Global EHS Standard

Walking and Working Surfaces / Means of Access

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1. PURPOSE

   This Standard establishes the guidelines and minimum requirements for design and a risk-based maintenance and inspection process for structures intended for the passage of people in all Mosaic's operational areas to ensure the safety of people who transit and work on these structures.

2. SCOPE

   This Standard applies globally to all Mosaic business units and all service or project providers. The Standard addresses structures for people passages such as work platforms and walkways, floors, floor railings, trapdoors, fixed stairs, sailor ladders, and elevator access of industrial assets.

   This standard does not address Mechanical Integrity inspections such as equipment or other plant structures.

3. DEFINITIONS – (North America and South America)

   3.1 Bearing Bars (Loading): Longitudinal flat bars that support the loads applied to the floor grating, always installed perpendicular to the supports.

   3.2 Elevator: A permanent lifting and lowering mechanism with a car or platform that moves vertically on guides and serves two or more floors of a facility. The term excludes devices such as conveyors, sorting or stacking machines, material winches, winches or furnaces, wharf ramps, overhead cranes, car lifts, and dumpers.

   3.3 Emergency exit, exit or exit route: Continuous path duly protected by doors, corridors, halls, external passages, vestibules, stairs, ramps or other exit devices or combinations thereof, to be traveled by the user, in the event of emergency

from any point in the building until reaching the public road or open space, protected from fire.

3.4 Fixed Ladder: Vertical entry/exit medium permanently fixed to a structure, building or equipment. Does not apply to portable ladders and hinged ladders.

3.5 Fixed Stairs: Interior and exterior stairs that serve for vertical accesses to machines, tanks, equipment, floors, walkways, and permanent exits.

3.6 Floor: The surface of a room or structure on which one stands. This includes the bottom or support surface of a structure or the surface of a structure over which vehicles travel.

3.7 Grating (Floor Grids): Metal grid formed by main bars and secondary bars in predetermined dimensions, with closing frames. Intended for the traffic of people and/or vehicles, normally used on walkways, mezzanines, gutters, and stair treads, among others. They can be hollow (grid or expanded) or non-hollow (carbon steel sheet for non-slip flooring).

3.8 Guardrail: Vertical protective barrier, solid or not, protecting the open side faces of stairs, ramps, landings, walkways, terraces, galleries, balconies, mezzanines, among others, serving as protection against possible falls from one level to another.

3.9 Handrail: A transverse bar located at the top of the guardrail, intended to serve as a support, guide and/or handle for the user, located next to the walls or guardrail of stairs, ramps, walkways or passageways for people to lean on when going up, down or moving around.

3.10 Housekeeping: Process used to organize and standardize processes and environments, regarding cleaning and disposal of materials.

3.11 Walking and Working Surface Inspector: A walking and working surface inspector is responsible for ensuring that all walking and working surfaces within a workplace are safe for employees to use by conducting inspections per the requirements of this standard.

3.12 Kick plate or Toe board (Skirting board): Floor-level barrier designed to prevent materials from sliding or falling off a walkway, ramp, or stair step.

3.13 Nosing: L profile with signaling function of the front edge of the step and landing grids for stairs with floor grating.

3.14 Non-rigid barrier: EHS-approved PVC tape or rope used as a temporary barrier to prevent or restrict access to a hazardous area.

3.15 Openings (removable grid): Temporary opening in the floor used for access by people as well as materials, equipment, objects, and tools at different levels.

3.16 Platform: Horizontal surface raised above, situated below, or extended beyond level or boundaries.

3.17 Rigid physical barrier: A rigid barrier or physical structure to prevent access by people in a hazardous location.

3.18 Secondary (Linking) Bars: Smooth or twisted round bars, perpendicular to the main bars that provide locking, stability, and uniformity to the floor grid.

3.19 Structural Inspection: A set of technical and specialized procedures that comprises the collection of data necessary for the formulation of a diagnosis and the procedures reviewed to restore the requirements of safety, functionality, and durability of the structure.

