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Sr.	Questions and their answers
01	**What is Work Method Statement?**
Ans	It is the submitted by contractor to client, covering the general work procedure of a particular job in a safe manner as per required standard.
02	**What is the use of W.M.S (Work Method Statement)?**
Ans	We can plan and execute the work easily and safely. It also helps to know the codes and standards used for each activity.
03	**What is a JSA and what is its use?**
Ans	Job Safety Analysis is the step by step analysis of a job to determine the safe working procedure. It includes the following steps: A) Watch the job being done B) Break the job down into steps C) Describe the hazards in each step of task D) Identify the desired control measures and E) Implement these counter measures in the job execution
04	**What is Work Permit?**
Ans	Work permit is the written document authorizing a person or a group to perform maintenance, inspection or construction work.
05	**What is confined space?**
Ans	A confined space has limited or restricted means for entry or exit, and it is not designed for continuous employee occupancy, which subject to the hazards like deficiency of oxygen, toxic or flammable gases or substances, dust etc.
06	**In what circumstances a confined space work permit can be issued?**
Ans	If properly ventilated, gas test readings are satisfactory, properly barricaded and warning signs are posted, trained stand by man is present with log sheet, sufficient lighting and low voltage electricity (24V – 110v), proper means of communication, locked and tagged out if necessary, lifeline and man retrieval system if necessary, etc.
07	**Who is the confined space attendant?**
Ans	He is one who is aware the confined space hazards and know how to react if any thing goes wrong, able to maintain confined space entry log sheet, etc.
08	**What are the hazards in a confined space?**
Ans	Oxygen deficiency or enrichment, presence of toxic or flammable gases, chemical hazards, fire hazard, fall of materials, fall hazard, electrocution, dust, sound, heat or cold, caught in between moving parts of equipments, engulfment etc.
09	**What are the duties of a confined space attendant?**
Ans	He is responsible for the safety of entrants, should be present whenever people are working in confined space, Maintain updated entry log sheet, maintain continuous communication with entrants and monitor conditions in the confined space to ensure a safe working atmosphere, Prevent unauthorized entry of personnel, initiate alarm for help if needed, evacuate the entrants if conditions are not satisfying or in case of any general evacuation is initiated, contact rescue personnel if necessary, etc.
10	**Give some examples of confined space?**
Ans	Pipes, Vessels, Tanks, Boilers and Tube areas, Silos, Trenches and excavations deeper than 4 feet, Sludge pits, Duct works, etc.

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11	**Name one hazardous job in a confined space?**
Ans	Welding, Grinding, Chemical cleaning, Use of gas cutting set, Erection of materials.
12	**Who is a competent person?**
Ans	Is one who is properly trained and authorized to perform a specific work in safe manner.
13	**What is an accident?**
Ans	An accident is an uncontrolled event that results in undesirable consequences to personnel (injury / illness) or the assets (damage / loss) to the environment.
14	**What is a near miss?**
Ans	A potential hazard, which has not yet caused an accident or An occurrence that did not result in but have the potential to result in undesirable consequences to personnel (illness / injury) and or to the assets (damage / loss) or to the neighboring community and environment.
15	**Who makes an accident report?**
Ans	Concerned area supervisor or site safety representative.
16	**Who makes an accident investigation report?**
Ans	A team of front line supervisor, HSE manager, sub-contractor representative if sub-contractor personnel are injured, High officials- depending upon the severity of the accident.
17	**What is use of an accident investigation report?**
Ans	To find out root cause of the accident, make recommendations to prevent re-occurrence and evaluate the effectiveness of emergency response.
18	**What is waste management?**
Ans	Waste management means safely disposing the by-product of a process or a work to the environment (after proper treatment, if necessary) so that no threat for livings, properties and environment exists.
19	**What is MSDS?**
Ans	Material safety data sheet is the document prepared by the manufacturer giving- Product name, Producer's address, Emergency contact phone number, Information of ingredients, Possible hazards, First-Aid measures, Precautions to be taken for storage and handling (recommended PPEs, extinguishers), Physical and Chemical properties, etc.
20	**What is an Isotope?**
Ans	Isotope means one or more species of atoms having same atomic number but different mass number. Isotopes can be stable or unstable. Radioactive isotopes are unstable substances, which emits heavy particles (alpha and beta) and higher energy electromagnetic waves (Gama) from their nucleus by decay.
