

Chapter 2: [Work Planning and Control](#)

## Stop Work Procedure

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URL: <http://www-group.slac.stanford.edu/esh/eshmanual/references/wpcProcedStopWork.pdf>

### 1 Purpose

The purpose of this procedure is to establish a uniform method for *stopping work*.

Every worker performing any work in or on facilities managed by SLAC has the authority and responsibility to stop work for conditions that threaten *imminent danger*. SLAC considers no activity to be so urgent or important that its standards for environmental protection, safety, or health may be compromised. Employees have the right and responsibility not to perform tasks or activities they feel pose undue risk to themselves, co-workers, or the environment. Stop work actions take precedence over all other priorities and procedures.

Title 10, *Code of Federal Regulations*, “Energy”, Chapter 3, “Department of Energy”, Part 851, “Worker Safety and Health Program” ([10 CFR 851.20\[b\]\[8\]](#)) and the [SLAC Worker Safety and Health Program Description](#) specifically give every worker the right to decline to perform an assigned task because of a reasonable belief the task poses an imminent risk of death or serious physical harm to the worker. Further, the worker has the right to stop work when they discover any exposure to imminently dangerous conditions or serious hazards. This procedure is used for either of these conditions.

If an imminent danger stop work is necessary, worker(s) must safely stop their work and notify their supervisor(s), who will initiate steps below. In this context, supervisor is the knowledgeable SLAC employee (for example, functional supervisor, administrative supervisor, or point of contact) who authorized the work. For subcontractor construction or high risk work, the subcontractor whose work was stopped must notify their company designated representative who is to promptly notify the SLAC facility construction manager or program manager.

For non-imminent danger stop work, normal supervisory procedures, staff communication, and referral to ESH staff, as appropriate, should be used. For non-imminent danger stop work, line management in the area where the work was stopped and of the workers who were stopped must decide on the appropriate level of communication with other staff. The condition that caused a stop work to be initiated must be evaluated to determine if the controls that are in place will adequately protect people and the environment. If it is unclear as to whether the controls are adequate or if the scope changes, workers must contact their supervisor to discuss the situation and have their work re-authorized as appropriate. It may also be necessary to secure another release.

### 2 Procedures

For an illustration of this procedure, see Figure 1.

Step	Person	Action
<b>Observation of an Unsafe Situation</b>		
1.	Individual initiating stop work	If an imminent danger is observed or a task is assigned that poses risk of death or serious injury, promptly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Warns any person who is at risk</li> <li>▪ Asks the person in a manner that minimizes creating an additional hazard to stop work and discuss the hazardous situation</li> </ul>
2.	Individual performing work	If directed to stop work, even if it is only a perceived hazard, worker must safely stop
3.	Individual initiating stop work and Individual performing work	Discuss reason for stop work. If considered an imminent danger, continue to step 4. Otherwise, evaluate the reason for the stop work and determine if work is still within scope or if new hazards have been introduced that are not adequately controlled. If unresolved, unsure or if work plans need to be updated, continue to step 4.
<b>Reporting stop work to the supervisor or FCM / PM</b>		
4.	Person performing work	Promptly reports the stop work to supervisor. For construction or high risk subcontractor work, promptly reports to their company designated representative who then notifies the SLAC facility construction manager (FCM) or program manager (PM).
5.	Worker's supervisor or FCM / PM	If considered an imminent danger, continues to step 6. Otherwise, resolves unsafe situation and re-authorizes work, as necessary. Obtains a re-release if required. Ensures appropriate level of communication to their staff, line management and ESH based on why work was stopped, how long it was stopped, etc. For non-imminent danger stop work, the supervisor must understand and adhere to the re-start expectations of their line management and ESH Division.
<b>Reporting Imminent Danger stop work to lab management</b>		
6.	Worker's supervisor or FCM / PM	Calls ext. 5555 and reports an imminent danger stop work; notifies division / department head
7.	Worker's supervisor or FCM / PM	If the hazard has already caused an injury or property damage, begins incident investigation process (see ESH Manual Chapter 28, "Incident Investigation", for more information) Addresses extent of condition
8.	Building / area manager	Evaluates equipment status and takes action to ensure equipment is placed in a safe state. Suitable warning labels, barricades, administrative lock and tag, and so on will be used as needed to warn anyone not familiar with the stop work.
9.	Division / department head	Ensures appropriate communication within their division / department and notifies associate laboratory director (ALD)
10.	Worker's supervisor or FCM / PM	Initiates stop work form (completes sections 1 and 2) for imminent danger and distributes copies to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Building / area manager</li> <li>▪ Division / department head</li> </ul>

