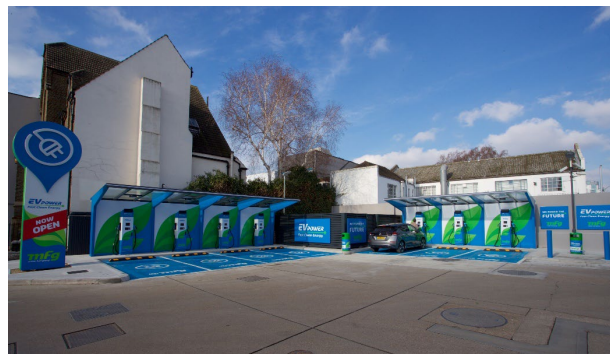


LIFE SAVING RULES

A FOUNDATION FOR SUSTAINABLE, PROACTIVE SAFETY PRACTICES



These LIFE SAVING RULES have been developed to keep people safe, and to promote and maintain a positive health and safety culture. They are:

- They are designed to:
 - Provide clear and specific expectations; and
 - Promote a consistent approach to the management of critical tasks
 - Draw attention to:
 - Those activities statistically identified as most likely to lead to a major injury; and
 - The risk reducing actions that an individual has personal control over

The objectives of the Life Saving Rules are to:

- Address the ten (10) highest risk activities that we perform as a Company; and
- Provide employees and contractors with an understanding of these risk activities

LIFE SAVING RULES

LSR 01: CONFINED SPACE	LSR 06: HOT WORK
LSR 02: DRIVING	LSR 07: LINE OF FIRE
LSR 03: ENERGY ISOLATIONS	SLR 08: SAFE MECHANICAL LIFTING
LSR 04: EXCAVATIONS	LSR 09: WORK AUTHORISATION
LSR 05: GAS TESTING	LSR 10: WORKING AT HEIGHT



The hazards created by working in a confined space are a leading cause of workplace fatalities:

- A confined space has one or more of the following characteristics:
 - Walls that converge inward or floors that slope downward and taper into a smaller area which could trap or asphyxiate an entrant; or
 - Contains, or has the potential to contain:
 - A hazardous atmosphere and/or materials that could engulf an entrant
 - Any other recognised safety or health hazard

LIFE SAVING RULE

Prior to entering a confined space, YOU MUST:

- Obtain authorisation before entering a confined space
- Confirm:
 - Potential sources of energy have been physically isolated
 - Gas testing has been completed and results verified as acceptable for confined entry
 - Breathing apparatus has been inspected and used correctly when required
 - An Entry Attendant is stationed at the point of entry to monitor entry work; and
 - A Rescue Plan is available, required rescue equipment is in place; and the Rescue Team members are properly trained



Driving related incidents are a major cause of injuries amongst those required to drive on Company business on a regular basis:

- The major causes of road traffic accidents, include but are not limited to:
 - Distracted driving (e.g., texting, mobile phone use, eating or drinking) is the leading cause of vehicle accidents
 - Speeding; is the second most common cause of vehicle accidents
 - Reckless driving (e.g., risk taking, running red lights, etc.); and
 - Weather and road conditions (e.g., snow, ice, rain, etc.)

LIFE SAVING RULE

When driving YOU MUST:

- Follow safe driving rules and always wear a seatbelt
- Never exceed the speed limit and reduce speed as necessary to suit road and weather conditions
- Only use a cell phone in the hands-free mode, when safe to do so
- Not send text, email or operate other devices
- Be fit, rested and fully alert; and
- Follow good journey management protocols



Poor isolation of energy sources (e.g., electricity, pressure, and mechanical) is a leading cause of incidents and injury in the workplace:

- Proper energy isolation requires, as a minimum:
 - Identification of all potential sources of energy
 - Installation of proper lock out devices and tagout signage
 - Confirmation of effective isolation (e.g., Bump Test); and
 - Verification that zero-energy is stored within the isolated equipment

LIFE SAVING RULE

When performing hazardous energy isolations or working on equipment that has been isolated YOU MUST:

- Confirm all potential sources of hazardous energy have been identified
- Verify physical isolation of all potential sources of hazardous energy:
 - Locked Out; and
 - Tagged Out (i.e., LOTO)
- Test for residual energy, '**Bump Test**' isolation devices to confirm effectiveness; and
- Check for. and confirm, '**Zero Energy**'



Breaking ground creates a major hazard during construction activities or work requiring excavation or trenching. The dangers include:

- Striking underground services (e.g., electrical, gas, etc.)
- People, equipment or materials falling into the excavation
- Collapse of excavation or trench walls and/or adjacent structures
- Mechanical and overhead hazards (e.g., power lines); and
- Flooding, contaminated ground, and toxic or asphyxiating gases

LIFE SAVING RULE

When breaking ground, YOU MUST:

- Using suitable locating devices and site plans identify and mark underground services
- Inspect excavations prior to starting work or after any changes to conditions (e.g., rain, snow or ice) to confirm they remain stable, and safe for further work
- Prevent wall collapse using a suitable method (e.g., benching, trench box, etc.); and
- Provide a safe means of access, and
- Use barriers and signage to prevent unauthorised access