21	**Why is an Isotope hazardous?**
Ans	Isotopes are hazardous because it emits uncontrolled energy in the form of radio active waves which is hazardous to all living thing as it can destroy the its living tissues that causes fatality or can convert it in to cancer.
22	**What is Radio activity?**
Ans	Radio activity is the spontaneous disintegration of atomic nuclei. The nucleus emits ALPHA particles, BETA particles, GAMA particles or electromagnetic rays during this process.
23	**What is the unit for measuring radiation?**
Ans	Micro Sievert or milli- Rem.

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24	**In what condition a work permit can be issued for Radiography?**
Ans	The controlled area is calculated, evacuated and barricaded with Yellow/Black tapes, warning signs (a minimum of 4 no's), and Red or Yellow flash lights.
25	**What are the safety measures to be taken while doing Radiography?**
Ans	Ensure a competent person is surveying outside the barricaded area with survey meter. The crew is authorized and following safety precautions. The controlled area is calculated, evacuated and barricaded with Yellow/Black tapes, warning signs (a minimum 4 no's) and Red or Yellow flash lights.
26	**What is the controlled area?**
Ans	Any area where the radiation does is more than 0.75 mRem/h (7.5 micro sievert).
27	**What is a Gieger meter?**
Ans	It is the instrument used to measure the radiation dose (Radiation survey meter).
28	**What is the use of a film badge?**
Ans	This badge will be worn by the personnel, exposed to radiation due their nature of duty and this is processed to calculate the received radiation dose of a person during the period (normally one month) of exposure.
29	**What is decay chart?**
Ans	It is the chart showing the change in radioactivity of a source, for a period, at regular interval of time.
30	**Who is an authorized exposed Person?**
Ans	He is one who got formal training in the use of sealed source and X-Ray equipment used in Industrial Radiography.
31	**What are the requirements of Man Basket?**
Ans	It should be designed and fabricated according to standards, have third party certificate, two guide ropes, damage free lifting gears, the load bearing capacity should be written on man basket, shackles with cotter pin only be used.
32	**How are slings Inspected?**
Ans	All slings must be inspected before every use and periodically it should be inspected thoroughly and shall be rejected, if found wear of the one third the original outside diameter of outside individual wires, Severe corrosion, Distortion (Kinking, crushing, bird caging...), Broken wires (a maximum of 10 randomly distributed broken wires in one rope lay or 5 broken wires in one strand in one rope lay), Heat damage (loss of internal lubricant by over heat exposure), Pulled eye splices (any evidence that eye splices have been slipped, sleeves damaged), Deformation of wires and strands or pushed out of their original position and the sling should be clean from dirt and rust. Before use the slings has to be colour coded as per the month colour code.
33	**What are the requirements for a crane lifting?**
Ans	Crane position on firm and level ground with wood pads and steel plates. Outriggers are fully extended tires are off ground, Certified Operators and riggers are available safe load indicator is working and check list is filled by competent person, Crane has valid inspection sticker, Insurance and third Party Certificate. The load's weight is confirmed and is within the safe working limit of the crane. Safety Devices are not by passed, The swing arm radius barricaded and unauthorized persons are evacuated, The lifting tools free from defect pads are use to protect the slings from load and vice-versa, Wind speed is less than 32 Km/hr., approved lifting plan is available for critical lifts, permit for the activity obtained, crane Operator's and Rigger's vision is not obstructed, the load is well balance and tag lines are used to control the weight etc.
34	**What is working Radius?**
Ans	It is the maximum distance where the crane boom has to reach for lifting or lowering the load.

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35	**What is SWL?**
Ans	Safe Working Load is the maximum load that can be applied to the lifting tool, safely.
36	**What is lifting Plan?**
Ans	It is the document prepared for planning critical lift by calculating and considering all factors which is going to effect the lifting and thereby selecting the correct tools and cranes and ensure safe lifting procedure to be followed for a particular lift, giving details such as the size and weight of the object to be lifted, which crane is used for lifting and what the safety factor is, where the crane is positioned, from where the load is lifted, where it is fitted, size and SWL of each lifting tool is used JSA and load chart are attached with it.
37	**What is excavation?**
Ans	A man made cut, cavity, trench or depression formed by earth removal.
