EQUINOX GOLD

LOS FILOS MINE

GOLDEN GUIDE

EQUINOX GOLD
LOS FILOS MINE

SAFETY MESSAGE

For Equinox Gold Los Filos the safety of our personnel is the most important value, we are truly convinced that no ounce of gold is more important than a life, therefore we make a permanent effort to achieve safe operations with the participation of all.

Through different risk management tools we promote safe behavior in our employees, which means taking responsibility for our own safety and the safety of others. This involves deciding to speak up when we see a security breach, report incidents immediately, comply with procedures, and most important of all, follow our GOLDEN RULES and our life-saving rules.

Now that you have the Gold guide in the illustrated version, it is important that you assume the responsibility of taking them into account in any environment that you find yourself, including at home, so that together we can achieve an INTEGRAL SAFETY CULTURE.

Always remember... ***Your behavior makes the difference!***

Equinox Gold, Los Filos mine.

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SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT POLICY

EQUINOX GOLD
LOS FILOS MINE

Los Filos, Gro. February 18, 2020.

For Equinox Gold, Los Filos unit, Safety, Health and the Environment are the highest priority, so during our exploration, exploitation and mineral benefits activities we are committed to:

Comply with the legal requirements and other requirements to which the organization subscribes in matters of Safety, Health and the Environment.

Comply with the commitments established with the communities, maintaining an active participation and open communication between the company and interested parties.

Implement a management system and action programs that prevent professional injuries and illnesses to our personnel, prevention of environmental contamination and mitigation of environmental impacts.

Establish objectives and goals aimed at continuous improvement in the performance of Safety, Health and Environment at all levels, periodically evaluating the corrective actions established and providing resources for compliance.

Our success in the above commitments requires the active participation of our employees, as the main pillar in the operations of the company.

GENERAL MANAGER.

My commitment to staying safe at work…

I am responsible for more than just myself – I am responsible for the safety of my colleagues, visitors to my site, and the community in which I work.

I will stay alert to spot unsafe acts and conditions. When I see something dangerous, I will stop and make it safe.

I will work safely – I will use the right equipment and controls, at the right time, in the right way.

I will listen to my instinct – if I don't feel safe to work, I will stop the job.

I will work smart – I understand that the rules in this Guide are there to protect me from the highest risks in my workplace.
I will follow the rules to keep everyone safe.

I will speak up when it comes to safety – I will report unsafe conditions and incidents to keep those around me from getting hurt.

I will never sacrifice safety just to get the job done faster or cheaper.

I pledge...

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signature **Date**

TOP 10 SIGNIFICANT HAZARDS AND RISKS

1. Explosives

2. Hydrocarbons

3. Chemical substances

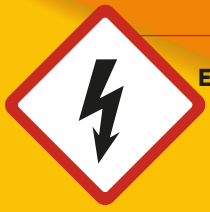
4. Gases

5. Mobile Equipment

6. Fire

7. Rock Fall

8. Confined space



9. Electric Energy

10. Earthquakes

General Response Plan of EMERGENCY.

ALARM VOICE

1 Report emergency situations to:
* Vehicle Control.

2 Call EMERGENCY, EMERGENCY, EMERGENCY, in the radio channel system.

Throughout the Mine.
Frequency: EMERGENCIES

Mine "La Conchita".
UGN-Emer frequency.

"Bermejal" mine.
BUG-Emer frequency.

Mine "San Andrés".
UG SUR frequency.

3 **88888** FOR EMERGENCIES CALL.

4 Provide the following information:
* Reporter's name.
* Exact location with reference point.
* Number of people involved.
* Code and type of emergency.
* Reporter's frequency.

COLOR GUIDE OF EMERGENCY CODES:

GREEN: worker without injuries, transferred to medical service.

YELLOW: Worker with minor injuries, can breathe and can move on his own, transferred to a meeting point.

RED: Keep the main entrances free for the ambulance to enter the scene of the incident.

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE?

THE GOLDEN GUIDE is a tool that contains fundamental regulations and actions related to the highest risk activities carried out at Equinox Gold, Los Filos.

This tool should be used in conjunction with established protocols. If you have any questions about the contents of this guide, please meet with your supervisor or site security manager for further details.

OUR SAFETY VISION

*Care – What can happen to you or others if you don't follow the rule?

*Think – Answers you must have (or things you should know) to do the work safely.

*Act – Actions you must take to keep yourself and others around you safe.

Golden Rules are principles related to a specific safety topic that governs your actions, , and are shown in coloured boxes at the beginning of each section in the Golden Guide. Life Saving Rules were developed by our site leadership and are based on learnings from fatal or serious incidents that have occurred within the company. Life Saving Rules were developed to save lives; therefore, no violation can be tolerated. Violation of a Life Saving Rule will be grounds for dismissal. These are shown in yellow boxes under the corresponding Golden Rule. Any actions contained in the text that are related to a Life Saving Rule are shown in bold and are highlighted with a ⚠

Where the guide indicates to think or take actions that also refer to another Golden Rule, a coloured icon of the corresponding rule is shown in the text.

GOLDEN RULES

1 Fit for work.

Maintain a physical and mental state that allows you to perform your job without risk to yourself or others.

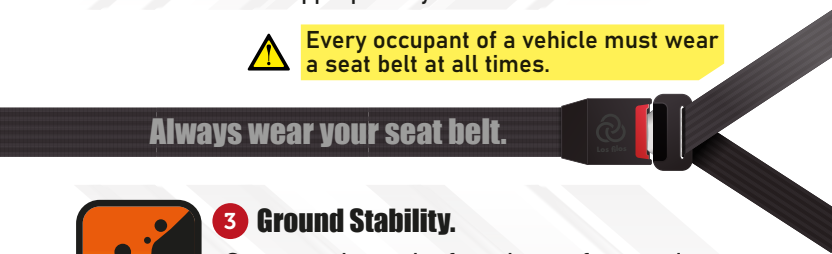
⚠ NEVER work if you are under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

2 Driving.

Prepare by checking your vehicle or mobile equipment. Everyone wears a seatbelt.
No handheld devices when driving.

Obey all signs and follow the rules of the road. Drive appropriately for the conditions

⚠ Every occupant of a vehicle must wear a seat belt at all times.



3 Ground Stability.

Scan continuously for signs of ground instability. Correct or leave the area. Restrict access and report the situation.

⚠ NEVER enter an area of unsupported ground.

4 Lifting, Rigging and Hoisting.

Restrict access 18 to the drop zone. Never position yourself under
the load.

⚠ RESTRICT access to the area of influence of load falls. Never go under the suspended load

Your behavior makes the difference!

GOLDEN RULES

5 Energy Isolation.

Identify and control all potential forms of energy. Confirm energy isolation before working on systems.

⚠ NEVER work on energized equipment unless following authorized live work procedures.

6 Working at Heights.

Protect yourself and others against falls. Make sure fall prevention equipment is in place and in good condition. Wear fall protection when working at heights above 1.8 metres (6 feet).

⚠ NEVER work without approved fall protection equipment when working at heights above 1.8 metres (6 feet).

7 Hazardous Substances.

Protect yourself and others against hazardous substances you are handling or breathing.

⚠ NEVER breach a blasting procedure.

8 Permit to Work.

Assess the risks. Obtain a work permit where required and follow the requirements.

9 Protective Devices.

Make sure protective devices are in place and used. Never modify, bypass or remove a protective device without authorization.

GOLDEN RULES

10 Personal Protective Equipment.

Choose the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the task.

Wear it and take care of it.

Fit For Work

Maintain a physical and mental state that allows you to perform your job without risk to yourself or others

Never work if you are under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Think

Throughout the day check up on yourself and coworkers – are you still mentally and physically able to work safely?

Care

You are the most important asset of Equinox Gold Los Filos.

Being unfit for work can make you slow and prone to mistakes, which can cause injury or death.

Only you know how you feel. If you feel unfit for work, stop and manage your situation.

Act

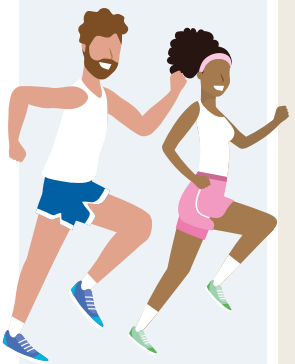
THINK

How am I feeling today? What might stop me from focusing on what I'm doing?

