

Introduction

This Health & Safety Manual (hereinafter: HSM) outlines the requirements and responsibilities for ensuring safety and compliance on site. These requirements and responsibilities apply to all parties involved in the activities of Danieli Corus on site. This HSM defines the role of the supervisor, the generic risks associated with construction activities and the responsibilities of the client.

In case of any doubt regarding the interpretation of this manual or questions about the applicability of specific guidelines, the client is required to promptly contact the QHSE department of Danieli Corus at QHSE@danieli-corus.com. This department is responsible for providing the necessary support and clarification to ensure full compliance with the established HSE requirements.

1. Definitions

ACH	Air Changes per Hour. A measurement of how many times the air within a space is replaced with fresh air in one hour.
Asbestos Management Plan	A detailed plan that outlines procedures to control the risks of asbestos in the workplace area.
Contamination	The presence of harmful or unwanted substances in an environment or material.
dB(A)	Decibel A-weighted. A measurement of sound intensity adjusted to human hearing sensitivity.
Dutch occupational health and safety legislation	Laws in the Netherlands that regulate workplace health, safety and wellbeing.
Emergency	A sudden, urgent situation requiring immediate action.
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment; focuses on policies and procedures to ensure workplace safety and environmental responsibility.
ISO	International Organization for Standardization. An independent international organization that develops and publishes global standards to ensure quality, safety, and efficiency across industries.
LOTOTO	Lockout, Tagout, Tryout. A safety procedure to ensure machinery is properly shut off and not able to be started during maintenance.
LEL	Lower Exposure Limit. The lowest concentration of a gas or vapor in air that can ignite or cause an explosion.
NIHL	Noise-Induced- Hearing Loss. Hearing loss caused by exposure to loud noises.
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; a U.S. agency that conducts research and makes recommendations for workplace safety.
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment. Equipment worn to minimize exposure to workplace hazards (e.g., helmets, gloves, masks).
Priority risks	Risks that are considered the most important or urgent to address due to the amount of harm they could cause or the frequency of their occurrence.
QHSE	Quality, Health, Safety, and Environment.
Safety Data	Information related to the safe handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials, including chemicals.
Site personnel	Natural persons that perform work for or on behalf of Danieli Corus at the site of a client.
MAC	Maximum Acceptable Concentration (Workplace Exposure Limits): The maximum concentration of a substance workers can be exposed to without adverse effect.

2. Danieli Corus Site Personnel

Site personnel of Danieli Corus has the authority to perform the final check on site-specific hazards and possesses the mandate to decide not to enter or to halt any operation under direct responsibility of Danieli Corus, in any area deemed unsafe. These stipulations are incorporated to ensure maximum safety and compliance with applicable standards and regulations.

While our operations are conducted at construction sites abroad where Dutch law may not apply, we adhere to the strictest applicable standards, whether those are local regulations or Dutch laws.

In practice, this means that if our Site personnel deems an area unsafe, they may choose not to enter the area primarily for their own safety. Consequently, they might not halt the entire project but will abstain from performing their duties in the unsafe area. As a result, all related site activities will not be carried out until the unsafe condition is resolved. If the Site personnel cannot inspect the work, Danieli Corus may be unable to provide guarantees or warranties for the work performed.

Furthermore, in the event of an unsafe situation, the Site personnel will engage in discussions with relevant parties and propose improvements to ensure that the work environment is made safe enough to enter. This collaborative approach aims to rectify unsafe conditions promptly, allowing the Site personnel to perform their duties effectively while maintaining the highest safety standards.

3. Priority risks

At Danieli Corus, we have identified specific hazards and risks as priorities based on our risk inventory. These priority risks meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Exposure to this substance is prohibited under Dutch occupational health and safety legislation;
- Serious consequences (death, severe (permanent) injury, or significant material damage) may result; and/or
- Frequent occurrence in the form of minor incidents (e.g., first aid cases) is possible.

It is important to note that in addition to these priority risks, other hazards, risk factors, and risks may be present at a project site. Therefore, while recognizing these specifically identified priority risks is crucial, all other circumstances or activities that could negatively impact the well-being of our employees must also be considered.

3.1 Identified priority risks

The identified priority risks include but are not limited to:

- Confined Space;
- Collapse & Structural Integrity;
- Hazardous Noise;
- Heights;
- Housekeeping; and
- Asbestos.

