# Global Life Saving Rules

Mosaic

# Life Saving Rules

**The purpose of the Life Saving Rules is to save lives.**

The Life Saving Rules are based on universal safety standards, programs and procedures that address the areas of greatest risk and activities that have the highest historical potential for life-threatening incidents at Mosaic.

Each of us is responsible for complying with safety rules and regulations and for taking the necessary precautions to protect our colleagues and ourselves.

# 1 MOBILE EQUIPMENT AND DRIVING SAFELY

*Operate vehicles and mobile equipment for their intended purpose only when properly trained and authorized. Ensure that equipment operation has your undivided attention and maintain compliance with key safety controls.*

**Details:** Driving and operating mobile equipment creates a variety of hazards for the operator and for others in the vicinity. It is critical that operators are fully trained and authorized to use the equipment and that it is operated in a manner that is consistent with its design and intended function. Critical safety equipment such as seat belts must be used, and the operator must not be distracted.

**Examples of LSR Violations related to this rule** *(not an all-inclusive list):*

- Failure to use seatbelt – operator or passenger.
- Driving without a license, or operating equipment such as a crane without training and authorization.
- Driving while impaired – Influenced by substances, extreme fatigue, etc.
- Reckless or careless driving – extreme speed, aggressive driving, driving through deep water or water of unknown depth, driving near a water's edge (ponds, rivers, dams, lakes) without the required controls.
- Distracted driving – using a handheld communication device or eating with both hands off the wheel.
- Unintended purpose – using an aerial work platform as a crane/lifting device, overloading a forklift, or elevating people without an approved personnel conveyance.

# 2 WORKING FROM HEIGHTS

*Only use inspected and approved fall protection equipment and be properly tied off whenever required.*

**Details:** Working at heights without a risk assessment and the required controls in place may result in serious injuries and fatalities.

**Examples of LSR Violations related to this rule** *(not an all-inclusive list):*

- Working at heights without approved fall protection equipment.
- Tying off to an improper anchor point, such as a guardrail.
- Working from a ladder (above allowable height) without fall protection.
- Failure to maintain 100% tie-off at all times while working at heights.
- Standing on a guardrail or leaning far over a guardrail to perform a task.
- Working on rooftops, top of tanks, etc., without authorization and confirmation of working surface integrity.
- Using fall protection equipment that is damaged or in unknown condition.
- Making unauthorized changes to scaffolding or work platforms.

# 3 LOCKOUT/ TAGOUT


*Fully Lockout/Tagout equipment as required and verify isolation of all hazardous energy sources before work begins.*

**Details:** Starting tasks in systems that are not fully de-energized can lead to incidents such as electrocution or being crushed under moving parts.

**Examples of LSR Violations related to this rule** *(not an all-inclusive list):*

- Performing work on equipment without locking and tagging out all energy sources, regardless of task duration or complexity. Authorized electrical workers may perform testing and troubleshooting while equipment is energized.
- Leaving the key in the lock during a Lockout.
- Performing work without applying your personal lock.
- Unauthorized removal of someone else's lock from a lockbox or equipment.

# 4 LIFTING OPERATIONS

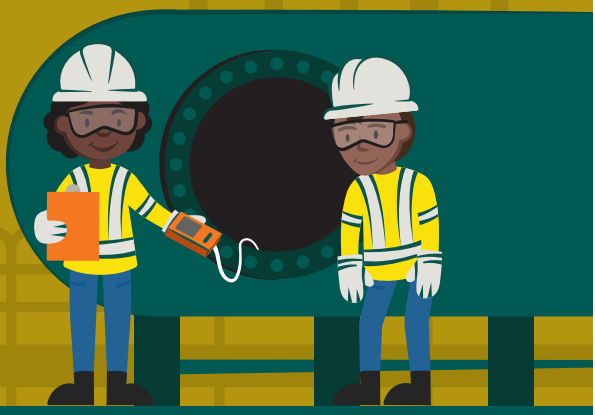
*Only operate lifting equipment within safe working limits and clearances, while complying with prescribed lifting plans and procedures. Ensure that you are not positioned under a suspended load.*

**Details:** Deterioration of machinery, overloading equipment, untrained operators, dropping of a load and many other risks can be associated with lifting operations that are not properly executed and can lead to serious incidents or fatalities.

**Examples of LSR Violations related to this rule**
*(not an all-inclusive list):*

- Failure to complete pre-use inspection of lifting equipment.
- Performing a lift without an approved lift plan when a lifting plan is required.
- Working under a suspended load.
- Moving a suspended load over workers.
- Exceeding the lifting capacity of equipment or using equipment with unknown capacity or condition.
- Operating lifting equipment within the restricted area around high voltage electrical equipment without appropriate authorization.
- Operating lifting equipment without proper training and authorization.