3.20 Trapdoor: Permanent opening in the floor, necessary for access by people as well as materials, equipment, objects, and tools at different levels.

3.21 Travel way: The portion of a road or street specifically designed and intended for vehicles to travel on, including lanes, bicycle paths, and medians.

3.22 Walkway: A level or inclined surface used to move from one point to another over a natural or artificial obstacle.

For North America Only

3.23 Floor Hole: Any hole smaller than 12" and larger than 1" in any floor, deck, driveway, or patio.

3.24 Floor Opening: Any opening measuring 12" x 12" or more in any floor, platform, driveway, or patio, and that has a drop of 4 feet or more that a person could fall into.

3.25 Wall Hole: Any hole smaller than 30" but greater than 1" of any width, in a wall or partition.

3.26 Wall Opening: An opening at least 30" high and 18" wide, in a wall or partition, with a drop of 4 feet or more, into which a person can fall.

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 Area Coordinator

4.1.1 Ensure the requirements of this Standard are implemented.

4.1.2 Ensure the necessary resources (financial, human, and material) are provided to effectively manage the risks identified in the areas under their responsibility.

4.2 Supervisor or equivalent responsible

4.2.1 Ensure compliance with all the requirements set forth in this document.

4.2.2 Stop work, isolate and signal work fronts when identified in situations that may compromise people's safety.

4.2.3 Ensure that all inspections are scheduled and recorded in the SAP/PCMS computer system.

4.2.4 Periodically inspect work areas for compliance with this Standard.

4.2.5 For North America: Sign off on installed grating using the checklist in Appendix 10.

4.2.6 For South America: Whenever there is maintenance on floor grating, the supervisor must be informed as described in Appendix 06 - Checklist - Replacement of Floor Gratings - South America.

4.3 Central Maintenance

4.3.1 Provide support and assist site management team with the implementation of this Standard and all Technical Standards.

4.3.2 Periodically inspect the activities regarding compliance with this procedure (Technical Standards items).

4.3.3 Support the prioritization of inspections of critical points and control measures.

4.4 Training Department

4.4.1 Conduct training for leaders in this procedure (Technical Standards).

4.4.2 Coordinate and facilitate instructor-led training.

4.4.3 Create and maintain content for instructor-led training.

4.5 EHS Central Team

4.5.1 Maintain this Standard to ensure it is current and includes the changes derived from regulatory or field change requests.

4.5.2 Ensure this Standard and the requirements within are subject to Mosaic's EHS Assurance process.

4.6 Site EHS Team

4.6.1 Support the identification and control of risks associated with the requirements of this Standard.

5. RISK-BASED INSPECTIONS STRATEGY

5.1 Risk Categories and Mapping

5.1.1 There are three (3) risk categories in this standard: High, Medium, and Low. These three risk categories are based on area-specific risks plus the rate of degradation in each facility's different operating environments.

5.1.2 Facilities shall evaluate their walking and working surfaces / means of access structures to determine the level of risk each are categorized to in the different operating environments. A facility heat map is created as the areas of risk are identified, mapped, and labelled across the site.

Note*: See example heat map and risk category descriptions in Figure 1 and Table 1 below.*

5.1.3 Each risk category has a required inspection period for walking and working surfaces / means of access structures. The facility heat map will determine the inspection schedule based on the following:

High Risk	Inspections every three (3) months
Medium Risk	Inspections every six (6) months
Low Risk	Inspections every one (1) year

5.1.4 Walking and working surfaces / means of access inspections are intended to occur on a continuous basis and shall be conducted on all types of materials, such as concrete, steel, wood, and fiberglass.

Note: *See Table 1 below.*

5.1.5 Inspection routes of the mapped areas shall be created in SAP for the purpose of standardization and assigning inspections, by trained inspectors, as per the required inspection period.

Note: *See Section 8 for trained inspectors.*

5.1.6 Walking and working surfaces / means of access inspections must be conducted on areas that are clean and free of accumulation/buildup such that it does not obscure the areas being inspected.