3.2 Control measures

During construction activities, all stakeholders play a crucial role in creating a safe working environment. For the identified priority risks, the minimum control measures required for each priority risk are outlined below. These measures must be provided by the client to ensure that our supervisors can perform their work safely.

3.3 Required documents

In this Health & Safety Manual, for each identified priority risk, the required documentation that must be present at the client's site is specified. In accordance with the legal obligations of Danieli Corus regarding risk assessment, the following requirements apply:

- Upon first request, client must provide a copy of the required documentation, as specified for each priority risk, to the QHSE department of Danieli Corus; and
- Before the commencement of any work by Danieli Corus, the client must provide a written statement to the QHSE department of Danieli Corus, confirming that the project site is free of asbestos and that no activities will take place that could potentially expose workers to asbestos. This statement must be submitted via e-mail to QHSE@danieli-corus.com no later than two (2) weeks prior to the start of the work.

3.4 Important Notice Regarding Asbestos

Exposure of employees to any kind of asbestos is prohibited under Dutch occupational health and safety legislation. If work is being carried out where there is potential exposure to asbestos, a specific plan must be developed in consultation with the QHSE department of Danieli Corus to prevent asbestos exposure. No exceptions are allowed in this regard.

If Site personnel suspects that work is being conducted where asbestos may be released, the Site personnel is free to leave the project site until the client can demonstrate through independent investigation and reporting that the project site is free of asbestos. All work by Danieli Corus will be immediately suspended until this statement is received and reviewed.

4. Priority risk: confined space

- 4.1 Definition A confined space is defined as an enclosed or partially open environment with narrow or restricted access and poor or inadequate natural ventilation, which is not designed for human occupancy, and where activities take place that pose safety, health, and welfare risks.
- Confined spaces include but are not limited to:
- Vessels, Tanks, including fuel tanks;
 - Blast Furnaces;
 - Hot Blast Stoves;
 - Trenches below ground level; and
 - Pipeline basements.
- 4.2 Major risks Major risks when working in confined spaces include but are not limited to:
- Suffocation due to lack or displacement of oxygen;
 - Health risks from exposure to hazardous substances;
 - Fire and explosion hazards;
 - Biological agents;
 - Moving parts;
 - Slips, trips, falls;
 - Electrocution;
 - Expansion of inert gas volume;
 - Exposure to heat;
 - Noise; and
 - Physical strain.
- 4.3 Risk factors Risk factors when working in confined spaces include but are not limited to:
- Inadequate ventilation;
 - Presence of hazardous gases, dust and or substances;
 - High temperatures;
 - Electrical hazards; and
 - Risk of fire or explosion.
- 4.4 Required documentation Documentation that is required prior to working in confined spaces:
- Confined space entry permits & procedure;
 - Risk assessment and method statements; and
 - Safety data sheets for hazardous substances.
- 4.5 Control measures under client's responsibility Control measures under client's responsibility when work has to be performed in confined spaces include:
- A manhole watch per shift or 24/7 must always be present to supervise and monitor during entry;
 - The oxygen concentration within the confined space should be between 19.5% and 23.5%;
 - The concentration of flammable or explosive gases must not exceed 10% of the lower explosive limit (LEL - ISO10156);
 - The concentration of gases or dust must not exceed the MAC (for CO not greater than 10 ppm). Upon request, a summary of TLV for the relevant hazardous substances is available through the QHSE department of Danieli Corus;
 - The temperature in the confined space should not exceed 40 degrees Celsius;
 - No activities should take place within the confined space that may create harmful vapors, influence oxygen levels, generate harmful noise (>80dB(A)), or contribute to fire/ explosion risks;
 - Effective ventilation must be provided through continuous mechanical ventilation (>20 ACH);
 - Client must ensure continuous measurements of oxygen, toxic, and flammable/explosive gases in the air must be carried out (multi-gas detector); and
 - In conductive structures (including structures with steel walls), the use of electrical equipment is only permitted if it meets the following requirements:
 - Equipment with an internal power source (battery);
 - Alternating current of a maximum of 50 volts;
 - Direct current of a maximum of 120 volts; and
 - If these conditions cannot be met, all electrical equipment and power sources must be removed before Danieli Corus B.V. employees enter the confined space.

