

**Glencore Nikkelverk
Contractors Handbook**

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Welcome to Nikkelverk

«Think safety first» - three words that represent our strategy. These three words signal how we expect our contractor to have a clear risk-based approach when working at Nikkelverk. These three words clearly state that safety is more important than any production targets. It is not only allowed to stop and think carefully about the hazards that can meet you in the work you are to perform; we expect you and your team to plan for all work so that it can be performed without any incidents and damage. Zero harm is no vision, that's our goal.

Glencore Nikkelverk is a process plant with a multitude of potential hazards. To manage these the management system Nikkelverk Business System (NBS) has been introduced. NBS defines our standard operating procedures and one-point lessons. This management system is a necessity for directing the activities of a large workforce performing complex tasks. This of course also requires that you as a contractor are familiar with our standards and procedures – and that you follow them.

Think safety first – then you're a professional!

Harald Eik

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Printing is a copy only. The current version is stored in dok-sys.

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Director HSE & Quality

Purpose

This handbook lays out requirements and expectations for the HSE standard of our contractors. The terms of the Handbook applies to contractors as well their subcontractors.

Prequalification

As a contractor at Nikkelverk, we expect you as a company to focus on HSE improvements. A good safety culture is a major criterion when evaluating inquiries. All contractors at Nikkelverk must be pre-qualified and approved for work at Nikkelverk.

Contractors are responsible for following up their own subcontractors, in Norwegian "Underentrepnør" (UE). All subcontractors performing work on Nikkelverk premises must also be prequalified and approved by Nikkelverk.

For prequalification, the purchasing department must be contacted at innkjop@glencore.no.

Personal safety course

All contractor employees who are going to carry out work on site needs to complete a safety course in advance. This is available as an online training course. For registration, please contact: resepsjonen@glencore.no.

Local safety course

In order to perform work in the various departments, further on-site safety training is required. Please contact the responsible department contact for further information on this matter.

Life-saving rules

Purpose

The life-saving rules are designed to prevent us from being exposed to situations that have the potential for a fatality if something goes wrong. The rules will help to make Nikkelverk safer and help us achieve zero injuries.



The life-saving rules make up the last barrier to prevent a fatal accident.

The critical controls are the most important actions to perform to avoid accidents related to our lifesaving rules.

See below for an overview of the lifesaving rules with their associated critical controls.

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Danger area	Lifesaving rule	Critical control
SAFE LIFTING OPERATION	 <p>NEVER WALK UNDER A SUSPENDED LOAD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I barricade and mark the area. • I confirm that the equipment is suitable for the intended use • I confirm that I operate the lifting gear correctly
CONFINED SPACE	 <p>ALWAYS GET REQUIRED APPROVAL BEFORE ENTERING CONFINED SPACES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I confirm that the isolation and test for dead have been performed • I check that gas measurement has been performed and make sure there is enough oxygen all the time • I make sure that the stand-by person is present and that we have a rescue plan
FALL TO GROUND	 <p>ALWAYS BE SECURED WHEN WORKING AT HEIGHT.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I seek to use the safest method and equipment. • I secure loose objects • I establish a hard barricade before making openings that create a fall risk. • I consider the potential of squeezing and tipping over when using EWP. • I use the required safety equipment and have a secure anchor point
WORKING WITH CHEMICALS	 <p>ALWAYS USE THE CORRECT PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT WHEN HANDLING CHEMICALS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have knowledge about the chemicals I handle. • I have checked my protective equipment and use it correctly • I don't stand in potential "spray zones" when opening equipment containing chemicals
ISOLATION OF ENERGY	 <p>ALWAYS ISOLATE AND 'TEST FOR DEAD' PRIOR TO WORKING ON ENERGY SOURCES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I confirm that all energy sources are identified, isolated, marked and locked • I check that the isolation has been carried out by a competent person and verified by another competent person • I confirm that I am working on the right equipment and I test that it is energy free).
SAFETY BARRIERS	 <p>NEVER DISABLE A SAFETY BARRIER WITHOUT APPROVAL</p>	<p>I perform MOC before changing any safety system MOC = documented change management. The consequence of the change must be considered as acceptable by at least two competent persons I get an approval:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before I make any change on a safety equipment • Before I disconnect a safety interlock • Before I deviate from a safety procedure • When the plan cannot be followed
TRAFFIC	 <p>DO NOT ENTER THE SAFETY ZONE BETWEEN VEHICLES AND PEDESTRIANS WITHOUT A CLEAR</p>	<p>Pedestrians and drivers are to make eye contact and give signal As a driver I always:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform a daily pre-check of my vehicle • Wear seat belt • Use two barriers when parking <p>As a pedestrian I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stay out the working zone or blind zone of a vehicle • Do not cross a carriageway before the vehicle has come to a complete stop

