GENERAL SAFETY STANDARDS

FOR CONTRACTORS

VEOLIA

RZ-00OD025

These General Safety Standards for Contractors are an integral part of the core document **Safety Policy for Contractors**, covering occupational health and safety (**"OHS"**), fire protection (**"FP"**), and environmental protection (**"EP"**) at Veolia Energia Group companies in Slovakia (**"Company Sites"**). Dedicated **Safety Standards** may be additionally drawn up for selected hazardous activities (for example, Safety Standards for Welding, Cutting, Grinding, etc.) to further improve the quality of risk management.

Contractors (legal entities and their employees/subcontractors/self-employed persons) **must adhere** to the rules described in this documented information when carrying out work at Company Sites. These rules are without prejudice to their other obligations under applicable legislation that govern the performance of their activities.

BASIC SAFETY RULES AND PRINCIPLES

ENTERING AND MOVING AROUND A WORKSITE/COMPLEX

- The worksite may be accessed only by persons who have been demonstrably briefed on OHS, fire protection, and environmental protection as defined in the *Safety Policy for Contractors* and who have been made aware of the nature of the worksite, complex, building, and premises by the contact officer at the Company Site.
- Carry a copy of the approved core document "*Safety Policy for Contractors (RZ-00ZA016) and the signed Contractor Safety Policy Awareness Record (RZ-00ZA005)*" with you when carrying out activities.
- Notify the Company Site contact officer when you enter the worksite prior to commencing work and when you leave the worksite upon completing the work, including the number of persons present and the type of work to be done.
- Follow the contact officer's instructions if there are specific requirements for making entries in the Company Site's internal documentation.
- Enter operational/production worksites wearing the prescribed personal protective equipment as instructed by the Company Site's contact officer, at least head protection (a helmet or hard hat), safety footwear, and long work trousers. If necessary, wear a high-visibility, reflective safety vest.
- Movement outside designated zones and areas is prohibited. Respect safety signs.
- The use or handling of telephones while walking is prohibited.
- During a pandemic, respect the precautions indicated.

LEGISLATION

- Comply with applicable legislation and other regulations to ensure and secure OHS, fire protection, and environmental protection, including safety signage, at all worksites by all persons.
- Prior to the commencement of work, provide all persons with a briefing in accordance with Section 7 of Act No 124/2006, Coll., as amended.

- Carry out an analysis of hazards and dangers to contractors for the individual work activities that are to be performed. Use certified personal protective equipment, work clothing, and other means of protection for the entire duration that there are hazards and dangers at work.
- Perform activities in such a way as not to endanger other persons present at the worksite.
- Require and inspect compliance with OHS, fire protection, and environmental protection by the contractor's responsible supervisor.
- Carry out activities in accordance with predetermined and prepared work/technological procedures and in accordance with the operating instructions and operating documentation for each piece of equipment; ensure that the Company Site's documents for each type of work are consulted before work begins.
- The performance of all activities is subject to professional competence and medical fitness within the meaning of the applicable legislation of the Slovak Republic. Carry the corresponding proof of professional competence (LICENCE, CERTIFICATE, or CARD) when performing work at the worksite.
- Individuals are **strictly prohibited** from performing activities for which they are not professionally competent or medically fit, and which have not been covered by the agreed terms and conditions.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF ARTICLE 3 OF GOVERNMENT REGULATION No 396/2006, Coll., as amended

- Prior to entering the worksite, it is necessary to verify who is responsible for complying with OHS requirements within the meaning of Section 3 of Government Regulation No 396/2006, Coll., as amended, in accordance with the order or contract.
- If compliance with OHS requirements within the meaning of Section 3 of Government Regulation No 396/2006, Coll., as amended, has not been defined in the order or the contract, prior to entering the worksite it is necessary to contact the Company Site's contact officer, who will provide information as to who is responsible for such requirements at the building site or other workplace.
- If compliance with OHS requirements within the meaning of Section 3 of Government Regulation No 396 2006, Coll., as amended, is the responsibility of another contractor at the building site or workplace, that contractor must be contacted before work commences so that it is able to carry out the activity necessary for compliance with the obligations incumbent on it under those requirements.

INJURY, INCIDENT, NEAR MISS, ACCIDENT, FIRE

- All persons are required to administer first aid where necessary by means of the equipment provided and to use reasonable endeavours to extinguish fires using suitable fire-fighting equipment available at the Company Site.
- **In the event of any:**
  - injury (even if minor);
  - incident, dangerous incident (near miss);
  - accident;
  - fire;
  - deficiency detected in relation to OHS, fire protection, or environment protection,

  this must be reported **without undue delay** (by the injured person, the employee, or a direct or indirect witness):

  - ✓ to the Company Site's control room;
  - ✓ to the Company Site's contact officer;

    (contact details can be found in the core document Safety Policy for Contractors).

  When a report is being made, the following information needs to be provided:

  - ✓ the name of the legal entity/self-employed person;
  - ✓ the first name, surname, position and telephone number of the person making the report;
  - ✓ *in the event of an injury*: **the type of injury** *(wound, nausea, fall, bleeding…*), **the condition of the injured person** *(conscious, unconscious, breathing or not breathing…),* **the place where the injury was sustained** *(the name of the building, location…);*
  - ✓ *in the event of an incident, near miss, accident*: **the type of incident/near miss/*accident*** *(such as a falling load, the spillage or leakage of a chemical substance or mixture, etc.),* **the condition of the workplace, the place of the incident** *(the name of the building, location…);*
  - ✓ *in the event of a fire*: **the place of the fire** *(the name of the building, location…),*, **the nature of the fire** *(what is burning, to what extent it is burning...).*

<u>Important</u>: never be the one to end the call first!

- it is then necessary to proceed in accordance with fire alarm guidelines, the evacuation plan that has been prepared for the building in question, and the trauma plan for first aid.