Step	Person	Action
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Directorate ESH coordinator</li> <li>▪ ALD</li> <li>▪ CSO</li> </ul>
11.	ALD	Notifies laboratory director and DOE SLAC Site Office
Enforcement		
12.	Worker's supervisor or FCM / PM	Ensures work does not resume until properly authorized and released
Investigation of imminent danger stop work or upon request of lab management		
13.	Division / department head	Follows up on incident investigation (see ESH Manual Chapter 28, "Incident Investigation", for more information)
Restart of imminent danger stop work or upon request of lab management		
14.	Worker's supervisor or FCM / PM	Ensures hazards and controls are updated with investigation results (see <a href="#">Work Planning and Control: Procedure</a> ) Ensures that a job safety analysis (JSA) or standard operating procedure (SOP) for the activity is completed and reviewed by directorate ESH coordinator
15.	Worker's supervisor or FCM / PM	Sends stop work form with follow-up actions described (Section 3) and supporting documentation to the following for concurrence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Division / department head</li> <li>▪ Directorate ESH coordinator</li> <li>▪ CSO</li> </ul>
16.	Division / department head, directorate ESH coordinator, and CSO	If satisfied with updated controls, concurs with restart of work and signs stop work form (Section 4). If not, contacts worker's supervisor to revise controls.
17.	ALD	Authorizes the restart of activities and signs stop work form (Section 5)
18.	Building / area manager	Grants a release if they are satisfied with the investigation and follow up measures, and signs stop work form (Section 6) Ensures lock and tag of any equipment that creates the hazard or imminent danger
19.	ALD	Confirms a new release has been granted before starting work Informs the laboratory director and the DOE SLAC Site Office
20.	Worker's supervisor or FCM / PM	Provides copies of the completed stop work form and supporting documentation to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Building or area manager</li> <li>▪ Division/department head</li> <li>▪ Directorate ESH coordinator</li> <li>▪ ALD</li> <li>▪ CSO</li> </ul>

Step	Person	Action
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Disputes and Appeals		
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21.	All involved	If anyone in the process believes that the restart authorization or release is not justified, or that modifications imposed as a precondition to the operation's restart are inadequate, appeals the restart decision to the ALD and CSO
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Lessons Learned		
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22.	ALD	Following resolution of a stop work issue, should consider submitting a lessons learned