NEVER PASS A POSSIBLE BREACH ON A LIFESAVING RULE WITHOUT INTERVENING

Breaches of life-saving rules

Circumstances that are considered in violation or possibly in violation of our life-saving rules should be followed up in your own company and line at the factory. Depending on the actions, such violations may also result in a consultation with Director HSE, the person who has violated the rule and his immediate superior. It is the Nikkelverk contact person who will initiate such a meeting.

Code of Conduct and raising concerns

It is expected that all employees and hired employees, and those who work on behalf of the Nikkelverk, comply with the company's [values](#) and [code of conduct](#).

Raising concerns

Nikkelverk requires any illegal or unethical practices in our company to be reported so the company can address them.

We therefore encourage all employees to notify if they discover such circumstances. To achieve this, we want to make sure that employees at all levels can feel safe from repercussions when notifying internally about such practices.

Please contact the responsible contact person for further information on this matter.

Risk-based approach

Prior to a work assignment, a systematic and step-by-step review of all risk factors must be carried out. This ensures actions can be taken to remove or control identified risk factors. This is done either by performing a safe job analysis, SJA, or filling out the TSF form.

Please contact the responsible contact person for further information on this matter.

Mandatory protective equipment

The following equipment is mandatory for contractors working at Nikkelverk:

- Helmet
- Protective clothing
- Protective footwear
- Eye protection

In certain areas, other protective equipment will be required in addition to what is described here.

At the start and end of the working day, personnel is permitted to walk from the parking lot/rotation gates to the changing room/office (and vice versa) without work clothes and protective equipment, but reflective vests must be worn.

Helmet

Helmets must be worn with a clasped chin strap whenever working at height.

Nikkelverk has a system for helmet colors:

- **White: Standard helmet color. Trainees wear a red nametag on their helmet.**
- **Red: Visitors.**
- **Green: Safety representatives and senior safety representative.**

- **Yellow: On Scene Commander and Industrial Safety personnel.**

Contractors may not wear yellow or green helmets without prior approval.

Protective clothing

Workwear must consist of long trousers and a top with long sleeves.

The upper part of the outer workwear must have at least a visibility class 2 (EN 471/ISO 20471). In the absence of this, a high visibility vest with a corresponding visibility class must be worn outside the workwear.

When in the electrolysis departments, the outermost layer of clothing must be arc-proof.

Protective footwear

Contractors may use the type of safety footwear that their own risk assessment deems satisfactory. The choice of high or low safety footwear must be based on an individual risk assessment to control the risk of foot sprains or strains. Glencore Nikkelverk reserves the right to require other types of safety footwear where the chosen safety footwear is not considered acceptable.

Eye protection

Eye protection means one of the following: safety glasses, helmet visor, welding masks or full-face respirator masks. Private eyeglasses are not considered eye protection.

It is mandatory to use a face shield when grinding and cutting with a grinding wheel, except for stationary workplaces where the protective device on the grinding machine will provide adequate protection.