5. Priority risk: collapse & structural integrity

5.1	Definition	The danger of collapse refers to the sudden failure of structures at a construction site, including buildings, scaffolding, or excavation areas, potentially leading to severe consequences. This risk is especially high in structures with compromised integrity due to poor design, inadequate materials, natural disasters (such as earthquakes or floods), or excessive loads. A collapse can result in serious injuries, fatalities, and the entrapment of individuals beneath the rubble.
5.2	Major risks	Major risks regarding collapse and structural integrity include but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injuries or fatalities from being inside or near a collapsing structure, including crush injuries, suffocation, or fatal trauma; and • Entrapment under debris, leading to complex rescue operations; • Secondary hazards such as gas leaks, fires, or exposure to hazardous materials.
5.3	Risk factors	Risk factors regarding collapse and structural integrity include but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structural weaknesses due to flaws in design, construction, or materials, including unfinished buildings or structures; • Natural disasters like earthquakes, floods, and landslides destabilizing structures; • Human activities including overloading structures, excavation work near foundations, or vibrations from heavy machinery; and • Deterioration of structures over time due to lack of maintenance or upgrades.
5.4	Required documentation Documentation	Documentation that is required to be provided by client prior to starting any site activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessment and method statements. • An inventory and evaluation of specific hazards for the construction work; and • A risk inventory on specific hazards resulting from the simultaneous and sequential execution of construction activities.
5.5	Control measures under client's responsibility	Control measures under client's responsibility include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessment and method statements. • Restrict access to unfinished structures and any structures with compromised structural integrity; • A permit system for access to unfinished structures is mandatory; • Clearly mark hazardous areas with signs and physically barricade them to prevent unauthorized entry; • Ensure that unfinished structures are assessed by a qualified person before entry; and • Provide evidence of structural assessment to the Site personnel.
5.6	Additional remarks	C: Site personnel is not allowed to enter unfinished structures with insufficient structural integrity. R: Access is only permitted after a thorough assessment by a qualified person and evidence of S: this assessment must be provided to the Site personnel.

6. Priority risk: hazardous noise

6.1	Definition	According to NIOSH limits, hazardous noise is defined as sound levels at or above 85 decibels (>85 dB(A)) over an 8-hour workday. Exposure to such noise levels can result in Noise-Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL), which may be permanent. NIOSH recommends a 3 dB(A) exchange rate, meaning every 3 dB(A) increase in noise level halves the permissible exposure time. Implementing engineering controls, administrative controls, and personal protective equipment is essential to manage exposure risks and protect hearing.
6.2	Major risks	Major risks regarding hazardous noise include but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prolonged exposure to high noise levels leading to temporary or permanent hearing damage; • Constant exposure to loud noise causing tinnitus (ringing or buzzing in the ears); and • Increased stress levels and impaired communication, which can compromise safety and productivity.
6.3	Risk factors	Risk factors regarding hazardous noise include but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise levels exceeding 85 dB(A) over an 8-hour workday; • Activities that produce sudden loud noises (e.g., explosions, demolition work, or heavy machinery use); and • Insufficient noise control measures or lack of personal protective equipment (PPE).

6.4	Required documentation	Documentation that is required to be provided by client prior to starting any site activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An inventory and evaluation of specific hazards related to hazardous noise exposure.
6.5	Control measures under client's responsibility	Control measures under client's responsibility include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk assessment and method statements. Mark locations where noise levels exceed 80 dB(A) to alert personnel of hazardous areas using appropriate signage; Announce activities that may cause sudden loud noises, such as explosions, demolition work, or the use of heavy machinery; and Ensure the use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) for hearing protection.

