

Guidance to SIRE 2.0 Key Points

Ref: 015

5.7.5 Stop Work Authority (NEW) / TMSA 9A.2.1

5.7.5. Were the Master, officers and ratings familiar with the purpose and implementation of the company Stop Work Authority policy and procedure?

Short Question Text

Stop Work Authority

Vessel Types

Oil, Chemical, LPG, LNG

ROVIQ Sequence

Anywhere

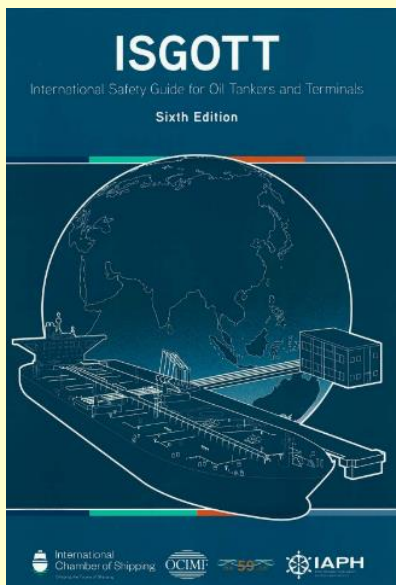
Publications

OCIMF/ICS: International Safety Guide for Oil Tankers and Terminals. Sixth Edition.

Objective

To ensure that vessel staff are aware of their responsibility and authority to stop unsafe work.

 ROTATIONAL Inspection questions focused on preventing/mitigating risks that could indirectly lead to a catastrophic risk event or directly lead to a lower risk event.	
 Hardware	None
 Process	Graduated
 Human	Graduated



Please refer "ISGOTT" for more information.

A typical SWA procedure includes five steps:

- Stop the unsafe activity.
- Tell the person in charge so the issue can be addressed.
- Discuss the concerns with those involved and correct the issue as necessary,
- Start the activity again.
- Share what has been learned with other employees and contractors who may be affected.



If you identify any of the below hazards;

- Slip, Trip, Fall
- Injury, Electric Shock, Burns
- Fatigue
- Inadequate Lighting
- Lack of Oxygen
- Exposure to Toxic or hazardous gases
- Fire, Pollution or any damage.

➡ Stop the member

➡ Inform your HOD



Potential Grounds for a Negative Observation

- There was no company Stop Work Authority policy and procedure.
- There was no evidence that Stop Work Authority was included and discussed in work planning processes such as tool-box talks, risk assessments, daily work planning meetings or safety meetings.
- More than one crewmember was unfamiliar with the company Stop Work Authority policy and/or procedure.

