

Hot work permit decision tree for contractors



This decision tree should be used to help determine if hot work is appropriate, if a hot work permit is needed, and if hot work may be performed.

1. Is there an acceptable alternative to hot work?



Utilize alternative methods such as pressed or crimped fittings, PEX, hydraulic shears, mechanical bolting/cutting, screwed, flanged or clamped pipe. No hot work permit needed.



2. Can hot work be performed in a designated fire safe area (e.g., non-combustible maintenance or fabrication shop)?



Inspect the area to ensure it is fire safe and hot work may be performed without a permit.



3. Will the hot work be performed in a non-designated area, but where fire hazards can be controlled?



A hot work permit is required.



4. It must be a non-permissible area where fire hazards cannot be controlled, such as explosive atmospheres or presence of combustible solids or dusts. In this case:



Hot work is not permitted.

Hot work permit for construction

Good for one day only

This hot work permit is required for any operation involving open flame or producing heat and/or sparks. This includes, but is not limited to, welding, brazing, cutting, grinding, soldering, thawing pipe, torch-applied roofing, and powder actuated tools.

Project #: _____ **Permit #:** _____

Project name: _____

Hot work by: Employee _____ Contractor _____

Location (Bldg/Floor): _____

Work to be completed: _____

Date: _____ Time started: _____ Time completed: _____

Pre-work activities

Available sprinklers, hose streams and extinguishers are in service and operable.

Hot work equipment is in good working condition in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

I verify that I have been properly trained in hot work procedures and understand requirements outlined in NFPA 51B and or ANSI Z49.1.

Requirements for hot work on walls, ceilings or roofs

Wall construction is non-combustible and combustible coverings or insulation are removed.

Combustible material on other side of walls, ceilings, or roofs are removed or protected from hot work area.

Combustible walls and flooring must be properly protected with welding blankets, welding curtain/pads or equivalent.

Requirements for hot work on enclosed equipment

Enclosed equipment is cleaned of all combustibles.

Containers are purged of flammable liquid/vapor.

Pressurized vessels, piping and equipment removed from service, isolated and vented.

Requirements within 35 ft (11M) of hot work

Flammable liquid, compressed gases, dust, lint and oily deposits removed.

Explosive atmosphere in area eliminated.

Floors swept clean and combustible materials removed.

Protect combustible floors with damp sand, fire-resistive materials or other approved methods.

Other combustible storage material removed or covered with listed or approved materials (welding pads, blankets or curtains; fire resistive tarpaulins), metal shields, or non-combustible materials.

Openings in walls, floors and roofs covered.

Ducts and conveyors that could carry sparks are covered, protected, or shut down.

Thermal elements on fire sprinklers protected from heat and accidental activation.

Requirements for hot work fire watch and fire monitoring

Fire watch is provided with suitable extinguisher.

Fire watch is trained in use of equipment and sounding alarm.

Fire watch is provided during and for a minimum of 1 hour after hot work, including any break activity.

For torch-applied roofing, fire watch period is a minimum of 2 hours after torches have been extinguished. Yes N/A

Is Fire watch required in adjoining areas, above and below? Yes No

PAI extending fire watch beyond 1 hour? Yes No

I verify that the above location has been examined, the precautions marked on the checklist below have been taken, and permission granted for this work.

Name of individual doing hot work: _____

Signature of person doing hot work: _____

Name of person permitted (PAI): _____

Signature of permit-authorizing individual (PAI): _____