Occupational health and safety

Hot Work and Flammable Liquids

One day to master two frequent sources of fire in factories: hot work (welding, grinding, cutting) and the handling of flammable liquids. Participants learn to prepare and issue a hot work permit, to watch the area before, during and after the work, and to store, decant and use these liquids without creating a hazardous atmosphere.

Duration : 1 day

Objectives

1. Identify hot work and how it starts fires: sparks, spatter, heat conduction
2. Prepare and issue a hot work permit: area analysis, preliminary measures, extinguishing means, fire watch
3. Explain the properties of flammable liquids useful for prevention: flash point, vapours, explosive limits
4. Apply the rules for storage, decanting, earthing and equipotential bonding
5. React to the start of a fire or a flammable liquid spill

Programme

Day 1 — morning

• Fires started by hot work: industrial lessons learned

• Sources: welding, oxy-cutting, grinding, brazing, torch; spatter and hidden spread

• Hot work permit: who prepares it, who issues it, who carries it out, who watches

• Preliminary measures: moving or protecting combustibles, sealing openings, extinguishers, detection

Day 1 — afternoon (workshop)

• Flammable liquids: flash point, vapours heavier than air, reading SDSs and labels

• Storage: quantities at the workstation, cabinets and dedicated rooms, containment, incompatibilities

• Decanting, earthing, equipotential bonding, cleaning with solvents

• Workshop: filling in a hot work permit for an intervention of your site and checking a storage area; knowledge test

Teaching methods

• Analysis of the hot work permits and instructions in use on your site

• Visit to a work area and a flammable liquid store

• Videos of accidents and tests, with commentary

• Cases of fires that occurred during or after work

• Knowledge test

Assessment and documents

Knowledge test and correction of a hot work permit filled in by each participant, plus a day+1 learner feedback survey. Numbered training certificate, verifiable online; training report given to the company with the observations made during the visit.

Bilingual materials for every participant; each classroom course comes with its digital twin on OmniLearn.

Good to know

The hot work permit is part of the wider authorisation system covered by the course “Permits to Work and Authorisations”. Areas where an explosive atmosphere can form fall under “Explosive Atmospheres (ATEX)”.

Practical information

Duration	1 day
Audience	Maintenance technicians, welders, hot work permit issuers, team leaders, storekeepers, HSE managers, contractors
Prerequisites	No prerequisites
Group size	Groups of 6 to 12 participants, in-company
Format	In-company, face to face on your site
Language	French, Darija or English; bilingual materials
Funding	OFPPT special training contracts (TFP), GIAC, Maroc PME: we prepare the applications with you, at no extra cost.
Programme customisation	Programme adapted to your procedures, your equipment and your audience

Frequently asked questions

Why keep watch after the work has finished?

A smouldering fire can start long after the welder has left, in insulation, a duct or a false ceiling. The course shows how to organise this watch and who signs for it on the hot work permit; its duration is set by your internal rules.

Should subcontractors attend?

They are often the ones who carry out hot work. Their presence, together with the people who issue permits, lets everyone share the same rules; failing that, the prevention plan must include them.

What is the difference with “Chemical Risk: CLP, SDS, Storage”?

That other course covers all chemicals and their effects on health. This day focuses on fire risk: heat-generating work and liquids that ignite.

Does the course adapt to our activity?

Yes. Maintenance workshops, printing and packaging units using inks and solvents, laboratories, fuel stores: examples and the visit are chosen from your areas.