Some departments may have stricter requirements for eye protection, information is given in local safety courses.

Respiratory protection

Emergency escape respirators must always be kept at hand for anyone who works or moves through the production premises when not already wearing respirators with equivalent or better protection. In areas with a risk of hazardous gas release, full facepiece respirators must always be kept at hand if escaping might be difficult and may take some time.

For regulations on mandatory use of masks in the various departments please consult the local safety courses.

Hearing protection

Hearing protection must be used in areas signposted as a noise zone, or during work operations where the equivalent noise level exceeds 85 dBA.

There is a general ban on all use of ear protection or headphones with music and radio when on the company premises. This also applies to and from the changing room/office.

Gloves

Wearing gloves is mandatory during production and maintenance work.

This requirement may be waived by:

- Documented SOP / EPL based on a risk assessment
- Documented SJA / TSF

Gloves should provide appropriate protection for the hazards identified. If two or more hazards come into conflict when selecting gloves, one should choose the glove that provides protection against the danger that has the highest consequence, cf. the principles of life-saving rules. When appropriate, gloves may be worn in combination, such as cut-resistant gloves under chemical resistant gloves.

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Work on open process plants carrying the following chemicals: SO₂, Cl₂, H₂S, O₂, NaOH, NaHS, KOH, HCl, H₂SO₄ and H₂O₂

Working on equipment that carries hazardous liquids or gases is associated with risk and requires comprehensive precautionary measures. Life-saving rule number 4 states that one must always use mandatory protective equipment when handling chemicals. This section provides guidelines for this.

Some departments may have stricter requirements for protective equipment.

NOTE: Remember only EX-safe equipment may be carried in EX areas

Work on open process plants

1. Intervention on pipes, tanks and equipment (typically by dismantling valves, hatches, flanges, pumps, pipes and maintenance work) that entails a risk of outflow of gases, liquids, dust and sludge.
2. Drainage or pressure relief.
3. Emptying of filter presses and work below them, belts and tobs.
4. Operation (opening/closing) of valves with possible exposure to gases and liquids, e.g. working on sieves, adjusting electrolysis tanks, etc.
5. Sampling where the sampling equipment cannot be described as closed (e.g. in a separate cabinet where the door is closed before sampling).

Work on closed process plants

1. Operator doing rounds and inspection.
2. Operation such as opening and closing valves without the possibility of exposure to gases and liquids.
3. Preventive maintenance and visual inspection where pipes and equipment are not opened.

Work that requires a full chemical suit

1. All traffic and work at the Sulphuric Acid Factory
2. All work at an open process plant with lye, hydrogen peroxide and sulphuric acid.
3. Flushing and cleaning inside pipes, tanks and equipment carrying lye, hydrogen peroxide and sulphuric acid.

Flushing

1. General flushing of the environment.
2. Flushing and cleaning inside pipes, tanks and equipment.
3. Working with a pressure washer.

Work with particle or dust hazard

1. In areas marked with dust hazard / required use of dust mask.
2. Welding, grinding and cutting.
3. Cleaning and blowing with compressed air.
4. Work in areas where there may be a risk of dust, e.g. during demolition work.

Work with gas hazards

1. In areas marked with a gas hazard / mandatory use of a gas mask.
2. Intervention on pipelines/equipment carrying toxic gas.
3. Troubleshooting toxic gas leaks.

Work in Ex-zones

See separate procedures, ref. #1, #2 and #3 for this under "Other relevant procedures".

About full-coverage eye protection and respiratory protection

Full coverage eye protection is:

- Safety glasses and full-coverage visor
- Safety glasses and welding mask

Full-coverage respiratory protection is:

- Motorized respirator / pressure mask (safety goggles should be worn underneath)
- Full face mask.

Full face protection can always replace full eye protection.

