14 Elements of Process Safety Management

The Process Safety and Risk Management Model

OSHA mandates that employers have a Process Safety Management (PSM) system in place that follows these 14 rules and practices.

HHC = Highly Hazardous Chemicals



Employee Participation

Employees must be involved in every aspect of the facility's PSM program.



Q

Process Safety Information

Workers must be able to access and understand the data on HHC-related risks.



Process Hazard

Analysis (PHA)
A team must identify,
evaluate and control the
process hazards.



Operating Procedures

Companies must have clear instructions for the covered process activities.



Employee Training

Workers need documented training on covered process and procedures.



Contracto

Training

Contract workers must be trained on potential fire, explosion or toxic release hazards.



Pre-Startup Safety Review

A detailed review of new or modified facilities is required before startup.





Mechanical Integrity

Periodic, documented, inspections and testing are required for process equipment.



Hot Work Permit

Supervisors must issue permits to workers for flame or spark-producing activities.



Management of Change (MOC)

Companies need standard procedures for managing changes in production systems.



Incident Investigation

Companies must investigate incidents that result in a catastrophic HHC release.



Emergency Planning & Response

Employers must create emergency plans for handling HHC-related releases.



Compliance Audits

Companies must evaluate compliance with PSM-NEP at least once every 3 years.



Trade Secrets

Employees have the right to know the processes that may affect their health and safety.

The Costs of Poor Safety

An OSHA citation costs your company \$15,625 per violation. OSHA may impose a penalty of \$156,259 for each repeated violation.