38	**What is Trench?**
Ans	A narrow excavation where the depth is greater than width.
39	**What is Shoring?**
Ans	A structure that supports the sides of an excavation and protects against cave ins.
40	**What is the difference between flash back arrestor and check valve?**
Ans	A check valve allows flow in one direction only. This prevents oxygen reaching acetylene cylinder and acetylene reaching oxygen cylinder in the event of blockage in the torch or line or pressure variations.
41	**What are the classes of fire and what type of extinguishers are used for them?**
Ans	Class A: Ordinary combustible materials. Eg:- Paper, Wood, Cloth, Plastic, Rubber Extinguisher:- Water, DCP, Foam, CO2, Halon... Class B: Combustible liquids and greases... Eg:- Gasoline, Diesel, Oil, Grease, Oil based Paint, Tar... Extinguisher:- CO2/Foam/DCP Class C: Energized Electrical Equipment Eg:- DCP, FM 200, Halon, Carbon dioxide. Class D: Combustible Metals Eg:- Magnesium, Potassium, Zinc, Calcium, Sodium, Titanium Extinguisher:- Metal X Type, Combustible metal type.
42	**What are the responsibilities of Fire Watch?**
Ans	Fire watch is a person designed to identify and eliminate fire hazards, alert and extinguish fire in case of any outbreak of fire and to protect the person and properties from a fire. He is the man to react first by keeping a close watch on such hazardous areas.
43	**What is Color Coding System?**
Ans	This is the system followed to inspect and ensure the serviceability of tools, equipment periodically (normally it is monthly) like fire extinguishers, full body harness, lifting gears electrical codes and cables, power tools, etc., These things are inspected by competent person and are indicated by putting the colour of particular month. (The colour is decided in advance and it is being used by all persons in site). The items which are found defective and unserviceable will not be colour coded and has to be removed from service.
44	**Who can Color Code?**

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Ans	Competent Person.
45	**What is the maximum distance between two adjacent access in along excavation?**
Ans	A ladder must be present within 25 feet, of employees working in excavation. In open excavation - At every 30m on the perimeter, if less than 1.2m deep. At every 7.5m on the perimeter, if more than 1.2m deep.
46	**When an excavation is considered as Confined Space?**
Ans	If the depth is more than 1.2 m
47	**Who can erect a scaffolding?**
Ans	Certified Scaffolder.
48	**Who can inspect the components used for erecting a scaffold?**
Ans	A Competent and Certified Scaffolding Supervisor
49	**What is Tag System?**
Ans	A Tag is put on scaffolding, by a competent person, indicating the present condition whether it can be used and whether fall protection needed or not.
50	**Who can place a Scaffold Tag?**
Ans	Competent Person (Scaffolding Supervisor)
51	**What are the details in a scaffold tag?**
Ans	Location, Maximum loading capacity (kN/m2 or psf) date erected and date inspected with Foreman Name and Signature.
52	**In which conditions a scaffold cannot be erected?**
Ans	Extreme weather (Strong wind, rain, Ice), ground not stable, safe clearance (minimum feet) can't be maintained with live wire, certified workers and supervisor are not available, permit is available.
53	**What is the minimum overlapping of two adjacent planks in a scaffold platform?**
Ans	Not less than 12"
54	**What is guard rail system?**
Ans	A barrier consisting of top rails, mid rails, toe boards, and vertical uprights erected prevent men and materials falling from an elevated work area.
55	**What is a toe-board?**
Ans	Barrier secured along the sides and ends of a platform to guard against falling of materials, tools, and other objects.
56	**What is the minimum height of toe-board?**
Ans	4 inches
57	**What is the height of the top-rail from the platform?**
Ans	38 to 45 inches.
58	**What are the requirements in placing an access ladder on a scaffold?**
Ans	Provide access when scaffold platforms are more than 2 feet above or below a point of access. When using ladders, bottom rung must not be more than 24 inches high. Ladder to be at the correct (i.e. 1 feet for every 4 feet in height). Ladders are to be tied at both sides not by the rungs. Make sure the ladder extends a safe distance (at least 90 cm) above the landing stage. When the horizontal travel distance exceeds 15 Mtrs provide at least two accesses. If the platform is longer, access shall be provided at every 30 meters. The

	ladders should be free from damage and should be colour coded. All access ladders must be tagged.