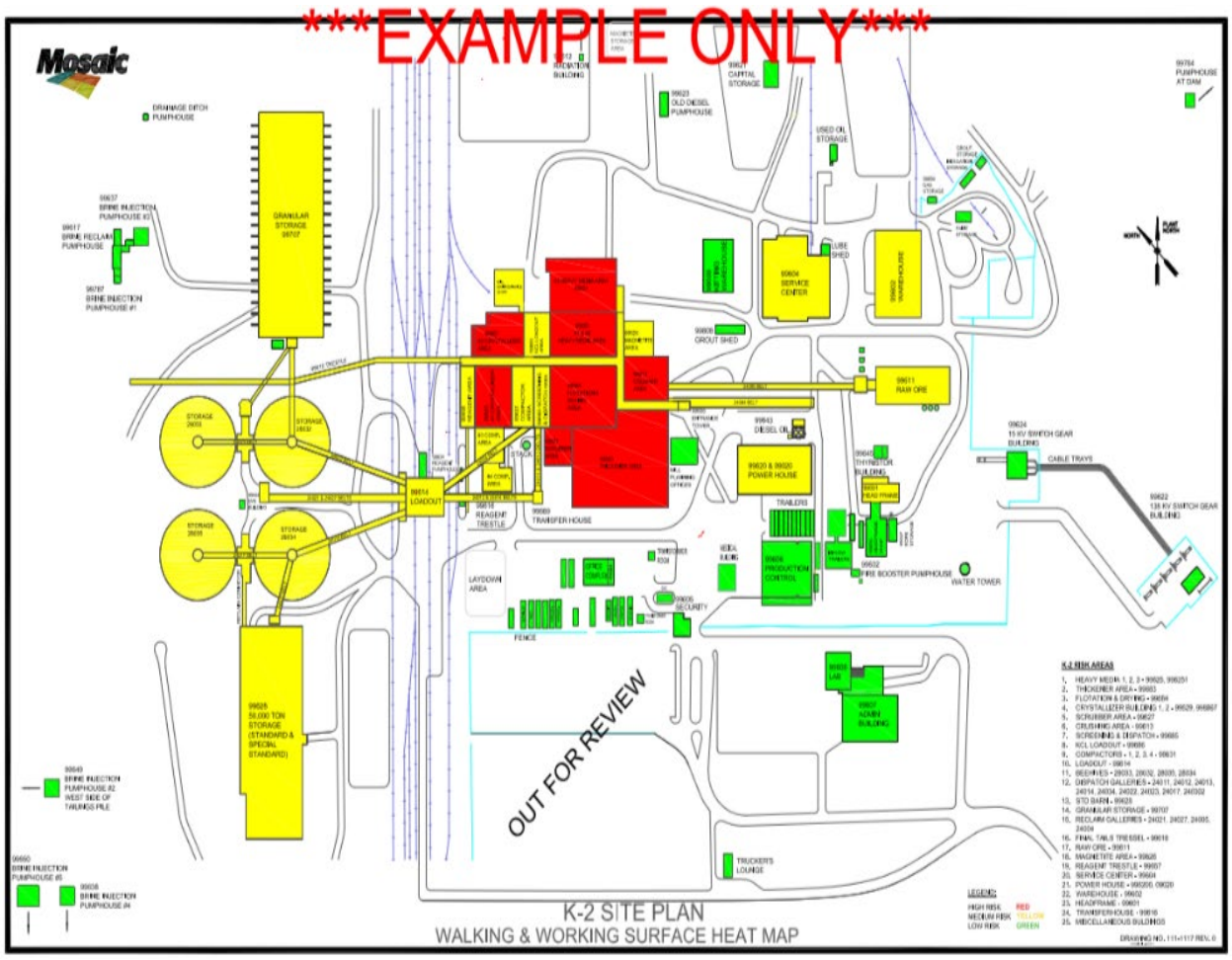
5.1.7 During the inspection, it is important to inspect the structural set and not only the floor grid or the step of a staircase, for example, but a complete analysis, checking beams, columns, bracing, bases, all the structural elements that are part of the area being inspected.

