affected have been investigated for the presence of combustible materials. This includes the identification of any voids.	
Hot works will not take place on/or affecting combustible composite panels or other materials known to be combustible.	
There are no other permits to work in operation or other planned activities that will be adversely impacted by these works.	

PRECAUTIONS WITHIN 10-METRES (MINIMUM) OF THE WORK AREA:

Combustible materials have been cleared from the area. Where materials cannot be removed, protection has been provided by non-combustible or purpose-made blankets, drapes, or screens.	
Flammable liquids and gas cylinders have been removed from the area.	
Floors have been swept clean. Combustible floors have been covered with overlapping sheets of non-combustible material or wetted and liberally covered with sand. All openings and gaps (combustible floors or otherwise) are adequately covered.	
Protection (non-combustible or purpose-made blankets, drapes, or screens) has been provided for: • Walls, partitions and ceilings of combustible construction or surface finish; and • All holes and other openings in walls, partitions and ceilings through which sparks could pass.	
Where work is being carried out on building panels, an assessment has been made of insulating or other materials behind or forming the core of the panels which confirms they are non-combustible.	
Combustible materials have been moved away from the far side of walls or partitions where heat could be conducted, especially where these incorporate metals.	
Enclosed equipment (tanks, containers, dust collectors, etc.) has been emptied, purged, and tested, or is known to be free of flammable concentrations of vapour or dust. Where there is a possibility of such, atmosphere air sample monitoring must be in place.	
Unauthorised access to the work area has been prevented.	
Equipment for hot work has been checked and found to be in good repair. Gas cylinders have been properly secured and any gas cylinders not in use have been removed at least 15-metres away from the work area.	

FIRE PROTECTION:

Where sprinklers are installed, they are operative. In sprinklered premises, hot work should not be carried out when the water supply to the sprinkler system is shut off.	
Where an automatic fire detection system has been installed, it will be kept operative. Only the zone where the hot work is being carried out will be isolated for the period whilst hot work is in progress.	
A trained person not directly involved with the work will provide a continuous fire watch during the period of hot work. Following completion of each period of work, the continuous fire watch will remain in place for at least 60-minutes, with further checks at regular intervals for at least a further 60-minutes, or a period as determined by the fire risk assessment, after completion, to ensure that the working area and all adjacent areas, including the floors below and above, and areas on the other side of walls, screens, partitions and above false ceilings, are free of smouldering materials and flames.	
At least two appropriate fire extinguishers are immediately available. The personnel undertaking the work and providing the fire watch are trained in their use.	
Personnel involved with the work and providing the fire watch are familiar with the means of escape and method of raising the alarm/calling the Fire Brigade.	

SIGNED		BLOCK CAPITALS	
DATE		TIME	

HOT WORK HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT				
Hazard	Potential Risk	Risk Level (Before Control)	Control Measures	Risk Level (After Control)
Fire	Ignition of nearby combustible materials	High	Fire watch, fire-resistant blankets, remove flammable materials, wetting down surroundings	Low
Explosion	Gas leaks or dust ignition	High	Proper ventilation, explosion-proof tools, leak detection procedures	Low
Burns	Contact with hot equipment or molten meta	Medium	PPE (gloves, face shield, fire-resistant clothing), training on handling hot equipment	Low
Inhalation of Fumes	Exposure to toxic gases	High	Local exhaust ventilation, respiratory protection, use of non-toxic materials	Low
Eye Injury	Sparks or UV radiation exposure	Medium	Safety goggles, welding helmet, use of protective screens	Low
Structural Damage	Heat affecting nearby structures	Medium	Protective barriers, heat shields, pre-work structural assessment	Low
Electrical Hazards	Contact with live electrical components	High	Proper grounding, insulated tools, checking power sources	Low
Confined Space Risks	Lack of oxygen or buildup of toxic gases	High	Gas monitoring, permit-required entry, emergency escape plan	Low