ACT

- If you find it hard to focus, stop what you are doing.
- Speak up. Report to your supervisor if you feel any of the following: sleepiness, weakness, distraction, illness, dehydration, anxiety, lack of concentration.

THINK	ACT
What am I doing to manage my energy levels throughout the day?	▪ Discuss and adjust your work plan for the day. If you can, do the most demanding tasks for mid-shift, and least demanding toward shift end.  ▪ Get some help. It's up to you to make sure you have enough people for your tasks.  ▪ Make time to talk. Allow time for communication at shift change. ▪ Listen to your body. Eat and stay hydrated. Take planned rest breaks.  ▪ Stop work if you are too tired to continue safely. * Do not sit or lie down to rest on or under equipment or machinery or near where they are working. 
Am I in control? **Have I taken any drugs or alcohol?**	⚠ **¡REMEMBER!** ▪ **Never work if you are under the influence of alcohol or drugs.** ▪ Watch out for each other – Report signs of co-worker's impairment for their own safety. 

THINK	ACT
Am I taking medication that may affect my ability to work safely?	**▪ Detect the signs of being under the influence of alcohol or drugs:** ▪ Changes in behaviour (drowsy, aggressive, nervous, excitable, disoriented, irrational) or appearance (neglect for personal hygiene).
Is there someone around me showing signs under the influence of alcohol or drugs?	▪ Short or "no notice" absences. Frequent disappearances from work site. ▪ Smell of alcohol on breath, clothing. ▪Indirect evidence (wrappers, bottles, drug paraphernalia, etc.).
What am I doing to manage my general health? 	▪ Keep fit. Take time to keep yourself in good physical and mental condition. ▪ Manage your stress levels. It's ok to get help if you need it. ▪Recharge your batteries. Get enough rest and relaxation at home, so you can work safely. ▪ Take advantage of help at work. Take part in site wellness activities. ▪ Let your supervisor know if you have severe personal stress at home.
How new is this job/task to me? 	▪ Being fit to work is also about knowing what to do. Only do jobs that you have been trained on and feel competent to do. 

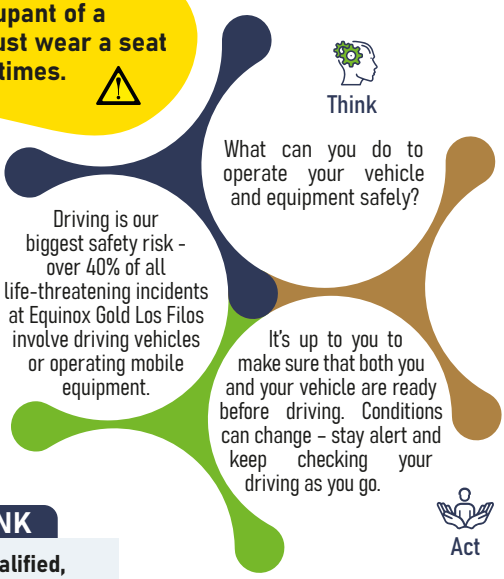
THINK	ACT
What changes in the work environment might make my assigned tasks new to me?	• Only do the job when you are confident that you can do it safely. It's ok to ask questions if you are not sure of the tasks you are about to perform.

Driving

PREPARE AND OPERATE

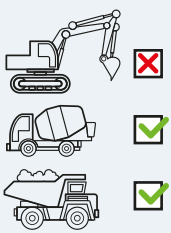
Prepare by checking your vehicle or mobile equipment. Everyone wears a seatbelt.
No handheld devices when driving.
Obey all signs and follow the rules of the road. Drive appropriately for the conditions.

Every occupant of a vehicle must wear a seat belt at all times.



THINK

Am I qualified, competent, and authorized to operate this vehicle?



ACT

- Never operate a vehicle for which you are not trained and authorized. You should refuse to operate a vehicle that you have not been trained to operate.

- Only operate vehicles for which you have received specific training and are confident and competent to operate.

THINK

What am I feeling or doing that could make my driving unsafe?

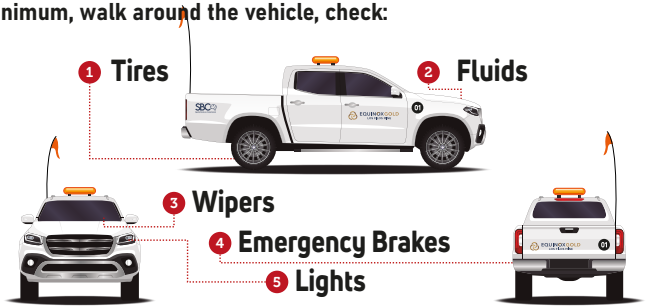
THINK

ACT

- You need to be fit to drive. Do not drive if you feel very tired, are taking medication that can make you drowsy, or have strong emotions (anger, depression, stress).

Check your condition throughout the day.

CHECK YOUR VEHICLE, USE THE APPROPRIATE CHECK LIST. Follow all required inspection procedures before turning it on. At a minimum, walk around the vehicle, check:



Don't accept an unsafe vehicle. Correct problems, or report and tag the vehicle.

THINK

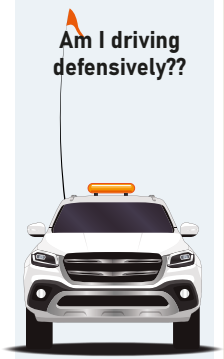
What seat belts are available and are they ready for use?

THINK

ACT

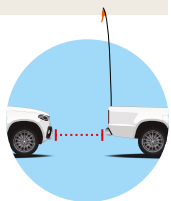
- **Everyone in your vehicle must wear seat belts before you drive.**

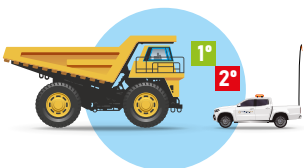
- You are responsible for everyone in the vehicle. Do not drive if your passengers are not buckled up.

THINK	ACT
What will I do to avoid distractions while driving?	· Get comfortable. Make necessary adjustments to the vehicle before moving (mirrors, lights, steering wheel, heater-A/C, etc.).  ·Wear your prescription eye glasses. Make sure you will be able to read signs and see road hazards while driving.  ·Secure all cargo to prevent movement.  ·Handheld devices must not be used while driving, unless radio communications are required within specific zones of your site. Where possible, do not use hands-free mode for your handheld device.
What rule should I respect over the others?	The use of cell phones while driving is prohibited, they must be kept out of the reach of the operator. 
What conditions could affect my safety or the safety of others? **Am I driving defensively??** 	· Prepare and follow a plan for longer trips. Let someone know that you have arrived safely, or if conditions change and you change course.  ·Scan for and report changing weather or road conditions that could affect your safety or others. Slow down or stop if conditions change too much.  · Keep your eyes on the road. Watch for unexpected obstacles, animals, or people to appear in the path of the vehicle. · Ask for help when driving in tricky areas such as obstructed corners, blind spots, or rough road conditions.

THINK	ACT
What do I need to do to operate safely around other people or equipment? **Can others see my vehicle? Do I have a buggy whip or light beacon on the vehicle?**	▪ Know where people are. Check and re-check their location as you drive. Never assume others' intentions or that they know where you are going. ▪Make clear contact with pedestrians near your vehicle (eye contact, wave, flash lights/headlamps, horns, etc.) ▪ **Follow the site specific rules and procedures for:** ▪Vehicles operating in close proximity. ▪Starting or backing up your vehicle. ▪Passing another vehicle.

▪**Keep your distance.** Follow other vehicles or personnel at a safe distance. (e.g., 3-second rule, five car lengths, etc.).





***Give heavy equipment the right-of-way.**

*Operate equipment with **lights on** in the direction of travel at all times.

*** Check your blind spots while operating the equipment.**

THINK	ACT
What do I need to do when I leave the vehicle?	***Whenever you leave the vehicle, even for a short time:** ▪Turn off the ignition. ▪Set the brakes. ▪ Turn the wheels into a bank or berm. ▪Place your wheel chocks. ▪Follow individual site procedures for leaving on warning lights.

THINK

What do I need to do when driving on poor quality unpaved roads, such as in the mountains?

ACT

- Don't leave without the right tires for the road. Make sure the tires on your vehicle are the right type, in good condition, have the right pressure, and that you have spares with you.

***Plan ahead. Before departing, radio ahead to your destination about what time you expect to arrive.**

Drive according to plan. Make sure you know the time required to reach a destination safely and what the safe speed limit is for the type of road.