59	**In what circumstances fall protection system has to be used?**
Ans	If a person could fall more than 1.8 meters then fall protection system should be used. E.g. - Any activity at an elevation more than 1.8 meters such as erection, dismantling or maintenance of scaffolding, pipes, equipments...
60	**What is the minimum width required for a walk-way in scaffolding?**
Ans	Minimum width of a walk way is 18 inches".
61	**What materials can be placed on a scaffold platform?**
Ans	All types of construction materials which is used for particular construction activity can be kept on scaffolding platform but before keeping the materials and tools required for the work on the platform, we must ensure load bearing capacity of that scaffolding platform. The platform shall not be overload and shall be fitted with falling object protection system like toe board, nets etc.
62	**What are the requirements for working on a moving scaffold?**
Ans	Mobile scaffolding shall be plumb, level and square. It shall only be used and moved on surfaces sufficiently firm and level to ensure stability. It shall be moved only by manually pushing or pulling the base. No men, equipment or materials shall be on the working platform or elsewhere on the scaffolding while it is in motion. Castors shall be locked at all times except during scaffold movement. The temporary foundation or track set on uneven ground for scaffold movement shall be level and properly secured. The height of the working platform shall not exceed 4 times of the minimum base dimension. If it exceeds this limit outriggers must be installed. A complete guard rail system must be provided. The scaffolding shall be inspected and tagged before use by a competent person.
63	**When should we inspect a scaffold?**
Ans	A Scaffolding shall be inspected and tagged after completing erection. Also before each work period or where they are altered, adjusted or subjected to rain or heavy winds. Thereafter the scaffolding shall be examined at least once in every seven days.
64	**With what color a ladder can be painted?**
Ans	Aluminum ladders and wooden ladders shall not be painted.
65	**What is a life-line?**
Ans	Life line is component that consists of a flexible line that connects to an anchorage at one end to hang vertically or that connects to anchorages at both ends to stretch horizontally and which serves as a method to connect other component of a personnel fall arrest system to the anchorage.
66	**How can we calculate the safe anchorage of a life-line?**
Ans	When life line is used they shall be fastened to fixed safe points of anchorage capable of supporting 2300 Kgs. shall be independent, and shall be protected from sharp edges and abrasion. Safe anchorage points may include structural members (minimum 4" structural member or 4" pipes) but do not include guard rails, vents, other small dia piping systems, electrical conduit, outrigger beams or counter weights. It shall be maid from 10mm dia wire ropes. Horizontal lifelines shall be installed at the highest feasible point, preferably above shoulder height. This life lines shall be maintained with unloaded sag at the centre no greater than 30cm (12 Inch) for every 10 meters of lifeline length between attachments points.
67	**What is lock-out/Tag-out system?**
Ans	For servicing or maintenance of live equipments or pipe lines, where the unexpected energizing or release of energy could cause injury, lock and tag are placed on the isolating device to avoid uncontrolled operation and give details of the lock-out schedule.
68	**Expand the following:-**

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Ans	STARRT:- Safety Task and Risk Reduction Talk COSHH:- Control of substance Hazardous to Health OSHA:- Occupational Safety and health Administration OHSAS:- Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series. ELCB:- Earth Leakage Circuit Breaker GFCI :- Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter BS:- British Standards Institute SWL:- Safe Working Load ANSI:- American National Standard Institute LTI:- Lost Time Incident ASTM:- American Society for Testing and Materials. JSA:- Job Safety Analysis LEL:- Lower Explosive Limit UEL:- Upper Explosive Limit PEL:- Permissible Exposure Limit REL:- Recommended Exposure limit PSI:- Pounds / Square Inch (1 Bar = 14.7 psi) STEL:- Short Term Exposure Limit WBGT:- Wet Bulb Globe Temperature APR:- Air Purifying Respirator SCBA:- Self Contained Breathing Apparatus RSO:- Radiation Safety Officer NFPA:- National Fire Protection Association.
69	**What is the importance of a Tool-box meeting?**
Ans	The workers can be educated about safe work rules and procedures, and their awareness can be improved on some special task its importance.
