

	CRITICAL RISK CONTROL STANDARD	Document ID:	TNCL-OHSS-STD-0003
	EQUIPMENT SAFEGUARDING STANDARD	Document Owner:	OHSS Manager
		Revision:	01
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EQUIPMENT SAFEGUARDING CRITICAL RISK CONTROL STANDARD

TNCL-OHSS-STD-0003



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APPROVALS:





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1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Equipment Safeguarding Critical Risk Control Standard is to eliminate or minimise the risk of fatalities, injuries and incidents where there is potential for human interaction with moving or rotating parts, extreme temperatures, pressure, or hazardous chemical vapour. The Standard defines the minimum critical controls required to keep people separated from these hazards.

This Standard supplement, and does not replace, applicable laws, regulations and other TNCL policies and standards. Where this Standard and any applicable rule, regulation or other standard differ, the most stringent requirement shall apply while always maintaining compliance with legal obligations. Each department shall develop more detailed procedures to give effect to the requirements of this Standard. For the purposes of this Standard, safeguarding includes the guards and barriers used to safeguard and separate people from inadvertent contact with machinery and plant.

2. SCOPE AND APPLICATION

This Standard applies to safeguarding people from the moving parts of plant, mobile machines, equipment and power tools, including moving equipment, high-pressure equipment and applications, electrical and other energy sources with the potential to cause movement, and objects falling or projected from moving parts.

It applies to all TNCL-controlled sites and activities, and to all TNCL employees, business partners, contractors and visitors involved in those activities. The critical controls in this Standard must be verified as being in place prior to, and while, working on or near moving machinery, extreme temperatures, pressure or hazardous chemicals. Contractor Obligations and Cost Allocation: Contractors and business partners operating on TNCL-controlled sites shall ensure that all plant and equipment they bring to the site complies with the requirements of this Standard before mobilisation. The cost of retrofitting guards, interlocks, pre-start alarms, delayed-start mechanisms, and any other safeguarding required to meet this Standard is the responsibility of the contractor and shall be included in their contract pricing; no variation or additional cost claim will be accepted by TNCL for compliance with this Standard. Contractors shall use the TNCL Permit to Work system for all safeguard-removal activities on TNCL sites; no substitution by a contractor's own permit system is permitted without prior written approval from the OHSS Manager. TNCL will provide site induction and hazard awareness information in relation to remotely or automatically started equipment; competency training specific to the contractor's own plant and equipment remains the contractor's responsibility and cost. Safeguarding inspection records for contractor-supplied equipment shall be maintained by the contractor in a format compatible with the TNCL safeguarding register and made available to TNCL upon request. Where this Standard is updated during the term of a contract, TNCL will provide contractors with not less than 30 days' written notice of any change that materially

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affects the contractor’s work scope; compliance with the updated requirement is mandatory from the effective date stated in the notice, and the contractor shall raise any cost implications as a formal change request within 14 days of the notice.

3. REASONS FOR INCLUSION

Inadvertent human contact with moving or rotating equipment is a leading cause of severe injury and fatality, including permanent disability and death. This risk is classified as a Critical Risk because a single failure can result in a fatality or life-altering injury. High-potential and fatal incidents have been associated with inadequate or inappropriate safeguarding of plant and equipment. Common causes and contributing factors include:

- a) Absent or inadequate guarding;
- b) Working alongside unguarded moving parts;
- c) No process to identify guarding needs;
- d) Being struck by objects falling or projected from moving parts;
- e) Ineffective guarding standards;
- f) Being struck by items mobilised by high-pressure equipment;
- g) Working on moving parts with guarding removed; and
- h) Lack of guarding interlocks on high-risk plant and equipment.