Do not cut corners or drive too fast.

Ground Stability

OPEN PIT

Scan continuously for signs of ground instability. Correct or leave the area. Restrict access and report the situation.

Never enter an area of unsupported ground.

Care

Poor ground stability is a big risk for us, and in our industry generally - 10% of life-threatening incidents at Equinox Gold Los Filos are due to failures in ground stability.

Think

Ground stability can change at any time. What are the signs of unstable ground and what will you do to protect yourself and others?

Pay attention during pre-shift meetings for activities that could affect ground stability in your work area. The ground can become unstable and unsafe anytime, so check your work area before you start and throughout your shift.

Act

Never assume any area is safe!

THINK

Where am I going today?

Am I working in areas where I could be affected by unstable ground?

ACT

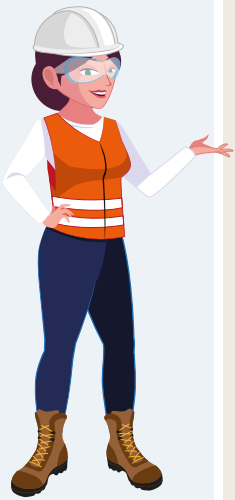
- Know the risks of unstable ground anywhere you are going:

- Slope angles and wall heights
- Areas with loose rock
- Stockpiled materials
- Barricaded areas
- Proximity to highwalls.

Geotechnical reports will also contain stability information.

THINK

What work is being done that may affect the stability of the ground around me?



ACT

- Pay attention to other work going on above you.
- Make sure that you know what work is occurring around you.

- **Drill and blast activity.**
- **Heavy equipment operation above you.**
- **Excavation work.**

- Recheck the work plans if there is any activity that could be affected by ground stability.

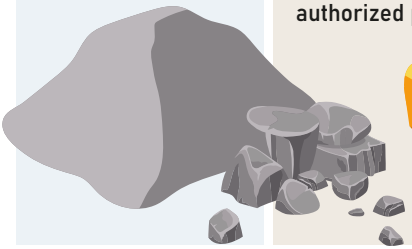
THINK

What can I do to stay safe in areas where the ground may be unstable?

ACT

- Loose rocks are signs of instability, so approach carefully. Check for undercuts before approaching crests, edges or drop-offs.
- Only approach dump areas when you have a clear line of sight. Respect the setback.
- Don't stand too close to a catch-bench crest.

THINK	ACT
What can I do to stay safe in areas where the ground may be unstable?	▪ Never stand or park a vehicle below an area where a rock fall could occur. ▪Do not enter barricaded areas without authorization. ▪ Do not enter a blast area until it has been cleared by the blast team or an authorized person.



What are the signs of unstable ground?	▪ Look and listen for signs of unstable ground before starting work, and continuously while you are working. ▪Barricade or block areas where unsafe conditions exist, until the hazard has been addressed. ▪ Report recent rock falls and full catch berms immediately. ▪ Be aware that constant road traffic in an open pit can affect the stability of adjacent slopes. Monitor the ground around the roads. ▪Safely remove water from areas where it accumulates. *If you have any questions about stability, please leave the area.

Signs of unstable ground you must manage and/or report:

01 Recent rock falls.

02 Loose or overhanging material.

03 Visible cracks in a high wall or bench.

04 Water seepage or ponding.

05 Undercuts.

06 Full catch benches.

07 Pit wall failures.

08 Stockpile failure.

09 Heavy rain or freeze/thaw cycles.

10 Unusual sounds.

11 Unstable slopes for possible falling rocks.

THINK

If I must work in an area of unstable ground, how can I work safely?

ACT

- Do a risk assessment and prepare a non-routine safety plan using subject matter professionals.
- Don't work in an area of unstable ground without having and following an approved non-routine safety plan.

Ground Stability
UNDERGROUND

Scan continuously for signs of ground instability. Correct or leave the area. Restrict access and report the situation.

Never enter an area of unsupported ground.

Think

Everywhere underground is high risk for ground stability hazards. What are the signs of unstable ground and what will you do to protect yourself and others?

Care

Poor ground stability is a big risk for us, and in our industry generally – 10% of life-threatening incidents at Equinox Gold Los Filos are due to failures in ground stability.

Pay attention during pre-shift meetings for activities that could affect ground stability in your work area. The ground can become unstable and unsafe anytime, so check your work area before you start and throughout your shift.

Act

Never assume any area is safe!.

THINK

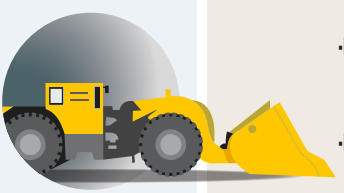
Where am I going today? Am I working in areas where I could be affected by unstable ground?.

ACT

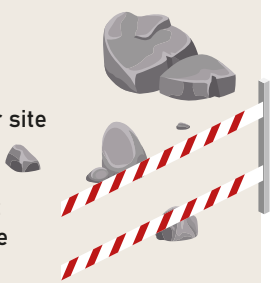
- Make sure you know what the plan is for your shift and where various activities are taking place:

  - **Pre-shift reports**
  - **Geological and seismicity reports**

THINK	ACT
What work is being done that may affect the stability of the ground around me?	⚠ ·Know the risks of unstable ground anywhere you are going: · Areas where ground support is not yet complete. ·Recently blasted faces. ·Barricaded areas. · Revisit work plans if it looks like activities could be affected by ground stability. · Make sure that you know what work is occurring around you. ·Active mining (drill/blast, mucking, development, etc.). ·Installing ground support.
What can I do to stay safe in areas of potentially unstable ground?	· Avoid working alone. Always tag in/ tag out. · Never enter, stand or park a vehicle below unsupported ground. · Do not enter a blast area until it has been cleared by authorized personnel. ·Inspect and check scale while working. When scaling maintain a safe distance from rock that may fall. ·Install ground support according to the design for your work area.



THINK	ACT
What can I do to stay safe in areas of potentially unstable ground?	▪Don't compromise your safety. Make sure your safety equipment is in good condition.
What are the signs of unstable ground?	▪ Look and listen for areas of unstable ground before work and while working, check for indications that ground stability has changed. ▪When found, barricade or block unsafe areas until the hazard has been addressed. ▪Do not enter barricaded areas without authority. ▪Correct problems or report those you can't safely correct yourself. ▪Report rockfalls according to your site standard. ▪ If in doubt about stability, leave the area.



Signs of unstable ground you must manage and/or report:

01 Recent rock fall.

02 Unusual water leaks or the disappearance of water.

03 Standing water.

04 Fortification support deformed, damaged or falling.

05 Fault finding while drilling.

06 Rock sounds that make snapping or clicking noises.

07 Hollow sound when struck with the wedge.

08 Fresh cracks in the work.

09 Intersections of important geological features.

THINK

If I must work in an area of unstable ground, how can I work safely?

How will I respond to an underground emergency or seismic alert?

ACT

- Do a risk assessment and prepare a non-routine safety plan using subject matter professionals.
- Do not work in an area of unstable ground without having and following an approved non-routine safety plan.
- Know your escapeway out of the mine in the event of a rock fall.

- Always know where the closest refuge station is to your work area.

- Know who is working in the area so you can help make sure everyone gets out.

Lifting, Rigging and Hoisting

Restrict access to the drop zone.
Never position yourself under the load.

Never position yourself under a suspended load. ⚠

Think

Cranes and rigging can fail without warning. Operators sometimes make mistakes. What is keeping you safe?

Care

Every year Equinox Gold Los Filos sites experience lifting incidents with a high potential for serious injury or death.

Set up a safe zone around the lifting activity, and respect it!

Act

THINK

If this is a routine lift, what do I need to do to make sure it is safe?

ACT

- Double check how it should be done – follow your site's procedure.
- Plan your lift. Each lift will be different; do a pre-lift risk assessment.
- Verify the weight of your load. Make sure the rigging can support the load.

THINK

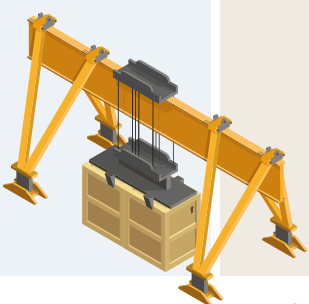
What can I find around or under the load?

ACT

- Think about what might be in the way/ underneath. Plan and create a safe path for your lift.
- Work only with qualified and trained people for lifting operations, rigging, and signaling.