5.1.8 For guardrails and other physical barriers, in addition to visual inspection, inspectors and employees can test integrity by exerting an internal (inward) force through a physical pull test.

5.1.9 Inspections of the walking and working surfaces / means of access to the work platforms, walkways, floors and stairs will be carried out by trained personnel using the inspection forms at the links below:

- Appendix 1 - Inspection Form for Railings Floors and Stairs -South America
- Appendix 7 – Walking and Working Surfaces (WWS) Inspection Form - Canada
- Appendix 8 – Walking and Working Surfaces (WWS) Inspection Form - US
- Appendix 9 – Walking and Working Surfaces (WWS) Inspection Form – US Distribution

Figure 1: Example Facility Heat Map



Low Risk	
Medium Risk	
High Risk	

Table 1: Frequency of inspections according to material and operating environment:

Risk	Construction material	Operating environment (examples of areas)
High Quarterly Inspection	Steel	- High corrosion - Acidic areas (areas with sulfur, reactors, sulfur transformation and acidulation) - Paths/walkways above open process tanks - Areas of accumulated constant products causing accelerated corrosion - Mechanical damage, caused by the impact of stones on structures (fertilizer processing, crushing) - Washers, filters, thickener tanks and buildings - Pumping stations in dikes or tanks (high vibration)
	Wood	- Paths/walkways above open process tanks - High amount of water - pH (high or low)
Medium Semiannual Inspection	Steel	- Industrial processes – wet grinding, high vibration (re-crushing railcar unloading), demineralizers or phosphoric acid processing - Enclosed conveyor belt galleries - Structures adjacent to saltwater, tanks and phosphogypsum lines - Deformation over time
	Wood and Concrete	- Wet grinding/processing operations
	Fiberglass (FRP)	- UV degradation - Excessive load of products or materials
Low Annual Inspection	Steel Aluminum Galvanized Wood Concrete Fiberglass (FRP) Construction Roofs Concrete tunnels	- Low corrosion - Dry product operations - Natural climatic conditions - Parking lots, walkways, and stairs - Non-enclosed conveyor belts - Warehouses and maintenance workshops - Evaporator, cooling tower, boilers, and heaters

6. ENGINEERING STANDARDS

6.1 The structural integrity of the floors, floor railings, walkways and work platforms, sailor stairs, fixed stairs, elevators, and structural parts that make up the means of access intended for the passage of people in Mosaic plants cannot be modified without written permission or structural design calculated by the Engineer of Record with ART (Technical Responsibility Annotation) in SA, PE or P.Eng in NA.

6.2 Standards South America

6.2.1 The pattern below has the technical details for floor railing, floors, fixed stairs, handrail, guardrail, walkways and work platforms and elevators.

6.2.2 PGS-MOS-SMC-009- Technical details for Maintenance and Projects - Means of Access, Work Platform and Walkway.

6.3 Standards North America

6.3.1 Common Standards

- C1087 Steel and FRP Bar Grating Use, Design and Selection Standard
- E-CS-4000 Standard Steel Structural Details – Fixing Protocols for Floors
- E-CS-4002 Steel Standard Structural Details – Standard Grating Installation

6.3.2 Potash Standards

- C1042 Potassium Structural Standard
- E-CS-4001 Standard Steel Structural Details – Full Depth Member Connections
- E-CS-4100 Standard Steel Structural Details – Standard Handrail and Revolving Gate
- E-CS-4101 Standard Steel Structural Details – Standard Handrail Bolted Fittings
- E-CS-4102 Standard Steel Structural Details – Over Height Handrail
- E-CS-4103 Standard Structural Steel Details – Standard Stair Handrail
- E-CS-4200 Standard Structural Steel Details – Standard Stairs
- E-CS-4201 Standard Structural Steel Details – Standard Stair Connections
- E-CS-4300 Standard Structural Steel Details – Ladder Details
- E-CS-4301 Standard Structural Steel Details – Ladder Connection Details
- E-CS-4302 Standard Structural Steel Details – Ladder Safety Cages