# 5 CONFINED SPACE ENTRY



*Obtain authorization before entering a confined space. Ensure that overhead hazards have been mitigated, valid atmospheric testing has been completed, and entrants are continuously monitored.*

**Details:** Working in a confined space requires controls to protect workers against inadequate atmosphere, potential mechanical hazards, and limited means of egress.

**Examples of LSR Violations related to this rule** *(not an all-inclusive list):*

- Accessing a confined space without the proper training and authorization.
- Failure to perform a pre-entry atmospheric test.
- Failure to continuously monitor the confined space entrants.
- Using monitoring or testing equipment that is not properly calibrated or functioning properly.
- Entering a confined space without mitigating the risk of falling objects such as material buildup.
- Authorizing a confined space entry without mitigating known risks.

# 6 EQUIPMENT SAFEGUARDING AND BARRICADING

*Only operate equipment when all machine guards and critical safety devices are in place. Use a Critical Safety Bypass permit if a safety device is removed. Access barricaded or restricted areas only when authorized to do so. Install proper barricades when required.*

**Details:** Moving machine parts have the potential to cause severe workplace injuries, such as crushed fingers or hands, amputations, burns, or blindness. Any machine part, function, or process that may cause injury must be safeguarded, including installation of handrails around docks and boats (NOTE: flotation devices are required when working near water with an unprotected edge). Barricades are used to prevent unauthorized entry into hazardous areas and prevent workers from being unnecessarily exposed to hazardous situations by generating awareness about the presence of risks.

**Examples of LSR Violations related to this rule** *(not an all-inclusive list):*

- Operating equipment and machinery without the proper guards in place.
- Removing machine guards prior to the equipment being fully de-energized and isolated.
- Failing to replace machine guards after their removal for maintenance.
- Accessing barricaded areas without authorization.
- Leaving your work unbarricaded when a barricade is required.

# 7 ELECTRICAL SAFETY

*Only work on electrical equipment when authorized to do so and when wearing proper protective equipment. Only access restricted areas containing electrical devices after receiving required training and an authorization.*

**Details:** Electrical hazards are common in all our facilities, and exposure to electricity can cause serious injuries or fatalities. Only qualified personnel with proper training, equipment and authorization are permitted to work on electrical equipment or access areas where electrical hazards exist.

**Examples of LSR Violations related to this rule**
*(not an all-inclusive list):*

- Unauthorized access to areas with electric shock and/or an arc flash risk. Examples are substations, areas with open switchgear, restricted access Motor Control Centers (MCC).
- Working on live electrical equipment without an approved permit and protective equipment.
- Unauthorized work on, or opening of, energized electrical enclosures or devices such as switchgear, disconnect boxes, and control panels. Conducting any electrical work that you're not authorized to perform.
- Improper handling or use of electrical equipment; placing an unprotected high voltage cable on a permanent, designated road, driving over an unprotected high voltage cable, moving high voltage cables without the proper tools.

# 8 GEOTECHNICAL, GROUND CONTROL AND STABILITY

*Inspect and manage ground stability conditions (surface and underground) throughout the entire work task, including during trenching and excavation and when working around bulk material piles.*

**Details:** Ground conditions in open pit and underground mines must be continually monitored and managed. Failure to do so can result in rock falls or subsidence that can trap or crush people and equipment. Bulk material piles can develop shear faces that can fail without warning, engulfing personnel, and equipment.

**Examples of LSR Violations related to this rule**
*(not an all-inclusive list):*

- Accessing unstable areas or areas with unknown stability, either underground or on surface, without authorization.
- Working or operating equipment on or near a bulk material pile with a shear face that could result in engulfment of personnel or equipment.
- Failure to mark or barricade areas that have been identified as unstable.
- Conducting or entering trenching or excavation without authorization or without identifying and mitigating risks associated with buried pipelines, electrical cables, or other known hazards.
- Operating mobile equipment near water without authorization and controls in place to mitigate risk of ground subsidence.

# 9 HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND EXPLOSIVES

*Work with hazardous chemicals and explosives only when properly trained on how to handle and store them. Use all specialized protective equipment required for the work.*

**Details:** Hazardous chemicals and explosives can result in serious harm to people, property, or environment, given the various hazardous characteristics that may exist. Working with these materials requires extensive training, protective equipment, and controls to mitigate risks.

**Examples of LSR Violations related to this rule** *(not an all-inclusive list):*

- Opening a pipe or equipment (line break) without authorization and proper protective equipment.
- Failure to use the correct PPE for the chemicals being handled or when accessing restricted areas.
- Failure to maintain access to an approved escape respirator in areas where they are required.
- Failure to follow all applicable regulations and procedures for the storage, transportation, and use of explosives.

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