- Make sure that you have enough people to perform the lift safely.
- Check the forecast. Get up to date information on weather conditions for the time of the lift.

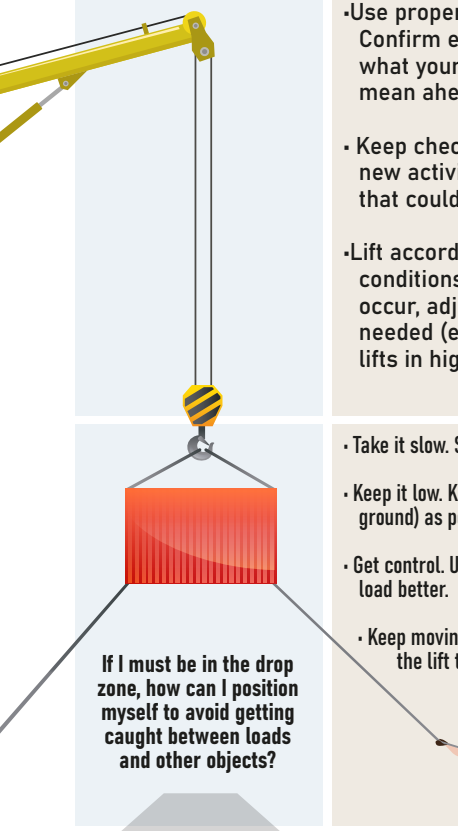
What would make my lift out of the ordinary (multi-crane, extreme weight, specialized rigging, etc.)?



- **Do a formal lift plan, including:**
  - Load vs. crane limits.
  - Load orientation.
  - Specialized rigging (engineered).
  - Site conditions.
  - Personnel responsibilities.
  - Clearances.

***Keep checking and update your plan as conditions change.**

THINK	ACT
How will I keep the drop zone secure?	*Guard the area. Secure the drop zone by controlling access to all areas within the swing radius of the boom and load at all times. 
During my lift, how will I keep everyone safe?	▪Keep communicating. Make sure that the lift operator and the signaler maintain uninterrupted contact.  ▪Use proper hand signals. Confirm everyone knows what your hand signals mean ahead of the lift.  ▪ Keep checking! Look for new activities or hazards that could affect your lift. ▪Lift according to the conditions. When changes occur, adjust your lift if needed (e.g., postpone lifts in high winds). 
If I must be in the drop zone, how can I position myself to avoid getting caught between loads and other objects?	▪ Take it slow. Start, stop, and move loads slowly. ▪ Keep it low. Keep the load as low (near to the ground) as possible. ▪ Get control. Use Tag-lines so you can control the load better. ▪ Keep moving. Adjust your position throughout the lift to stay out of harm's way. *** Never position yourself under a suspended load.**



Lifting, Rigging and Hoisting

EQUIPMENT AND LOADS.

Never position yourself under a suspended load.

Think

What will you do to make sure that the right gear is being used to make a lift?

Care

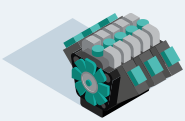
A single failure in a piece of equipment could lead to the injury or death of yourself or someone you know.

Only use equipment that is rated to handle the load and make sure it is in good condition before you use it.

Act

THINK

What have I done to determine the load weight and ensure it is compatible with the lifting equipment?



ACT

* Check each piece of equipment for the rated load capacity. Add the weight of all materials in the load to identify the final weight. Remember to include the weight of any lifting equipment in the final weight.

* Use shipping information, drawings, erection plans, nameplates, manufacturer stamps, or parts manuals to determine the weight of the load if needed.

THINK

What have I done to verify that the rigging is rated for the weights being lifted and is in good condition?

What is the condition of the lifting equipment I plan to use? Is it safe to use for this lift?

ACT

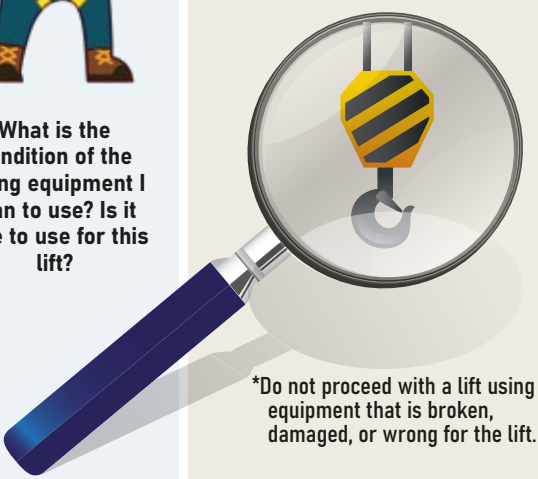
- Know the capacity of all rigging.
- Check condition of the rigging before and after your lift for any damage or defects.

Check rigging for:

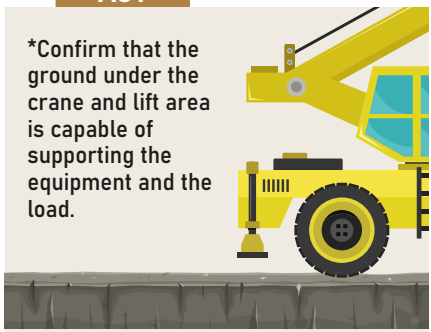
- Frayed or stretched sections.
- Unraveled wire rope.
- Open cuts and holes.
- Dirty/soiled areas.
- Damaged hooks.
- Missing or illegible labels.

* Store rigging on hooks in clean dry areas when the job is complete.

*Don't use cranes or other lifting devices without a proper inspection before each use.



*Do not proceed with a lift using equipment that is broken, damaged, or wrong for the lift.

THINK	ACT
What is the condition of the ground under the crane? Will it support lifting operations? 	*Confirm that the ground under the crane and lift area is capable of supporting the equipment and the load.  ***Establish secured footings, as required (e.g., outriggers, crane pad).**
How am I going to secure the load properly (i.e., prevent load shifting or falling objects)? 	*Make sure you know the center of gravity of the load (e.g., single, composite, or non-symmetrical loads). *Keep rigging from contact with sharp edges. *Select the proper hitch configuration by reviewing the height, clearance overhead, and hook travel needed. *Use hooks with safeties. *Make sure no part of the load is loose or unsecured.

Energy Isolation

Identify and control all potential forms of energy.
Confirm energy isolation before working on systems.

Never work on energized equipment unless following authorized live work procedures.

Think

There are many sources of energy. What energy sources are in the systems you are working on? How will you isolate these to keep from hurting yourself or someone else?

Care

When people disregard energy isolation rules, it puts you, them, and others at risk for serious injury or death.

Always do a test on your system or equipment to check that all energy has been isolated. Never assume that your equipment / system is de-energized.

Act

THINK

What energy sources will I be exposed to?

ACT

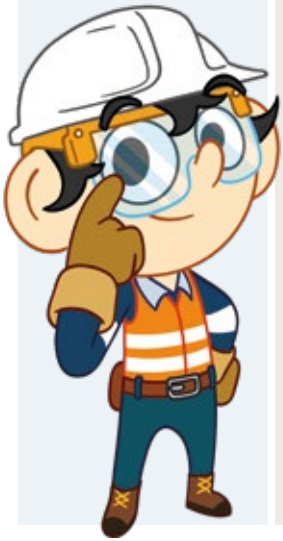
* Look around your work area and spot the potential sources of energy. Ask yourself how these sources could:

MECHANICAL / ELECTRICAL / HYDRAULIC

PNEUMATIC / GRAVITY / CHEMICAL / PRESSURIZED

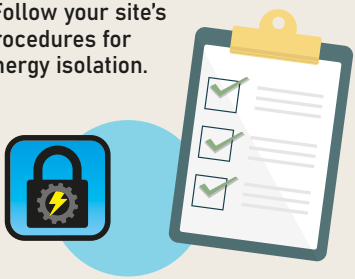
THINK

How will I control the potential energy sources identified?



ACT

*Follow your site's procedures for energy isolation.



Never work on an energized system without following your site's live work procedure.

If you're not sure, don't work until you ask someone.

*Physically isolate all energy sources (e.g., valves, switches, controls, and power sources) that you need to do work safely.

Before you start work.