6.3.3 Phosphate Standards

- PIP Steel Standards
- STF05520 Details for Tube Handrail for Walking and Work Surfaces
- STF05521 Details for Angle Handrail for Walking and Working Surfaces
- STE05501 Fixed Ladders Design Guide
- STF05501 Manufacturing Details of Fixed Ladders

7. EXPECTED BEHAVIORS

7.1 The following behaviors are expected by all employees, contractors, workers and visitors when on a Mosaic facility.

7.1.1 Keep your hands out of your pockets while walking, this ensures that they are readily available to hold the handrails or help support in a possible fall.

7.1.2 Always use a safe path.

7.1.3 Do not run, do not jump over obstacles and look where you step.

7.1.4 Use three points of contact when going up and down stairs.

7.1.5 As you descend vertical stairs, descend head-on, holding onto the handrails and descending one step at a time. Don't try to go down backwards or jumping several steps at once.

7.1.6 Be aware of all proper signage and existing obstacles in the crossing areas.

7.1.7 Do not use a mobile device while walking.

7.1.8 Be aware of the conditions of the passages and your surroundings.

7.2 What to do when an opening in the floor or wall is identified:

7.2.1 Remain in place to warn people around of the risk of falling and not allow entry into the area.

7.2.2 Immediately notify areas leadership so that the installation of a rigid physical barrier can begin.

7.2.3 In South America - While the physical barrier is being installed, delimit the area and place the area delimitation label where it can be seen: (Appendix 4 - Area Delimination Label - South America)

7.2.4 Only leave the area after the barrier is installed or you are replaced by another worker.

8. SAFE CONDITIONS – WALKING AND WORKING SURFACES / MEANS OF ACCESS – WORK PLATFORM/WALKWAYS

8.1 General Requirements

8.1.1 Openings in floors and walls shall be protected with a physical barrier, in order to prevent people or objects from falling.

8.1.2 Travelways must be kept unobstructed and properly identified.

8.1.3 In areas with humid processes or exposed to climatic conditions, the drainage system must be kept clean and functional, as well as the floors and stairs of the work platforms/walkways must be kept dry, that is, in good safety conditions for people to access.

8.1.4 All spills that create a hazard should be cleaned up immediately or be properly barricaded.

8.1.5 A Management of Change (MOC) process must be opened before any modification is conducted that may impact the integrity of the passage structure, work surfaces, and their components.

8.1.6 The storage of objects, tools and equipment on grating is only allowed when the area is designed for this purpose, and the limits of the structural design must not be exceeded.

8.1.7 Areas around fixed ladders shall be kept clear of hazards that could cause trips or falls.

8.1.8 When access from above or below conveyors, walls, or equipment is routinely required, properly designed walkways with guardrails, roller guards, and canopies shall be used.

8.2 OPENING AND REMOVAL OF FLOOR RAILINGS, TRAPDOOR, GUARDRAIL AND WALLS

8.2.1 For South America only: It is mandatory to fill in the verification checklist (Appendix 2) for the removal of floor railings, opening of trapdoors and removal of guardrails on a work platform with a height equal to or greater than 0.50 m.

8.2.2 For North America only: Trapdoors, removable grating and open skylights must be surrounded and protected around the perimeter by a fixed handrail. Manholes and equipment access hatches at floor level must be protected by cover; remove them only by tools. They must also be classified as confined spaces and follow the BU Confined Space Entry Program or site's confined space procedure.

8.2.3 All temporary wall openings must have a rigid barrier installed (scaffolding) prior to opening, for protection of falls.

8.3 ACCESS TO THE SAILOR LADDER (South America)

8.3.1 Only trained and authorized people shall use sailor-type ladders, and access is one person at a time.

8.3.2 Before starting the ascent, it is important to check that the ladder is in good condition, with no damage or signs of instability. The steps must be clean and free of slippery material.