70	**What is the emergency evacuation plan?**
Ans	It is the procedure to provide concise guidelines for evacuation in case of some emergencies and to identify the emergencies in advance. This also helps us to plan and to define roles and responsibilities of all building custodian fire wardens and occupants.
71	**What is Hydro-Test?**
Ans	It is the test carried out for leak test for pipes, equipments etc by filling water in these equipments and pipes with some pressure and its joints and connections are checked for any leak or breakage.
72	**What is a Hipot-Test?**
Ans	It is the insulation leakage test done for high voltage electrical cables, with high voltage megger.
73	**What are the safety requirements for doing a hot work?**
Ans	A) Remove all combustible materials from the area (with in 10m), if possible. B) Use fire blanket to protect immovable combustible materials and also for welding slugs. C) Cover the area with fire blanket for containment of sparks generated while doing hot work. D) Provide proper fire extinguisher in sufficient numbers. E) Appoint a fire-watch with red jacket, if necessary. F) Barricade the area and post proper signage. G) Use of proper PPE and damage free tools and equipments.

	H) Obtain a valid hot work permit I) Conduct gas test if presence of combustible gases expected prior to work.
74	**What are the benefits of near-miss reporting?**
Ans	To make analysis of the incident, in order to avoid re-occurrence. To rectify the causes of those near misses before it turns into accidents. To identify the deficiencies of site safety performances and find remedial actions. To improve safety performances by reducing LTAs, Incidents and near misses.
75	**What is a risk assessment?**
Ans	Risk assessment is a method of estimating the rate of risk of an activity, by classifying actual and potential consequences and finding out mitigating actions to limit that risk.
76	**In what situation Ear protection is needed?**
Ans	In areas, where sound pollution is more than 85 dba
77	**What is the emergency evacuation procedure to follow in the event of a gas release?**
Ans	Don't get panic on hearing alarm. Switch off all the equipments and energized circuits. Observe the direction of wind flow, proceed out in the cross wind direction to the plant boundary fence and then proceed up wind. Obey further instructions from emergency response team. Resume work after getting clearance only.
78	**What is an "Assembly Muster Point"?**
Ans	The area determined and marked, for assembly of people working the area in case of any emergency.
79	**What is meant by "Head counting"? What is its purpose?**
Ans	On hearing emergency alarm, all persons have to assemble in "Assembly Muster Point". There area supervisor will call his workers with attendance sheet and confirm that nobody is trapped in the site. This procedure is called head counting. Its purpose is to ensure all workers are present in the assembly area, they are safely evacuated and identify the person if anybody is trapped and take necessary actions to rescue these trapped workers.
80	**What is Heat Stroke? What are the different stages through which a person undergoes before he gets Heat Stroke?**
Ans	During hot days, due to dehydration, body temperature increase beyond safe limit, because of break down of body's heat regulating mechanism. Due to this the person collapses and if not taken care off he can even die. This is called heat stroke. Generally pulse rises 20 beats per min for each 1 degree C rise in temperature. Heat cramps:- Exercising in hot weather can lead to muscle cramps, because of brief imbalances in body salt. Heat exhaustion:- Further losing of fluid and salt can lead to dizziness and weakness. Body temperature may rise up to 102 Deg F. Heat stroke: In some cases, Extreme heat can upset body's thermostat, causing body temperature to rise to 105 Deg F or higher. Symptoms are lethargy, confusion and unconsciousness. Heat stroke can kill.
81	**What is permit?**
Ans	PTW System is a formed. Legal documents system used to control potentially dangerous job. It is also means of communication between site management supervisor operator and those who carry out work.

	Or Second Answer A PTW system aims to ensure that proper planning and precautions are taken with hazards to control the risk of a particular job. The permit is a written document which authorizes certain people to carry out specific work at a certain time and place.