01 First disconnect, then lock and tag electrical equipment.

02 Secure all valves around you.

03 Put a block or pin on all hydraulics, including suspended attachments, before locking out pumps.

04 Bleed (ensure pipelines are empty) and block pressurized systems (install blank).

05 De-energize conveyor belts and other mechanical equipment and block them against motion.

06 Use engineered (secure) support to prevent raised equipment from falling.

07 Use redundant blocking mechanisms where possible.

THINK	ACT
How do I know that the energy has been isolated?	*Never assume equipment is de-energized. Always triple check, by speaking to people, checking locks, and testing equipment out safely.
	
How many people are working on the system, and does everyone have a lock?	*Always use your own personal lock. You should have your own personal lock, and you must use it for each isolation that you are working around.
	
	*Test it out. After the isolation, try to start equipment from the main energy source to make sure that it does not work. After you test, return it to the "off" or a neutral position.
	
Have I returned the equipment to a safe operating condition when work is completed?	*Make sure that the system is fully re-assembled. Replace everything that you have removed, like guards or covers.
	*Remove all isolating devices:
	🔒 Each lock owner removes their own lock.
	🔒 Check that all locks and tags have been removed.
	🔒 Only an authorized person can remove someone else's lock- never do it yourself.
	*Turn it back on. Restore equipment/ system to operational condition.

Energy Isolation
ELECTRICAL SAFETY

Energy Isolation.
Electrical safety.

Think

How are you going to protect yourself and your coworkers from exposure to electricity?

Care

Electricity is very dangerous: 5 of every 100 mine fatalities worldwide are caused by electrocution. Even a very small amount of electricity can kill you

You can prevent electrocution – it's your responsibility to find sources of electricity in the course of your work, and make them inaccessible to prevent contact.

Act

THINK

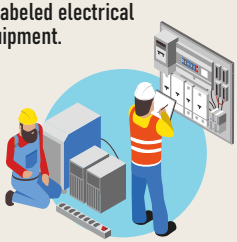
What electrical hazards are in my work area??

***Scan the work area. Look for hazards like:**

- Live power.
- Exposed conductors, worn or broken insulation or connectors on power or welding cables.
- Wires pulled loose from cable connectors.
- Open electrical panels.
- Bypassed electrical interlocks on equipment.

ACT

- Material close to or blocking electrical equipment.
- Unidentified terminations.
- Unlabeled electrical equipment.



THINK

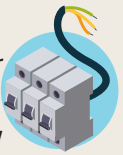
What will I do to make sure no one is exposed to electrical hazards in my areas and during my work?

How do I know this electrical equipment isn't live?

ACT

***Stay safe by following the rules. Follow your site's electrical isolation procedures.**

***Address what you can:**



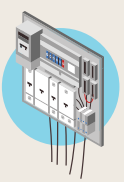
- Stay away from exposed conductors, including power lines.
- Use voltage testers to verify absence of power.

- Do not use power cords or welding cables/electrodes that look worn or damaged.
- If you are not doing authorized work, keep electrical and control panels closed.

- Unidentified electrical equipment.

***Report what you cannot address yourself:**

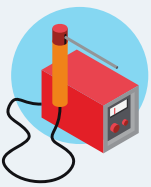
- Damaged electrical cables or equipment.
- Bypassed electrical interlocks on equipment.



- Unlabeled electrical panels, transformers, substations and switch gear (e.g., no power rating listed).

THINK

Is there anything in the area that would become dangerous if it came into contact with the electrical equipment?.



ACT

* Water and electricity do not mix. Only use special electrical equipment (rated for wet conditions) outdoors or near water.

* Keep it clean! Clean dust and mud off of electrical equipment if it is safe to do so. Contact your supervisor if not authorized to do this type of work.

* Keep a safe space. Move all materials away from electrical equipment.

* Hang things out of the way. Use insulated hooks to hang all electrical wires and cables away from water and out of the way of people passing.

Am I competent to do this work?

I confident that I know how to be safe around the electrical energy around me at work?

*Stop work if you are not competent to work around electrical hazards.

***You should only work on live electrical equipment if you have all of the following: the right qualifications, the appropriate procedures, the right equipment, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE, appropriate to flash potential, such as voltage gloves, fire retardant suits, face shields, etc.), and authorization.**

Working with live electrical equipment is not for everyone.

BASIC RULES IN ELECTRICAL WORKS.

1. **EFFECTIVELY CUT ALL ENERGY SOURCES AND NEUTRAL.**

2. **LOCK THE CUTTING DEVICES IN OPEN POSITION.**

3. **VERIFY ABSENCE OF ELECTRICAL VOLTAGE.**

4. **PUTTING POWER TO THE GROUND AND IN A SHORT CIRCUIT.**

5. **DELIMIT AND SIGN THE WORK ZONE.**

Working at Heights

Protect yourself and others against falls. Make sure fall prevention equipment is in place and in good condition. Wear fall protection when working at heights above 1.8 metres (6 feet).

Never work without approved fall protection equipment when working at heights above 1.8 metres (6 feet)

⚠

Care

Many people are killed by falling at work, and our industry is no different – 15% of fatalities on mining sites result from falls.

Think

As soon as your feet leave the ground, you should start thinking about whether you will be working at a height requiring fall prevention equipment or fall protection. Ask yourself – what is the best way of doing this work to prevent you from falling, or to protect you if you do fall?

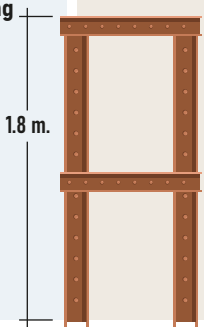
Don't put yourself in a position where you can fall or be hit by falling objects. If you need to work at height, make sure you are using the right safety equipment to prevent a fall, and have a plan to protect yourself in case you do fall.

Act

THINK

What fall hazards are in my work area?

If I do fall, what is my plan for being rescued?



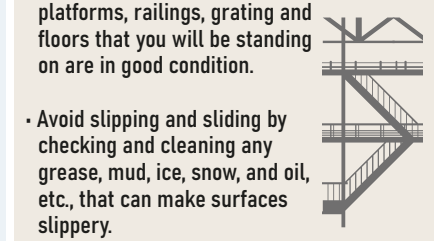
ACT

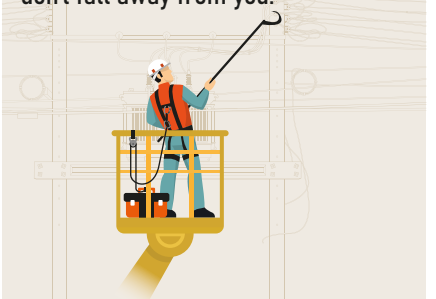
***Scan your work area. Are you working:**

- Near open holes?
- On or near slopes and edges?
- At heights above 1.8 metres (6 feet)?
- Near water / tanks?

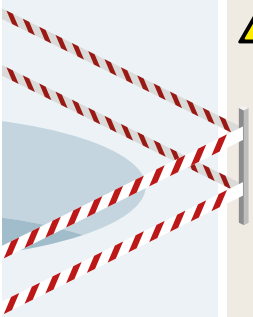
***Plan ahead! Think how you will get down if you fall and are hanging from your harness.**

THINK	ACT
If I have to work at heights, how do I do it safely?	***Check your working surfaces:** • Check that any ladders, platforms, railings, grating and floors that you will be standing on are in good condition. • Avoid slipping and sliding by checking and cleaning any grease, mud, ice, snow, and oil, etc., that can make surfaces slippery.
If I have to work from an elevated surface, how do I do it safely?.	***Maintain three points of contact at all times (e.g., do not have tools/parts in one hand) while climbing.** ***Once you are up, get yourself in a secure and comfortable position. Position yourself and any load to maintain your balance.**
Think of the people below you. **What tools or objects could fall and injure someone below my work area?**	*Secure all of your tools, equipment and other handheld devices so they don't fall away from you. *Protect those below. Make sure that you have barricaded the area under you, to stop people who are not paying attention from walking in an area where things can fall on them.