8.3.3 The use of fall protection equipment is mandatory; it shall be certified and inspected prior to use.

8.3.4 Tools, equipment and other materials must be hoisted with appropriate ropes or devices.

8.4 SAFETY REQUIREMENTS – DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

8.4.1 It is mandatory to install protection against falls around the perimeter of the facilities where there is a risk of people or objects falling. On floors and platforms above or adjacent to equipment, tanks, acid tanks, sulfur wells and the like, a complete handrail system must be installed regardless of height.

8.4.2 Guardrails shall be installed in places where persons are exposed to floor openings or walls or ledges at the water's edge, including bridges or corridor-like structures leading to stakes or vessel anchorages or mooring facilities, which present a risk of falling into the water. Every railing installed less than 24 inches or 60 cm from an opening must have a kickplate.

8.4.3 The trench covers over sumps or electrical system and their supports, when located on the factory roads, must be designed to support a load of vehicles, machinery and equipment that transit on site, according to the structural design for the proper purpose.

8.4.4 After the installation of grating and/or handrail, an inspection must occur by a qualified person and be signed off by the supervisor prior to removing the barricade. As a minimum Appendix 10 – Walking and Working Surfaces Repair Checklist – North America and Appendix 6 – Checklist – Replacement of Floor Railings – South America will be used.

8.4.5 The requirements in 8.4 must meet the minimum design requirements established by technical standards and current legislation in the country.

8.5 MEANS OF ACCESS AND EXITS

8.5.1 There must be a means of safe access to the entire machines / piece of equipment for the purpose of operation, maintenance, and cleaning. When necessary, fixed access can include moving parts or portable platforms.

8.5.2 Whenever possible, access to control devices and other parts of the machine should be at ground level, floor or platform level, to minimize the use of ramps and stairs.

8.5.3 Proper access for loading docks, corridors, and doors shall follow all regulatory and industry standards for such requirements as :

- The widths for corridors
- Door openings
- Non-slip floor materials
- Fire prevention

- Capacity limits

8.5.4 Workplaces must have sufficient exits arranged in such a way that workers can egress quickly and safely in the event of an emergency.

8.5.5 Openings, exits and emergency passageways must be identified and signed (illuminated or photoluminescent if required) in accordance with local legislation, technical standards and fire design approved by the local fire code, indicating the direction of exit.

8.6 WORK PLATFORMS AND WALKWAYS

8.6.1 Work platforms and walkways must be designed and constructed in such a way as to withstand the intended conditions of use. The following items should be considered:

- Must be designed to avoid dangers due to falling objects.
- Should be constructed so that the walking surface is non-slip.
- Must be designed and assembled to prevent people from falling.
- Be designed so that the operator can quickly leave the job site in the event of danger.
- Be designed so that any spilled liquids drain away.

8.7 FLOOR OPENINGS

8.7.1 All floors with an opening of 3 feet or 1m (one meter) or more, above the adjacent floor or ground level must be protected by a standard guardrail at all perimeters, except where there is an entrance to ramps or stairs, designed and maintained in accordance with Mosaic approved engineering standards and specifications.

8.7.2 Temporary openings must:

- Have a temporary closure consisting of resistant material locked or fixed to the structure; or
- Be equipped with a fall protection system, consisting of rigid bulkheads with total closure of the span with a minimum height of 4 feet or 1.2 m (one meter and twenty centimeters); and
- Allow for the inspection of the fasteners for any corrosion or loosening, change in position of the fasteners.

8.8 TRAPDOORS

8.8.1 Any opening of a trapdoor or channel in the floor must be protected by a hinged lid. When the opening is not in use, the lid shall be secured in place. All permanent trapdoors must have a permanent handrail around

the door to protect workers. Rigid barriers must be installed before opening any temporary trap door, gutter or grating. When in use, the opening shall continue to be protected by a rigid barrier to prevent a person from falling through the opening.

8.8.2 South America only - All trapdoors in the SA must be locked with a padlock and keys. The opening and closing of the hatches must be controlled by the operations supervisor.

8.8.3 Trapdoor or gutter covers shall be painted yellow or yellow/black (zebra), to differentiate from the surface on which they are installed.