SMOKING, ALCOHOL

- Entering the workplace under the influence of alcohol, narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances is prohibited.
- Bringing alcohol, narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances into the workplace is prohibited.
- All persons entering a Company Site workplace are required, if so requested, to submit to a check as to whether they are under the influence of alcohol, narcotics drugs or psychotropic substances. Anyone refusing to submit to a check is treated as if he or she has tested positively.
- Smoking in all buildings and areas is strictly prohibited except in places reserved for this purpose. This prohibition also applies to the use of electronic cigarettes.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, POLLUTION

- Keep the workplace in a clean and spotless condition before, during and after work.
- Proceed in a manner that is as environmentally friendly as possible during the work and do not pollute the surroundings with rubbish.
- Waste:
  - sort waste properly into the containers provided;
  - at the end of each work session, dispose of all waste resulting from that session's work activities;
  - ensure that waste is disposed of in accordance with the terms and conditions agreed upon with the Company Site;
  - do not mix the different types of waste;
  - exercise increased caution when handling hazardous waste; respect the hazardous waste identification sheet.
- Energy:
  - manage energy wisely; do not waste energy;
  - switch off lights when leaving a room; switch off equipment when it is not in use;
  - use only the necessary amount of compressed air, energy, and fluids.
- Water:
  - do not leave water dripping from the tap; report any leaks to the Site's responsible officer;
  - the pouring of chemical substances or mixtures down drains or sinks is prohibited;
  - be aware of any excessive water consumption.
- Air:
  - ensure that receptacles containing volatile organic substances (paints, thinners, etc.) are leak-proof and tightly closed;
  - follow instructions on the use of equipment (use a filter etc.).
- Soil:
  - prevent potential spillage, leakage, etc., of hazardous substances; use leak-proof retention/catch basins/baths for this purpose.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE

- Respect all ORDERS AND PROHIBITIONS relating to fire protection.
- Know where fire-fighting equipment is, know how to use it, and do not use it for purposes other than those for which it is intended.
- At the end of each work session ("shift"), proceed in accordance with the contact officer's instructions. Unless otherwise agreed, all combustible material must be removed from the workplace and electrical equipment (including extension leads) must be disconnected from the mains supply.
- Do not block safe areas, escape routes, areas reserved for fire engines and access to them, or access to electricity, gas, water or fire shut-off valves, to fire-fighting equipment, devices for setting off the fire alarm, fire water supply systems and fire-fighting water supplies.
- It is strictly prohibited to sound the fire alarm or call the fire brigade without good reason.
- For activities, places, and times where there is an increased risk of fire, **a permit for work with an increased risk of fire (for example, a hot work permit or a welding permit) must be** issued by the Company Site's responsible officer *before work can commence*.

- At workplaces where activities with an increased fire risk are carried out, a fire assistance patrol must be set up. The persons assigned to this patrol do not perform other work activities and must attend training in the work of a fire assistance patrol provided by a professionally competent person.

HOST EMPLOYER

- Employers from another EU Member State are required to notify the National Labour Inspectorate of any intention to dispatch their employees to the Slovak Republic in the provision of a service, and must do so prior to the commencement of the work.
- Details are available at https://www.ip.gov.sk/oznamenie-hostujuceho-zamestnavatela/.

- A host employer is required:
  - to maintain an employment contract or other document confirming the employment relationship with the seconded employee;
  - to keep and maintain records of the seconded employee's working hours in accordance with Section 99 of the Labour Code;
  - to keep documents on the wages paid to the seconded employee for the work performed during the secondment;

  These documents must be accessible at the place of work throughout the secondment.
- If so requested by the Labour Inspectorate, the host employer is required:
  - to submit the aforementioned documents to it;
  - to deliver the aforementioned documents to it at the end of the secondment;
  - to submit a Slovak translation of the documents or parts thereof to it within a reasonable time limit set by the Labour Inspectorate.

SPECIFIC SAFETY RULES AND PRINCIPLES

TRANSPORT

- Drivers must hold an appropriate driving licence and comply with all traffic regulations, including specific requirements applicable to movement around the complex at the Company Site.
- The vehicle must not be overloaded.
- Vehicle hazard lights must be on at all times when the vehicle is on a public highway.
- When circumstances warrant, particularly if the driver's view is **partially obstructed**, the driver must ensure that the vehicle can safely drive in reverse with the assistance of competent and properly instructed personnel.
- Use of mobile phones while driving is prohibited! The use of Bluetooth is an exception to this prohibition.
- Parking in reverse is compulsory except where this compromises road safety.
- Seat belts must be worn.

CONCURRENCE OF WORKS

- A written agreement between contractors and, where appropriate, the client as to who will be responsible for compliance with OHS, fire protection, and environmental protection at a joint worksite must be drawn up prior to the commencement of work.
- All employees are required to check for the presence of unauthorised individuals at their worksite. If work is to be performed that could endanger these persons, employees must advise them orally of the danger and ensure that they vacate the area.
- Do not work directly above each other, observe safety signs, and make sure that the contractor's activities do not endanger other persons.
- Label the worksite and, where appropriate, fence it off if the boundary is not demarcated in any way.

WORK, SERVICING, ACTIVITY

- All work, servicing, or any other activity is subject to requirements, procedures, and permits specific to each Company Site and must be authorised by the Company Site contact officer!
- When handling objects with sharp edges and other sharp parts, cut-resistant gloves must be worn.

- If unplanned intervention is necessary outside the safety zone or on an electrical installation, the Company Site's contact officer must be consulted prior to the intervention. An intervention may be carried out only after approval is obtained from the Company Site's contact officer.
- Before work is carried out on high and low voltage distribution lines, checks must be carried out to ensure that there is no voltage or current.
- Group protection (guardrails, etc.) is preferred to organisational protection and to the use of personal protective equipment.
- Group protection (a guardrail, cover, etc.) may only be dismantled with the approval of the Company Site's contact officer and after alternative precautionary arrangements have been made.
- Group protection must be reinstalled as soon as possible.
- Electrical work equipment connected to the mains must be protected by a surge protector.

MACHINE SERVICING

- Before working on equipment that generates heat during operation, it must first be allowed to cool down.
- Equipment must be secured against unintentional start-up and against start-up by another person during repairs and servicing.
- When work is carried out in an area where there is a risk of hazardous concentrations of gases, vapours, or particles, the area must be ventilated and may be entered only after it has been verified that the air is safe enough to do so.
- When working on pressure equipment, secure pressure lines by closing the appropriate valves or ensure safe depressurisation of the systems; dismantle protective features only on the orders of the Company Site's contact officer. Reinstall the protective features as soon as possible.