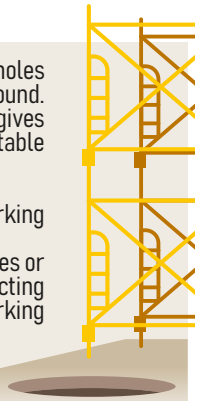




THINK	ACT
How do I safely access at height locations that have not been designed for routine access and work?	*It can be tricky to reach what you need in locations not designed to be worked in regularly. Use a lift (e.g., bucket truck, scissor lift), but only if you are trained and authorized to use it. Erect a temporary work platform (e.g., scaffolding, rolling work platforms) – if you are not trained to do this, get someone who is. *Locations not designed for routine access mean more risks for you. Install life lines and engineered anchor points; work with trained and competent people to make sure this is done right.
Am I working at a height above 1.8 metres (6 feet)?	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is particularly important. **Never work without approved fall protection when working at heights above 1.8 metres (6 feet).** *Think about rescue. You may need to make special arrangements in this situation, to ensure that you can be rescued if you need to be. *Stop people from coming near the edge. Put a sufficient barricade by open holes, edges or the top of a >45 degree slope to stop people falling in. Also add signs to alert people when these areas are unattended. Make sure these physical barriers stay in place.
Do I need to approach a shore, slope, or open hole to complete my task?	



THINK	ACT
What is the condition of the ground at the zone.	*Edges, slopes and open holes are potential unstable ground. You can fall if the ground gives way. Look for signs of unstable ground (e.g., undercuts). *Treat these areas like working at height. Never get near edges, slopes or open holes without protecting yourself as if you were working at height
Am I comfortable that I have the knowledge and training to inspect and use each piece of my fall arrest/restraint equipment?	*Do not use personal fall protection equipment unless trained. *It's up to you to make sure that your PPE is in good condition. *Look out for each other. Keep your colleagues safe by removing unsafe equipment from use and destroying it.



Inspect each piece of your PPE (ropes, harnesses, lanyards, rope, anchorages, etc.) before and after each use. Look for:

01 Cuts.

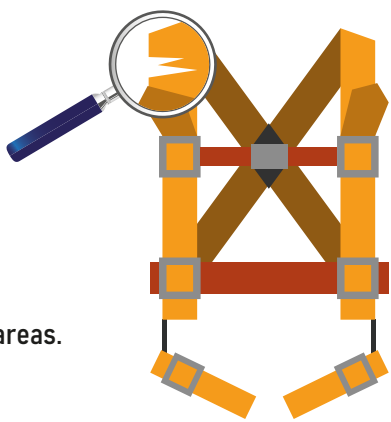
02 Burns.

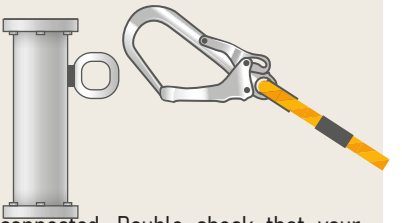
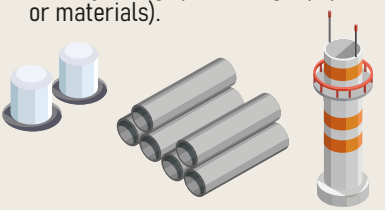
03 Abrasion, fraying.

04 Excessive wear.

05 Dirty, oily, soiled areas.

06 Missing labels.



THINK	ACT
Am I sure that my anchor point is secure enough to hold me if I fall?	*Don't improvise. Only use engineered anchor points.  *Get connected. Double check that your personal fall protection gear is securely fastened to the anchor.
What might be in the fall zone that could hurt me? 	*Think about a back up. Use a dual lanyard system when necessary, and maintain tie – off until you are back on the ground. Anchor yourself in the right way, so: · Your fall arrest system (extended) is not longer than your fall distance · There are no dangers in the fall zone under you (e.g., protruding equipment or materials).  · You are as close as possible to your work zone so that you can work comfortably without losing your balance. Re-adjust if needed.

Hazardous Substances

Protect yourself and others against hazardous substances you are handling or breathing.

Never breach a blasting procedure.

Think

What substances could harm you if you breathe them or touch them in a way you are not supposed to, either on the job or later at home?

Care

Even small amounts of hazardous substances are very dangerous – they can kill you immediately, or even a long time after exposure (e.g., cancers, silicosis, and other forms of lung disease)

Be aware of what chemicals could be entering your body, and make sure to protect yourself in the right way.

Act

THINK

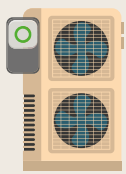
What substances require specific authorization for use at my site?

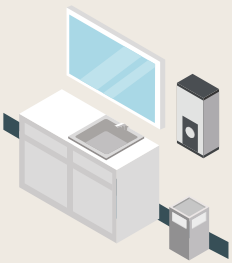
ACT

*Make sure you know which chemicals are restricted at your site (e.g., explosives, cyanides, high strength acids).

Do not handle these materials without proper authorization and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

THINK	ACT
How well do I know the risks associated with the substances I am handling and breathing?.	*Know what you are working with. Review and understand Safety Data Sheets (such as MSDSs) and labels. Look for and obey warning signs for hazardous substances. 
Am I working with non-compatible substances? **(see table on page 45).**	*Don't mix chemicals unless you are authorized and you know it's safe. Check that the chemicals will mix safely. Never mix unknown chemicals. 
Am I handling and storing the hazardous substances safely? 	*Suit up. Always wear the required PPE and make sure it is in good condition.  ·Transfer safely. Do not dispense flammable liquids without grounding or bonding. *Store substances to prevent exposure. Ensure that all containers are closed, sealed and properly stored.  Follow manufacturer recommendations for handling,storage and disposal.
Am I working around compressed gas or hazardous substances in pipes?	*If you are not sure, leave it alone. Do not open pipes or valves if you don't know what is inside. 

THINK	ACT
Am I working around compressed gas or hazardous substances in pipes?	Keep the gas cylinders safe. Secure all compressed gas cylinders to protect against equipment collision and falls. 
Do I need to wear a personal detector, or monitor the area?	 *Make sure you wear a personal detector if required, and check that is working. Maintain it properly and test it before use.
	*Keep Safety Data Sheets (HDS) accessible, safe work procedures and never ignore an alarm. Know how to respond.
Is the ventilation system working and adequate?	*Always make sure that the ventilation system in your area is working, is not blocked, and does not have limited air flow. 
Do I know how much equipment can operate in my area?	*Know your area. Understand your ventilation diagram. Don't allow more equipment to operate in your area than the ventilation can handle. Don't idle your engine.
Do I smell or taste something unexpected?	*Trust your senses. If you smell, taste, hear, or see something unexpected, leave the area immediately and notify your supervisor. Warn others.
Is the air dusty?	*Protect yourself against harm from airborne dust (e.g., lung disease) by: **•Proper ventilation** **•Dust suppressants** **•Respirators** **•Leaving the area**

THINK	ACT
What will I do if there is a spill, release or alarm that requires me to act immediately? 	* Check the work area before you start. Find your emergency showers and eye wash stations. Find your evacuation point. * Get out of the way if required. Evacuate the area and proceed to evacuation point, if necessary, when there is a hazardous substance release or alarm. Notify the emergency response team at your site. 
How can I protect my family from being exposed to hazardous substances from my workplace?	Practice good hygiene by showering before going home, not eating in the workplace, and not taking contaminated clothing home. 

ATTENTION

DON'T MIX OR STORE.	WITH:
Alkaline: caustics, lime, soda ash, hydroxides.	Acids: battery acid, hydrochloric (HCL), muriatic, sulphuric.
Compressed gases: Oxygen.	Fuels, oils, grease, lubricants, other combustibles.
Cyanide.	Any acidic substance (low pH, including water, below pH 10).
Acids.	Metals, Alkalines.
Oxidizers	Combustibles.

Globally Harmonized System.

GHS Risk type and pictograms.
Globally Harmonized System.

GHS 01

·Explosive.
Autoreactive.
Organic peroxide.

GHS 02

·Flammable
· Self-reactive
Pyrophoric
· Experience heating spontaneous.
· Emits gases flammable
· Organic peroxide.

GHS 03

·Oxidizing

GHS Risk type and pictograms.
Globally Harmonized System.

GHS 04

·Gas under pressure.

GHS 05

· Corrosive to metals.
· Corrosive skin.
· Eye injuries serious.

GHS 06

·Toxicity sharp.

GHS 07

· Acute toxicity.
· Acute irritation.
·Irritation cutaneous / ocular.
·Sensitization cutaneous.

· Specific toxicity of Diana organs (repeated exposures)
· Hazards to the layer ozone.

GHS 08

·Carcinogen (Carcinogenic)
·Sensitization respiratory.
· Toxicity to reproduction.
· Specific toxicity of organs Diana (repeated exposures)
· Mutagenicity in germ cells.
Aspiration hazard.

