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| Procedure Working safely in severe weather |  Balen/Pelt |
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1 PURPOSE

React appropriately in extreme weather conditions to ensure that work only takes place in safe conditions.

2 SCOPE

The procedure applies to all work carried out by Nyrstar employees or third parties in Nyrstar Balen en Pelt.

3 DEFINITIONS

Extreme weather conditions / severe weather are understood to mean: heavy wind, heavy rain, thunderstorms and lightning.

4 REQUIREMENTS

4.1 General procedure

In the event of imminent severe weather, it should always be considered not to start work (such as on platforms, scaffolding, roofs or in aerial work platforms) or to stop it immediately.

Everyone has the right to apply the stop reflex in an unsafe situation.

Extra caution is required on the Nyrstar site: loose materials, falling tools or the blowing over of temporary structures can not only cause injury, but also lead to damage to installations with hazardous substances. This can escalate into serious incidents. Don't let yourself be pressured to continue working.

Safety always comes first, especially during severe weather.

4.1.1 Alarm and evacuation

- Production or shutdown team triggers the evacuation alarm at their department's control room.
- The evacuation alarm ("stopping the works") is activated via the alarm speakers system.
- The manhole guards coordinator also gives the alarm to the manhole guards via the walkie-talkie.
- All employees leave the installation and take shelter in their department or from contractors in the contractor village.
- Production or shutdown team determines when the alarm is finished and communicates this via the alarm speakers system.

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4.2 Measures in case of strong winds

4.2.1 Working at height

At altitude, the effects of wind and rain are much stronger than at ground level, what seems manageable downstairs can be life-threatening upstairs.

It is not always possible to give an exact limit value for wind speed, because the situation depends very much on the location, the nature of the work and the installations present. If you already have trouble staying stable on the ground, the risk of height is even greater. In that case, it is advisable to stop the work immediately.

4.2.2 Aerial work platforms/ scissor lifts

Aerial work platforms and scissor lifts can be used in wind speeds of up to 45 km/h (12.5 m/s). The wind speed can be measured with an anemometer.

Factors such as wind direction must be taken into account. When you stand behind a building or installation part where you are protected from the wind, you are less bothered by the wind.

Passenger lifting buckets must not be used in wind speeds exceeding 38 km/h.

4.2.3 Lifting work

When lifting work, there is a risk of endangering the stability of the crane, excessive stresses in the construction of the crane or loss of control over the lifting load, ask yourself the following 2 questions and consult the manual or the technical file:

- Up to what wind speed does the crane allow the crane to operate according to the manufacturer? Consult the manual or the technical file.
- Up to what wind speed can the load be sufficiently controlled?

The standard maximum permitted wind force for lifting work is 38 km/h = 10.5 m/s.

The environment (open space or enclosed between buildings,...), the nature of the load (weight, surface, design,...) and the nature of the lifting (low to the ground or at great height) are a combination of factors that influence your decision whether or not to stop the lifting work. Use your common sense and don't let anyone put pressure on you.

4.2.4 Scaffolding

At wind speeds above 38 km/h, tarpaulins and welding tents that do not belong to the scaffolding must be removed, work must be stopped on scaffolding, tools, materials, etc. must be secured and the scaffolding must be abandoned. When the storm has subsided, scaffolding must be inspected again and released.

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4.3 Measures in the event of thunderstorms and lightning

4.3.1 Working in the open air

Look how far the thunderstorm is still from the factory. This can be done via the website (www.lightningmaps.org) and counting (dividing the number of seconds between the flash and the thunder by 3). This gives an indication of how many km the thunderstorm is still away. If this is less than 3 km, an alarm must be given.

During violent thunderstorms with a lot of lightning, it is best to suspend activities until the thunderstorm has passed. For example: Operators doing their tour, technicians in the open air.

4.3.2 Working in confined spaces

Works in a confined space are suspended during thunderstorms.

4.3.3 Working at height

Work in aerial work platform/scissor lift, work on roofs or suspend ladders during thunderstorms.

4.3.4 Lifting work

When lifting work, there are risks of electrocution, material damage to the crane or loss of control over the load. Always check the manual or the technical file of the crane to find out what measures the manufacturer has put in place for the safe transfer of electrical charge in the event of a lightning strike.

- As soon as a thunderstorm threatens, turn the crane off according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Bring the mast to the lowest position and make sure that the load to be lifted is stable on the ground.
- Stay in the crane cab during heavy thunderstorms, it works like a Faraday cage (unless the cab is made of plastic).
- Do not leave the crane cabin until the thunderstorm is at least 10 km away (count 3 seconds per kilometer between lightning and thunder).
- Never leave the crane cab if lightning has struck the crane! This is life-threatening due to possible residual voltage.
- After a lightning strike, the crane may only be used again after a technical inspection and an inspection by a competent authority.

4.3.5 Scaffolding

In the event of a thunderstorm, the scaffoldings have to be abandoned due to possible lightning strikes. After a lightning strike on the scaffolding, it must be inspected again and released.

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4.3.6 First aid if someone is struck by lightning

- A victim of lightning may suffer burns, unconsciousness, paralysis, cessation of breathing or cardiac arrest, but is not electrically charged and may be safely touched.
- Start CPR immediately if the victim is not breathing – quick help increases the chance of survival.
- Call 112 and notify the doorman, clearly stating the location and situation.
- Administer first aid: CPR, mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, and burn care, until medical help arrives.

4.3.7 Safe behaviour during thunderstorms

- Avoid high places: Never stand in a place or near an object that protrudes above the environment (such as an open field, scaffolding, crane, tree or mast).
- Find shelter: Preferably move to a sturdy building or in an all-metal vehicle (windows and doors closed).
- No hiding places? Adopt the safety position: squat on your toes, arms around your knees, head as low as possible, hands over the ears, feet together. Never lie flat on the ground.



- Stay away from: open water, tall trees, metal objects, fencing (at least 3 meters away).
- Do not use an umbrella.
- Cyclists: get off and seek shelter immediately.
- In group: spread out at least 2 meters from each other.

4.4 Heavy rain

Workers must be protected from heavy rainfall. If this cannot be achieved in a safe and appropriate manner, it is advisable to postpone the work. Especially when entering confined spaces, such as sewers, basins or tubs, a sudden rise in the water level can be dangerous. In such cases, work must be stopped immediately.