

This is an extract from IOGP Report 577 - Fabrication site construction safety recommended practice - Hazardous activities, version 1.2 published November 2018. IOGP Reports are subject to regular review and update. In all cases only the current version of Report 577 is authentic.

# 1. General

- 1) All activities comply with their local applicable legislative requirements.
- 2) All recommended practices apply to all workers at site including clients and subcontractors.
- 3) Site Management ensures all Personal Protective Equipment (e.g. full body harnesses and safety eyewear) and dropped objects prevention materials (e.g. tool lanyards) for construction activities are provided at no personal cost to all workers on a site (including subcontractor personnel).
- 4) Everyone working at a site has the right and responsibility to intervene (sometimes called stop work authority) if they see an unsafe situation. Site Management ensures that this responsibility is communicated to all on site and understood.
- 5) Procedures or policies are in place for all the activities listed in this document and other hazardous activities that the site executes. Deviations to procedures are reviewed and approved by management prior to proceeding with activities.
- 6) Risk assessments are conducted for all work activities, scaled to the need (from a formal risk assessment for complex tasks to personal Job Safety Analysis for typical tasks as a minimum).
- 7) Plans for fire and other emergency situations, containment, escape, and emergency access and egress are available and communicated.
- 8) Site Management provides induction, training, and at-work oversight to ensure people working at the site are competent for their work. Site Management assures the competence of the people working at the site, including oversight of subcontractors to ensure competence. Specialist training, such as on the hazards associated with inert gasses, are specifically addressed.
- 9) Site Management provides a system to develop short service workers. Short service workers are in the development program for a timeframe agreed with the client, unless they can show documentation of an assessment that shows why they graduate early. The short service worker system needs to include mentoring and field identification of the worker. If it is not possible to meet the requirements for short service worker, then an appropriate mitigation plan needs to be in place.
- 10) There are assurance and verification processes for compliance with the site's system for safe work.
- 11) There are medical facilities, and/or agreements with local providers, suitable for immediate response to reasonably foreseeable incidents.

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- 12) Site Management provides facilities (e.g. shelter, eating areas, toilets, break areas and First Aid) typical to cater for the wellbeing of the workforce. Potable drinking water, toilet and hand washing facilities are made available to the workers in the work area.
- 13) Where gas and utility service manifolds (air, nitrogen, flammable gas) are used, each is specifically identified with unique connection/fitting. The manifolds are labelled indicating service.
- 14) Incident management, investigation, reporting and incident learning processes are agreed with the client.
- 15) Site Management provides engineering specifications for fit-up tools and fabrication aids, design and use; specification and testing requirement for all 'fabricated in-house' tools, cables, hoses, etc. and fabrication aids design and use. The Safe Working Load is visible on fabricated supports.