82	**What is the principle of permitry? Or Why we need the permit? Or Why PTW is needed.**
Ans	To protect the human life environment and reputation of company
83	**What are the responsibilities of permit holder?**
Ans	Responsibility of the permit holder Before Work Start • To under stand the work content and the requirements of Job HSE plan • Tell the work party about work content and requirements of the job HSE plan. And a sure all members understand the same by taking feed back. • Take validation from area authority. During the work • Display the permit at site • Follow the requirement of JHSE plan • Stay at worksite At all time to supervise the work party. • Before supportive the permit ensure the worksite & equipment are safe • If any hazardous condition arise ♥ Stop the work ♥ Stop the equipment ♥ Asked to move personnel at Assembly point ♥ Inform to area authorizes ♥ Suspend the permit After finish the work • Ensure that the state & equipment are in safe • Suspend or cancel the permit Or you can also reply as follows Responsibility of permit holder • Before work start on a permit, the permit holder must;- understand the work content and the requirement of the job HSE plan. • Tell the work party about the work content and the requirement of the HSE plan. • Ensure that the permit is validated by the appropriate area authority before the permit holder must. • Ensure that the permit is displayed at the worksite whenever work is under way. • Ensure that the Job HSE plan is complied with throughout the work. • Tell anyone who takes over as permit holder about the status of the work and the requirement of the permit and job HSE plan. • Stop work and move all personnel to a safe location it condition on site become hazardous or the precautions on the job HSE plan become inadequate. – when no further work is to take place under a permit the permit holder must; • Ensure that the site and equipment have been safe.

	• Sign the permit to indicate whether work is complete or not. • Return the permit back to the area authority. • Fill the box of the permit when contains PTW system required.
84	**What JOB HSE Plan?**
Ans	• Identify the hazards due to work and its location • Define the safety precautions required. • Include a worksite examination to identify and assess the hazards (except for Class B Permits at remote locations where it is known that no other facilities, such as overhead or underground services could create a hazard to the work party)
85	**What is Health Risk assessment (HRA)?**
Ans	• HRA – Health Risk Assessment • HRA is a process to identify evaluates and control health risk at workplace. Controlling health risk at work. • Identify health hazard & their harmful effect • Types of disease – acute & chronic • Health hazard may be divided into following grove. Chemical, biological, physical, ergonomic a, psychological. • Physical – exposure route – A cute affect – chronic effect- • Noise – ear – Temporary hearing loss, trauma, tinnitus-permanent hearing loss – ear defenses, ear plug etc • Heat ;- whole body – heat stress/stroke – kidney stones shade drinking water work planning.
86	**What are the key sections of the Job Safety Plan?**
Ans	The key sections of the Job Safety Plan are: ♦ Work Description (by Applicant) – this section provides brief information on the work content. ♦ Hazard assessment - the List of Hazards that may be encountered during the work. ♦ Actions by Area Authority - the actions (for example isolations) which the Area Authority must carry out before work can start ♦ Actions by Permit Holder - The actions that the Permit Holder must carry out, separated into: • Personal Protective Equipment, • Preparation activities • Precautions during the work. ♦ Content Agreement – Both the Applicant and the Responsible Supervisor are to sign indicating that they are in agreement on the content of the Job Safety Plan. ♦ Acceptance by Holder - The Permit Holder is to sign that he will ensure that the controls listed on the Job Safety Plan are applied. Use of safety plan? • Identify the hazards involved with the work. • Identify any other activities which may conflict with the work. • List the personal protective equipment required. • List the preparations required by the Area Authority and the Permit Holder. • List the controls to be observed by the Permit Holder during the work.
87	**What are Hydrocarbon Areas?**
Ans	Areas outside the boundaries of process facility where hydrocarbon are or have been present within 50 M of the boundary fence/well site /flow pipeline.
88	**What are Non hydrocarbon areas?**

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Ans	Area where hydrocarbon never have been present.
89	**What is Hazardous Area?**
Ans	Area surrounding a hydrocarbon bearing facility in which an explosive gas/air mixture could be present. Hazard areas are subdivided in 3 zone ♥ Zone 0; Explosive gas atmosphere is likely to presence continuously ♥ Zone 1; I likely to occur e.g. Leakey valve for long time flange well heat. ♥ Zone 2; I likely to occur for short time.
90	**What is Confined Space? (Additional definition)**
Ans	Confined space is the spaces which have ♥ Limited means if access and aggress ♥ Not designated for routine work ♥ Oxygen Deficiency atmosphere ♥ Possibility of poisons gases (19.5 to 22.5) Example; Excavated pits Vessel Tank Mixer drum
91	**What does in JSP plan contain?**
Ans	Job safety plan; - Plan of identifying hazard and selecting suitable controls measures and precautions. Job hazard analysis ;- It is the application of the hazard and effect management process at the task level, identifying and assessing the hazard of each element of the task and definer appropriate control and recovery measure.