Bow-Tie Risk Summary: The critical risk event for this Standard is: “A person contacts moving, rotating, high-pressure or high-temperature plant or equipment.” The threat side (causes that drive the event) includes absent or inadequate guarding, uncontrolled energy release, and unplanned remote or automatic start. The consequence side (outcomes if the event occurs) includes fatal or permanently disabling injury. The five critical controls in Section 7 address both sides of this bow-tie: Controls 1–3 are preventive (threat-side) controls that eliminate or reduce the likelihood of contact; Controls 4 and 5 are both preventive and mitigating controls that ensure safeguards are verified before work begins and are properly managed when removal is necessary. Each control must be in place and verifiable; failure of any single control is a trigger to stop work.

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4. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Standard, the following definitions apply

Term	Definition
Safeguarding	The use of guards and barriers to safeguard and separate people from inadvertent contact with machinery and plant, and from extreme temperatures, pressure or hazardous chemicals.
Guard	A physical means that prevents access to a danger zone. A fixed guard is held in place permanently or by fasteners; an interlocked guard is linked to the machine controls so that the hazardous function cannot operate while the guard is open.
Barrier / Barrier of Entry	A physical or demarcated means used to restrict access to an area or item of plant where fitting a guard is not practicable, often combined with alarm or trip protection systems.
Dangerous Part / Danger Zone	Any part of machinery, or zone in or around machinery, where a person is exposed to a risk of injury from moving or rotating parts, extreme temperature, pressure or hazardous chemical release.
Safety Switch / Interlock / Fail-to-Safe Device	A device that stops or prevents the hazardous machine function in a safe state when a guard is opened, a limit is exceeded, or the device itself fails.
Pre-Start Alarm and Delayed-Start Mechanism	An audible/visible warning that operates before start-up, together with a built-in delay between initiation and movement, fitted to equipment that can start automatically or be started remotely.
Remote / Automatic Start	Equipment that can be started from a location away from the machine (for example, a control room) or that can start automatically through a control system, without a person at the machine initiating the start.
Permit to Work	A formal, documented authorisation that defines the work, the controls and the persons involved, is required before safeguards, barriers of entry or protection systems are removed or bypassed.
Positive Communication	Confirmed two-way communication (for example, with the control room) in which each instruction is acknowledged and verified, so that no party acts on an assumption.
Competent Person	A person who, through training, qualification and experience, is authorised to operate, maintain or work on the relevant plant and equipment and to recognise its hazards.

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Isolation / Lock-Out	The positive isolation, locking out and testing of energy sources in accordance with the TNCL Isolation & Tagging Standard (TNCL-OHSS-STD-0009) before guards are removed for maintenance or repair.
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5. LEGAL AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS


This Standard is designed to align with applicable Tanzanian legislation and with international good practice. Where requirements differ, the most stringent applicable requirement shall apply.

5.1 Tanzanian Legal Requirements

- The Occupational Health and Safety Act, No. 5 of 2003 (Cap. 297), administered by the Occupational Safety and Health Authority (OSHA), which requires every exposed and dangerous part of machinery within normal reach to be effectively safeguarded by fencing, screening, guarding or insulation (except where an inspector grants written permission for omission); requires the secure fencing of prime movers, transmission machinery and other dangerous parts; requires means to promptly cut off power; restricts the examination, lubrication or adjustment of machinery while in motion; and places general duties on the employer to provide a safe working environment, safe plant and systems of work, and information, instruction, training and supervision;
- The Mining Act, Cap. 123, and the Mining (Safety, Occupational Health and Environmental Protection) Regulations, 2010 (GN No. 408 of 2010), which require the safeguarding and operation of machinery in the mining environment, the appointment of competent persons, and the reporting of accidents and dangerous occurrences;
- The Workers' Compensation Act, Cap. 263, and the Employment and Labour Relations Act, 2004; and
- The Environmental Management Act, 2004, where hazardous-chemical and pressure hazards interface with environmental management.

