



Hot works



Hot Works

This guide is for Indara workers (including contractors), outlining the minimum criteria required for the effective planning and execution of hot works activities. Hot works include any operation involving open flames or producing heat and/or sparks, such as welding, grinding, soldering, and cutting. This guide outlines the criteria that Indara requires to be effectively addressed and managed during the planning and execution of commissioned work activities. Workers are expected to integrate these criteria into their Health Safety Environment Quality (HSEQ) management systems and plans. As a minimum, Indara anticipates evidence of adherence to these criteria in workers HSEQ management systems and plans.

CRITERIA FOR MANAGING HOT WORKS

DESIGNATED RESPONSIBILITIES AND AUTHORITY

- Responsibilities for overseeing hot work activities are assigned, ensuring competent individuals manage risk and safety during operations.
- A Permit to Work (PTW) system is implemented, ensuring all hot works are authorised by a designated, competent person before commencement.

CERTIFICATION AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

- All equipment used in hot works, including fire extinguishers, welding tools, and gas cylinders, is inspected, certified, and maintained in accordance with manufacturer specifications and relevant Australian Standards.
- Workers must verify equipment compliance before use, and maintenance records must be kept up-to-date.

QUALIFICATION OF WORKERS

- All personnel involved in hot works must hold the relevant certifications and undergo necessary training, including specific hot works training and fire safety awareness.
- Only certified individuals are permitted to undertake or supervise hot works.

PERMIT SYSTEM

- A hot works permit system is mandatory, and permits are issued by competent personnel in line with relevant Australian legislation and standards, such as AS 1674.1:1997 (Safety in welding and allied processes).

FIRE RISK ASSESSMENT AND CONTROLS

- A comprehensive fire risk assessment must be conducted prior to any hot work activities.
- Adequate fire prevention and control measures must be in place, including fire watches, the availability of fire extinguishers, and access to emergency services.
- Combustible materials must be removed from the vicinity or properly shielded to prevent ignition.

ISOLATION OF ENERGY SOURCES

- Energy sources, including gas and electricity, that could pose a risk must be documented, isolated, and controlled to prevent unintended ignition.

NO IGNITION SOURCES OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREAS

- Ignition sources, such as open flames, must be strictly confined to authorised areas, with measures in place to prevent accidental fire or explosion.

VENTILATION AND ENVIRONMENT

- Adequate ventilation is provided to disperse fumes, gases, or smoke generated by hot work activities.
- If required, portable ventilation or exhaust systems should be installed.

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 SAFETY MEASURES

- Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as flame-resistant clothing, face shields, gloves, and respiratory protection must be provided and used in accordance with AS/NZS 4836:2011 (Safe working on or near low-voltage electrical installations and equipment).
- Adequate illumination must be ensured in the work area to maintain safe working conditions.

 ACCESS AND EGRESS ROUTES

- Clear and safe access to and from the hot works area must be established and known by all workers.
- Emergency exits must remain unobstructed during the work.

 FATIGUE AND HEAT STRESS MANAGEMENT

- Consideration for worker fatigue and heat stress is essential. Regular breaks and hydration should be enforced, particularly in hot environments or prolonged operations.

 PUBLIC ACCESS CONTROL

- Control measures are implemented to restrict public access to the hot work zone. Appropriate barriers, signage, and physical controls (e.g., fences) should be in place to prevent unauthorised entry.

EMERGENCY AND RESCUE PREPAREDNESS **EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN**

- A comprehensive emergency response plan must be in place, covering procedures in the event of a fire, equipment failure, or worker injury.
- The plan must be communicated to all workers and contractors.

 FIRE WATCH

- A fire watch is required during and for a minimum of 30 minutes after the completion of hot works. The fire watch personnel must be trained in fire safety and equipped to handle an emergency situation.

 RESCUE EQUIPMENT AVAILABILITY

- Fire extinguishers, fire blankets, and other firefighting equipment must be readily accessible in hot works areas. Emergency rescue equipment, such as harnesses and fire-resistant gloves, should also be available if required.

 TRAINING AND FAMILIARITY

- Workers must be trained and familiar with fire prevention, detection, and response procedures, including how to use firefighting equipment and follow emergency evacuation protocols.
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DOCUMENT CONTROL

This document will be reviewed as necessary or as scheduled in Indara's Documents Review Register.

AUTHORISATION	
Approved	Ryan Georges
Authorised	Ryan Georges
Author	Laura Rossi

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