WORK ON ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

- Work on electrical equipment may only be carried out by persons possessing a valid professional qualification to do so.
- All live-line work is prohibited.
- Only work on equipment that has been previously blocked/secured against start-up.
- This work is subject to rules specific to each individual Company Site.
- It is necessary to make sure there is no voltage before any work is carried out.
- Equipment in an electrical switchboard may only be disabled by an authorised Company Site officer or by a person authorised in writing by the Company Site's officer. That person will then secure the electrical switchboard by locking it against start-up.
- When an electrical switchboard is secured, the cabinet must be locked, marked with a safety sign and labelled with the contact telephone number of the Company Site's authorised officer or the person authorised in writing by the Company Site's officer.
- Work on HV cabling only when a "B" order has been issued.
- Terminate all electrical cables in switchboards or junction boxes.
- No rings, bracelets, chains, watches, or other conductive items may be worn when working near electrical current. Carrying jewellery or metal objects in pockets is also prohibited.
- Use instruments, tools, and devices designed specifically for working on electrical equipment, that is, insulated.
- The use of metal ladders, wire-reinforced ladders, or other conductive ladders is prohibited.
- The use of clothing and personal protective equipment made of conductive material, of materials generating a static charge or containing metal inserts or stiffeners is prohibited.

WORK WITH CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND MIXTURES (CSMs)

- Bringing in and using toxic and highly toxic CSMs is prohibited without prior written approval from the QHSE department.
- Up-to-date safety data sheets (SDSs) must be **available at all worksites where CSMs are used**.
- Only trained persons may work with CSMs; they must proceed in accordance with safety data sheets when handling and storing CSMs.
- All CSMs must be labelled and stored in their original packaging. Storage in non-original packaging requires the approval of a responsible Site officer, and only if legislative and SDS requirements are met. In addition, such containers must be clearly labelled with the name of the CSM being stored in them and with hazard pictograms in accordance with the SDS.
- **Storing CSMs in food packaging is strictly prohibited!**
- Make sure the label (name, expiry date, hazard label) on the packaging remains legible.
- Store CSMs in accordance with the compatibility chart in places designated for this purpose.

- Do not pour CSMs down drains (sinks, etc.).
- Each CSM receptacle must have a retention basin capable of holding 10% of the volume of the CSM being stored.
- Eating, drinking, and smoking are prohibited when handling CSMs.

WORK WITH HAND-OPERATED TOOLS

- Use undamaged tools. Use them in accordance with the instructions for use.
- Before starting work, check and make sure that the hand-operated tools comply with relevant safety requirements.
- Hand-operated tools must be fitted with the correct handle, grip, etc.; these must be machined and must not spontaneously come loose.
- The striking surfaces of hammers, chisels, punches, wedges, etc., must be free of cracks; these tools must be made of shatterproof steel.
- Spanners may be used only if they are in perfect condition; when loosening bolts and screws, the wrench must not be extended with levers, and the wrench must not be hit with a hammer.
- Nuts and washers must always be loosened and tightened together.
- A saw blade or circular blade with broken teeth must not be used to cut material.
- When working at heights, it is not permitted to hang work tools on articles of clothing unless they are adapted for this purpose or unless the worker uses suitable equipment (a belt with fasteners, etc.).

WORK WITH HAND-HELD POWER TOOLS

- Thoroughly inspect the worksite from the perspective of OHS and fire protection.
- When working with reconditioned tools (have proof of reconditioning on site), always check the safe condition of tools before use.
- The tools used must only be used in accordance with the operating instructions.
- Work with damaged tools is not permitted!
- Repairs may be carried out only by professionally qualified persons and to the extent indicated in the manufacturer's instructions or in the relevant standard.
- Power supply cables must be stored and routed in places that prevent them or their insulation from being damaged.
- Tools must not be put down or carried around while they are in motion.
- The start and stop controls must be quick and easy to operate and must not allow for the tool to accidentally start up on its own nor for the controls to become jammed.
- When leaving the workplace, disconnect all electrical equipment from the power supply.
- The parts of the tool used for gripping and holding must be shaped in such a way as to prevent excessive hand fatigue and, if an electric tool emits vibrations, there must be a means of lessening the vibrations.
- Cutting or grinding while wearing short-sleeved clothing is not permitted!
- An angle grinder must have an auxiliary handle (if equipped with one) and a blade guard installed.
- The installation of grinding discs of dimensions other than those for which the angle grinder is designed is strictly prohibited!
- Electric tools must be protected by a surge protector.

WORK ON UTILITY DISTRIBUTION LINES (WATER, GAS ...)

- This work may be carried out only with the approval of the Company Site's responsible officer.
- This work is subject to rules specific to each individual Company Site.
- When working on pressurised lines, they must be secured by closing the relevant valves or ensuring that the systems are safely depressurised.
- **Never forget that a closed valve may not always seal 100%.**

WORK WITH LOADS

- Before starting work, employees must assess the procedure, the handling method, the choice of appropriate work equipment, and the condition and characteristics of the working and handling area.
- Whenever possible, use assistive handling equipment in preference to manual handling.
- When working with loads, ergonomic principles and load handling principles must be observed.
- Employees must be familiar with safe working principles when handling loads.
- The workplace must be kept clean (floors must not be slippery).

- Employees may only carry loads that they are able to handle at all times in the given conditions and that will not endanger themselves or others.
- Before starting loading and unloading work, the method for signalling between the employee giving the signals and the operator of the handling equipment must be agreed upon.
- Materials and objects must be stored in a suitable place so that they do not collapse or tip over and so that they can be removed safely. They will be secured by means of devices that prevent sliding.
- If a load has sharp edges and parts, cut-resistant gloves must be used.

POSSIBLE PRESENCE OF CARBON MONOXIDE ON THE PREMISES

- Specific areas of a site where carbon monoxide may be present (such as a gas boiler room) may be entered only with the approval of the Company Site's responsible officer.
- Ensure that, when working in these areas, if at least one combustion appliance is in operation, the air atmosphere is checked for the presence of carbon monoxide by installed detectors, by portable stationary detectors located near the work area, or by personal detectors.
- If carbon monoxide is detected, leave the boiler room area and report the detection of carbon monoxide to the Company Site contact officer.

WORKING ALONE

- When a person is working alone, the contractor must arrange for running checks to be conducted on the person doing the work.
- Working alone is prohibited.