5.2 International Standards and Good Practice

- The IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability (2012), in particular Performance Standard 1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts), Performance Standard 2 (Labour and Working Conditions, including occupational health and safety) and Performance Standard 4 (Community Health, Safety and Security);
- The World Bank Group / IFC Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines — the General EHS Guidelines (2007, Section 2: Occupational Health and Safety, including physical hazards

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and machine guarding) and the EHS Guidelines for Mining (2007) — which represent Good International Industry Practice (GIIP); and

- o Recognised international machine-safety standards used as design references, including ISO 12100 (safety of machinery — risk assessment and risk reduction), ISO 14120 (guards — design and construction), ISO 13849 (safety-related parts of control systems) and ISO 13850 (emergency stop function).

6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Roles	Responsibilities
General Manager (GM)	Accountable for the implementation of this Standard on site; approves exceptions in writing and ensures resources are available for safeguarding, inspection and maintenance.
Engineering Manager	Ensures that plant and equipment are designed, guarded, and interlocked to standard; that an engineering change-control process governs any new, altered, or additional safeguarding; and that pre-start alarms, delayed-start mechanisms, and signage are fitted to equipment that can start remotely or automatically.
OHSS Manager (Custodian)	Maintains this Standard, the safeguarding inspection regime and the permit-to-work process, and monitors compliance.
Line Managers	Confirm the systems, processes and culture required by this Standard are in place (Appendix 1) and act on any deficiency.
Supervisors	Confirm training, competency, workplace inspections, access controls and the controls for safeguard removal before work proceeds (Appendix 2), and ensure guards, interlocks and alarms are restored and tested before equipment returns to production.
Operators, Maintainers, Contractors and Visitors	Verify the work area is safe before starting work (Appendix 3); never operate or work on equipment with safeguards removed unless authorised under a permit; and stop work and report immediately when a critical control cannot be verified, or a safeguard is found damaged.
Control Room	Maintains positive communication with persons working on equipment, controls remote starting, and does not start equipment remotely while persons are working on it.

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7. CRITICAL CONTROLS

The following six critical controls are mandatory and must be verifiable at all times. Work shall only start when each applicable control can be verified; if a critical control cannot be verified, work must stop.

7.1 Critical Control 1 — Guards and Safety Switches

Guards and/or safety switches shall be fitted wherever there is potential for a worker to inadvertently come into contact with moving machinery, extreme temperatures, pressure, or hazardous chemicals. Performance Standard: (a) Every dangerous part within normal reach is guarded or interlocked; (b) interlocked guards achieve a minimum safety integrity of ISO 13849 Performance Level c (PLc) or equivalent; (c) 100% of guards and safety switches are recorded in the site safeguarding register; (d) no equipment operates with a guard missing or bypassed unless a Permit to Work under CC5 is in force; (e) all guards and switches are physically inspected at a frequency determined by risk assessment but not less than monthly for high-risk plant.

7.2 Critical Control 2 — Barriers and Alarm/Trip Protection

Barriers and alarm or trip protection systems shall be installed to restrict access in areas where fitting guarding is not practicable. Performance Standard: (a) All areas where guarding is impracticable are identified in the safeguarding register and have an approved barrier and alarm/trip solution; (b) barriers are physically robust and conspicuously demarcated; (c) alarm and trip systems are function-tested at a frequency specified in the maintenance plan but not less than quarterly; (d) any barrier found damaged or alarm/trip found failed is treated as a critical control failure and triggers an immediate work stop until reinstated.

7.3 Critical Control 3 — Remote and Automatic Start Protection

All equipment that can be started remotely or automatically shall be fitted with a pre-start alarm and a delayed-start mechanism, together with adequate warning signage. Personnel working in the area shall be made aware of equipment that can start remotely or automatically. Performance Standard: (a) 100% of remotely or automatically started equipment is listed in the safeguarding register with pre-start alarm and delayed-start mechanism confirmed fitted and functional; (b) pre-start alarm is audible at the maximum distance from the equipment at which a person could be exposed (minimum 85 dB(A) at 1 m or as determined by risk assessment); (c) delayed-start interval is not less than 10 seconds or as required by risk assessment; (d) signage is in both English and Kiswahili; (e) alarm and delayed-start mechanisms are tested at commissioning and at a frequency specified in the maintenance schedule but not less than every six months.

