

# Berkeley Lab QEW Job Safety Plan



Date of JSP	ate of JSP Person in Charge (PIC) Planner					
worksheet for each		Scope of standard sequence of task seque		start to finish. Comp	olete a Task Risk A	ssessment
QEW Lev	el: H	azard Class:	Voltage:	AC/DC	IE:	_ cal/cm²
Mode: 0	1/2/3	□ Standby	□ Saf	fety Watch	Switching: I	Haz / Non-Haz
Work Control Documents						
WPC Activity Authorizing the Work  Scope of work falls within an approved activity in WPC.  All workers' training is up to date in the Activity.  Workers are authorized by Activity Lead.  Activity #:		☐ Excl ☐ Cord ☐ Simp ☐ Com ☐ Com ☐ N/A	lazardous Ener usive control of p d & Plug LOTO ole LOTO oplex LOTO oplex LOTO with (Mode 2 or 3 on	LP#: _ RI ly)		
Electrical Safe Work Plan  Method of Procedure (MOP) Switching Tag Other written procedure N/A			ergized Electrica	Required for Mode 3	t or Mode 3 work. #:	

Job Safety Plan Approval					
Position	Name	Signature	Date		
Planner					
Person In Charge (PIC)					
Supervisor, Work Lead or Activity Lead					
Electrical Safety Officer (ESO)					

TASK RISK ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET: TASK #					
Describe the specific task, the	en perform the Risk Assessment	, selecting appropriate PPE al	าd work controls for this task.		
Voltage: AC/DC	IE: cal/cm²	E Hazard Class:	QEW Level:		
F Mode: 0 / 1 / 2 / 3		□ Safety Watch	Switching: Haz / Non-Haz		
		A se Florida Biologica	A (AFDA)		
Shock Risk As	sessment (SRA)	B Arc Flash Risk A	Assessment (AFRA)		
Is there an exposure to live pa	If yes, continue the SRA.	Does the task create an incr hazard?	Y / N  If yes, continue the AFRA.		
Highest voltage: V A	C/DC/Other	Incident energy:	cal/cm <sup>2</sup>		
		Working distance:inche			
Shock Approach Boundaries: <ul><li>Limited Approach Boundar</li></ul>		Arc flash boundary: inche			
<ul> <li>Restricted Approach Boun</li> </ul>		Arc Flash PPE Level: 1 / 2 /	3/4 (L)		
Will the hands enter the RAB  If y  Voltage glove class: 00 / 0 / 1  Will any other part of the body	?Y / N es, voltage gloves are required. / 2 / 3 / 4 G	Is there a 2-second rule? Is the upstream OCPD main Incident Energy Reduction None Maintenance mode Temporary breaker Greater standoff dis	Measures: switch setting changes		
		UNDER REDUCED PARAM Incident energy:	IETERS: cal/cm²		
		Working distance:	inches		
		Arc flash boundary:	inches		
Capacitor S	tored Energy	Control	of Work Area		
Does the equipment contain I	nazardous capacitors? Y / N more than 100V and more than 10 Joules.	Greater of LAB and AFB:	inches		
Capacitor bus voltage:	V AC/DC	Will barricade tape be used?  Notice Caution	?Y / N  Attendant: Y / N		
Capacitor total stored energy	Joules	□ Warning.	Attoriount. 1 / IV		
Discharge wait time:	minutes	□ Danger			

Equipment Conditions				Environmental Conditions	
Meets conditions for normal operation: Y / N If No, Reason?			J	Does the environment present additional hazards that should be addressed? Y / N	
Working Clearance: inches			_	☐ Insufficient lighting	
☐ Condition 1: No Live or Grounded Parts			arts	□ Wet location	
□ Condition 2: Live or Grounded Parts			3	□ Confined space	
☐ Condition 3: Electrical Equipment				☐ Insufficient/cramped/awkward space	
Volts to Ground	Cond. 1	Cond. 2	Cond. 3		□ Heavy traffic
0-150 V	3 ft	3 ft	3 ft		□ Fall hazard
151-600 V	3 ft	3.5 ft	4 ft		□ Lookalike equipment
				1	□ Noisy environment