8.9 SAILOR LADDERS (South America)

8.9.1 The sailor ladders must have protection at the top to prevent falls, between the roll cage and the guardrail with automatic closing or restricted access.

8.9.2 Sailor ladders with a height equal to or greater than 3 meters must have a locking device in their access.

8.10 FIXED LADDER

8.10.1 Fixed ladders must be provided whenever access to the place/equipment is daily or the work may expose employees to contact with hazardous substances; it is also recommended when the transport of tools or equipment is frequent.

NOTE: *In the access to elevated tanks, towers and overhead cranes, the sailor-type ladder can be adopted.*

8.10.2 Spiral staircases are only allowed in situations of secondary access, when the construction of a conventional staircase is not feasible.

8.10.3 Obstructions located above the head on any stair floor must be at least 7 feet or 2.15 m (two meters and fifteen centimeters) measured from the step, platform or floor. Aerial obstructions below 7 feet or 2.15 m must be signaled (zebra, yellow and black).

8.11 GUARDRAILS

8.11.1 Removable or collapsible guardrails shall be equipped with elements that prevent unintentional opening and shall be clearly marked using the expression "Danger – Removable Guardrail".

8.11.2 Guardrails must be secured by means of fastening elements that only allow them to be removed or opened with the use of tools. Open sides of

the platform above or adjacent to hazardous equipment, attack tanks, acid tanks, sulfur wells, or similar hazards require guardrails.

8.11.3 If a ladder, lift, ship ladder or stair landing is not 4 feet or 1.2 meters deep, a taller guardrail should be used to protect the worker from falling beyond the landing.

8.11.4 The guardrail must be installed on all exposed sides (except at the entrance to the stairwell).

8.12 HANDRAILS

8.12.1 Handrails shall provide a proper grip for employees to hold firmly in order to prevent falls.

8.12.2 The ends of the handrail shall be designed so that significant hazards caused by sharp corners or the risk of clothing grabbing are eliminated.

8.12.3 On emergency exit stairs, handrails shall be continuous across the entire height of the stairs.

8.12.4 A handrail shall be designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with the standard technical details of Section 6 and shall secure each opening of the stair step.

9. TRAINING

9.1 All facility personnel shall (at a minimum) be trained to know the requirements of walking and working surfaces / means of access, work platforms and walkways and the associated risks in the facility. In Workday the training is titled: "Walking & Working Surfaces - General Awareness"

9.2 All WWS inspectors must be trained and follow the requirements set forth in this Standard. Retraining must be carried out every two (2) years or less. In Workday the training title is: "Walking and Working Surfaces Inspector".

9.3 For South America - The workload and syllabus are defined in Annex 06 of PGS-MFS-EOP-005 - Annex 06 - Training Guide - Legal Requirements, Mosaic Guidelines and Rules for Life.

9.4 For North America - The workers responsible for installing the grating in North America must be trained and qualified. There is a field portion and online presentation titled: "North American Grating Standard".

9.5 All employees who install rigid barriers with scaffolding material for isolation of areas must be trained in the installation of scaffolding.

9.6 The following table outlines the training required:

Audience	Training Elements / Topics	Frequency	Method
All employees who are exposed to walking/working hazards	• The Global Standard for WWS / Means of Access • Fixed ladders, stairs, railings, platforms, walkways, aisles, floors, toe boards (design and maintenance requirements). • Elevators (design & maintenance requirements). • Barricades (when to use and what type). • Causes of slips, trips and falls. • Guarding (how to apply to all walking/working exposures). • Signs (exit, floor load, directional, etc.)	Initial and Annual	ILT or CBT
WWS / Means of Access Inspectors North America	• In Workday the training title contains: "Walking and Working Surfaces Inspector".	Initial and Every 2 Years	ILT or CBT *Initial training is ILT only
WWS / Means of Access Inspectors South America	• The workload and syllabus are defined in Annex 06 of PGS-MFS-EOP-005 - Annex 06 - Training Guide - Legal Requirements, Mosaic Guidelines and Rules for Life.	Initial and Every 2 Years	ILT or CBT *Initial training is ILT only
North America Grating Installers	• There is a field portion and online presentation titled: "North American Grating Standard"	Initial only ~~and Every 2 Years~~	ILT
South America Grating Installers	The workload and syllabus are defined in Annex 06 of PGS-MFS-EOP-005 - Annex 06 - Training Guide - Legal Requirements, Mosaic Guidelines and Rules for Life.	Initial and Every 2 Years	ILT