7.4 Critical Control 4 — Assign Safeguards Before Work

The condition and effectiveness of safeguards, barriers and protection systems shall be assessed before starting any work, and any damage or safeguard failure shall be reported immediately to line

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management. Performance Standard: (a) The pre-task safeguard assessment is completed using Appendix 3 before every task involving or adjacent to moving or energised plant; (b) any “No” answer in Appendix 3 stops work before it starts; (c) defects identified are recorded in the maintenance management system within 24 hours; (d) high-risk defects (missing or non-functional guard or interlock) are corrected before the plant is returned to production, with no exceptions without GM approval under Section 10.

7.5 Critical Control 5 — Permit, Supervision and Communication for Safeguard Removal

Where work on moving machinery, extreme temperatures, pressure or hazardous chemicals requires the removal of safeguards, barriers of entry or any protection system, a Permit to Work, direct supervision (buddy system) and positive communication between all participants and the control room shall be maintained throughout the work. On completion, all guards, alarms and trips shall be reinstated and tested before the equipment is returned to service. Performance Standard: (a) A valid Permit to Work (PTW) is issued by the OHSS Manager or authorised delegate and is physically present at the work site before any safeguard is removed; (b) the PTW is issued by TNCL and no contractor PTW system may substitute for it without written approval from the OHSS Manager; (c) target permit turnaround time is four hours from submission of a complete request; delays beyond this are escalated to the line manager; (d) at least one supervisor is physically present (buddy system) throughout work with safeguards removed; (e) positive two-way communication with the control room is confirmed at the start, at any handover point, and at completion; (f) reinstatement and functional testing of all guards, alarms and trips is recorded on the PTW before close-out; (g) PTW records are retained for not less than five years.

7.6 Critical Control 6 — Isolation and Lockout / Tagout (LOTO) Before Safeguard Removal

Before any guard is removed for maintenance, repair, or inspection, all hazardous energy sources (electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, gravitational, thermal, and chemical) shall be positively isolated, individually locked out by each person at risk, and tested (try-for-zero) to confirm zero energy state, in accordance with the TNCL Isolation & Tagging Standard (TNCL-OHSS-STD-0009). No person shall enter a danger zone with a guard removed unless their personal lock is in place on the isolation point(s). Isolation shall not be removed until all persons have withdrawn, confirmed their personal lock removal, and notified the control room. Performance Standard: (a) 100% of maintenance tasks requiring guard removal are subject to LOTO before the guard is touched; (b) each worker at risk holds their own personal lock on the isolation device; (c) zero-energy state is verified by the authorised person and recorded; (d) LOTO compliance is audited at a frequency of not less than monthly by the Supervisor using Appendix 2; (e) any attempt to work on de-energised equipment without personal locks in place is treated as a critical control failure and triggers immediate work stop and incident investigation.

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8. DEPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Plant and Equipment Requirements

- New plant and equipment shall consider all energy sources and be designed to eliminate the need for guarding where practicable (design-out at source);
- Where safeguarding and interlock systems are insufficient to protect people, access to plant and equipment shall be controlled and monitored;
- Fail-to-safe switches or devices shall be fitted to all manually operated rotating plant and power hand tools (for example, saws, lathes, drill presses), and portable/power tools shall retain their OEM guarding and dead-man switches;
- Guards shall be removed for maintenance or repair only after the plant has been isolated, locked out and tested in line with the TNCL Isolation & Tagging Standard; where temporary removal of safeguards is necessary on the operating plant for fault-finding, testing or commissioning, a risk-based procedure shall be in place, and guards shall be replaced before the plant is returned to operation.
- Equipment that can start automatically or be started remotely shall be equipped with pre-start warning devices, a delayed-start mechanism and adequate signage indicating that it can start remotely.