	ERROR PRECURSORS
Instructions:	List A: Possible Error Precursors
Select any and all error precursors from LIST A.	Task Demands:  when specific mental, physical, or team requirements to perform a task either exceed the capabilities or challenge the limitations of the individual assigned to the task.  Time pressure (in a hurry) High workload (memory requirements) Simultaneous or multiple tasks Repetitive actions or monotony Critical steps or irreversible acts Interpretation requirements Unclear goals, roles, or responsibilities Lack of or unclear standards  Work Environment:  when general influences of the workplace, organizational, and cultural conditions affect individual performance. Distractions/interruptions Changes/departures from routine
	Confusing displays or controls  Workarounds/out of service instrumentation Obscure electrical supplies or configurations Unexpected equipment conditions Lack of alternative indication Personality conflicts
	Individual Capabilities:  when an individual's unique mental, physical, and emotional characteristics do not match the demands of the specific task.  Unfamiliar with, or first time performing task Lack of knowledge (faulty mental model) New technique not used before Imprecise communication habits Lack of proficiency or experience Indistinct problem-solving skills Unsafe attitudes for critical task Inappropriate values
	Human Nature:  when traits, dispositions, and limitations common to all persons incline an individual to err under unfavorable conditions.  Stress (limits attention) Habit patterns Assumptions Complacency/overconfidence Mind-set Inaccurate risk perception Mental shortcuts (biases) Limited short-term memory

### **ERROR PRECURSORS**

 Using the numbers in brackets [..], identify and circle controls in LIST B that would help control or prevent the error precursors that you have identified

## **List B: Possible Controls**

<ol> <li>Reduce overal</li> </ol>	I risk upfror	ıt.
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☐ Identify ways to avoid reliance on PPE and move up the hierarchy of controls.

## 2. Develop and adhere to a written Electrical Safe Work Plan.

- ☐ Step-by-step procedure read, outcome understood.
- ☐ Circle the task to be performed, check off each task as it is completed.
- ☐ Assign person to manage the procedure.

#### 3. Self-check with verbalization.

- ☐ Stop, Think, Act, Review (STAR).
- □ Verbalize intent before, during, and after each task.

#### 4. Establish clear communications.

- ☐ Limit unnecessary chatter, move bystanders away.
- ☐ Shutdown/slow down noise-producing machinery.
- Use three-way communication methods: verbal repeat back of all procedure steps before execution, and verbal confirmation that each step is complete.
- Use of the phonetic alphabet for clarity.

## 5. Stop when unsure.

- □ Verify initial conditions prior to starting a procedure, and final conditions at the end.
- Establish hold points to verify conditions.
- □ Stop and obtain further direction when unable to follow a procedure or process step or if something unexpected occurs.
- Maintain a questioning attitude.

## 6. Flagging and Blocking.

- ☐ Identify (flag) equipment and controls that will .be operated or opened.
- Prevent access (block) to equipment and controls that should not be operated or opened.

	Emergency Res	sponse Plan	
Nearest landline location  Sufficient cell phone signal  Clear exit path  AED nearby?  Fire extinguisher nearby?  Contact release method available and tested  Second person identified, trained and briefed?		Y/N Y/N Y/N Y/N Location: Y/N Location: Rescue Hook / Voltage Gloves / Other Y/N	
	Job Brid	efing	
PIC Conducts the Job Briefing. Cover all the content Identify any new equipment conditions, environment PIC:		irsors.	
Name	Signature		Date/Time
	Org. income		
Second Person:			
Name	Signature		Date/Time
Other Participants:			
Name	Signature		Date/Time

## Instructions for completing the QEW Job Safety Plan

- 1. A Job Safety Plan (JSP) must be completed for every job that includes a exposure to an electrical hazard. The JSP must be completed by a QEW of the level appropriate for the exposure. In general, either the PIC or a designated QEW Planner may prepare the JSP.
- 2. The JSP cover sheet includes a summary scope of work, summary risk assessment, identifies related work control documents, and documents the approvals necessary for the JSP.
- 3. The scope of work should describe the overall scope, and list out specific tasks in a sequence (task #1, task #2, etc.)
- 4. A risk assessment is performed for each task using the Task Risk Assessment Worksheet. Use as many TRAW sheets as there are tasks. To determine whether a set of subtasks can be included in one TRAW, consider whether the hazards and controls will be the same.
- 5. After completing the TRAWs for each task, identify any Error Precursors for the overall job, and select appropriate controls to minimize the probability or severity of a human error during the performance of the work.