Risk approach and permit to work

A work permit must be applied for prior to intervention on pipes, tanks and equipment (typically by dismantling valves, hatches, flanges, pumps, pipes, maintenance work, etc.) that entails a risk of outflow of gases, liquids, dust and sludge. (work on open process plants, chapter 2.1 **point 1**).

This applies to:

1. Lye, scrubber lye and acids
2. Toxic gases
3. Explosive gases
4. Sludge and slurry
5. Filtrates
6. Contaminated solutions incl. feed solutions
7. Strong and weak solutions, electrolytes and anolytes
8. Carbonate solutions
9. Dry material such as matte, filter dust, etc.

When using the work permit system, control measures on the work permit must be stated. It is the issuer that adds or subtracts control measures during the planning of the work.

For hot work, reference is made to a separate procedure.

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Mandatory workwear and protective equipment

For employees and contractors

	"General workwear and protective equipment"			Eye protection		Respiratory protection			Chemical suit	2 people required	Notes: 1, 2, 3, etc., Exceptions: A, B, C, etc
	Standard clothing	Escape mask	Hearing protection	Safety glasses	Full eye protection	Dust mask	Full-coverage respiratory protection	Fresh air			
Mandatory in all areas (employees, contractors and contractors)	X	X		X							1, 2, 3, 4, 5, A, B, C, D
Areas marked noise zone or with noise level > 85 dBA.	X	X	X	X							6
Normal work tasks, see definitions on p. 2.											
2.1 Work on open process equipment.	X	X			X						11
2.2 Work on closed process equipment.	X	X		X							
2.3 Work at facilities with sulphuric acid, H ₂ O ₂ and lye incl. unloading	X	X			X				X		9, 10
2.4 Flushing	X	X			X						
2.5 Working with particle or dust hazard	X	X			X	X					12
2.6 Work in an area with a gas hazard	X						X				7
Special tasks											
Work on open process plants containing H ₂ S or NaHS	X							X		X	8
Troubleshooting toxic gas leaks	X						X				8
2.7 Work in Ex-zones	See Chapter 2.6.										

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Notes:

1. Workwear:

- The top of the workwear and/or reflective vest must be closed and in accordance with EN471/ISO20471 visibility class 2
- The outermost workwear must be long trousers and a long-sleeved top.
When working in or near electrical installations, including the electrolysis departments, the outermost workwear must also be arc-proof. For Ex zones, outermost workwear must be anti-static.

2. Protective footwear:

If there is a need for other safety shoes not in stock, this must be clarified with the responsible person in the HSE department. Contractors can use the type of protective footwear indicated by their own risk assessment. When choosing high or low safety shoes, the risk must be assessed per person for the risk of overstepping. The company reserves the right to require other types of safety shoes where the chosen safety shoe is not considered acceptable.

3. Helmet:

A helmet with a chin strap must always be worn when working at height.

4. Gloves:

The use of gloves is mandatory during production and maintenance work. This requirement can be waived by a documented SOP/EPL based on a risk assessment or a documented SJA/TSF.

The gloves shall provide appropriate protection for the identified hazards. If two or more hazards conflict with suitable protective protection, the glove that provides protection against the hazard that has the highest consequence must be chosen. Gloves may be combined, such as a cutting glove under an acid glove.

5. Escape mask:

Escape masks must be easily accessible to everyone (including visitors) entering the production areas, and not already wearing respiratory protection with equivalent protection.

6. It is forbidden to play music, audiobooks, podcasts or the like in headphones / hearing protection.

7. A half mask can be used as respiratory protection if it is certain that the exposure limit will not be exceeded.

8. See also EPL for reaction to H₂S/Cl₂ in room air above 30 ppm, ref. #4.

9. Lye includes the following substances: caustic soda (NaOH), caustic potash (KOH), scrubber solution containing lye and sodium hydrosulphide (NaSH).

10. When working in a chemical suit inside tanks or where there is a risk of tearing the suit, rainwear must be worn on the outside of the suit for extra protection.

