

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

What are field assurance reviews and safeguard verification?

Chevron will continue and has expanded the scope of field assurance reviews, focusing on high-consequence work such as work at heights, confined space, hot work, lifting and rigging, excavation, and hazardous energy isolation. The goal is to proactively verify that effective safeguards are in place.

What changed with permit to work requirements?

Key updates include:

- Self-permitting is no longer allowed. Example, the Foreman or the Crewmembers shall not be the permit issuer of their own work.
 - Two signatures are required: a permit issuer and a permit holder.
 - The permit issuer's approval may be completed via video call (e.g., FaceTime).
 - These changes align with Chevron Corporate Enterprise-wide expectations for all assets.
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Who can serve as permit issuer and permit holder?

- The permit issuer must be a qualified, authorized individual. The issuer does not have to be onsite. The permit issuer's role is to identify and communicate safeguards and authorize the work; the issuer may assist with oversight, guidance, or serve as a spotter depending on the scope of work.
- The permit holder must be present at the job site and is responsible for identifying and verifying safeguards. The permit holder is allowed to perform the work.
- One person may not serve as both issuer and holder for the same permit.
- The Chevron COEM Owner can request a list of individuals the Contractor has trained to issue permits, annually.

Who can be second verification on the Start Work Check (SWC)?

The verifier role should be performed by someone other than the worker confirming the SWC steps.

What is considered high-risk, high-consequence work?

High-risk, high-consequence work refers to activities where a failure or error could reasonably result in a serious injury, fatality, or major incident. Examples discussed include working at heights, confined space entry, hot work, excavations, lifting and rigging, lockout/tagout, and electrical work > 50 volts. These activities require heightened planning, permits, and safeguard verification.

When is a permit to work (general work permit) not required?

If there is only isolation of hazardous energy work activities with an approved Energy Control Procedure (ECP), a general work permit is not required. However, a hazard analysis and applicable start work checks are still mandatory.

What is an Energy Control Procedure (ECP)?

An ECP is a Chevron approved detailed equipment-specific procedure that defines how hazardous energy is isolated, verified, and safely re-energized. It is more prescriptive than a general hazard analysis and focuses on a specific piece of equipment.

Can I use my (Job Safety Analysis) JSA instead of Chevron's approved ECPs?

You must have both your JSA and Chevron's approved ECP. From a process standpoint, if you have incorporated Chevron's ECP into your JSA, that is sufficient.

How can I get an Energy Control Procedure (ECP) for certain task/equipment?

Contact your COEM Business Owner and the HSE team to determine if an ECP can be developed and approved for use.

Where can contractors find approved ECPs and safety resources?

Approved ECPs and other safe work practices are available on the [Chevron Safe Work Practices website](#). ECPs are categorized by CSI and CNG/Hydrogen equipment.

What if no ECP exists for the work?

If no approved ECP exists, contractors must use a permit to work (general work permit) along with an equipment ([energy](#)) [isolation checklist](#), plus the JSA and Start-Work Check. Contractors are encouraged to collaborate with Chevron to develop additional ECPs where appropriate.

What are the changes to Working at Heights when a mobile elevated work platform (MEWP) is used?

Chevron will no longer provide a standby person. Contractors must provide their own standby person, who must be trained and capable of operating the MEWP in the event of an emergency.

Do scissor lifts fall under work-at-heights requirements?

Yes. Scissor lifts are considered work-at-heights and are in scope for the applicable requirements.

Is lifting and rigging paperwork required for all lifts? Is a lift plan required for low-risk lifts (e.g., hoisting materials to a roof)?

All lifts require some level of planning. Low-risk lifts may use simplified documentation, while higher-risk lifts require more detailed lift plans. The purpose is to clearly classify the risk and controls for the lift.

Are rescue plans still required?

Yes. Rescue plans are still required for confined space entry and for work at heights, including mobile elevated work platforms. Chevron templates are available to support contractors on the [Chevron Safe Work Practices website](#).

Does a roof inspection alone require a permit to work?

If the activity is an inspection only (no maintenance work), no permit to work is required. However, during that task if the individual is within six feet of an unprotected edge, fall protection is required. Coordination with the COEM Business owner and HSE contact is recommended to confirm tasks/scope.

Are older work-at-height permit forms still required?

No. The updated permit to work (general work permit) replaces the older standalone work-at-heights permit forms. The general work permit, along with the required rescue plan, is sufficient.

Is electrical work under 50 volts that requires isolation of hazardous energy categorized as high-risk, high-consequence work?

No, under 50 volts, it is not high risk if a conclusive determination has been made prior to the start of work by a qualified person that there will be no employee exposure to electrical shock, electrical burns, explosion or hazards due to electric arcs.