GHS 09

·Toxicity acute aquatic.
·Toxicity chronic aquatic.

THINK	ACT
How can I ensure that explosives are stored safely?.	*Store explosives in an orderly manner, in an intrinsically safe and explosion- proof area. *Separate explosives from detonators. *Secure aboveground magazines from unintended entry. Keep the area safe from unauthorized entry.

THINK	ACT
Have I considered handling and transportation?	* Transport explosives in secure containers and designated vehicles. * Keep an up-to-date inventory and use the older materials first. Immediately report missing explosives. * Protect explosives from energy sources such as falling objects, vehicle impact, electricity, or chemicals. * Dispose of unusable blasting materials in a secure manner, clearly tracking the means of disposal.

THINK	ACT
Am I working in accordance with our explosives procedures?	* Follow your site's procedures (e.g., restrict access, clear the area, get authorization, and wait until authorized before returning to the area). Identify and mark all potential miss-holes. * Never drill in a miss-hole. * Never breach a blasting procedure.

WORK PERMIT

Obtain a work permit where required and follow the requirements.

Think

What work permits do you need to perform your work, and protect you and others?

Care

Activities that require work permits are inherently dangerous. Treat permits seriously – the permits are there to save lives.

Make sure you have, understand, and follow the permit for the job that you are doing.

Act

THINK

Am I doing work that requires a permit?

ACT

***What permits to do you need? Think about the job you are doing, and if you need a permit to manage all of the risks.**

***Get that permit. Once you know what permit you need, get it filled in and then signed off by an authorized person. It's up to you to make sure your permit has been completed correctly and has been authorized. Never knowingly do work that needs a permit without a valid one.**

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGH RISK JOBS.

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS	TRAINING	AST	5 POINTS	WORK PERMIT	EMERGENCY PLAN	SPECIFIC PPE	VITAL SIGNS
WORK IN HEIGHTS.	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
WORK IN HOT.	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	N/A
WORKS IN SPACES CONFINED.	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
LIFTING OF LOADS.	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	N/A	N/A
WORKS WITH ELECTRIC POWER.	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	N/A
WORK IN EXCAVATIONS.	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	N/A	N/A
WORKS WITH EXPLOSIVES.	✔	✔	✔	N/A	✔	✔	N/A
WORKS OF EMERGENCY.	✔	✔	✔	N/A	✔	✔	N/A
WORKS ON WORKS OLD.	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
SIMULTANEOUS WORKS.	✔	✔	✔	N/A	✔	✔	N/A

THINK

What are the limits or restrictions of my permit?

ACT

*Make sure you understand the permit. If you don't understand the requirements, ask!

*Follow the permit. Complete all required tasks. Don't work beyond the authorized time period.

*Close it out the right way. Close out your permit according to your site standard when work is complete..

THINK	ACT
What conditions might affect my work today that I need to consider in my permit? 	* Risks can change. Do a risk assessment when planning your work, to spot hazards and other conditions that may affect what you are about to do. • Weather • Low visibility • Other work above, below, or nearby • Personnel changes  *Decide how you will manage these conditions. Record these steps in the permit.
What am I doing to protect others from the hazards of my work?	* Keep people who are not involved in the work away from the area. They may not understand the risks like you do.

Work permit

What do I need to meet the requirements of the permit?	* Get what you need. You may need specific tools to get the job done safely. * Make sure all equipment is right for the job, and is in good shape. 
Do I know what each person's role is? **Do they know their role?**  Think	* Work with the right people. Each role in the permit needs trained and competent people, and they need to know what to do. Talk to everyone about their role and responsibilities. * Make sure everyone is on the same page. Check that everyone understands the work, the hazards, and what the permit requires. Authorized personnel must sign the permit.

THINK	ACT
What can change during the work, that might change the risks?	* Keep your eyes open. Scan for changes in conditions constantly during work activity. * If you spot something new, assess it! Think about changes and conditions, and what it might mean for your work. If you can't control the hazard with your current plan, stop working. * It's ok to change. Change the plan if needed, and get a new permit.

Hot Work Permit

Am I performing Hot Work such as cutting and welding in a restricted location (areas where hot work is not routinely performed)?

***Get a hot work permit. It's up to you to get a permit if you are doing hot work in locations restricted by your site standard.**

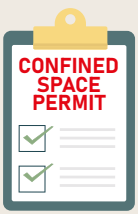
* Think 'fire'. Look around the area you are working in, and remove or protect (e.g., with a shield or blanket) anything that could catch fire.
* The more eyes the better. Ask a colleague to act as your fire watch, to keep an eye out when you might be distracted with your work.

THINK	ACT
The more eyes the better. Ask a colleague to act as your fire watch, to keep an eye out when you might be distracted with your work.?	* Protect the area from access by unauthorized people. Make sure you consider all areas where sparks could go. * Plan for emergencies. Keep a fire extinguisher where you can grab it easily. *** Beware of delayed reactions.** **Fires can start after you finish the hot work, especially if something is smoldering. Keep a watch for at least half an hour after you finish your work to make sure things don't ignite.**

Work permit (confined space).

Do I or one of my co- workers have to enter a confined space to do this work?

* Permit first! Do not enter – with any part of your body – a confined space for any purpose without first obtaining a confined space permit.



* Check your site's inventory to see if you're going to be working in a confined space requiring a work permit. Do not enter a confined space unless trained and authorized.
* Plan ahead. Identify all hazards associated with the confined space. Isolate energy hazards..

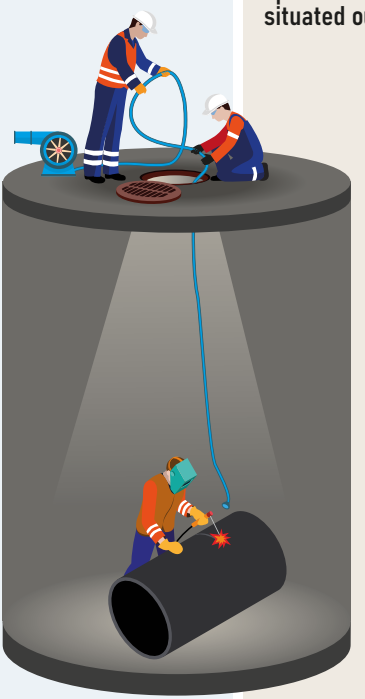
THINK

Confined spaces are areas:

– with hazardous conditions.

– not intended for people.

– with restricted access.



ACT

*Think about the air that you breathe. Make sure the atmosphere is safe by gas testing, without entering the space unprotected or unauthorized. Ventilate the space if necessary.

*Get protected. Identify and get the right Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) that you need for the work you are doing.

Get an attendant. Have someone be responsible for keeping track of who is in the space at all times until the work is done. Do not enter a confined space unless a trained attendant is situated outside the space.

***Plan for rescue. Know how you will be rescued if something goes wrong. Make sure your planned rescuers know your plans.**

***If something goes wrong, don't put yourself at risk.**

*** Never enter a confined space to rescue someone unless you are part of the official rescue team, and taking the appropriate precautions.**

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Work permit (non-routine).

THINK

Does my work require a non-routine safety plan, according to our safety standards?.

Is my work:

– unusually hazardous.

– not performed very often.

– not already described by a standard procedure

– something that requires a deviation from a Golden Rule?

ACT

*Think about the work. Plan ahead and perform a risk assessment. Involve the team and the right people who know about the work.

*Prepare a non-routine safety plan for the work:

- **Step-by-step procedure**
- **PPE and other hazard controls**
- **Isolation requirements**
- **Other permits**
- **Roles and resources**
- **Tools and equipment**
- **Emergency plan**

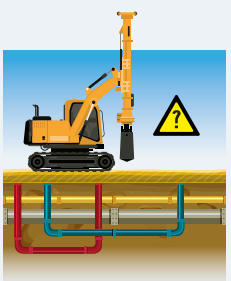
*Make sure everyone knows their part. Identify each person involved and what their role is.

*Get everyone on the same page. Check that everyone understands, and signs off on the plan.

Follow the plan but keep your eyes open for changes. If you spot any changes, stop work and re-plan if needed. Get a new permit if required.

Work permit (excavation).

How do I know what is under the ground before I dig?



Plan your excavation. Locate all underground services (all pipelines, water, gas, electrical/electronic conduits, etc.) before digging by:

- Reviewing drawings and plans – current and historical.
- Conducting a geophysical survey to identify buried metals.
- Contacting the municipality/town to identify their services.