8.2 Procedural Requirements

- A risk-based process shall identify where safeguarding and interlocks are required on plant and equipment;
- No guarding shall be modified or altered except through a risk-based engineering change-management process;
- A permit-to-work and special-instruction process, supported by a JSA, shall apply to any work where safeguards, barriers of entry or protection systems are removed or bypassed;
- A system shall ensure all safeguarding, access controls and alarms are in place, inspected, maintained and kept in a safe and operable condition, with the findings of inspections and any alterations to guarding recorded;
- Portable hand tools and power tools (OEM guarding and dead-man switches) shall be routinely inspected;
- All guards, interlocks and alarms shall be restored and tested before equipment is returned to production;
- Controls, barriers, barricades, signage and demarcation shall manage access to high-risk areas and to temporary restricted areas.

8.3 People requirements

- People likely to come into contact with high-energy moving and rotating parts, extreme

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temperatures, pressure or hazardous chemicals shall be trained in the risks, controls, emergency management and incident response;

- Only competent persons shall work on or with high-energy moving and rotating equipment and parts;
- Operators and maintainers shall be trained to identify hazards arising from interaction between people and moving machinery, extreme temperatures, pressure or hazardous chemicals, and a culture shall be promoted in which they are encouraged to identify and report such risks.

9. VERIFICATION OF CRITICAL CONTROLS

Critical controls shall be verified using the checklists in the appendices. A “No” response requires action: manager-level verification triggers a system fix, while supervisor or operator/maintainer verification requires that work stops or does not start until the control is restored. Only start when you can verify; if a critical control cannot be verified, work stops.

- Managers — confirm the systems, processes and culture are in place (Appendix 1);
- Supervisors — confirm training, competency, inspections, access controls and safeguard-removal controls (Appendix 2); and
- Operators and Maintainers — confirm the work area is safe on a task-by-task basis (Appendix 3).

10. INTERPRETATION AND EXCEPTIONS

Exceptions to this Standard must be requested by presenting justification to the General Manager of the site.

All questions, comments, and suggestions related to this Standard and supporting documents must be communicated to the Document Controller. Responsibility for the interpretation of this document rests with the Custodian.

11. SYSTEM EVALUATION

This standard shall be reviewed at least every two years by members of the OHS department and presented to the Standard Committee for approval, or when organizational changes take place or are required as part of internal and external audits. The TNCL Document Controller will monitor compliance with the document control system on an ongoing basis.

12. DISTRIBUTION

List physical locations which require a controlled copy of this document.

Table 1: Distribution

Copy	Controlled Document Folder Location
Master	Controlled Documents Central Filing System

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13. CONTRAVENTION

Any breach of this standard shall be regarded as a refusal/failure to carry out a lawful instruction and will be dealt with as per the disciplinary procedure.

14. DOCUMENT CHANGE PROCESS

The process of document change starts when the document custodian identifies that there is a need to make changes within the document. The document custodian/ owner shall complete the document change request form, sign it off and submit it to the Document Controller.

The Document controller shall issue the controlled word copy of the document to the respective document custodian/owner so that changes may be made. The document custodian/owner shall resubmit the updated document to the document controller so that the document can be controlled and updated within the Filing system ready for use by the end users.

14.1 Reason for Change

Table 2: Reason for change

A	As a result of incidents	F	Change in training requirements
B	As a result of the audit findings	G	Results of risk assessments
C	New / changes in governance documents	H	Change due to spelling or grammatical error
D	Changes in legislation	I	New document format
E	Changes in technology	J	To integrate special instruction into the document control system

14.2 History of Change

Table 3: History of Change

Date of Change	Revision No	Revised Item (paragraph Number reference if required)	Reason Code	Name of Reviewer
04 Jun 2026	00	All sections — content development; definitions, legal/IFC alignment, roles, critical controls and verification appendices added	C, D, G	Brenda Magai

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15. RECORD CONTROL

Document Title:	Document ID:	Responsible for Maintenance:	Responsible for Filling:	Location of Storage:	Retention Period:	Method of Disposal:
Equipment Safeguarding Standard	TNCL-OHSS-STD-0003	Document Controller	Document Controller	OHSS Department	Hard Copy two Years	Hard copy shared file electronic

16. DECLARATION

I hereby declare that I have taken part in the discussion of this standard, and I understand its contents and do commit that I shall ensure compliance hereto:

	Name and Surname	Company Number	Designation / Role	Signature	Date Signed
1.					
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17. APPENDIX 1 - MANAGER VERIFICATION CHECKLIST


Managers confirm that the systems, processes and culture required by this Standard are in place. A “No” answer requires action to find a suitable temporary or permanent solution (Go = Yes; No-Go = stop and fix).