9.7 Retraining

9.7.1 In addition, an employee shall receive additional training (or retraining) if any of the following conditions exist:

- Standard requirements change
- Changes in the workplace render previous training obsolete
- Inadequacies in the employee's knowledge is of concern

9.8 Training Records

9.8.1 Training records shall be maintained by the Mosaic Learning Management System (LMS).

9.8.2 Training records shall be maintained as per the Mosaic Record Control policy.

Reference: Mosaic Document and Record Control Policy

10. REFERENCES

10.1 The following references are for South America:

10.1.1 NBR – ISO – 14122:2023 – Safety of machinery – Permanent means of access for machines

10.1.2 Mosaic Indoor Signage Guide

10.1.3 NR 08 – Buildings

10.1.4 NR-12 – Safety at work in machinery and equipment

10.1.5 NR-18 – Working Conditions and Environment in the Construction Industry

10.1.6 NR-22 – Occupational Health and Safety in Mining

10.1.7 PGS-MFS-EHS-002- Risk Change Management - MOC

10.1.8 PGS-MFS-EHS-004- EHS Inspections

10.2 The following references are for North America:

10.2.1 OSHA (Standards – 29 CFR) Standard Number 1926 and Standard Number 1910

10.2.2 2020 Florida Building Code, Building, 7th Edition

10.2.3 2021 International Codes with Louisiana Amendments

10.2.4 National Building Code of Canada 2020

10.2.5 National Fire Code of Canada 2020

10.2.6 National Energy Code of Canada for Buildings 2020

10.2.7 The Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 2020

11. SOUTH AMERICA RECORDS CONTROL

Identification	Storage	Protection	Recovery	Minimum Retention Time	Disposition
Grating, Flooring & Stair Inspection Form	Computerized system	Digital	by date	Indeterminate	Backup
Checklist for Removing Floor Grates or Opening Trapdoors	Archive Maintenance Room	Hanging folder	by date	1 month	Disposal
Trapdoor Inventory	EHS Network Archive	Hanging folder	by date	Indeterminate	Backup

12. APPENDICES

Appendix 1	Appendix 1 - Inspection Form for Railings Floors and Stairs for South America
Appendix 2	Appendix 2 - Checklist for Removal of Floor Railings or Trapdoor Opening for South America
Appendix 3	Appendix 3 - Inventory of Trapdoors For South America
Appendix 4	Appendix 4 - Area Delimitation Label - Opening in the Floor-Wall -South America
Appendix 5	Appendix 5 - Removable Guardrail and Trapdoor Signage for South America
Appendix 6	Appendix 6 – Checklist – Replacement of Floor Railings – South America
Appendix 7	Appendix 7 – Walking and Working Surfaces (WWS) Inspection Form - Canada
Appendix 8	Appendix 8 – Walking and Working Surfaces (WWS) Inspection Form - US
Appendix 9	Appendix 9 – Walking and Working Surfaces (WWS) Inspection Form – US Distribution
Appendix 10	Appendix 10 – Walking and Working Surfaces Repair Checklist – North America

13. REVISION LOG

Rev #	Revision Date	Revised By:	Reason for Revision:
01	26-June-2025	MI and PMO	Initiative to have MI and EHS re-write this Standard and focus on Safety and removal of mechanical integrity references
02	10 February 2026	EHS PMO	Field request from of the Brazil Maintenance Team. Refresher Training for WWS Inspectors can now be conducted by CBT.
03	12 May 2026	EHS PMO	The "Every 2 Years" requirement for North America Grating Installer Training was removed per the Central Maintenance Team.