LP 4.16

Effective:
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Policy Owner:
Board of Trustees

Policy Administrator:
VP for Finance and Administration

Affected Parties:
Employees

Table of Contents:

Hot Work Safety

References: OSHA 29 CFR 1910.251; 29 CFR 1910.252; 29 CFR 1910.255

1 Purpose

1.1 The purpose of the Hot Work Safety Policy is to create a Fire Safety Plan designed to protect people and property while performing hot work on the Lander University campus and to ensure compliance with OSHA standards.

1.2 This policy describes the requirements, procedures, and conditions for the conduct of hot work.

2 Scope

2.1 The plan delineated in this policy applies to all Lander University employees and contractors who perform welding, cutting, brazing, or other hot work activities on Lander University property.

3 Responsibilities

3.1 Safety and Regulatory Compliance Officer

The Safety and Regulatory Compliance Officer has overall responsibility for policy implementation to ensure that:

3.1.1 The policy is maintained and updated, as needed.

3.1.2 The policy is implemented as intended.

3.1.3 Employees are properly trained as described in Section 13 of this policy.

3.2 Facilities Operations Manager

The Facilities Operations Manager is responsible for:

3.2.1 Ensuring that this policy is implemented.

3.2.2 Maintaining equipment to prevent or control sources of ignition or fires.

3.2.3 Ensuring the completion of Hot Work Permits, as required by this policy.

3.2.4 Enforcing this policy, when necessary.

3.2.5 Ensuring that fire protection and hot work equipment are in place and in good working order.

3.3 Supervisors

All supervisors are responsible for:

3.3.1 Ensuring that all aspects of this plan are implemented in their area(s) of responsibility.

3.3.2 Ensuring that training was provided for authorized employees on welding, cutting, brazing, or other hot work, including the use of hot work permits and fire watches.

3.3.3 Ensuring that employees who weld, cut, or braze are utilizing proper personal protective equipment (PPE).

3.3.4 Ensuring compliance with this policy and hot work procedures.

3.3.5 Stopping any welding, cutting, or brazing activities that pose safety or health concerns.

3.3.6 Consulting with the Safety & Regulatory Compliance Officer if unsure of health or safety issues relating to welding, cutting, or brazing activities.

3.4 Employees

All employees are required to:

3.4.1 Follow the procedures described in this policy.

3.4.2 Notify their supervisor when a hot work permit is needed.

3.4.3 Obtain a hot work permit when performing hot work in non-designated areas.

3.4.4 Understand and take necessary precautions when welding, cutting, or brazing.

3.4.5 Inspect all welding, cutting, or brazing equipment for proper working condition, prior to use.

3.4.6 Use appropriate PPE (e.g., gloves, clothing, lenses, respirator).

3.4.7 Utilize warning signs, barricades, and barriers around welding, cutting, or brazing activities, when necessary.

3.4.8 Utilize local ventilation equipment when welding, cutting, or brazing, or respiratory protection if local ventilation is not possible due to process.

3.4.9 Attend training, as required.

3.4.10 Comply with all hot work procedures.

3.4.11 Report all observed hazards to their supervisors.

4 Definitions

4.1 Combustible Liquid: Any liquid having a flashpoint at, or above, 100°F.

4.2 Combustible Material: Any solid material that is easily ignited (e.g., wood, paper, dry vegetation, solid fuel [coal]) and that will freely support combustion once ignited.

4.3 Designated Hot Work Area: An area designated by management that does not require a hot work permit. The area must be made of fire-resistant construction and free of combustible and flammable contents and it must be segregated from adjacent areas. An appropriate fire extinguisher must be installed in the area.

4.4 Fire Watch: The person assigned to watch for unsafe operations of the hot work task and to inspect and watch for fires resulting from the hot work.

4.5 Flame Cutting: Cutting of material using a flame (e.g., oxygen/acetylene torch cutting).

4.6 Flammable Liquid: A liquid having a flashpoint below 100°F.

4.7 Grinding: Using an abrasive tool, powered or manual, to smooth or gauge another material or product that produces a spark.

4.8 High Hazard Area: An area that has or has the potential to contain flammable liquids, gases or vapors, combustible materials, or other easily ignitable materials. A high hazard area requires the issuance of a hot work permit.