WELDING

- Any welding work must be carried out only with a valid permit for work with an increased risk of fire (such as a permit for work with open flames, for welding, for hot work, etc.) issued by the Company Site, with a stipulation of conditions for the safe performance of activities.
- Welding in short sleeves and a high-visibility, reflective safety vest is prohibited!
- Welding equipment that is plugged in must not be left unattended.
- Ensure that the contractor has its own means for initial fire-fighting, that is, a suitable fire extinguisher, in the vicinity of the worksite.
- Contractors must provide their own suitable fire extinguisher during their work.
- Remove all combustible or explosive substances within a 10 m radius before carrying out work.
- Combustibles that cannot be removed (including floor coverings, walls) must be covered or protected by fire-resistant tarpaulins.
- Upon completing welding work, ensure that the work area is thoroughly inspected for the entire time in which there is a risk of fire.
- When welding at a height, welders must be in a stable and safe position, welding hoses or wires must be secured to a fixed object, and the space below the welder must be secured.
- The way welding hoses or wires are welded must rule out kinks, the possibility of damage at the point of attachment, damage by glow spatter, or other damage.
- When welding or cutting, welders must not have hoses draped over their shoulder or wrapped around them.
- Welders must place unburned electrode residues from electric arc welding in non-combustible boxes.
- The use of improvised power supplies when arc welding is not permissible.
- Arc welding in unprotected workplaces during periods of rain, dense fog, snow, or strong wind is prohibited.
- Welding in enclosed spaces without sufficient air exchange or where there is no forced ventilation is prohibited.
- Cylinders of flame welding gases must be secured against tipping and must be labelled. The contractor's cylinders must not be left on the premises of the Company Site after the work has been completed.
- Before performing electric welding, check that bolts, couplings, and holders for electrodes, welding guns, etc. have been properly tightened and cleaned.
- Before performing electric welding, check that the welding object is connected so that no current passes through other objects during the welding process. This is to prevent fire, burns, or electric shock.
- No more than two cylinders may be in the workplace. Greasing the valves on the cylinders and their accessories is not permitted.
- Empty cylinders must be labelled "empty" in white chalk.

- Report the start and end of welding to the Company Site's contact officer.
- Using a welding set without FLASHBACK ARRESTORS is not permitted!
- All doors must be closed, openings, and holes in the floor and in the walls must be covered.
- Floors, drums, barrels, tanks, or other containers must be cleaned when working with fire and explosion hazards.
- Fixed fire-extinguishing systems must not be switched off or shut down when working with a fire and explosion hazard unless the shutdown has been approved by the Company Site's responsible officer.

WORK AT HEIGHT

- Persons working at heights > 1.5 m or over open depths must be protected against falling by group fall protection (1 m high double-bar handrail with floor stop) and personal protective equipment to prevent falling or to restrict movement or reach.
- Persons must not work one above the other!
- This work must be carried out only by professionally qualified and medically fit persons.
- Working at heights alone is not permitted. Work is to be carried out at least in pairs.
- Work at height may only be carried out if weather conditions do not endanger the safety and health of employees.
- When working at height, wear a helmet with a strap. Use personal protective equipment when working in workplaces without group protection (bump caps are prohibited).
- Before starting any work, all components of the personal fall-arrest system must be inspected by the person who is to use it. Any components found to be faulty must be removed from use immediately!
- Before using personal fall-arrest equipment, individuals must be made aware of the reasons for its use and the restrictions in its use.
- Individuals must be secured (with a second rope) at all times when moving to another tethering (anchorage) point.
- Personal restraints must be demonstrably inspected once every 12 months by an authorised organisation.
- Use ladders and platforms only if they are in faultless condition and follow the manufacturer's instructions when using them.
- Areas located directly above the work area must be safely secured (with barriers and warning signs).
- Fencing must be used in combination with warning signs to enclose areas where there is a risk of falling or of being struck by a falling object. The warning signs must be clearly visible and firmly fixed so that they cannot be moved.
- For work on tall structures (towers, factory chimneys, masts, etc.), a protection zone must be defined around the entire perimeter.
- All holes, gaps and openings < 0.25 m must be physically secured by means of barriers, guardrails, etc. Work at height and above open depths must be halted in conditions where there are storms, heavy rain, snow, ice formation, winds of 8 m per second or more (5 on the Bf scale), if the work is carried out on suspended structures, on ladders, if the worker's feet are at a height of more than 5 m, and when personal fall-arrest protective equipment is used, winds of 10.8 m per second (6 or higher on the Bf scale), visibility of less than 30 m, or an ambient temperature of less than -10 °C or more than + 43 °C.
- All holes, gaps, and openings that a person could fall through must be physically secured by means of barriers, guardrails, etc.

<u>Work on a roof</u>

- Work on a roof that is not solid and stable is prohibited.
- Protection from falling off a roof, not only around the perimeter but also through skylights or other structural openings, must include a protective or fall-arrest system or personal fall-arrest equipment.
- Protection from slipping must include ladders that are fixed at the points of work and in the necessary access points, or the use of a fall-protection or fall-arrest system or personal fall-arrest equipment.
- When ladders are used as a slip guard, a personal fall-arrest device must also be used.
- Fall-arrest protection must be provided on all roof sheathing where the floor-plan distance between battens or other load-bearing elements of the roof structure is greater than 0.25 m and there is no guarantee that the individual roof elements are demonstrably safe to hold the weight of persons.
- Where there is a danger of objects falling from the roof, the area at risk below the point of work on the roof must be clearly marked and cordoned off.
- When working on the roof, use a safety helmet with a strap in addition to personal safety equipment.
- For work less than 1.5 m from the unprotected edge of an area where there is a risk of a fall from height, specific work procedures must be drawn up detailing the precautions to be taken when carrying out the activity. Otherwise, the movement of persons in this area is prohibited.

Use of ladders

- Ladders must be inspected before use. Damaged ladders must be removed from use.
- Persons ascending a ladder must ensure that their shoe soles are clean.
- Maintain three points of contact with the ladder (2 feet and 1 hand, or 2 hands and 1 foot) when working on a ladder.
- When ascending or descending, always face towards the ladder.
- It is not permitted for more than one person to be working on the same ladder at the same time.
- Metal or metal-reinforced ladders must not be used when working on live electrical installations.
- If work at height is to be performed for prolonged periods, a ladder with a platform must be used. Activities such as visual checks, the handling of equipment and installation controls, short-term tasks with simple hand tools (for example, a screwdriver, pliers, etc.) may be carried out from a single ladder.
- A ladder used at a worksite must be placed on a solid, clean, and stable surface and erected in such a way as to prevent slippage, displacement, sideways tilt or buckling.
- The ladder must reach **at least** 1.1 m beyond the point of ascent to the work platform. This does not apply if there is a fixed handrail close to the step-off point which can be held on to when stepping off.
- Ladders must be demonstrably inspected **every 12 months**.
- The worksite must be fenced to avoid danger to persons moving around the site and to avoid the danger that a ladder in use will be struck.
- Step ladders, or their individual parts, must not be used in place of single section ladders.
- When working on a ladder, a person whose feet are **> 5 m** off the ground must use personal fall ~~protection~~.
- **WOODEN**, chain, and rope ladders must not be used!