Gas testing is an essential activity to identify hazardous vapours that may present a threat to health, the environment and infrastructure:

- The process involves testing the atmosphere at a specific work location to ensure there are no leaks, or accumulations of:
 - Flammable
 - Explosive; or
 - Toxic vapours

LIFE SAVING RULE

When performing work activities that have a potential for exposure to a hazardous atmosphere, YOU MUST:

- Confirm:
 - Any potential exposure to hazardous vapours of gases have been identified
 - Gas testing for vapours of concern has been performed:
 - By a qualified person; using
 - Suitable, certified and calibrated gas detecting instrument
 - Gas testing results are within acceptable tolerance limits and accurately recorded
- Ensure periodic repeat gas testing, and work is stopped if conditions change



Hot work involves tasks that generate sparks or heat and pose serious risks such as fire, burns, explosions, and toxic exposure

- Hot work involves the application of heat, a flame, or anything that creates a spark or high temperatures, for example:
 - Acetylene or gas burning
 - Welding, brazing, soldering, open flame and grinding
 - Abrasion blasting (e.g., shot blasting); and
 - Operating motorised engines in a hazardous (i.e., classified) area

LIFE SAVING RULE

When preparing or performing hot work YOU MUST:

- Ensure the work has been properly authorised
- Identify and control ignition sources
- Remove or isolate flammable material before starting hot work; and
- If hot work is required in a hazardous area, ensure that:
 - An authorised Person performs gas testing and records the results
 - Gas test results are within accept limits to allow work to proceed
- Gas testing is performed periodically during hot work to confirm the results remain within the acceptable limits; and
- Position fire-fighting equipment (i.e., extinguishers) at the work site



Line of fire injuries occur when the path of a moving object, or release of hazardous energy:

- Is in-line with part of an individual's body; and
- The individual is struck by the object or hazardous energy

The three major categories of line of fire incidents are:

- Caught-in or between
- Struck by; and
- Released energy

LIFE SAVING RULE

To avoid line of fire injuries YOU MUST:

- Position yourself to avoid direct exposure to:
 - Rotating equipment, suspended loads or dropped objects
 - Moving objects or equipment, including vehicles and rotating parts
 - The release or potential release of high pressure
- Establish and obey barriers and exclusion zones
- Secure loose objects, particularly while working at height
- Report any potential for dropped objects; and
- Wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for example, high-vis jacket, safety glasses, face visor, gloves and hard hat.



The major causes of incidents involving lifting equipment, including aerial lifts, include:

- Instability due to:
 - Failure to use outriggers or exceeding Safe Working Load (SWL)
 - Improper stabilisation, including load security; and/or
 - Ground conditions (e.g., too soft or gradient)
 - Environmental conditions (e.g., snow and ice)
- Contact with overhead power lines; and
- Inadequate:
 - Training and communications
 - Inspection and maintenance

LIFE SAVING RULE

When working with mechanical lifting equipment YOU MUST:

- Only operate equipment that you are qualified to use
- Ensure lifting equipment and load have been inspected and confirmed suitable for the lifting operation
- Establish and obey barriers and exclusion zones
- Never walk under a suspended load; and
- Use taglines or hands-off load tools to control the load



A Work Control Permit (i.e., CWP) is a formal recorded process used to control potentially hazardous work, they:

- Define the process for controlling work identified as involving significant risk (Major Work) for example:
 - Hot work
 - Confined space entry
 - Significant work at height (e.g., canopy or roof repair or installation)
- Ensure proper consideration to the hazards associated to the task; and
- Provide a means of communication between Authorised Person and workers

LIFE SAVING RULE

When required to work with a valid permit YOU MUST:

- Confirm that a Work Control Permit (WCP) is required
- Ensure proper preparation and authorisation of the WCP
- Understand and implement the precautions detailed in the WCP
- Confirm:
 - Hazards have been effectively controlled; and
 - It is safe to start work; and
- Stop and reassess the task if conditions change

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WORK CONTROL PERMIT (WCP)

Contractor - Extended Work

Form Reference:

IMS-08.1.17.1

Date Issued:

October 2025

SECTION 1: INFORMATION

FS No.

Location

Date

Name Of Contractor

Scope of Work

Equipment To Be Used

X

Type of Permit

X

Hand Tools

Electrical Equipment (e.g., Generator)

Power Tools (e.g., Stihl Saw & Grinder)

Machines (e.g., Crane & Excavator)

Cleaning Equipment (e.g., HP Washer)

Access & Egress (e.g., Manlift & Scaffold)

Other:

Hot Work

Confined Space Entry

Breaking Ground

Working at Height

Asbestos Remediation

Major Shop Refit

Other:

MFG Representative (Raising WCP)

Documentation Checklist: MFG Representative To Identify Requirements & Confirm Provided

Document & Responsible Person

Required?

Initialed

Document & Responsible Person

Required?