4.9 Hot Work: Hot work is defined as any task that will generate enough heat to ignite combustible and/or flammable materials. Examples include, but are not limited to: welding, flame or plasma cutting, abrasive grinding, sandblasting operations (in explosion hazard areas), and open burning of wood or trash.

4.10 Hot Work Permit: A form that is used as a checklist to ensure that hazards associated with the hot work have been identified, removed, or guarded, and that the hot work is authorized by management. (See Appendix A)

4.11 Lower Explosive Limit (LEL): The point at which the minimal level of flammable vapors mixes with oxygen to form an explosive or flammable atmosphere.

4.12 Safety Data Sheet (SDS): An information sheet provided by the product manufacturer to inform the employee of the hazards associated with the product. Flashpoints and LELs can be found on the SDS.

4.13 Ventilation: Changes of room air as often as necessary to prevent welders and other workers from breathing high levels of airborne contaminants. Ventilation, a means of providing adequate breathing air, must be provided for all welding, cutting, brazing, and related operations.

5 General Procedures

5.1 All equipment used in hot work shall be inspected prior to use.

5.1.1 Equipment with deficiencies shall be repaired or replaced prior to use.

5.1.2 Repairs shall be made only by qualified personnel.

5.2 When possible, hot work shall be performed in designated hot work areas, as defined in Section 4 of this policy.

5.3 If hot work must take place outside of a designated hot work area and the object on which hot work is to be performed cannot readily be moved, all movable fire hazards in the vicinity shall be taken out of the hot work area and stored in a safe place.

5.4 If not in a designated hot work area, if the hot work object cannot be moved, and if all the fire hazards cannot be removed, then a hot work permit shall be completed and issued, and guards shall be used to confine the heat, sparks, and slag and to protect the immovable fire hazards.

5.5 If these requirements cannot be followed, if guarding cannot adequately eliminate the fire hazards, or if the hot work permit is not authorized, then the hot work shall not be performed.

5.6 All gas units must have anti-flashback devices installed on them at the torch end of the hose.

5.7 Where practical, all flammable liquids shall be located at least 150 feet and combustible materials shall be located at least 35 feet from the hot work area.

5.8 Special Precautions: When the nature of the work requires guarding of flammable or combustible materials (liquid, solid, gas, or vapor) because the hot work cannot be relocated, and the flammable or combustible material cannot be removed, then certain additional precautions are necessary.

5.8.1 Where relocation of combustibles is impracticable, fireproof guarding (e.g., welding tarps, welding shields, metal covers) shall be used to cover or protect the combustibles from the hot work and a hot work permit shall be required.

5.8.2 Wherever there are floor openings or cracks in the flooring that cannot be closed, precautions shall be taken so that no readily combustible or flammable materials on the floor below will be exposed to sparks or other hot debris which might drop through.

5.8.2.1 The same precautions shall be observed when there are cracks or holes in walls, open doorways, and open or broken windows.

5.8.3 Fire Extinguishers: Suitable fire extinguishing equipment shall be maintained in a state of readiness for instant use.

5.8.3.1 Approved portable fire extinguishers for the type and quantity of the combustible or flammable material exposed shall be within 25 feet of the hot work.

5.8.3.2 The combustible or flammable material shall not be located between the hot work and the fire extinguisher, which would block ready access to the fire extinguishers in the event of a fire.

5.8.3.3 At a minimum, a 2-A: 10-BC type of extinguisher shall be at the hot work task.

5.8.4 Electrical Shock: Workers shall always use proper precautionary measures and recommended safe practices to avoid electrical shocks.

5.8.5 Personnel using electrical welding and cutting equipment must be trained on safe work practices and procedures before using this equipment.

5.8.6 Measures to prevent electrical shock include, but are limited to:

5.8.6.1 Never using a bare hand or wet glove to change electrodes.

5.8.6.2 Not touching an energized electrode while you are in contact with the work circuit.

5.8.6.3 Not standing on a wet or grounded surface when changing electrodes.

5.8.6.4 Not allowing the electrode holder or electrode to come into contact with any other person or any grounded object.

5.8.6.5 Removing the electrode and placing the holder in a secure place when not in immediate use.

5.8.6.6 Deenergizing the welding machine when not in use and during breaks.

5.8.6.7 Grounding the frames of welding units.

5.8.6.8 Insulating oneself from the work piece and ground using dry insulating mats or covers big enough to prevent any physical contact with the work or ground or wearing properly designed and approved rubber-soled boots that are in good condition.

