

# Wärtsilä life-saving rules



## About Wärtsilä life-saving rules

- Wärtsilä **10 life-saving rules were put in place** to ensure that consistent behaviors are followed to prevent incidents that could result in **a serious injury or a fatality**.
- Every Wärtsilä employee and **contractor/partner** working in Wärtsilä premises or involved with Wärtsilä operations at work sites, must follow these life-saving rules.
- The life-saving rules are created based on **the lessons learned** from fatalities and life-threatening incidents which have occurred in Wärtsilä operations within past years.
- The life-saving rules are intended to supplement and support the existing safety management systems, programmes and policies.

## Implementation

- All members of the workforce should understand that they have the responsibility and authority to **intervene** and **stop work** if they observe non-compliance to life-saving rules or any other unsafe activity – **stop and care**.
- We have **Zero tolerance** regarding breaches of life-saving rules, and each Wärtsilä local company has a disciplinary procedure in place to address safety violations.
- It is important that the life-saving rules are **communicated to all Wärtsilä employees**, and **partners, contractors and vendors** who are involved with our operations, as well as **all visitors** in Wärtsilä premises, preferably as part of new worker / visitor induction, safety awareness campaign, pre-job discussion, etc.
- The implementation of the life-saving rules is part of Wärtsilä's commitment for continuous improvement in safety and **strengthening our safety culture**.



**Stop and Care**

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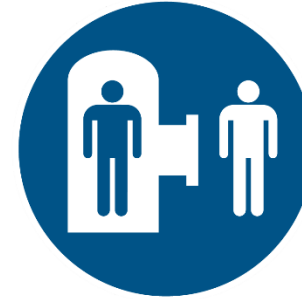
**Work with a valid work permit / JSA when required**



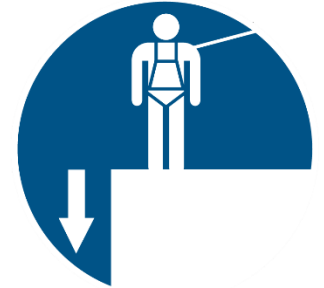
**Verify isolation when working on energized systems**