Initialed

Risk Assessment (Contractor)

Select Yes

Worker Training Records (Contractor)

Select Yes

Method Statement (Contractor)

Select Yes

Daily Clearance Certificate (Contractor)

Select Yes

Equipment Certification (Contractor)

Select Yes

Safety Rules & Regulation (MFG)

Select Yes

SECTION 2: SIGNIFICANT HAZARDS & RISK REDUCTION MEASURES

Significant Hazards

X

I-Risk

Potential Risk Reduction Measures

R-Risk

Access and Egress

Medium

Barriers / Notices / Access Platform / Scaffold / Ladders / Fall Protection / Training / PPE

Medium

Activities of Others

High

Barriers / Warning Notices / Safe Zones / Communications / PTW / Safety Brief / Training

Medium

Adverse Weather

Medium

Work Suspension if significant (i.e., Electrical Storm / High Winds / Rainstorm / Snow / Ice)

Medium

Asbestos

High

Barriers / Warning Notices / Controlled Access / Training / Waste Segregation / PPE / RPE

Low

Depleted Oxygen

High

Isolation / Cleaning / Venting / Gas Testing / Training / Supervision / RAMS / RPE / PPE

Low

Electricity / Static Electricity

High

Isolation / Bonding / Grounding / Testing / Barriers / Training / Authorised Access / PPE

Medium

Exposure to Chemicals

Medium

Removal / Isolation / Draining / Venting / Purging / Training / Barriers / Notices / PPE / RPE

Low

Fall From Height

High

Fall Prevention / Scaffold / Scaff-Tag / Manlift / Training / Rescue / Harness / Lanyard / PPE

Low

Flammable Liquids

High

Removal / Isolation / Draining / Venting / Purging / Training / Barriers / Notices / PPE / RPE

Medium

Flammable / Toxic Vapours

High

Removal / Isolation / Gas Testing / Purging / Training / Barriers / Notices / PPE / RPE

Medium

Ignition Source (Sparks/Heat)

High

Removal / Barriers / Notices / Gas Testing / Supervision / Training / Equipment Certs / PPE

Medium

Manual Handling

Medium

Mechanical Lift Aid / Technique / Lift Plan / Training / Assistance / Housekeeping / PPE

Medium

Machinery / Rotating Parts

High

Restricted Access / Barriers / Guarding / Spotter / Training / Operator Licence / PPE

Low

Mechanical Lifting

High

Crane Certified / Lift Plan / Outriggers / Spotter / Barriers / Competent Person(s) / PPE

Medium

Sharp Edges & Pinch Points

Medium

Housekeeping / Guarding / Proper Tools / Suitable Gloves / Training / Supervision / PPE

Medium

Slips, Trips and Falls

Medium

Housekeeping / Warning Notices / Barriers / Spillages Cleaned / Cable Routes / PPE

Low

Vehicle Movements

High

Restricted Access / Barriers / Reduced Speed / Parking Areas / Clear Access / PPE (Hi-Vis)

Low

Working at Height

High

Fall Prevention / Fall Protection / Training / Supervision / RAMS / Harness / Lanyard / PPE

Medium

Other:

Hazardous Energy Isolations Required

Initial

PPE Required

X

PPE Required

X

1

Face Shield / Visor

Fall Protection (Harness/Lanyard)

2

Fire Resistant Clothing

Hearing Protection

3

Hi-Vis Jacket

Respiratory Protection (i.e., BA)

4

Safety Footwear

Safety Helmet (i.e., Hard Hat)

5

Safety Glasses / Goggles

Other:

6

Task Specific Gloves

Other:

Additional Task Specific Risk Reduction Measures

Additional Requirements: Hot Work

X

Initial

Additional Requirements: Confined Space Entry

X

Initial

Welding Plant, including grinder (Tools/Users Certified)

Intrinsically Safe Equipment (Tools & Users Certified)

Oxy-Acetylene Burning Equipment (Certified)

Ventilation System (Extractor or Inductor)

Firewatch (Designated to monitor hot work)

Entry Attendant (Designated to monitor entry)

Additional Requirements: Working at Height

X

Initial

Respiratory Protection (Equipment & User Certified)

Personal Fall Protection Equipment (Certified)

Safety Harness & Lifting Tripod (Certified)

Use of Scaffold/Ladders/Manlift (Minimum 2 Man Crew)

Rest Periods (Maximum Interval of 1 Hour)

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These Life Saving Rules Are Based On The Model Created By The International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP)

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Falls from height is a leading cause of fatalities in the workplace, 24% of UK workplace fatalities in 2024-2025)

- Fall prevention (i.e., guarding, rails and toe-boards) is the considered the primary method of preventing falls from height: however
- In the absence of fall protection, workers will wear personal fall protection equipment comprising of full-body harness and a suitable lanyard, for example:
 - Be designed to be secured from above; and
 - Prevent a maximum fall distance of more than 1.8 metres

LIFE SAVING RULE

To avoid a fall from height YOU MUST:

- Inspect fall protection equipment before use
- Wear and use fall protection equipment correctly
- Tie off 100% to approved anchor points when on a surface that does not have fall prevention measures installed; and
- Secure tools and work materials to prevent dropped objects

