Service Contractor Major Hazard Checklist

1 PURPOSE

Before engaging a Service Contractor, the Fortescue Contractor Management Representative must develop a clear and thorough understanding of the scope of work. This checklist assists in identifying major hazards associated with the Service Contractor's activities.

2 CONTRACTOR TYPE

Term	Description
Service Contractor (Onsite Services)	An external organisation engaged by Fortescue to deliver a defined, outcome-based scope of work, under a formal contract or purchase order arrangement. Refer to the Contractor Management Standard (100-ST-CT-0003) for further guidance.

3 MAJOR HAZARDS

How to use the checklist:

1. **Understand the scope:** Understand the defined set of work activities and deliverables the Service Contractor is engaged to perform to meet the scope of work objectives, covering what will be done, where and when it will be done, and required interfaces / resources. Consider risk exposure with these work activities and exclude generic site-access tasks unless those tasks are intrinsic to performing the work.
2. **Identify fatality risk:** Answer all questions below and tick 'Yes' for any major hazards associated with the Service Contractor's scope of work, or 'No' where the hazard is not applicable. Refer to Section 4: Major Hazard Guide for further guidance and examples.

Major Hazards	Hazards Covered	Yes	No
Working at Height	People and unsecured objects at height	☐	☐
Cranes and Lifting	Loads suspended by lifting equipment	☐	☐
Electricity	Electricity, electrical systems (refer to Section 4 for more information)	☐	☐
Stored Energy (Hydraulic, Mechanical, Tyres and Pneumatic)	Pneumatic, hydraulic, thermal energy and objects under stress	☐	☐
Moving and Rotating Equipment	Mechanical moving and rotating equipment	☐	☐
Explosives	Handling or storage of explosives	☐	☐
Rail	Rail vehicles, infrastructure and systems (refer to Section 4 for more information)	☐	☐
Tyres	Tyre pressure and maintenance (refer to Section 4 for more information)	☐	☐
Confined Space	Vessels, tanks, excavated / below ground spaces and structural spaces	☐	☐
Ground Control	Inrush, cavities, tailings storage and slope (refer to Section 4 for more information)	☐	☐
Technical / Process Safety (Including Hazardous Materials)	Flammable, pressure, temperature, toxic and asphyxiant	☐	☐
Battery Systems	Electrical, thermal (Including runaway) and chemical	☐	☐
Aviation	Commercial, Fortescue and RPAS (anything outside of commercial flights)	☐	☐
Other: Any other risk associated within the scope of work (e.g. Traffic Network and Designs, Vehicles, Psychosocial, Severe Weather and Health) that could result in a fatality if controls fail or are absent?		☐	☐

4 MAJOR HAZARD GUIDE

Major Hazard	Guidance
Working at Height	Working at height activities and conditions where people or objects can fall from height. Includes scaffolding, elevated work platforms and scissor lifts.
Cranes and Lifting	Fixed (e.g., overhead travelling crane) and mobile cranes, forklifts, multipurpose tool carriers, hoists, jacks, stands, attachments, slings, shackles and all other tools and equipment used for lifting purposes. Examples: Fixed (e.g., overhead travelling crane) and mobile cranes, hoists, forklifts, manitou, telehandler, integrated tool carrier or skid-steer with a load handling device attached such as Tynes, work platform, boom, jibs and hoists.
Electricity	End to end design operating and maintenance activities for electrical systems that may expose people to uncontrolled electrical energy and stored electrical energy. This includes electrical systems on fixed assets such as powerlines, substations, switch rooms, underground services, battery chargers and fixed plant. It further includes the electrical systems and cabling on electrified mobile fleet. Examples: repairing a 400 V electric vehicle battery system, testing 240 V terminal point on network switch, de-energising a portable building, repairing electrical components in an electric-powered excavator electrical cabinet and repairing a 240 V oven, cooktop or hot water system.
Stored Energy (Hydraulic, Mechanical, Tyres and Pneumatic)	All activities involving hydraulic, mechanical, and pneumatic stored energy and objects under stress. Examples: maintenance on pressurised equipment on plant and undertaking hydraulic pushing and pulling activities.
Moving and Rotating Equipment	Plant, machinery, and other equipment that present the risk of pulling workers into moving and rotating parts.
Explosives	Design, use, transport, storage, and disposal of explosives in drill and blast mining activities.
Rail	Rail includes vehicles (locomotives, rail-mounted vehicles, freight cars), infrastructure and systems.
Tyres	Handling, maintenance, inspection, inflation and deflation of Light Vehicle (LV), Surface Mobile Equipment (SME) and Heavy Mobile Equipment (HME) tyres.
Confined Space	Any work carried out within a confined space. Includes risk of fire / explosion, asphyxiation, and engulfment within a confined space. Includes working in trenches where there is an exposure to fire / explosion, asphyxiation or toxic chemical exposure risks. Examples: silo, shafts, fuel tanks, liquid storage vessels, enclosed thickeners or floatation cells, ventilation ducts and maintenance pits.

Major Hazard	Guidance
Ground Control	Ground control hazards have the potential to do harm across most operational horizons from exploration to closure. These include: • Loss of control of slopes, Uncontrolled interaction with cavities, Loss of control of Tailings Storage Facility (TSF); and Inrush of ore. These hazards have individual group procedures and management plans to ensure a consistent approach business wide. Excludes slopes designed and constructed with engineered materials (concrete or steel), these are not a function of geotechnical engineering. Examples: earthworks undertaken near surface or ground water that may affect the stability of geological structures (e.g. tailings, waste and water storage facilities) or open voids / cavities, excavating near tailing dams or turkey nests and drilling near known cavities / voids.
Technical / Process Safety (Including Hazardous Materials).	Technical safety hazards relate to hazardous materials that have potential to cause harm. This includes: • Flammable and toxic materials; and • Non-toxic and non-flammable materials such as steam, hot water, nitrogen, compressed CO2 or compressed air. Technical safety hazards are present during production, processing, storage, transfer or use of hazardous materials.
Battery Systems	Battery systems hazards include the use of lithium batteries to power, propel or energise fixed or mobile equipment in which damage, misuse, interaction or fault may cause the battery systems loss of control resulting in potential thermal, arc flash, electrical, toxic gas and environmental events. Battery systems hazards are present during manufacturing, commissioning, storage, handling, transport, operation, charging, maintenance, re-work, testing, recovery, decommissioning and disposal of battery powered equipment. Battery systems do not include small rechargeable lithium-ion batteries for use in power tools, mobile phones or other consumer electronics and applications or single 12 or 24V lithium battery arrangement used in vehicles or other such purposes. Battery systems requirements are applicable business wide for projects and operations where such risks are present.
Aviation	Fortescue commercially hired aviation activities globally, including: • the use of aircraft for Fortescue charter requirements, commercial airlines utilised for Fortescue business and operational requirements; • the management of Fortescue owned and operated airfields and helicopter landing sites; and • the use of remotely piloted aircraft systems (RPAS) e.g. aeroplanes, rotorcraft, gliders, sailplanes, gyroplanes and remotely piloted aircraft systems (e.g. drones).
Other	Any other health and safety risk associated within the scope of work that could result in a fatality if controls fail or are absent.