**Always use equipment that is fit to its intended purpose**



**Ensure safe conditions before entering a confined space**



**Protect yourself against a fall when working at height**



**Obtain authorization before overriding or disabling safety critical equipment**



**Stay out from under suspended load**



**Wear required personal protective equipment**



**Wear your seat belt**



**Comply with road safety rules**

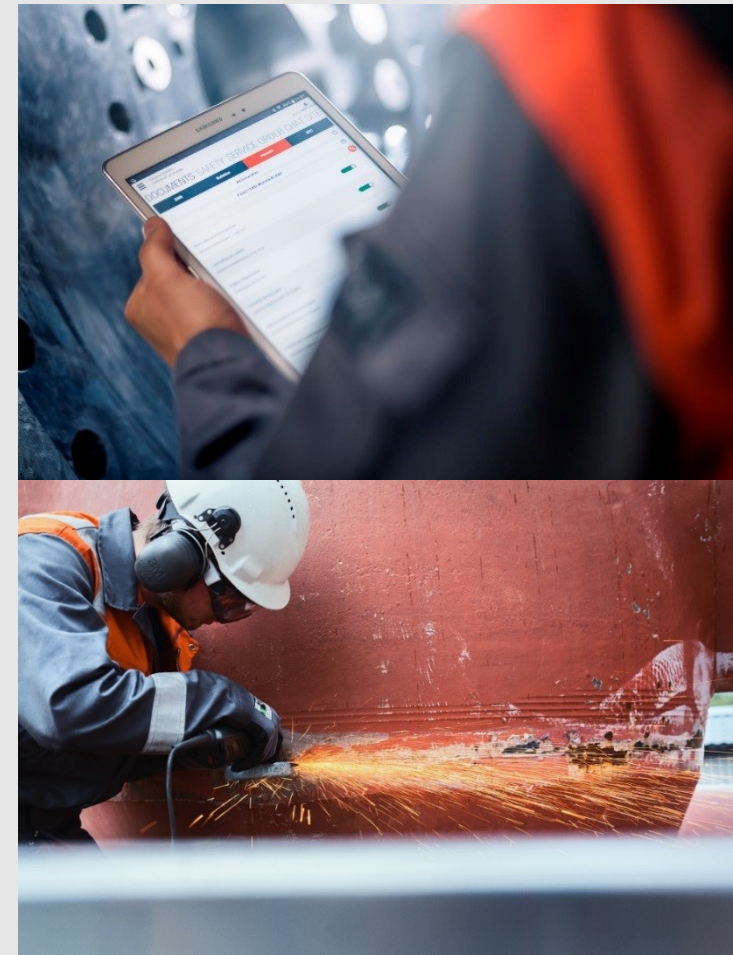


## Work with a valid work permit / JSA when required

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) identifies the hazards and risks, and required safety controls, related to a specific work task. A work permit describes what you must do to stay safe during the course of work.

### Principles

- Identify the work which requires Job Safety Analysis (JSA) and/or a work permit
- Confirm that the JSA and / or work permit is valid
- Understand the JSA and / or work permit
- Implement required safety controls defined in the JSA and / or work permit
- Confirm with the person in charge of the work that it is safe to start work
- Work permits may be required for several activities like hot work, confined space entry, working at height, excavation, lock out/tag out and electrical work
- Make sure that the JSA and / or work permit is communicated to the whole team involved to the operation







## Verify isolation when working on energized systems

Isolation of energy separates you from danger, such as electricity, pressure, hazardous chemicals or radiation, hot/cold liquids or mechanical energy to keep you safe.

### Principles

- Understand the isolations that protect you from danger
- Identify correct locations and systems which require isolation
- Confirm isolation is in place, and done by approved methods
- Isolation points shall be locked and tagged to ensure equipment cannot be switched on by accident, for example lock switches, separate pipes with spades, or lock access doors
- Confirm no stored energy or other dangers remain
- Confirm with the person in charge of the work that isolations are in place, and it is safe to start work
- Communicate the status of isolations between shifts and different workgroups
- Monitor the isolation periodically for effectiveness





## Always use equipment that is fit to its intended purpose

Use of improper or worn out equipment exposes you to unexpected situations like dropping load, ejecting object, pressure or chemical release, entanglement, electric shock, or falling down which can be life-threatening.

### Principles

- Select the equipment according to work instructions and specifications
- Assure that equipment is in safe condition, and inspected properly
- Get fully acquainted with all tools/machinery/ equipment that you are to use and read thoroughly the relevant technical manuals
- Be properly and sufficiently trained on the use of equipment required for your work
- Some examples of equipment which may cause serious injury if not fit to its intended purpose: lifting equipment, hydraulic or pneumatic tools, electrical equipment, welding equipment, rotating and cutting machinery, mobile equipment (forklifts, etc.), ladders and scaffolds





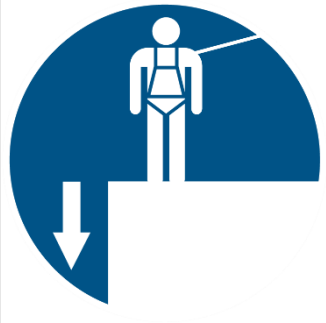
## Ensure safe conditions before entering a confined space

Confined space, such as a pressure vessel, tank or pipe can contain explosive gas, poisonous air or other dangers such as a lack of oxygen, things that can fall on you or you can fall from.