Work on scaffolding

- This work must be carried out only by professionally qualified and medically fit persons.
- Scaffolding must be made from stable materials and be dimensioned and erected in such a way that it is sufficiently stable and can safely bear the loads and stresses expected of it.
- The spatial rigidity and stability of scaffolding must be secured, in particular, by means of its bracing, anchoring and strutting.
- All structures intended for working at a height may be put into service only after they have been fully assembled and fitted. The fact that scaffolding has been delivered ready for operation must be recorded in writing.
- Special attention should be paid to the levelling and strengthening of the ground beneath the scaffolding. Care must also be taken to ensure that the scaffolding stands on a level and sufficiently load-bearing base.
- Scaffolding must be erected by at least 2 persons. The scaffolding platform must be covered with flooring across the entire surface.
- Scaffolding must be demonstrably inspected (by means of a written scaffolding inspection report) before each use. Damaged scaffolding must not be used!
- Scaffolding must be inspected at least once a week and whenever there has been very bad weather (for outdoor scaffolding) or after significant changes.
- The scaffold railing must have a top bar at a height of 1,000 to 1,100 mm above the working surface, a centre bar at a height of 500 to 550 mm, and a stop (toe board) around the edge at a height of at least 150 mm.
- The wheels of mobile scaffolding must be rubberised, but not inflatable, and must be secured by a lock or wedge to prevent shifting.
- The scaffolding must not be moved if there is material or a person on the platform.
- The scaffolding structure must not be warped or otherwise deformed.
- Climbing up the scaffolding structure and leaning out is strictly prohibited!
- The workplace must be secured against access by unauthorised persons.
- Keep the workplace and the area around it clean and tidy.

WORK IN A SETTING WHERE THERE IS A DANGER OF EXPLOSION

- Smoking and the use of simple tools made of high-sparking material or electrical work equipment that does not meet ATEX requirements are prohibited, and warning signs must be observed.
- Shut off the supply of an explosive medium before work and ventilate the area afterwards. Ensure that the air is safe to work in before work is carried out.
- Use clothing and footwear made of materials that do not cause electrostatic discharges capable of initiating an explosive atmosphere.

- In cases where potentially explosive atmosphere is anticipated in the area where the work is to be carried out, inspect the atmosphere by measuring it after a break or interruption.
- Explosive atmospheres must be prevented at all costs; if this cannot be ensured, then work with fire and explosion hazards must be prohibited!

WORKING WITH LIFTING EQUIPMENT, HANDLING EQUIPMENT AND LASHING EQUIPMENT

- Any work with lifting equipment, handling equipment, and lashing equipment may only be carried out by professionally qualified and medically fit persons.

Powered industrial trucks and mobile work platforms

- The operator must conduct verifiable checks before each use (a written record of the inspection in the operating log) and keep them in good working order.
- The work they are used for must be consistent with the instructions in the operating manual and the worksite instructions.
- Driving with the platform arm raised or extended and the forks of the powered truck raised is prohibited.
- When driving, observe traffic and safety signs ~~and~~ observe the maximum permitted speed.
- Starting and stopping must be smooth, turning must be safe (depending on the type and condition of the truck, road surface, and load).
- When driving, the driver must have an unobstructed view of the roadway. Observe the load capacity of the truck and platform – be aware of their current working load.
- When used in low visibility, powered trucks and platforms must be equipped with lighting and reflectors; if the work equipment is not so equipped by design, special precautions must be taken before proceeding, that is, visibility must be provided by an escort vehicle.
- The engine must be switched off, and the truck or platform must be braked and secured against unauthorised use whenever it is left unattended.
- The mast must be lowered when the powered truck or platform is parked.
- Transporting persons on the forks of a powered truck is strictly prohibited!
- Placing or attaching overhanging loads, ladders, or scaffolding on parts of the platform is not permitted.
- Aerial work platforms may only be used if two persons are present: one to operate the work platform and the guide; the person utilizing the platform cannot take on the function of the guide.
- When working with a platform, the operator must always wear a safety harness with the appropriate safety line, a helmet with a strap (not a safety cap), safety shoes, and a high-visibility, reflective safety vest.

Work with cranes

- All employees acting as signallers during operation must be appointed and trained.
- Use only equipment which has been duly inspected.
- Loading cranes or hoists beyond their rated capacity is not permitted.
- A crane and its hoist must be inspected before each use.
- The rated capacity of cranes and hoists must be clearly marked.
- Operators must not engage in any activity that would distract their attention.
- Operators must not lift or lower loads when persons are within 2 m of the load and must not move loads over the heads of persons or cabs of vehicles and machinery.
- No person is allowed to walk or work under suspended loads. Safety signage or barriers must be installed to prevent access to the area under cranes/hoists with suspended loads.
- When the hoist is moving, the operator must prevent the load or hook from swinging.
- Transporting persons on the hook or a load is not permitted.
- When operating a crane from above, the crane operator must ensure that the crane cannot be operated from the ground by removing the control or by restricting its use.
- Before the load is lifted, the area concerned must be clearly defined by barriers, cones, etc.
- Suspended loads must not be left unattended.
- The controls must be secured in such a way as to prevent their activation by unauthorised persons.

EXCAVATION WORK

- Before the start of earthworks, the surroundings of the excavation site must be secured with solid barriers.
- Excavation sites encroaching on public roads must be equipped with a traffic warning sign. At night and during periods of reduced visibility, they must be marked with a warning light at the beginning and end of the excavation site.
- Where work is carried out at night, the necessary lighting must be installed.
- **A metre-high double-bar railing is considered to be the minimum for a satisfactory fixed barrier.**
- The excavation must have a safe descent (ascent) and must have a clear width of at least 0.8 m.
- The excavated material must not be deposited less than **1 m** from the edge of the excavation site. The borders of the excavation site must not be weighed down by loads within **1 m** of the edge of the excavation site.
- The method for securing the stability of the walls of trenches must be specified in the project design documentation. This includes, in particular, the type of formwork, the parameters of the formwork, and the method for its execution.
- Do not store material near the work area unless it is intended for immediate use.
- Persons must not carry out excavation work **alone at remote sites from a depth of 1.3 m.** A second person must be close to the work but in a safe area.
- Staying within dangerous reach of machinery during the transport of material (the distance of the machinery's longest reach plus 2 m) is prohibited.
- If the machine operator does not have a sufficient view of all parts of the danger area, they must stop working.
- If dangerous objects, ammunition, or explosives are detected, work must be stopped.
- The vertical walls of manually dug trenches must be secured against flooding from a depth of more than **1.3 m** in built-up areas and 1.5 m in unbuilt-up areas.
- Securing of passageways
  - with a double-sided double-bar railing 1 m high
  - public spaces – double-bar railing 1 m high and a toe bar at least 0.15 m high
  - excavations deeper than 0.5 m – passageways must be at least 0.75 m wide
  - public spaces – passageways must be at least 1.5 m wide
- Every excavation site must be sufficiently ventilated to maintain an adequate oxygen concentration and to prevent the formation of a hazardous atmosphere.
- Excavation sites must be verifiably inspected (with a written record of inspection):
  - at least once a day during the works and at the beginning of each work shift,
  - after any event that could cause the excavation or the casing to become unstable,
  - after any fall of soil, rock or other material,
  - at least once every 7 days if there is a prolonged interruption in work,
  - after any significant change in the weather (frost, thaw, heavy rain).