Systems and Process

Verification Question	Yes	No
Is there a system that trains operators and maintainers to identify equipment hazards relating to interaction between people and moving machinery, extreme temperatures, pressure or hazardous chemicals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are there controls and barriers in place to manage access to high-risk areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is there a process and standard for managing access to temporary restricted areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is there an engineering change-control process for new, changed or additional safeguarding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is there a system that ensures all safeguarding, access controls and alarms are in place, inspected, maintained and in a safe and operable condition?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the findings of inspections and alterations to guarding moving parts recorded?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is there a system ensuring all equipment that can start automatically or remotely fitted with a pre-start alarm and delayed-start mechanism?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is there a permit-to-work and special-instruction process for any work where safeguards, barriers of entry or protection systems are removed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Culture

Verification Question	Yes	No
Is there a culture in which operators and maintainers are encouraged to identify risks relating to interaction between people and moving machinery, extreme temperatures, pressure or hazardous chemicals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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18. APPENDIX 2 – SUPERVISOR VERIFICATION CHECKLIST

Supervisors confirm the items below before work proceeds. Work should start only if all applicable items are answered “Yes”; report any “No” to the line manager.

Training and Competency

Verification Question	Yes	No
Are the operators and maintainers authorised and competent to work on the equipment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Workplace Inspections


Verification Question	Yes	No
Is there a process to routinely inspect and verify the effectiveness of equipment safeguards, access controls and alarms/trips?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is there a process to routinely inspect all portable hand tools / power tools (OEM guarding and dead-man switches)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is there a process to ensure all guards, interlocks and alarms are restored before equipment is put back into production?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has LOTO (CC6) been applied: all energy sources isolated, each person at risk has applied their personal lock, and zero-energy state has been tested and recorded before the guard was removed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is all equipment that can start automatically or remotely fitted with pre-start warning devices and adequate signage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is signage in place warning that the equipment can be started remotely?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have employees in your area been made aware of the risk of equipment that can start remotely or automatically?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Access Controls

Verification Question	Yes	No
Has permission to enter the restricted work area been granted?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are barricades, signage and demarcation visible, secure and appropriate for the task?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Removal of Safeguards, Access Control or Alarms

Verification Question	Yes	No
Has a permit to work been issued and the required JSA completed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is direct supervision / buddy system in place for the task?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is positive communication with the control room verified?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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19. APPENDIX 3 – OPERATOR & MAINTAINER STOP CARD

Minimum requirements for maintainers and operators — on a task-by-task basis. Only start when you can verify. If a key control cannot be verified, work STOPS.

Is my Work Area Safe?

Verification Question	Yes	No
Is all the guarding in place?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are barriers of entry and protection systems in place and functioning?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Do the Guards need to be Removed and can Equipment be Locked out Before Work?

Verification Question	Yes	No
Trained, competent and authorised?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lock-out and test completed (per the Isolation & Tagging Standard)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is your personal lock in place on the isolation point(s) and zero-energy state confirmed (CC6)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Positive communication with the control room obtained?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Control room has tried to start the equipment remotely (confirmed it will not start)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Does the Equipment need to be in Operation to Commission, Test or Align?

Verification Question	Yes	No
Permit to work approved and in place?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Direct supervision (buddy system) in place?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Positive verbal communication with the control room in place?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
On completion, are all guards, alarms and trips reinstated and tested?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Remote / Automatic start

Verification Question	Yes	No
Are you aware of any equipment in the area that can be started remotely or automatically?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>