We respect hazards
• We improve our understanding of process safety hazards at our location and our roles in controlling them.
• We are vigilant about the potential impacts of uncontrolled process safety hazards.
• We discuss process safety hazards before starting a task.
• We bring forward process safety hazards to be included in activity risk assessments.

We apply procedures
• We use operating and maintenance procedures, even if we are familiar with the task.
• We discuss the key steps within a critical procedure before starting it.
• We pause before key steps and check readiness to progress.
• We stop, inform supervision and avoid workarounds if procedures are missing, unclear, unsafe, or cannot be followed.
• We take time to become familiar with, and practice, emergency procedures.

We sustain barriers
• We discuss the purpose of hardware and human barriers at our location.
• We evaluate how our tasks could impact process safety barriers.
• We speak up when barriers don’t feel adequate.
• We perform our roles in maintaining barrier health and alert supervision to our concerns.
• We use an approval process for operations with degraded barriers.

We stay within operating limits
• We discuss and use the approved operating limits for our location.
• We escalate where we cannot work within operating limits.
• We alert supervision if an alarm response action is unclear or the time to respond is inadequate.
• We obtain formal approval before changing operating limits.
• We confirm that potential for overpressure from temporary pressure sources has been addressed.

We maintain safe isolation
• We use isolation plans for the specific task, based on up-to-date information.
• We raise isolation concerns before the task starts and challenge when isolation plans cannot be executed.
• We check for residual pressure or process material before breaking containment.
• We monitor the integrity of isolations regularly and stop to reassess when change could affect an isolation integrity.
• We confirm leak-tightness before, during, and after reinstating equipment.

We walk the line
• We use up-to-date documentation (e.g., Piping and Instrumentation Diagrams) that accurately reflect installed systems and equipment.
• We physically confirm the system is ready for the intended activity (e.g., valve positions, line up of relief devices, etc.).
• We alert supervision to identified documentation and readiness issues before operation.

We control ignition sources
• We identify, eliminate, or control the full range of potential ignition sources during task risk assessments and during job preparation and execution.
• We minimise and challenge ignition sources even in “non-hazardous” areas.
• We eliminate ignition sources during breaking containment and start-up and shutdown operations.

We recognise change
• We look for and speak up about change.
• We discuss changes and involve others to identify the need for management of change (MOC).
• We review the MOC process for guidance on what triggers an MOC.
• We discuss and seek advice on change that occurs gradually over time.

We stop if the unexpected occurs
• We discuss the work plan and what signals would tell us it is proceeding as expected.
• We pause and ask questions when signals and conditions are not as expected.
• We stop and alert supervision if the activity is not proceeding as expected.

We watch for weak signals
• We proactively look for indicators or signals that suggest future problems.
• We speak up about potential issues even if we are not sure they are important.
• We persistently explore the causes of changing indicators or unusual situations.

For more information on Process Safety Fundamentals, please visit www.iogp.org/PSF