UNLOADING OF WAGONS

- Individuals must be physically fit and qualified to work on the track and operate electric gates.

STORAGE

- Observe storage regulations during work.
- Respect all safety signs.
- Observe the prescribed load capacity of the racks.
- Climbing on to racks is prohibited.
- The material to be stored must be placed in storage in such a way that it cannot endanger employees by falling on them or tipping over, etc.

OFFICE WORK

- Use only suitable office supplies.
- Persons who are not professionally qualified and authorised must not tamper with electric equipment.
- Keep the workplace clean and tidy.
- Operate all equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

COALING

- Comply with coaling safety regulations.

HANDLING OF WOOD CHIPS AND SAWDUST

- Operate all equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- Work sufficiently far away from the conveyor belt.
- Do not wear loose work clothing, remove hanging objects that could be snagged, and tie long hair in a bun (or ponytail).
- Keep the workplace clean and tidy.
- Wear a suitable respirator in dusty conditions.

MANUAL LOADING OF BIOMASS ONTO A CONVEYOR BELT

- Load biomass safely and secure it to prevent it from falling out of the freight vehicle.
- The vehicle may only be operated by a professionally qualified and medically fit person.
- The freight vehicle must be roadworthy.
- Freight vehicles must be inspected before every transport.

TRANSPORT OF BIOMASS BY LORRY

- Conduct a visual inspection of the loading equipment (the mechanical, hydraulic, and electrical parts, etc.) and the handling capabilities of the empty loading equipment before every use.
- Stay at a safe distance from the loading mechanism (at least 2 m from its maximum reach).

LOADING AND UNLOADING OF BIOMASS WITH A LOADING MECHANISM

- Whenever biomass is loaded with a loading mechanism, check that no one is within an unsafe distance of the mechanism (< 2 m from the maximum reach of the mechanism).

HANDLING OF THE ASH CONTAINER FROM A HEATING PLANT

- When working with loads, ergonomic principles and load handling principles must be observed.

BIOMASS STORAGE

- Comply with biomass storage principles (STN standards).

RELOCATING A CONVEYOR BELT

- Comply with the principles for the manual handling of loads.
- Secure the equipment against unintentional start-up during repairs and servicing.

CHAINSAW USE

- Chainsaws may only be operated by a person who is qualified and medically fit to do so.
- A chainsaw must be fitted with a proper cover for its moving parts as well as with vibration dampers ~~and~~ a broken chain catcher, automatic chain shut-off of the chain when the engine is idling (on a chain saw with an internal combustion engine), a chain safety brake, a gas-failure device, and an exhaust silencer (on a chain saw with an internal combustion engine).
- Inspect all safety parts of the chainsaw before starting work.
- Work with a damaged chainsaw is not permitted.
- When starting, position the chainsaw in a suitable and safe place, hold it firmly, with the chain not touching any object.
- When carrying the chainsaw over a distance of more than 20 metres, shut down the engine.
- When handling fuels, comply with the regulations and instructions for flammable liquids and hazardous CSMs.
- The supply cable of an electrically powered chainsaw must not be damaged in any way and must be protected against damage.

WORK IN A GARAGE AND A CAR PARK

- Put on a high-visibility, reflective safety vest before starting work.
- Divert traffic and passers-by by using safety barriers with reflective components.

- Use warning lights in poor visibility.
- Position the barriers so that there is no risk of collision between the workers and their surroundings.
- If work is carried out just around a bend, place the barrier in front of the bend.
- Where work is carried out on public highways for motor vehicles, use traffic signs in addition to barriers.

ACCESS TO SHAFTS AND CONFINED SPACES

- Work in confined spaces is subject to approval or the issue of a permit, depending on the Company Site's requirements.
- When work is to be carried out in pairs, one working mobile phone must be available.
- Prior to working in confined spaces, the air quality must be inspected at the entry point to the confined space.
- Secure the entrance to the confined space with a fixed barrier with safety signs mounted on it to prevent unauthorised entry.
- Before starting any work, agree on the method of communication between the persons involved.
- Before the work starts, the area must be properly ventilated.
- Entering a dangerous shaft (flooded shaft, gas leak, dead animals...) is prohibited.
- The worker located above the shaft safeguards the area around the shaft and constantly checks on their colleague inside the shaft.
- When work is complete, leave the work site safe and secure for the surrounding area.
- When welding in confined spaces, ensure that there is an ample supply of fresh air and a means of extracting welding fumes and gases, and that the amount of oxygen is measured.
- Used tanks of flammable liquids and gases must be blown through with steam or inert gas and then flushed out with water until the tank is overflowing. Then remeasure the safety of the air.
- A tank of acidic or alkaline products must first be neutralised and then flushed out with water.
- Boilers or other heating elements requiring entry must first be allowed to cool down before work is carried out.
- Use a personal detector to detect hazardous air.
- Ensure that there is ~~natural~~ or ~~forced~~ ventilation at all times when persons are in the confined space.