5.8.6.9 Not repairing or splicing a cable within 10 feet of the electrode holder.

5.8.6.10 If utilizing long lengths of cable, suspending them overhead, whenever possible.

5.8.6.11 If a cable is run along the floor, ensuring that they do not create a tripping hazard or become damaged or tangled.

5.8.6.12 Additional safety precautions are required when welding is performed under any of the following electrical hazardous conditions:

5.8.6.12.1 In damp locations or while wearing wet clothing;

5.8.6.12.2 On metal floors, gratings, scaffolds, or other metal structures;

5.8.6.12.3 In cramped positions (e.g., sitting, kneeling, lying); and

5.8.6.12.4 When there is a high risk of unavoidable or accidental contact with the work piece and ground.

5.8.6.13 Where conditions described in Section 5.8.6.12 are present, one of the following types of equipment (presented in order of preference) shall be used:

5.8.6.13.1 Semiautomatic DC constant voltage metal electrode (wire) welder;

5.8.6.13.2 DC manual covered electrode (stick) welder; or

5.8.6.13.3 AC welder with reduced open-circuit voltage.

6 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The minimum requirements for welding activities include the use of the following personal protective equipment (PPE):

6.1 Eye and face protection

6.1.1 All filter lenses and plates must meet the test for transmission of radiant energy prescribed in the ANSI standard Z87.2020, Personal Eye and Face Protection Devices.

6.1.2 Helmets and hand shields shall protect the face, forehead, neck, and ears from the arc's direct radiant energy and weld splatter.

6.1.3 Welding helmets with filter plates protect users from arc rays and from weld sparks and spatters which strike directly against the helmet.

6.1.4 Helmets do not protect against slag chips, grinding fragments, wire wheel bristles, or similar hazards, which can ricochet under the helmet.

6.1.5 Safety glasses, goggles, or other appropriate eye protection must also be worn to protect against these impact hazards.

6.1.6 Lander University requires that, when arc cutting and arc welding with open arcs occur, welding curtains or other UV protective barricades shall be in place to protect nearby personnel.

6.2 Fire-resistant clothing with adequate body coverage

6.2.1 Although appropriate protective clothing for any welding and cutting operation will vary, the equipment selected for use shall provide enough coverage and

be made of suitable materials to minimize skin burns caused by sparks, spatter, or radiation.

6.2.2 The use of heavier materials (e.g., wool clothing, heavy cotton, or denim, leather) is preferred as they resist deterioration and burning.

6.2.3 Materials that can melt or cause severe burns from the lodging of sparks in rolled-up sleeves, pockets of clothing, or pant cuffs are not allowed.

6.2.4 Other protective clothing (e.g., durable welders' aprons or jackets made of leather or other suitable materials) can provide protection to the front of the body when additional protection against sparks and radiant energy is needed.

6.2.5 On-site personnel and those employees who operate, maintain, or transport hydrogen and related equipment and products shall wear NFPA 70E and NFPA 2112 compliant flame-resistant clothing.

6.3 Leather or welding boots

6.4 Hand protection

6.4.1 All welders and cutters shall wear protective flame-resistant gloves (e.g., leather welder's gloves) which provide the heat resistance needed for welding.

6.4.2 A gauntlet cuff offers additional arm protection, and insulated linings shall be used to protect areas exposed to high radiant energy.

6.5 Additional PPE, which may include respiratory protection

6.5.1 Respiratory protection is recommended for all welding, cutting, or brazing operations, regardless of ventilation, due to the variable nature of potential toxic exposure to fumes that are carcinogenic or toxic at very low levels (e.g., in the case of manganese or hexavalent chrome).

6.5.2 Respirators may be required when adequate ventilation is not present or is insufficient to control the fumes.

7 Hot Work in Confined Spaces

7.1 Confined space entry procedures shall be followed if hot work is to be performed in a confined space.

7.2 All welding and cutting operations conducted in confined spaces shall be adequately ventilated to prevent the accumulation of toxic materials or possible oxygen deficiency.

7.3 Local exhaust ventilation is required when performing hot work in confined spaces.

7.4 Oxygen shall never be used for provision of ventilation.

7.5 When welding or cutting is being performed in any confined space, gas cylinders and welding machines shall not be present in the confined space.