7. Priority risk: heights

7.1	Definition	According to Dutch legislation on working conditions, regulations for working at height apply when the height difference is 2,5 (say: two and a half) meters or more. The primary risk in such activities is the risk of falling. Site personnel may only work from safe and ergonomically designed scaffolds, platforms, or work floors.
7.2	Major risks	Major risks regarding working at height includes but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injury from falling from height (e.g., from a scaffold); Vertigo and dizziness; Risks to those working underneath, including injury from falling objects; Collapse of scaffolding due to improper or lightweight design, incorrect assembly, or overloading; and Limited evacuation options in case of an emergency.
7.3	Risk factors	Risk factors regarding working at height includes but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural weaknesses or instability in scaffolds or platforms; Improper assembly or maintenance of scaffolding; Inadequate fall protection measures; and Overloading of work platforms or scaffolds.
7.4	Required documentation	Documentation that is required to be provided by client prior to starting any site activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk assessment and method statements. An inventory and evaluation of specific hazards for the construction work; Risk inventory and evaluation of hazards from simultaneous and sequential construction activities; and Proof of inspection for racks/ladders in use, including the inspection protocol.
7.5	Control measures under client's responsibility	
7.5.1	Scaffold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the ground is suitable for the scaffold's load, including people and materials; Install toe boards with a minimum height of 15 centimeters along scaffold edges to prevent objects from falling; Prevent collisions with the scaffold by physically barricading it (e.g., with a concrete barrier); Inspect scaffolds before use by Site personnel; Follow a scaffold procedure for construction, delivery, and use, including a scaffold tag to indicate the scaffold status; Clearly mark scaffolds that should not be accessed as part of the scaffold procedure; and A scaffold procedure and method is available upon request via QHSE@danieli-corus.com.
7.5.1.1	Specific requirements for scaffolds (minimum requirements according EN 12811 standard)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Load capacity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum load per platform: 200 kg/m² (scaffold class 3); and Total scaffold load: Must comply with specified load requirements per platform. Width: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum platform width: 600 mm (standard width) to 1350 mm for wider applications; and Minimum base width: At least 750 mm to ensure stability. Height: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum free-standing height: 8 meters (outdoor), 12 meters (indoor); and Maximum standing height for Site personnel: 8 meters.

- Maximum climbing distance:
 - Vertical distance between platforms: max. 2 meters (to allow safe climbing); and
 - Rung spacing of ladders: The distance between the rungs of built-in ladders should be between 250 mm and 300 mm.
- Stability and anchoring:
 - Stability features: must have stabilizers or a wide base; and
 - Anchoring: higher scaffolds (>8meter) must be anchored as per EN 1004 standard.
- Safety features:
 - Guardrails and braces on all work platforms above 2 meters;
 - Access facilities: Internal ladders, stairs, or other safe access methods;
 - Planks and platforms: Sturdy, anti-slip, and well secured to prevent shifting; and
 - Edges and edge protection to prevent falls of tools or materials.
- Other Specifications:
 - Weather resistance: must withstand relevant weather conditions; and
 - Markings and labeling: include load limits, usage instructions, and relevant information.

7.5.2 Ladder

IMPORTANT: Ladders should only be used in exceptional cases, for very short durations, and when no alternative (scaffold/cherry picker) is available.

- Ladders must be made from FRP (Fiber Reinforced Plastic), aluminum, or steel. Wooden ladders are allowed at the discretion of the Site personnel;
- Ladders should be fixed at the top and bottom to prevent slipping;
- Ladders must be inspected, and proof of inspection (sticker) should be visible;
- Maximum working height: 5 meters;
- Ladders should not be used in winds exceeding force 6 on the Beaufort scale;
- Ladders must be set up at an angle of 75 degrees;
- For accessing a mezzanine, the ladder must extend at least 1 meter above the access point;
- Minimum load capacity: 200 kg, which should be indicated on the ladder; and
- Width: ladders up to 3,5 meters must be 37 cm wide; longer ladders must be 41,5 cm wide, with a rung distance of 25 cm.

7.5.3 Cage ladders

- Rung distance: >25 cm and <30 cm;
- Ladder width: > 40 cm and < 60 cm.
- Cage start: between 2.2 and 3 meters above ground;
- Cage length: >1 meter above the highest rung;
- Cage diameter: >68 cm and <80 cm;
- Cage rings: maximum spacing of 1 meter; and
- Cage ladders longer than 9 meters must have a rest platform every 6 meters.

7.5.4 Prevent falls from height

- Install guardrails or barriers at least 1 meter high around mezzanine floors or floor openings, with an intermediate railing at 50 cm and a toe board of 15 cm;
- Guardrails must withstand at least 1 kN (approximately 100 kg) in any direction;
- Site personnel is not permitted on mezzanine floors without these guardrails or barriers; and
- Stairs to mezzanine floors must be sturdy and comply with standards for width (minimum 80 cm), riser height (>15 cm and <20 cm), and anti-slip features.

7.6 Additional remarks

IMPORTANT: Site personnel is not trained in the use of fall protection, and fall protection is not considered an alternative to the installation of guardrails or barriers.

- Safety data sheets for hazardous substances.