### Principles

- A confined space is large enough for personnel to enter, has limited or restricted means of entry or exit, and it's not designed for continuous occupancy
- A confined space entry permit shall be issued - authorized access keeps you safe
- Make sure that all sources of energy affecting the space are isolated
- An attendant shall be stationed at the entry point and maintains communication with entrants during the time the occupants are inside the confined space
- Always make sure the confined space circumstances, such as regular gas testing, ventilation, communication methods with team members and use of approved tools, are safe before entering and during the work inside of a confined space.
- Assure that a plan for timely rescue of workers is in place in case of emergency
- Confirm with the person in charge of the work that it is safe to start work





## Protect yourself against a fall when working at height

Fall from height is one of the most common cause of workplace fatalities. Use personal fall protection equipment when working outside a protective environment where you can fall over 2 meters (6.75 feet)\* to keep you safe.

### Principles

- A personal fall protection system should always be used:
  - when exposed to the risk of falling more than 2 meters (6.75 ft) outside protective environment (surface with an unprotected side or edge)
  - while working on suspended platform or in a manlift basket /boom lift
- Be aware of what fall protection equipment to use and how to use it
- Personal fall protection system consists of anchorage, connectors, full body safety harness and may include a lanyard, deceleration device, lifeline or a suitable combination of these
- Check fall protection equipment before using it
- Ensure that 100% tie-off is achieved, and that equipment is properly anchored
- Discuss with work site management if the fall protection could be primarily arranged by installing approved scaffolds, stairs with handrails or guard rails

*\* Local legislation or customer may have stricter requirements which has to be followed.*







## Obtain authorization before overriding or disabling safety critical equipment

Safety critical equipment must work correctly to keep you and your colleagues safe. During maintenance and commissioning operations overriding or disabling safety critical equipment requires authorization.

### Principles

- Overriding or disabling of safety critical equipment may be required in case of maintenance, troubleshooting or commissioning activities
- You should obtain authorization from the person in charge before overriding or disabling safety-critical equipment
- Do not **change** or remove any warning, forbidden or command signs, or any barrier or hazard marking
- Examples of safety-critical equipment include isolation devices/emergency shut down valves, lock out/tag out devices, trip systems, relief valves, fire and gas alarm systems, certain level controls, alarms, crane computers, in-vehicle monitoring systems and covers of mechanical equipment



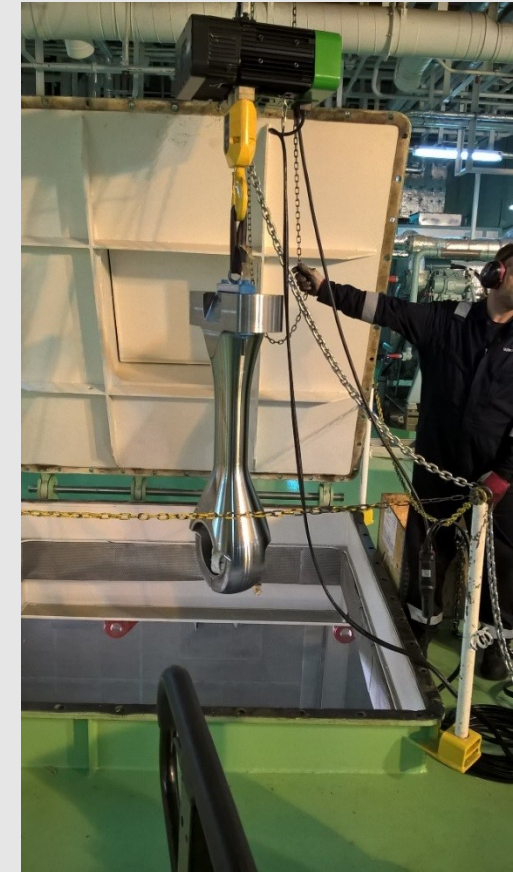


## Stay out from under suspended load

A suspended load is an object that is temporary lifted and hangs above the ground. Working or walking under a suspended load is unsafe as the load can fall on you.