11. Clothing when draining furnace 5, ref. own SOP, #5.

12. When welding, a full-face respirator must be used. In cases where full-face respiratory protection cannot be used, the requirement can be waived on the basis of a thorough risk assessment such as SJA/TSF.

Exceptions:

- A. Office workplaces, control, dining and break rooms, office and laboratory buildings are exempt from the provisions in notes 1, 2 and 3.
- B. The central warehouse is exempt from the use of helmets.
- C. On arrival and departure from the plant (when travelling from the rotation gates directly to the changing room/office or via the shift manager's office/control room to the same and vice versa), it is only mandatory to wear a reflective vest.
- D. Reflective vests instead of high-visibility work clothes are permitted for traffic between the Administration/Main Lab/Tech. Administration/Canteen/Main changing room/HSE building. **Helmets, safety glasses and safety shoes must be worn.**

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Visitors

When visiting the administration building, the technical administration building, the main laboratory, the canteen and the HSE building, visibility clothing class 2 (reflective vest) is sufficient.

In production departments and on the site between buildings not mentioned above, helmets, safety goggles, long trousers, socks and safety shoes are also required. The use of coats is recommended when visiting these departments.

Drivers

After registration at the reception/guard, a reflective vest (or equivalent high-visibility clothing, class 2) must be used, including for short deliveries to administrative departments and temporary warehouses for unloading and loading. Drivers who handle heavy goods must also wear a helmet, safety glasses and safety shoes.

Regular drivers (wood packaging, raw material, mail, lye truck drivers, etc.) must wear high-visibility clothing class 2 from the moment they enter the company area.

MLP

Life-saving rule no. 5: Release and secure energy and forces before intervening on equipment.

The main purpose of the Mark-Lock and Test (MLP, often known as LOTO) is to ensure that all interventions on equipment are done in a safe and secure manner, thus preventing injury to personnel or destruction of equipment. This applies to work during the execution of:

- Maintenance, repair and inspection
- Cleaning
- Modification and project work.

Everyone who is going to carry out work on a piece of equipment MUST lock the equipment with their own personal lock on lock bar marked with a tag. If more than one locking point is required, an MLP declaration must be completed by the MLP manager in the area, and anyone performing work must affix their lock to the assigned lockbox.

Contact the agreement owner/department leader for more information about MLP.

Work with a risk of falling

Life-saving rule number 3: Always be secured when working at height.

The purpose of the company's rules for work with a risk of falling is to ensure that people can stand safely and securely when performing work where there is a risk of falling to the underlying level. We want our employees and contractors to do a risk assessment of the potential for injury for all work with a risk of falling, so personnel can be able to choose appropriate equipment and can use it in a safe and secure manner.

Before starting work, a risk assessment must always be carried out to identify possible fall hazards and the potential for injury if you fall. It is not only the height of fall, but also the properties of the surface that determine the potential for injury.

Special rules at Nikkelverk:

- Fall harness with 2 fall blocks is preferred equipment at Nikkelverk
- Aluminum ladders are not allowed in production facilities

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- There are requirements for documented training for using scaffolding, ladders, personal lifts and for walking on roofs.

Contact the contract owner/department leader for further information about this procedure.

Confined spaces

Life-saving rule 2: Always ensure the required permission before entering confined spaces

Working in confined spaces entails an increased risk and therefore requires risk assessment and a permit to work. Critically, proper escape routes must always be prepared.

If there is a risk that such areas may have a lack of oxygen in the air, this must be checked, for example before descending into manholes (gas measurement with gas meter).

An entry guard is mandatory when entering tanks, narrow spaces and narrow, leading surroundings. Entry guards must complete the entry guard course in advance.

Contact the contract owner/department leader for further information about this procedure.