WORK ON A COGENERATION UNIT (CHP)

- Use hearing protection when working in a CHP unit enclosure.
- Check the surroundings and the CHP unit enclosure before starting to lock the CHP unit.
- Report the shutdown and locking of the CHP unit to the control room.
- After the CHP unit has cooled down and shut down, ensure that the CHP unit is locked by turning the key to the ON position. Remove the key from the locking device and take it with you!
- Never take the keys to the locking device out of the boiler room.
- Hang the safety sign that reads "Do not switch on. Work in progress" on the control panel.
- Report the restart of the CHP unit to the control room when the work is finished! Check the CHP unit before starting it up.
- Ensure that there are no persons in front of the boiler room who could run into the CHP unit area.
- If anyone is present, inform them that the CHP unit is about to start.
- Walk around and check the entire CHP unit. Look into the CHP unit enclosure and make sure that there is no one else there.
- Entering the engine enclosure of the CHP unit and the HV transformer with a pacemaker is prohibited.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF STARTER BATTERIES

- Correctly shut down the equipment and lock it against starting.
- Always wear long-sleeved workwear when handling a battery. Make sure the room is sufficiently ventilated. Do not place any tools on the battery.
- Wear a protective shield and acid-resistant gloves.
- No smoking, naked flames, sparks. When charging a battery, the electrolyte on the electrodes releases hydrogen. When mixed with air, this forms an explosive mixture and there is a risk that the flammable mixture of gases from the initiating sources will ignite! Store lead-acid batteries in a dry and dust-free environment. Do not store lead-acid batteries together with alkaline cells and batteries.
- Eating, drinking and smoking while working is not permitted.

CHEMICAL CLEANING OF A BOILER OR EXCHANGER

- Boilers or exchangers should only be cleaned when there are no workers repairing or performing maintenance on site! This work is subject to requirements specific to the Company Site. Requirements include, for example:
  - During the cleaning process, the equipment to be cleaned must be shut off from the other technology not only by closing the shut-off valves, but also by sealing them afterwards (that is, by inserting a blanking agent between the flanges).
  - Enter the start time of the cleaning procedure in the plant's log. When cleaning is complete, make another entry worded, for example, as follows: "Cleaning work complete".
  - Identify the cleaning area, by means of red and white tape and a safety sign reading "Caution! Chemical cleaning", for example, so that persons assigned to other activities are clearly aware of the chemical cleaning in the area.
  - When cleaning equipment, hang a safety sign up on the equipment that reads, for example, "Do not operate the boiler (heat exchanger), cleaning in progress". Label all closed fittings with a safety sign that reads, for example, "Don't touch – chemical cleaning in progress".
  - Place the CSMs used in the cleaning process in a retention tray that has a volume of at least 10% of the volume of the CSMs on it. Put a safety data sheet next to them.
  - Ventilate the area as much as possible during the cleaning process by opening windows and doors. Lead gases that have been generated out of the area of operation through a series of hoses and prevent third-party access around the hoses from the outside.

DISMANTLING ELECTRICAL PANELS

- Inspect each electrical panel before beginning disassembly.
- Ensure the stability of the electrical panel during the dismantling process and place warning signs around the area where the electrical panel is being dismantled.
- Do not perform the work in adverse weather conditions such as rain, frosty weather, snow, or ~~ice~~.
- Always wear long trousers and a long-sleeved jacket.

WORK WITH CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY

- The machinery may only be operated independently by a person who has the appropriate qualifications and experience (document) for this activity.
- The operator must be fully focused on operating the machine so that the safety of other persons, the machine, and the structure is not endangered.
- Before starting work, operators must familiarise themselves with the records and operational deviations found during the previous working shift and must inspect the machine and accessories in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- If a fault or damage is found, the machine cannot be put into operation and the fault must be reported to the responsible officer. If a fault is detected during operation, the machine must be stopped immediately and safely secured to prevent unwanted start-up. Any faults detected must be recorded in the operating log.
- The operating and maintenance instructions for the machine or the operating manual and the operating logbook must be placed in a designated place so that they are available to the operator at all times.
- Workers must not be moved around or transported on the machinery or its working equipment.
- If there is a signalling device for the machinery, any start-up of the machinery must be indicated by an audible warning signal or warning light.
- The machinery must be secured when operation is interrupted or shut down so that it cannot become a source of danger or be used without authorisation.
- Maintenance, cleaning, and repair work must not be carried out by the machine crew unless the machine and its working equipment are secured against spontaneous movement and start-ups and it is impossible for a person to come into contact with the moving parts of the machine.
- It is not permitted to start up and use the machinery if there are other persons on the machinery or in dangerously close proximity to it (< 2 m away from the maximum reach of the machine), or if any protective device is dismantled or damaged.
- When the machine is running, it is not permitted to remove waste from dangerous places or to touch moving machine parts with one's body or with objects or hand-held tools.
- It is not permitted to operate the machine if the work area is not sufficiently illuminated in low visibility.
- Similarly, it is not permitted to operate the machine in a place that cannot be seen from the operator's position, or in power line protection zones.
- Before work starts, the terrain must be thoroughly surveyed.

- Delineate the path of underground cables and pipelines and, if necessary, ensure that overhead and underground power lines are shut down.
- The entire working section must be clearly marked with safety signs prohibiting unauthorised persons from entering.
- Where work is to be carried out by hand and by machine at different height levels, there must be a supervisor on duty. (This means the permanent presence of a worker who, during joint work, supervises compliance with the prohibition of entering within the dangerous reach of the machine or going under unprotected steep excavation walls, and ensures the observance of safety regulations.) Before work is carried out, technological procedure must be drawn up that defines, in particular, safety requirements when multiple activities are carried out in parallel by persons at the site that could endanger each other.
- If the machine crew does not have a sufficient view of all places within dangerous reach of the machine, they must stop working.
- The danger area of the machine (< 2 m from the maximum reach of the machine) must not be entered while the machine is working.
- Precise safe operating procedure must be established before the start of any work.
- When excavating or loading, the machine operator must keep their eyes on the working wall that is being excavated at all times.
- If a danger of loose rock is detected, the machine must be moved to a safe place.
- When the work tool is engaged, no greater thickness of rock can be cut away, nor can rock of a higher grade than that specified by the design of the machine be extracted.
- The rock must not be scooped into the work tool by hand.
- When the machine is being used in a construction pit, even if the machine is not in operation, individuals must not pass between the wall of the excavation site and the machine or stand on the edge or at the foot of the excavation site. No repair or maintenance of the machine is permitted in this area.
- The machine may be moved or operated, depending on the bearing capacity of the soil, at a distance from the edge of the slopes and the excavation site that prevents it from caving in.
- In unbraced excavation sites, this is possible if the undercarriage is at least 2 m from the edge of the wall and if the slope of the wall from the vertical surface is 1:1.5.
- The machine must not move in the shear wedge areas of unbraced excavation sites.
- The slope gradient must be no more than 42°.
- When the machine is moved, the terrain along the route must be levelled.
- The shovel boom should be to be 1 m above the ground in the direction of travel of the machine, with the shovel raised.
- When the machine is moving up a slope and along a contour, the permissible slope gradient values for the longitudinal or lateral stability of the machine and the specified positions of the working equipment, as specified by the manufacturer's data, must be respected.
- Work equipment not in use must be in the transport position and mechanically secured.
- When the machine is in motion, no one is allowed to be in its danger area (< 2 m away from the maximum reach of the machine), in front of the machine in the direction of travel, or between the tractor and the trailer.
- Under a wall (slope), the machine may be moved or operated at such a distance that there is no danger of it being buried.
- The machine body may be turned only with the work equipment raised.
- The work equipment must not be buried into the rock.
- At an excavation site, soil may be loaded on to a vehicle only via the rear or side wall of the vehicle.
- Soil must be spread from a shovel into a bed from a height of no more than 1 m.
- The vehicle must be loaded gradually. The load must be spread evenly over the surface of the bed to avoid excessive loading on any one axle of the vehicle.
- Work equipment must not be moved above individuals' heads or over the driver's cab of a vehicle or construction machinery.
- Operating the machine in a way that causes unwanted swinging of the work equipment or the striking of the undercarriage of the machine with the work equipment is strictly prohibited.
- The machine's work tool must not be used to level the ground by turning the shovel, or to tear up the track.
- When near overhead power lines, no part of the machine must come dangerously close to the wires.