7.6 Where a welder must enter a confined space, all confined space procedures shall be followed in addition to these hot work procedures.

7.7 When arc welding is to be suspended for any substantial period (e.g., during lunch or overnight), all electrodes shall be removed from the holders, the holders shall be carefully located so that accidental contact cannot occur, and the machine shall be disconnected from the power source.

7.8 In order to eliminate the possibility of gas escaping through leaks of improperly closed valves when gas welding or cutting, the torch valves shall be closed and the fuel-gas and oxygen supply to the torch shall be positively shut off at some point outside of the confined area whenever the torch is not to be used for a substantial period of time (e.g., during lunch hour or overnight).

7.8.1 Where practicable, the torch and hose shall also be removed from the confined space.

7.9 When welding must be performed in a space entirely screened (flash screens) on all sides, the screens shall be arranged to ensure that no serious restriction of ventilation occurs.

7.9.1 It is desirable to have the screens mounted so that they are about two feet above the floor unless the work is to be performed at such a low level that the screen must be extended nearer to the floor to protect nearby workers from the glare of welding.

7.10 Several potentially hazardous materials are employed in fluxes, coatings, coverings, and filler metals used in welding and cutting or are released to the atmosphere during welding and cutting.

7.10.1 Manufacturer’s warnings for hot work-related materials being used in confined spaces shall be read and followed; and

7.10.2 The safety data sheet shall be accessed when additional safety information is needed.

7.11 In areas where the potential for a flammable atmosphere exists, the area must be tested for the presence of flammable or explosive gases or vapors prior to workers' entering the area and constantly during the time workers are present in the area. The following applies:

7.11.1 If the concentration exceeds 5% of the LEL during hot work, work shall stop and all personnel shall leave the area until the area can be ventilated and the flammable atmospheric concentration lowered to less than 5% of the LEL.

7.11.1.1 The use of inert gas to eliminate flammable gases in confined spaces is prohibited because this practice would also displace oxygen and make the space immediately dangerous to workers' life and health.

7.11.2 Positive pressure ventilation and local exhaust(s) shall be used to ensure that atmospheric hazard does not accumulate in the hot work area

8 Welding and Cutting Hazardous Materials

8.1 Before welding, cutting, or brazing has begun on any surface covered by a preservative coating whose flammability is not known, a test shall be made to determine its flammability and toxicity.

8.1.1 Preservative coatings shall be considered highly flammable when scrapings burn with extreme rapidity.

8.2 Preservative coatings shall be removed from the area to be heated to ensure that any temperature increase of the unstripped metal will not be appreciable; artificial cooling of the metal surrounding the heating area may be used to limit the area to be stripped.

8.3 When welding, cutting, or brazing toxic preservative coatings in enclosed spaces, either all surfaces covered with toxic preservatives shall be stripped of coverings for a distance of at least four inches from the area of heat application or workers shall be protected by respirators.

8.4 All welding, cutting, or brazing of toxic preservative coated metal shall be performed with both local exhaust and respiratory protection.

8.5 Cutting or welding shall not be permitted in the following situations:

8.5.1 In the presence of a flammable or explosive atmosphere.

8.5.2 Near readily ignitable materials.

8.5.3 In operating air handling units or ducts.

8.5.4 Outside of a regularly assigned welding area without authorization.

9 Authorization

9.1 Before a hot work is permitted, the area shall be inspected by the manager or designated worker authorizing the hot work.

9.2 The manager or the designated worker shall designate the precautions to be followed in granting authorization and/or requiring and approving the hot work permit.

9.3 A hot work permit must be issued before any hot work is performed in areas within 150 feet of flammable liquid storage or potential or actual flammable vapors, or within 35 feet of combustible materials that could be impacted or come into contact with the hot work.

9.4 Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that all hot work is authorized; that a hot work permit has been completed, when required; and that conditions are acceptable prior to initiating work on the task.

9.5 Hot work shall not be permitted in the following situations:

9.5.1 In areas not authorized by management.

9.5.2 In sprinklered buildings while such protection is impaired.

9.5.3 In the presence of explosive or flammable atmospheres above 5% of the LEL (mixtures of flammable gases, vapors, liquids, or dusts with air), or of explosive atmospheres that may develop inside uncleaned or improperly prepared equipment (e.g., tanks, hoppers) which have previously contained such materials, or that may develop in areas with an accumulation of flammable gases.