8. Priority risk: housekeeping

8.1 Definition

Housekeeping hazards refer to the risks arising from poor maintenance of workspaces, leading to clutter, debris, or spills. These conditions can result in accidents such as slips, trips, and falls. Effective housekeeping practices ensure clear pathways, organized tools, and clean surfaces, thereby reducing the risk of workplace injuries.

8.2 Major risks

Major risks regarding poor housekeeping includes but are not limited to:

- Injuries from slips, trips, or falls over spills or debris;
- (Fatal) injuries due to blocked emergency exits, affecting evacuation during emergencies;
- Injuries from falling objects that are unsecured or improperly stacked; and
- Limited evacuation options in case of emergency due to poor housekeeping.

8.3	Risk factors	<p>Risk factors regarding poor housekeeping includes but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accumulation of waste, debris, or unused materials; • Blocked or obstructed walkways and emergency exits; • Improper storage or stacking of materials and tools; • Inadequate maintenance of tools and equipment; and • Presence of hazardous substances and insufficient dust and dirt control.
8.4	Required documentation	<p>Documentation that is required to be provided by client prior to starting any site activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An inventory and evaluation of specific hazards for the construction work.
8.5	Control measures under client's responsibility	
8.5.1	Regular cleaning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly remove waste, debris, and unused materials; • Clean working place and • Use waste containers and ensure they are emptied regularly.
8.5.2	Proper storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store materials and tools in designated places; • Use racks and storage bins for smaller materials; and • Label and store hazardous substances safely.
8.5.3	Safe passageways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep walkways and emergency exits free from obstacles; • Maintain walkways with a minimum width of 80 centimeters; • Ensure all walkways are slip-resistant; • Provide clear markings and signage; and • For walkways over obstacles (e.g., pipes or ducts), equip them with steps (15-20 cm height difference), a handrail at 1 meter height, slip-resistant surfaces, and a minimum width of 80 centimeters.
8.5.4	Maintenance of tools and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep tools and equipment in good condition and perform regular maintenance; and • Safely store tools when not in use.
8.5.5	Dust and dirt control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site personnel must not be exposed to harmful substances such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quartz (SiO₂); • Asbestos. • Under no conditions should any work be carried out where there is a chance that these substances may be released into the air. This includes grinding, breaking, sawing, and milling activities. Exposure to these substances can lead to serious and life-threatening diseases; • Use dust extraction systems and wet methods to reduce dust; and • Regularly clean construction sites to prevent dirt buildup.
8.5.6	Safe storage of flammable materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store flammable materials away from ignition sources; and • Use fire-safe storage methods and keep fire extinguishers readily accessible.
8.5.8	Inspections and audits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct regular inspections and audits to ensure housekeeping standards are met; and • Implement corrective actions as necessary.
8.5.9	Proper placement of cables and pipes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safely place and protect electrical cables and pipes from damage; and • Use cable trays and protective covers to prevent tripping hazards.
8.5.10	Sanitary facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide sufficient and well-maintained sanitary facilities for Site personnel; and • Ensure these facilities are kept clean and well-stocked.

9. Priority risk: asbestos

9.1 Definition

9.1.1 Introduction

Asbestos is a mineral previously favored for its heat-resistant and durable properties, especially in construction and industry. However, the health risks of asbestos exposure are significant, leading to stringent regulations and removal programs.

9.1.2 What is asbestos?

Asbestos is a group of six naturally occurring minerals with thin, microscopic fibers. Known for its strength, heat resistance, and chemical inertness, it was used in various applications such as insulation, cement, roofing, and gaskets. The six types are categorized into two groups:

- Serpentine asbestos:
 - Chrysotile (white asbestos): the most common type, found in roofing materials, insulation, protective clothing and gaskets. It has curly fibers that remain airborne for a long time.
- Amphibole asbestos:
 - Amosite (brown asbestos): used in cement products and insulation, with straight, needle-like fibers;
 - Crocidolite (blue asbestos): Found in spray insulation and some cement products, characterized by long, thin needle-like fibers;
 - Tremolite: present in talc and building materials, with needle-like fibers;
 - Actinolite: used in construction and thermal insulation, with needle-like fibers; and
 - Anthophyllite: found in insulation and some household products, with straight, fibrous forms.