Traffic

Life-saving rule number 7: Do not enter the safety zones between vehicles and pedestrians without a go-ahead. The safety zone is the distance between vehicle and person and can vary for different types of vehicles. For the life-saving rule, the safety distance is defined to be 2 meters. This is a minimum requirement, and some vehicles have a larger safety zone than this:

- The safety zone behind wheel loaders is 5 meters
- For work machines (e.g. excavators), the safety zone starts where the working area of the machine ends.

The go-ahead must consist of eye contact and a physical signal. For excavators, the physical signal must consist of reduced speed or the grab on the ground.

Any unnecessary driving on the factory grounds is prohibited. If there is a need to use vehicles inside the fences on factory grounds, a special permit must be obtained.

The speed limit on factory grounds is 20 km/h, unless otherwise signposted.

Companies that have assignments in the factory area must park in designated parking spaces. The reception assigns these parking permits. If there is no parking permit in the area in which work is to be carried out, the shortest possible loading and unloading of equipment/tools is permitted. Vehicles must then be parked in the designated parking space.

When parking heavier vehicles, there must always be two barriers. For example, handbrakes and wheel blocks.

Outerwear (jacket, vest shirt) must have visibility grade 2, ref. EN 471/ISO 20471.

Pedestrians must not use a drive gate where it is possible to use a door.

Pedestrians must not use mobile phones, hearing protection with sound in the ear (music/radio) which hinders diligence.

Electrical safety

Life-saving rule no. 5: Release and secure energy when working on equipment

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For contractors who are going to work on electrical equipment, an FSE course is required. This is a Norwegian regulations requirement. Anyone performing work in our electrolysis departments must also complete an internal course "electrical safety in electrolysis departments".

MLP (see above) is also an essential part of electrical safety at the company. By following the MLP, you ensure that the system has zero energy before the work starts.

Lifting operations

Life-Saving Rule Number 1: Never Walk under Suspended Load

A procedure has been prepared for lifting operations. The purpose of this procedure is to clarify regulatory requirements and Nikkelverks requirements for the safe use of work equipment for lifting loads and safe planning and execution of lifting operations.

Contact the contract owner/department leader for further information about this procedure.

Fire and explosion

There are many important reasons why there are few near-misses to fires and explosions at Nikkelverk. Widespread detection systems and good sprinkler system coverage are among these.

In addition, the company has a well-established permit system for hot work. This system imposes several requirements before starting work that can cause hot surfaces or ignition sparks so flammable substances can catch fire.

Among the requirements are:

- Passed the company's electronic safety course with the additional module for hot work
- Approved certificate of hot work
- Required professional qualifications
- On-site training in the individual areas

Before starting hot work, a work permit must be completed.

Contact the contract owner/department leader for further information about this procedure.

Accident warning routines

Everyone at the company has a duty to report if they see or perceive that an accident has occurred or is about to occur.

The emergency number at Nikkelverk is **(38 10) 13 33**. Contractors are advised to store this number on their mobile phone so that it is easily accessible in case of an emergency. Notification using this number provides the fastest response, and further notification takes place in accordance with Nikkelverks internal routines.

Deviation reporting

If you as a contractor discover a dangerous condition at Nikkelverk that can result in serious damage, you must assess whether it is safe to contact the person in question, stop the work and help to reassess the risk. If necessary, take up the matter with your local supervisor who is obliged to report the observation further, or take it up directly with the company's contact person or local supervisor. It is also important that unwanted events are registered for lessons learned in Synergy. Your company's contact person at Nikkelverk can request access to our Synergy system through the HSE department. The HSE department will create a user for the company in question, as well as give instructions for installation and training.

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Work permits

The company has a permit to work system. Any work in the following categories may not commence before a permit to work for the task has been issued:

- Working in tanks and confined spaces
- Hot work
- Work on open process equipment with hazardous chemicals
- Ground penetration; work in hard-to-reach places
- Work in safety zones, Ex-areas and in areas with flammable goods
- Work in electrical rooms, near power bars or high voltage lines
- Vinylester or polyester work
- Cranage over power lines or high-voltage lines
- Working near radioactive sources

Contact the contract owner/department leader for more detailed information about the work permit system

Course

The following courses are internal courses that apply to Nikkelverk. These courses are not necessarily valid outside of the facility area.