An additional safe workplan is required if you must dig near buried utilities.

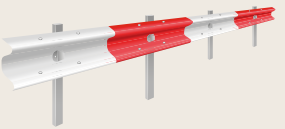
Work permit (excavation).

THINK

If I must enter an excavation how can I do it safely?

ACT

* Stabilize the ground. Slope the excavation or use engineered supports (shoring, shields) to control soil movement.



* Mark your area. Barricade the excavation to keep others from entering. Never work alone in an excavation.

* Keep it shallow. If your excavation is greater than 1.5 metres (5 feet) or you must put your head below the ground surface to perform work, you need to assess the hole for gases and other hazards to determine if it's a confined space and needs another permits for confined space.

* Know how to get out. All excavations must have a means of egress before they can be worked in.

Protective Devices.

Make sure protective devices are in place and used. Never modify, bypass or remove a protective device without authorization.

Think

What protective devices are in use in your work area? Why are they there?

Care

There is equipment that can help protect us from hazards in our work space. We use these protective devices to control hazards known to cause serious injury or death.

Make sure you know the purpose of protective devices being used in your work area. Do not work in an area unless you're sure required protective devices are in place and will protect you or others. If you have to temporarily remove or change a protective device, secure the hazard in another way.

Act

THINK

Are the protective devices in my work area adequate to protect me and my co-workers from hazards?

ACT

* First you need to know the hazards. Look around your work area and spot them.
* Machinery, vehicles, and mobile equipment, Pressurized lines, Electrical equipment, Excavations, Simultaneous work activities.
* Do not perform work without protective devices in place to control the hazards. Make sure protection meets our site's standards.

THINK

Are the protective devices in my work area adequate to protect me and my co-workers from hazards?

ACT

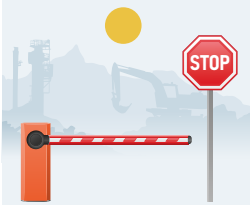
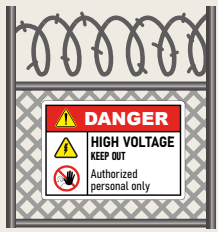
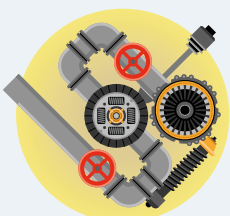
* If not safe, stop. Only work when adequate protective devices are in place. Look around and see if you need one or more of the following:

- **Berms.**
- **Safety cones or tape.**
- **Barricades/barriers.**
- **Whipchecks.**
- **Hazard and traffic signage.**
- **Interlocks.**
- **Ground Fault Circut Interupters (GFIs).**
- **Wheel blocks.**
- **Machine guards.**
- **Fire protection devices.**
- **Alarms and emergency signals.**

* Do not modify, bypass, or remove protective devices without authorization and without providing alternate protection.

* Keep it safe for others. If you get permission to remove a protective device to perform your task, replace it fully once your work is complete.

* Check the condition. Regularly inspect the condition of the protective devices that are in your work area.

THINK	ACT
What barriers or barricades are needed for the hazards and will they stop people from entering the area? 	* Keep it restricted. Secure hazardous work areas with barriers so unauthorized people cannot enter.  * Don't let people get in harm's way. Make sure that the barricades are far enough away from the work area. * Do not enter restricted areas unless you have authorization. * Make sure people know you are coming in. Before entering a restricted area, establish positive contact with others in the area. (verbally, direct eye contact and hand signals). * Make sure people know you are coming in. Before entering a restricted area, establish positive contact with others in the area. (verbally, direct eye contact and hand signals).
What moving parts could I be exposed to? 	* Moving machinery should be guarded. Look around and check to see if any of the following could hurt you: ▪ **Rotating wheels, spindles, shafts, augers or fan blades.** ▪ **Drive chains, belts, shafts or pistons.** ▪ **Conveyors.** ▪ **Cutting shears, saws, or tool blades.** ▪ **Any other pinch points on machinery.**

THINK	ACT
Are the right guards in place to protect me?	* If adequate guards are not in place on the machines you are working around, stop work until you can adequately protect yourself. * Do not reach around, over or under guarding.

* Inspect guarding regularly. If you doubt the condition in any way, replace, repair, or report damaged guarding.

Do I understand what to do if an alarm in my area is activated?

*Alarms are warning signals to protect workers. Know these alarms and what to do:

- **Start-Up Alarms – warn that equipment (conveyors, cranes) will start to move. Get out of the way.**

- **Personal Detection Alarms – warn that the air you are breathing is unacceptable and that further action is necessary. Follow you site's procedures when the alarm goes off.**
- **Warning Alarms – may be audible, visible, or both and signal an upset condition in the area. Specific action is needed and usually means to evacuate.**

*** Read the signs near the alarm as it often contains the instructions on what to do if it is activated. Do not enter an area with an activated alarm, unless you know it is safe to do so.**

THINK	ACT
What fire protection should I have in my work area?.	* You are responsible for checking you have what you need. Look to make sure that you have the right fire protection: ▪ **Extinguishers.** ▪ **Suppression system.** ▪ **Hoses.**
Is it accessible and ready to use?	* Check to make sure it is ready to use. * If you're not sure what you should have, ask! Know where all fire protection equipment near your work area is. * Can you reach it? Make sure there is nothing in the way of your access to fire protection equipment. * Make sure it has been inspected by checking tags or labels. Report uninspected equipment or out-of-date inspections. * Take extra precautions for temporary work. Make sure you have fire extinguishers appropriate for the temporary work you are doing. * Plan your escape. In an emergency, it's hard to keep calm and make good decisions. Plan ahead, look around, and make sure you know how you will leave the area in an emergency.

Personal Protective Equipment
(PPE)

Choose the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the task. Wear it and take care of it.

Think

Why do you wear PPE? PPE is "personal" because it is about you and is designed to protect your own body.

Act

Wear your PPE as required. It is your last line of defense against hazards.

Care

PPE only works if it controls exposure to the hazards of the job you are doing and is in good shape. Wearing the wrong PPE, or PPE in poor condition, can be like wearing no protection at all, and can lead to permanent injury, or death.

THINK

What PPE do I need today? Will I need different PPE throughout my day?

ACT

* Get what you need. Know and follow your site's minimum PPE requirements. Know what PPE is required for each job. Ask if you're not sure.
* Wear it right, in the right time and place. Understand and follow signage related to PPE requirements.
* Plan your work. Don't start a task until you have the necessary PPE available and accessible.

01 Hard hat.

02 Safety glasses.

03 Steel-toed boots

04 Long sleeve with reflective vest and / or reflective sleeve clothing long orange.

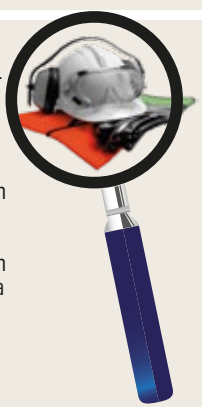
05 Golden Guide.

06 Flashing Blue Light.

07 Hearing protection

THINK	ACT
Is my PPE in good condition? Think	*Make sure it fits. Check that your PPE fits you, and isn't too big or too small. As your body changes, re-assess your PPE to be sure it is still right for you. *Don't use poor PE. Replace PPE that is torn, cracked, damaged, has holes, or is expired. Damage to PPE can make it useless. *Only use your own. Never use PPE that belongs to others.
Will my job today require a respirator?	*Use a respirator when conditions require it.

THINK	ACT
Will my job today require a respirator?	*** Check the procedure for the job. Use the respiratory protection described in the procedure for your task.** *** Follow the signs. Know what the sign for respiratory protection is, and wear it when you see the sign.** * Listen to your Supervisor. Wear a respirator when he or she asks you to.
How can I be sure that my respirator will protect me?	*** You must put different cartridges in your respirator for different gases, chemicals and dust around you. Use the following cartridges:** Pink/purple for dust and exhaust Yellow for organic vapor/solvents Green for ammonia *** Change your cartridge according to procedures or conditions.**
Is my respirator ready for use? **Is all of my PPE ready for use?**	* Check before use. Inspect and perform a fit check before use. * Participate in your annual fit-test program. * Get it ready for next time. Clean after using. * Get it ready for next time. Clean after using. Store your PPE in a clean, dry area that is protected from damage, and where only you have access.



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