92	**What is job HSE job plan?**
Ans	JHSE Plan JSP is a document which must be attached the every permit to describe the hazard and control & recovery measures
93	**Who are people involved in permits system?**
Ans	Person in PTW 1. permit applicant 2. Responsible supervisor 3. Area Authority 4. Permit holder
94	**How many person involve in PTWS? (PTW Cycle)**
Ans	PTW Cycle 1. Apply the permit – Applicant 2. Authorized the permit – responsible supervisor 3. Brief permit holder – applicant 4. Prepare work site – Area authority 5. Valuable permit - Area authority 6. Accept permit – permit holder 7. Carry out work – permit holder.

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95	**What is the work of Applicants? (Responsibility of the permit applicant)**
Ans	Responsibility of the permit applicant • fill in the header and box of a permit including a clear work description • Fill in the applicant section of any certificate required with the permit. • Produce a job HSE plan identifying work and location hazard and necessary contents. • Obtain the signature of an other affected custodian when required. • Ensure that the permit has been authorized by the responsible supervisor before it is given to the permit holder. • Ensure that there is a licensed permit holder in charge of the work for all periods when work is being done under a permit. • The permit applicant is briefed the permit holder in the work and hazard and how these will be unrolled. • Ensure that the permit holder is briefed on the work using the 10 b safety plan the permit holder applicant must ensure that the permit holder signs permit in box and gives it to the area authority for cancellations.
96	**Before validating a permit the area authority must:-**
Ans	• Ensure that the worksite preparations shown on the permit or job HSE plan are in place. • If required by the permit box 4, examine the worksite • Ensure that work will not conflict with other work in the area. • Confirm that condition in the work area is still safe before each validation of the permit. • If at any time, it is not safe for any work to continue the area authority must stop that work. when work on a permit is finished or the permit reaches the end of its authorization period the are authority must;- • State on the permit whether or not the work is complete. • For work in process facility. Check that the worksite has been left in a safe state. • Cancel the permit. • An area authority is to ensure that another person taken over his responsibility is aware of the status of permit in his area.
97	**What do you mean by authorized gas tester?**
Ans	Authorized Gas Tester: A person who holds a current Gas Testers Card (having passed the Gas Testing Course) and a Permit to Work license. The gas tester will do gas tests required for work such as open flame work and confined space entry. The Authorised Gas Tester for Class A Permits must be the relevant Area Authority.
98	**What do you mean by Isolation?**
Ans	Isolation Boundary: The set of valves, electrical switchgear or other similar devices used to establish an area safe from hazardous fluids or electrical power in which work may take place.
99	**What are types of Isolations?**
Ans	Isolation types / Process 1. Isolation 2. Tagging of Isolation points 3. Securing of Isolations (Mechanical, Electrical). 4. Providing of Isolation.
100	**What is Hazard Operability Study?**
Ans	The application of a formal systematic critical examination to the process and engineering intentions of new or existing facilities to assess the hazard potential of mal-operation or mal-function of individual items of equipments and their consequential effects on the facility as a whole.
101	**What are source models?**

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Ans	Source models represent the material release process. They provide useful information for determining the consequences of an accident, including the rate of material release, the total quantity released and the physical state of the material.
102	**What are dispersion models?**
Ans	Dispersion models describe the airborne transport of toxic/inflammable materials away from the accident site and into the plant and community.
103	**What is explosion?**
Ans	The uncontrolled release of energy from a flame front propagating through flammable medium and characterized by the generation of heat, light and pressure.
104	**What is Risk?**
Ans	Risk is defined as a measure of economic loss or human injury in terms of both the likelihood and the magnitude of the loss or injury.
105	**What is risk assessment? (Additional)**
Ans	Risk assessment includes accident scenario identification and consequence analysis. Scenario identification describes how an accident occurs. It frequently includes an analysis of the probabilities. Consequence analysis describes the damage expected. This includes loss of life, damage to the environment or capital equipments and day's outage.
106	**What is Occupational Safety and Health Audit?**
Ans	A systematic, objective and documented evaluation of the occupational safety and health systems and procedures
107	**What is Occupational safety and health management system?**
Ans	A part of the overall management system that facilitates the management of OSH and risks associated with the business of the organization