## 2.1 Flowcharts

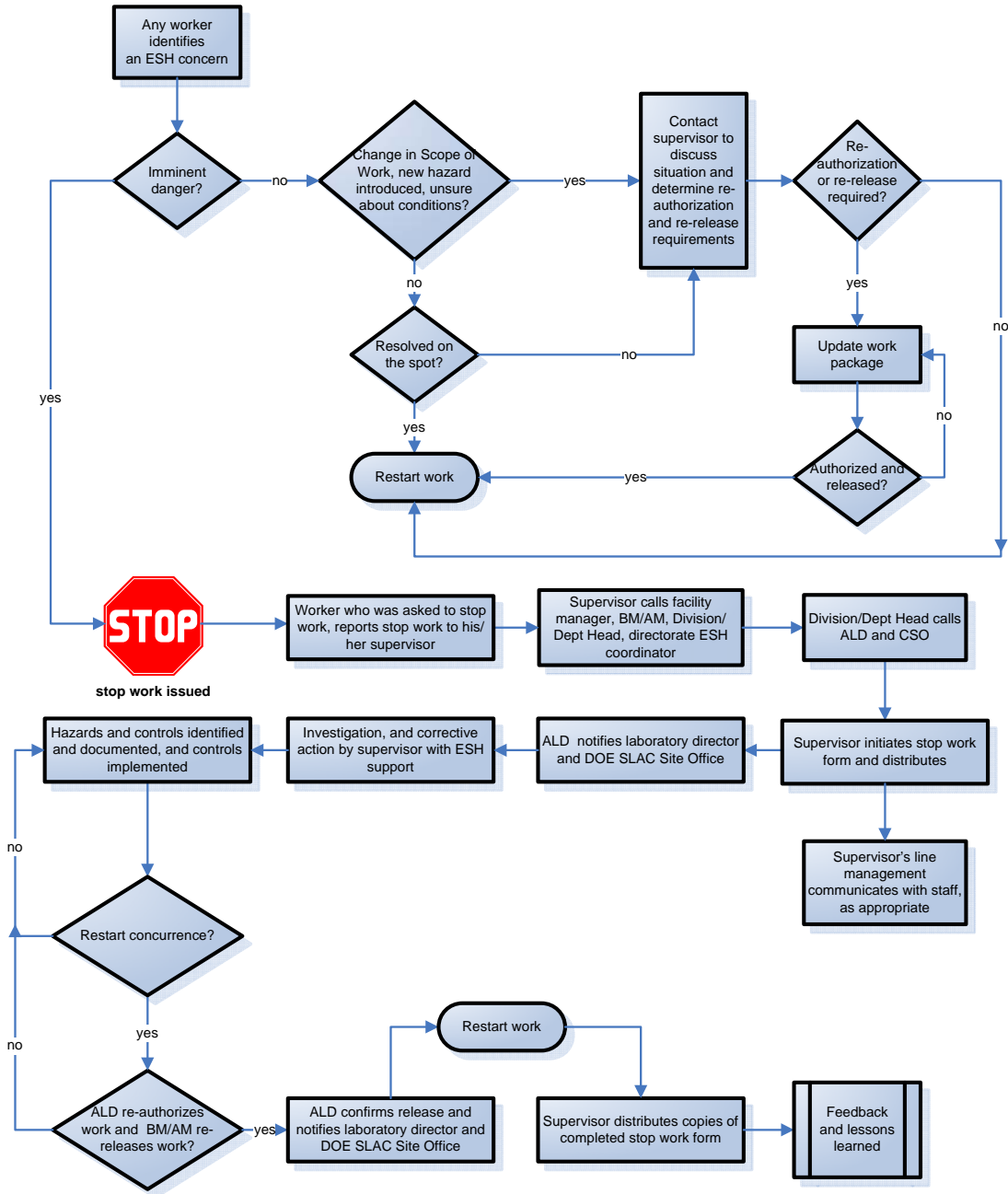


Figure 1 Stop Work Flow Chart

## 3 Forms

The following forms are required by this procedure:

- Work Planning and Control: Stop Work Form (SLAC-I-720-0A21J-002) [pdf](#) or [Word](#)

## 4 Recordkeeping

Completed stop work forms must be kept for 90 days by the division / department head identified in Section 4 of the form.

## 5 References

[SLAC Environment, Safety, and Health Manual](#) (SLAC-I-720-0A29Z-001)

- [Chapter 2, “Work Planning and Control”](#)
  - [Work Planning and Control: Procedure](#) (SLAC-I-720-0A21C-002)
- [Chapter 28, “Incident Investigation”](#)

Other SLAC Documents

- [SLAC Worker Safety and Health Program Description](#) (SLAC-I-720-0A21B-001)

Other Documents

- Title 10, *Code of Federal Regulations*, “Energy”, Chapter 3, “Department of Energy”, Part 851, “Worker Safety and Health Program” ([10 CFR 851](#))