9.5.4 In areas near the storage of quantities of exposed, readily ignitable, or combustible materials.

10 Hot Work Permit

10.1 Persons performing hot work in high hazard areas must obtain a written, authorized hot work permit from the Facilities Operations Manager, or the designated supervisory person, before hot work begins.

10.2 Contractors and vendors performing hot work must provide and complete their own permit after obtaining authorization from the Facilities Operations Manager (or designee).

10.3 The permit-writer and all involved personnel shall conduct an inspection of the work area and all hot work equipment to ensure that it is safe to proceed with the hot work.

10.4 The permit-writer shall complete the hot work permit prior to starting work and shall ensure that the individuals performing the hot work and performing the pre-task survey are trained in the safety policies that are necessary to complete the task.

10.5 Where appropriate, the area in which hot work is being conducted must be surveyed for cracks and/or openings in nearby surfaces (e.g., floor, wall) that may allow sparks to pass through and ignite combustible material. If cracks and/or openings are discovered, these areas must be guarded.

10.6 The permit must be reviewed and signed by the worker performing the hot work and by the person authorizing the permit.

10.7 The supervisor responsible for the area in which the hot work will be conducted must be notified of the hot work prior to start-up and also sign the permit.

10.8 The permit will remain in the possession of the worker performing the hot work during the shift.

10.9 The person approving the permit must ensure that the area in which hot work is being conducted is constantly surveyed to ensure that conditions remain suitable for hot work.

10.10 The area in which hot work is being conducted shall be resurveyed following all breaks, meals, meetings, or other interruptions in the work, unless the fire watch remains on duty and does not leave the area.

10.11 If the conditions change, all hot work shall stop.

10.11.1 Work shall not resume until the hazardous condition has been eliminated and the area has been resurveyed and determined to be safe.

10.11.2 All stops and restarts shall be recorded on the permit form.

10.12 Permits are only valid for one shift, not to exceed eight hours.

10.13 The checking and testing that precedes the issuance of a permit shall be as close as practical to the time that the work is to begin.

10.14 The area in which hot work is being conducted shall be rechecked after any break in the job (e.g., meals, breaks, meetings).

10.15 Any welding, cutting, or burning of lead base metals, zinc, cadmium, mercury, beryllium, or exotic metals or paints not listed here shall have proper ventilation and/or respiratory protection to protect the workers to levels below the permissible exposure limit (PEL).

10.16 Atmospheric gas detectors shall be calibrated as specified by the manufacturer's recommendation.

10.17 The fire watch shall be on duty at all times during the performance of the work that requires a hot work permit.

10.18 In the event that the hot work will extend past the permit's expiration time, a new permit shall be obtained before the next shift or work period begins.

11 Fire Watch

11.1 Fire watchers are required whenever hot work is performed in locations where other than a minor fire might develop, or where any of the following conditions exist:

11.1.1 Exposed flammable liquid storage is within 150 feet of the hot work.

11.1.2 Exposed combustible material in buildings are closer than 35 feet to the point of the hot work.

11.1.3 Combustibles are more than 35 feet away, but are easily ignited by sparks.

11.1.4 Unguarded wall or floor openings expose combustible material in adjacent areas, including concealed spaces in walls or floors.

11.1.5 Combustible materials are adjacent to the opposite side of metal partitions, wall, ceilings, or roofs, and are likely to be ignited by conduction or radiant heat.

11.2 Fire watchers shall have fire extinguishing equipment readily available and be trained in its use.

11.3 Fire watchers shall be familiar with facility alarm systems and the procedures to summon emergency assistance.

11.4 Fire watchers shall watch for fire in all exposed areas and attempt to extinguish fire only when the fire extinguishing equipment available is of adequate size to fully extinguish the fire.

11.5 A fire watch shall be maintained for at least 30 minutes after completion of the hot work to detect and extinguish possible smoldering fires.

11.6 The fire watcher is authorized to stop work whenever the conditions are deemed unsafe.

11.7 The fire watcher is authorized to stop the work if the work description on the hot work permit is being exceeded.

11.8 Work shall be suspended until the unsafe conditions have been corrected or the permit has been changed to meet the conditions.