Not all courses are mandatory for different types of work. Contact the agreement owner/department leader for supplementary information about the various courses.

For many contractors, courses are registered in Nikkelverks competence portal. It is Nikkelverks wish that contractors' courses are registered in our database. Contact the contract owner/department leader for more information about the competence system.

If contractors have done similar courses externally, these can be approved by Nikkelverk, provided that the course content is virtually identical. It is the contractors who must p the conformity of the courses.

Type course	Estimated duration	Validity
Electronic safety course (taken before arrival at Nikkelverk)	1 hour	3 years
On-site safety course in the individual department	20 min	3 years
Course for performing work in the electrolysis department	2 hours	1 year
SafeWork Angle grinder course	3 hours	5 years
Course in entering confined spaces and entrance guards	2 hours	5 years
Scaffolding use course*	1 hour	
Ladder use course	30 min	5 years
Roof access course	30 min	3 years
SafeWork Life Saving Rules course	4 hours	
Permit to Work recipient course	10 min	

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Safe conduct in areas with explosion hazards (EX)	1 hour	5 years
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* Public course, but relatively new, therefore it is on the list

Audit history

Revision no.	Date	Paragraph	Page(s)	Purpose of the change
3	March 2011	All	All	Original document
4	May	All	All	Updated scaffolding instructions
5	13/5-11	All	All	New section on angle grinders, Audit history, General proofreading
6	11.09.11	3.3.10 2	17 8	New rules for working at height About workwear
7	30.11.2012	2	78 9	Life-saving rules Control of entry and exit Rules on reflective vests
8.	17.10.2013	3.3 1, 3.3.5 3 2.2	19 6,18 12 9	Rules about cramped, conductive surroundings Changed front page with new name and logo Amended text on SJA and TSF for compliance between contractor's handbook and HSE handbook Foreign certificates New point on time registration
9.	5. May. 2014	2	7	Livsaving Rule No. 7 Editing text without changing the content.
10.	29.10.2014	1 2.4 Appendix 2 Appendix 3 Appendix 4	4 11 24 2830	Clarification on prequalification of subcontractors Updated reference to regulations Minor changes. New text on the use of cars in the area Updated reference to regulations.
11	12.06.2015	2.4 2.5 Appendix 3 Appendix 4 Appendix 6	11 12 29 32 43 44	Changed rules on reflective vests Clarification about escape masks Rules on Tightness Testing of Masks New rules on hearing protection with radio etc. New procedure on marking, locking sample (MLP) Clarification in procedure New procedure for work with a fall risk Updated table Editing text without changing the content. Updated table.
12	27.04.2016	1 2.2 2.4 2.4 3 Appendix 2 Appendix 6	5 9 10 12 18	Removed text about documentation in safety manual New sentence in chapter on entry/exit Editing text without changing the content. Paragraph moved from 3.3.8, and changed some Updated rules for flammable work Updated with minor changes Minor changes
13	21.12.2017			Major changes. Virtually new edition.
14	12.04.2019		6,7 and 8	Protection
15	24.02.2021	Life-saving rules	5 and 6	Added section on critical checks

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		Respiratory protection	8	Added requirement for full face masks when working in hard-to-reach places. Added O2 to the overview
		Work on pipelines	8	
16	26.9.2022	Mandatory protective equipment	6	Clarification of rules
17	29.09.2023	ePas Work Permit		Merge in Work permit.
18	27.11.2023	Procedure		Added procedure for work on open and closed process facility
19	24.07.2025	All Permit to work Training Required PPE		Copy edited the full document. Updated list of work requiring a work permit. Added training courses and updated dates and validity. Extracted helmet and workwear requirements to subchapters, added helmet color requirements.