### Principles

- When you in charge of the lift you shall isolate the unsafe area and put barriers in place to ensure that nobody walks under a suspended load
- Never cross a barrier controlling an area with a suspended load without authorization
- Follow the instructions of the flagman or the person in charge of the lift
- Use tag line, or push/pull poles, to keep you out of the line of fire when guiding the suspended load



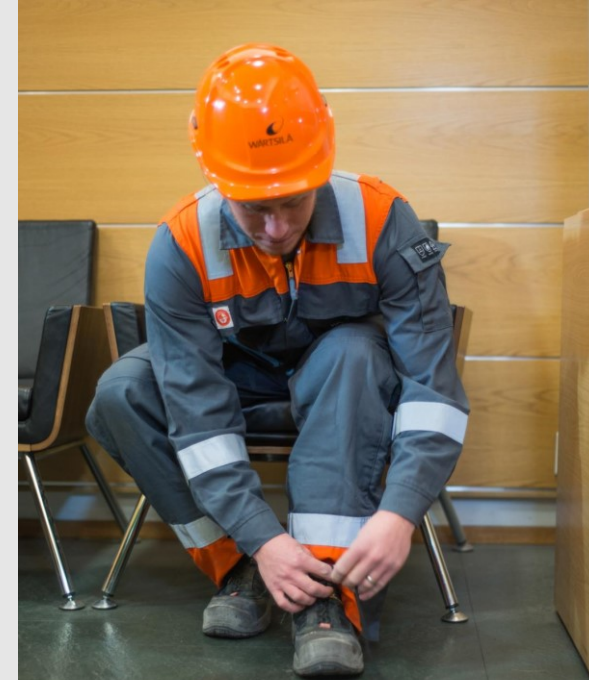


## Wear required personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment (PPE) provides the last barrier between the person wearing it and the hazard necessitating it. It can save your life in case any other safety control fails.

### Principles

- Personal protective equipment (PPE) refers to protective clothing, helmet, goggles, shoes, gloves or other garments or equipment designed to protect the wearer's body from injury or infection
- Use the personal protective equipment provided to you for your work. It's your responsibility to use the required PPE for each activity
- Select the right type of PPE for the job
- PPE should be maintained in good condition throughout its prescribed life span





## Wear your seat belt

Wearing a seat belt keeps you from being flung out the window, hitting the dashboard or other passengers in the event of an accident. Wearing a seat belt reduces the risk of fatality among drivers and front-seat occupants by 45-50%.

### Principles

- Wearing seat belts includes safety belts in (rental) cars, taxis, (mini) buses, trucks, cranes, or forklift trucks, and involves persons in moving vehicles when engaged on company business
- Check that your seat belt works properly
- Check that everyone in the vehicle is wearing a seat belt properly before starting to drive







## Comply with road safety rules

Nearly 1.3 million people are killed on the road globally every year. The main cause of these accidents is driver's behavior, like over speeding, distracted driving, running red lights, aggressive overtaking or drunk driving.

### Principles

- Always adhere to the set speed limits & other road signs, and consider prevailing conditions
- Maintain a safe distance behind other cars
- Do not use mobile phone while driving. Any lapse in concentration increases the risk of the vehicle being involved in a crash
- Ensure that vehicle is equipped with the required safety features and is maintained in safe working order
- Ensure you have valid driving license for the class of vehicle being operated and to drive in that country, and that you are medically fit to operate the vehicle
- Being under the influence of alcohol or illicit drugs, or misuse of medication while driving is strictly prohibited





**Wärtsilä  
life-saving  
rules**

The graphic features a central text block surrounded by ten circular icons, each representing a safety rule. The icons are: a lightning bolt and padlock (top-left), a hand holding a nut (top), a person entering a door (top-right), a person on a ledge with a downward arrow (right), a hand pointing (middle-left), a hand on a steering wheel (middle-right), a person near a hanging weight with an 'X' (bottom-left), a hard hat and gloves (bottom), and a person wearing a seatbelt (bottom-right).