9.1.3 Forms of asbestos

- Bonded asbestos fibers: embedded in another material (e.g., cement, plastic), making them less hazardous as long as the material remains intact. Examples include asbestos cement sheets and floor tiles; and
- Unbonded asbestos fibers: loose fibers that can become airborne and are more dangerous. Found in sprayed asbestos, pipe insulation, and some fireproofing materials.

9.1.4 Hazard definition

Exposure to asbestos occurs from processing materials containing it, such as during construction activities (e.g., sawing, drilling), which can release harmful fibers into the air. These fibers pose serious health risks, including lung diseases.

9.2 Major risks

Major risks regarding asbestos include but are not limited to:

- Prolonged inhalation of asbestos fibers can lead to lung cancer, a severe disease;
- Mesothelioma, a rare cancer affecting the lung and chest lining, almost exclusively caused by asbestos;
- Asbestosis, a chronic, non-cancerous respiratory disease from inhaled asbestos fibers.

9.3 Risk factors

Risk factors regarding asbestos include but are not limited to:

- Increased risk with the duration and concentration of asbestos fiber inhalation.
- Certain forms of asbestos, such as blue and brown, are more hazardous than white asbestos.
- Smoking significantly increases the risk of lung cancer in asbestos-exposed individuals.

9.4 Required documentation

Documentation that is required to be provided by client prior to starting any site activities:

- An inventory and evaluation of specific hazards regarding asbestos including an Asbestos Management Plan;
- A comprehensive Asbestos Inventory for the whole location, including present buildings; and
- A written statement confirming that the work environment is free from Asbestos Contamination and that no activities exposing Site personnel to Asbestos will occur.

9.5 Control measures under client's responsibility

9.5.1 General

Site personnel must not, under any circumstances, be exposed to the following harmful substances:

- Quartz (SiO₂); and
- Asbestos.

Under no conditions should any work be carried out where there is a chance that these substances may be released into the air. This includes grinding, breaking, sawing, and milling activities. Exposure to these substances can lead to serious and life-threatening diseases.

IMPORTANT: written evidence for all the points listed below must be received by Danieli Corus's QHSE department at least two weeks prior to the commencement of work.

The documents should be sent to QHSE@danieli-corus.com.

9.5.2 Asbestos inventory and documentation

- Provide an Asbestos Inventory: the client must supply a comprehensive inventory of all potential sources of asbestos present in the work area. This inventory should be updated and include details on the type, location, and condition of asbestos-containing materials; and
- Submit a Written Statement: Before work commences, the client must provide a written statement confirming that the work environment is free from Asbestos Contamination. This statement should also confirm that no activities will be conducted during the presence of Site personnel that could potentially expose them to asbestos.

9.5.2 Risk management

- Develop and implement an Asbestos Management Plan: The client must have an Asbestos Management Plan in place to address potential Asbestos exposure. This plan should detail procedures for handling and removing asbestos, including safety measures and Emergency response protocols; and
- Ensure compliance with regulations: the client must ensure that all work involving asbestos complies with applicable local and international regulations and standards.

9.5.3 Communication and coordination

- Notify Danieli Corus of asbestos presence: the client must promptly inform Danieli Corus of any known or suspected asbestos-containing materials in the work area before work begins; and
- Coordinate asbestos removal: if asbestos removal or remediation is necessary, the client must coordinate these activities with the relevant contractors and ensure that Site personnel is not exposed to asbestos during these processes.

9.5.4 Work area safety

- Maintain a safe work environment: the client must ensure that the work environment remains free from asbestos contamination and that proper precautions are taken to prevent exposure. This includes maintaining clean and clear workspaces, especially in areas where asbestos might be present; and
- Provide access to Safety Data: The client should provide Danieli Corus with all relevant safety data and documentation related to Asbestos Management and removal.

9.5.5 Training and awareness

- Ensure Proper Training: The client must ensure that all personnel involved in Asbestos Management and removal are properly trained and knowledgeable about the hazards and safety procedures related to asbestos.

9.5.6 Emergency preparedness

- Prepare for Emergency Situations: the client should have an emergency response plan in place for situations involving accidental asbestos exposure or contamination. This plan should be communicated to all relevant parties and practiced regularly.

9.6 Additional remarks

Exposure to Asbestos is prohibited under Dutch occupational health and safety legislation. If there is potential for asbestos exposure, a specific prevention plan must be developed in consultation with the QHSE department of Danieli Corus.