CONSTRUCTION WORKS

- Comply with applicable legislation on construction site safety requirements, draw up work/technological procedures and risk and hazard analyses for individual work activities, ensure that the work is carried out by trained and qualified persons, comply with the prepared OHS plan (if one has been drawn up for the work in compliance with legislative requirements).

- Do not enter the space under suspended loads or be in the vicinity of working machines and mechanisms at a distance of less than 2 m beyond their maximum reach.
- Keep the construction site clean and tidy, ensure that there are conditions in place to work with materials and tools, and for technical maintenance and the inspection of work equipment before the start of work.
- Portable generators and inverters that are used to provide power for electrical equipment must be fitted with a plugged-in surge protector.
- Make records related to construction activity.
- Ensure that property on the site is protected.

HIGH-PRESSURE WATER CLEANING

- Operators of the high-pressure blasting system must be trained for the equipment they will be using.
- All equipment used for high-pressure blasting and very-high-pressure blasting must be certified.
- All parts of the equipment must always be inspected before the start of work.
- A safety area must be established around the blasting area with physical barriers.
- A supervisor must be present for all activities where pressures of 400 bar or more are used.
- All systems must be fitted with a safety device at the outlet of the high-pressure pump.
- All manually operated (foot held) technology must incorporate a safety control requiring continuous action on the control.
- A shut-off device (emergency stop) must be within reach of the operator.
- Each blasting device must be equipped with an earthing connection. If the blasting device is used to clean tanks containing flammable liquids that are not earthed, a potential equalisation connection must be used.
- Means to prevent the hose from swinging, except when pipes are being cleaned must be fitted on all connections.
- The attachment (gun) must be at least 1,200 mm long.
- If technically possible, do not carry out work with manually operated high-pressure equipment in a confined space.

Failure to comply with safety, fire and environmental requirements and rules deriving from applicable legislation is deemed to be a violation of the regulations and conditions set for the safe performance of work activities!

USE OF FIRE EXTINGUISHERS AND HOSE EQUIPMENT

- Ensure unobstructed access to fire extinguishers and hose equipment (do not block them with stored material).
- In the event of evacuation, use the first emergency exit and report to the evacuation officer at the muster station.

Use of fire extinguishers:

- upon discovering a fire, remove the extinguisher from its holder and carry it to the site of the fire, where you should place it on level ground;
- grasp the extinguisher with one hand to keep it steady and pull the locking pin (safety pin) out of the handle with your other hand;
- direct the hose towards the extinguishing point and squeeze the handle of the extinguisher;
- discharge the extinguishant carefully, as the extinguisher will be empty after approximately 30 seconds of extinguishing.

Classes of fires:

solid fires (burning with a flame or smouldering), such as: wood, paper, or furniture;

liquid fires (burning with a flame), such as: petrol, diesel, oil, varnish, paint, or alcohol;

gaseous fires (burning with a flame), such as: hydrogen, acetylene, methane, or propane.

Use of fire extinguishers depending on the class of fire:

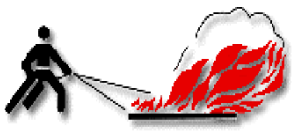
- powder: 
- CO_2: 
- foam: 
- water: 

Use of hose equipment with shape-stable hose:

- make sure the hose is connected to the valve, and the jet to the hose;
- make sure the jet is closed;
- slowly open the shut-off valve;
- uncoil the hose towards the fire;
- grasp the hose firmly and direct the hose at the fire;
- open the hose to the required position and spray the fire.

Caution: **do not spray live equipment or areas where you do not know for certain that they are disconnected from the power supply!**

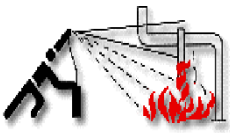
Rules for controlling a fire successfully:



extinguish the fire in the direction of the wind

extinguish the flat surface from the edge

extinguish burning walls from the bottom up



extinguish dripping and flowing substances from top to bottom

when using multiple extinguishers, use them simultaneously, not

be mindful that the fire may re-ignite

VEOLIA

LIFE SAVING RULES

Before starting a task, I always perform a mental safety assessment and stop if it's unsafe.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

I stay out of the path of moving vehicles or energised equipment.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

I always drive free from drugs and alcohol. I fasten my seat belt and I do not handle any communication device when driving.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

I signal, slow down and check surroundings, before turning and reversing.

WORK AT HEIGHT

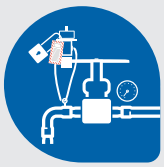
I keep my harness attached at all times when working at height and I protect others from falling objects.

EXCAVATION & TRENCHING

I enter excavations or trenches only if they are protected against collapse.

CONFINED SPACES

I test the atmosphere and always have an attendant outside before entering & while working in a confined space.



CONTROL OF HAZARDOUS ENERGY

I lock, tag and ensure zero state (mechanical, chemical, electrical, hydraulic, etc...) before any operation.

ELECTRICITY

I identify electricity networks and check that electrical equipment or circuits are de-energized/isolated before any operation.

HOT WORKS

I perform hot work only if the fire and explosion risks have been elimi-nated.

LIFTING OPERATIONS

I never work or walk under suspended loads.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

I only handle hazardous material if I understand the hazards and apply proper control measures.

HIGH PRESSURE WATER, HYDROBLASTING, JETTING

I ensure the integrity and compatibility of all equipment for the pressure used, and verify the operation of the emergency stop.