12 Pre-hot Work Safety Meeting

12.1 A safety meeting shall be conducted for hot work when a hot work permit is required, and the meeting shall be documented by the person supervising the hot work prior to starting work. The meeting will review the following topics:

12.1.1 The fulfillment of hot work permit and any gas testing requirements.

12.1.2 The removal of all flammable liquids.

12.1.3 The removal of combustible material from the impact area or the material's protection from the hot work.

12.1.4 Appropriate emergency procedures and notifications.

12.1.5 Ensuring that the area in which hot work is being conducted is free of non-essential personnel and equipment.

12.1.6 The use of personal protective equipment (PPE).

12.1.7 The responsibilities of the fire watch.

12.1.8 The blinding, isolation, and purging of equipment.

13 Training

13.1 Training shall be provided to all employees who will be authorized to conduct hot work at the following frequencies:

13.1.1 Upon hire.

13.1.2 Upon initial assignment to a job during which they will perform hot work.

13.1.3 Every three years.

13.1.4 When a new process or piece of equipment is introduced.

13.1.5 When the employee performs an unsafe act in regard to hot work or demonstrates a lack of knowledge or understanding of safe procedures.

13.1.6 When a supervisor or manager determines that retraining is necessary.

13.2 Training will include the following topics:

13.2.1 Proper equipment operation.

13.2.2 The handling and storage of welding materials.

13.2.3 Physical and chemical hazards.

13.2.4 Hazard control.

13.2.5 PPE selection and use.

13.2.6 Fire precautions and fire watch

13.2.7 Hot work procedures, including the procedure for obtaining a written hot work permit.

13.2.8 The need for confined space training when the hot work necessitates confined space entry.

13.3 Training records shall be forwarded to the Safety and Regulatory Compliance Manager and retained in employee training files.

14 Policy Revision History

- First draft of policy submitted by Finance and Administration on 1/6/2025.
- Review by Policy Coordinator on 1/28/2025.
- Reviewed by Board of Trustees Policy Committee on 2/12/2025.
- Revised and updated by Finance and Administration on 2/19/2025.
- Submitted for full board review by Policy Coordinator on 2/18/2025.
- Approved by Lander University Board of Trustees on 3/4/2025.

HOT WORK PERMIT

(LP4.16 – Appendix A)

This Hot Work Permit is required for any temporary operation involving open flames or sparks. This includes, but is not limited to, brazing, cutting, grinding, soldering, thawing pipes, use of a torch, and welding.

Date: _____ Name of Employee or Contracting Firm: _____

Building: _____ Specific Location: _____

Description of Hot Work: _____

A Fire Watch must take place if:

- Combustible materials within a 35-foot radius of hot work cannot be removed
- Wall or floor openings within a 35-foot radius of hot work expose combustible materials in adjacent areas, including concealed spaces in walls or floors
- Combustible materials are adjacent to the opposite side of partitions, walls, ceilings, or roofs and are likely to be ignited
- It is deemed necessary by the Supervisor, Facilities Operations Manager, or the Safety & Regulatory Compliance Officer

Is a Fire Watch Required? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If so, who will act as Fire Watch? Name: _____ Job Title: _____

Permit Checklist

☐ Flammable and combustible materials within a 35-foot radius of hot work have been removed or covered with fire retardant tarps or metal shields (otherwise assign a Fire Watch).

☐ All floors and surfaces within a 35-foot radius of the hot work area have been swept free of combustible dust or debris (otherwise assign a Fire Watch).

☐ Any openings or cracks in the walls, floors, or ducts that are potential travel passages for sparks, heat and flames have been covered (otherwise assign a Fire Watch).

☐ An operable fire extinguisher is nearby and assessable. Personnel are familiar with its location and operation. Move an extinguisher nearby if possible. Return it when the work is completed.

☐ Sprinkler heads will not be affected by hot work or are protected (otherwise assign a Fire Watch).

☐ Telephone, two-way radio, and/or cell phones are available.

☐ A Fire Watch has been trained and posted (if it is required) during hot work operations and has been instructed to stay in place for 30 minutes after work has been completed.

Authorization: This permit has been evaluated, the site has been examined and all safety measures are in place.

Employee or Contractor Performing Hot Work

Printed Name	Signature	Date	Contact Number

Approver (Facilities Operations Manager or Safety & Regulatory Compliance Officer)

Printed Name	Signature	Date	Contact Number