

FLÉMALLE CCGT

PLAN DE SANTÉ ET DE SÉCURITÉ PHASE EXÉCUTION

HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN EXECUTION STAGE

ENGIE - ELECTRABEL



VAN LIER &



PARTNERS

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1. REVISION LIST

Revision	Date	Nature - Content	Reason
00	20220726	HSP of the execution stage of the Project	Comply with the law relating to coordination on TMC
01	20220907	All	Change project organization
02	20220922	3.3.6. Extension Laydown Area; Site plans Fig 2 and 9	Extension Laydown Area
03	20230801	Actualisation and index adjustment	Evolution Project and legislation
04	20230911	Insertion subproject Master Plan in the TMC CCGT FLEMALLE and extension laydown area. Insertion Demolition works of the former Awirs site, last phase since Sep 11, 2023.	Coordination and legal requirements
05	20230929	Insertion of TMC-coordination of all workstations of Fluxys (Client) on the CCGT FLEMALLE Site in the TMC-coordination of the CCGT FLEMALLE Project. Extension Laydown area with river transport unloading area.	Coordination
06	20231025	Alignment with the first edition of the French version	Coordination

This health and safety plan is managed by the health and safety coordinator of the execution stage of the project. He is responsible for its subsequent updates.

As requested by the Client, this plan is written in French to comply with the language laws of the region where the project takes place. Depending on the needs, this document or the relevant elements from it will be translated into English. The French version is and remains the sole reference for this plan.

2. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

2.1. Definitions

The definitions used in the Royal Decree of 25/1/01 relating to temporary or mobile construction sites ("Arrêté Royal du 25 janvier 2001 sur les "chantiers temporaires ou mobiles ") and the law of 4 August 1996 relating to the health and safety of workers when carrying out their work ("Loi du 4 août 1996 sur "le bien-être des travailleurs dans l'exercice de leur travail "), as well as the definitions drawn up in the Contract and the Employer's Requirements, have been used in this Health and Safety Plan.

Definitions:

Project	FLEMALLE CCGT
Client	The Client is ELECTRABEL S.A. in whose infrastructure the Project will be erected.
HSE Project Management Plan	Is the plan of the Client to establish the key principles, criteria and processes to be adopted by the Project and its Contractors for the provision and maintenance of a safe working environment, safeguarding the health of all personnel and protecting the physical environment throughout the execution of the development and operation of the project.
ENGIE site	The ENGIE site refers to the entire complex and assembly of terrains owned and controlled by ENGIE at Flémalle; it includes the existing power plant buildings under decommissioning, the existing technical and administrative buildings.
Operational Plant	The Operational Plant refers to the part of the ENGIE site which is not part of the Demolition Area or Site and which remains under the management and control of the ENGIE O&M entity of the existing power plant.
Site	Site refers to the area, part of the ENGIE site where the Plant is to be constructed and any other place as specified in the General Conditions of the Contract with the contractors. The Site will be handed over to the Site Management, who will fence it off and will be responsible to manage and control the Site during the construction works. The Site will be mainly accessed through a dedicated site access gate, set-up and managed by the Site Management. The limits and extent of the Site are indicated on a drawing.
Power Plant or Plant	Is the electrical production unit to be realised by the Site Management and the Contractors.
Laydown Area	Is the area made available by the Client for the accommodations as lay down areas, social facilities, offices, parking, ... The Laydown Area is part of the Site.
Demolition Area	The Demolition Area refers to the area where the demolition works of the old power plant buildings take place. The Demolition Area is completely separated from the Site and isn't part of this project.
Welfare law	Is the Belgian Act of 4 August 1996 on well-being of workers in the performance of their work.

Designer	Is any project supervisor responsible for the design and, as defined in the Welfare law, any natural or legal person responsible for the design of a project acting on behalf of the Client. (F: maître d'œuvre chargé de la conception).
Main Project Contractor in charge of Monitoring the Execution of Work	Is any project supervisor responsible for the supervision of the execution and, as defined in the Welfare law, any natural or legal person responsible for the supervision of the execution of the Project and acting on behalf of the Client. (F: maître d'œuvre chargé du contrôle de l'exécution).
Site Management	Site Management is the organization appointed by the Client, representing the Client in charge of the management and coordination of the Site.
Site Management Plan	Is the management plan of the Site Management in which general and specific requirements in respect of health, safety, environment and social matters are determined, which must be strictly observed by all parties involved on the Site during the realization of the Project, taking also into account the operational activities during the commissioning or implementation stage of the Permanent Works.
Site Instruction	Is the procedure for the enforcement of a specific instruction in respect of health, safety, environment and social matters as defined by the Client in the Site Management Plan.
Main Project Contractor	Is any project supervisor responsible for the execution and, as defined in the Welfare law, any natural or legal person responsible for the execution of the Project and acting on behalf of the Client. Is also every Contractor having a direct contractual relationship with the Client. (F: maître d'œuvre chargé de l'exécution).
Contractor	Any natural or legal person who performs activities during the execution stage of the Project, regardless whether he is an employer, a self-employed person or an employee.
Main Contractor	Is a Contractor utilising and managing Subcontractors or hiring people for specific parts of the Work.
Subcontractor	Subcontractor is a Contractor who will carry out works on behalf and under the coordination of a Contractor. This latter will have the qualification of a Main Contractor.
Works	Is the whole of the activities that take place for the realization of the Project on the Site.
Code	Is the Belgian regulation « Code du bien-être au travail » translated as “The well-being at work code”. This regulation includes the decrees implementing the Welfare law.
Health and Safety Coordinator (SC)	Coordinator for health and safety during conception, design (D) and execution (E) of the Works, in application of the Welfare law.
Health and Safety Plan (HSP)	The current document, drawn up by the Health and Safety Coordinator. The HSP gives details of the requirements applicable to the Works, taking into account the activities during the commissioning or implementation stage.
Specific Prevention Plan (SPP)	The Specific Prevention Plan is the health and safety plan drawn up by a Contractor for the part of the Works he is executing. This plan shall clearly and precisely state the working methods by taking the Health and Safety Plan into account.
Post Intervention File (PIF)	File containing relevant safety and health information to be taken into account for any subsequent works during the lifetime of the Plant. This PIF

	essentially consists of as-built drawings and of a technical description of products, components or materials used during construction.
Coordination Logbook	Set of documents compiled and maintained by the SC containing information and comments regarding health and safety coordination and events on the construction site.
Visitor	Any person temporarily present on the Site for periods not exceeding a working day, who is not executing the Works on the Site, and who is under the responsibility of one of the Contractors or the Client.
Fatal accident	Unexpected and sudden event external to the human body that leads to the death of one or several persons.
Loss time accident	Unexpected and sudden event external to the human body causing an injury that gives rise to at least one day of work incapacity, i.e. work is not resumed the day after the accident.
Commuting accident	Commuting accidents are accidents that occur while the employee takes his usual route between his/her workplace and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His residence. • The place where he normally has his meals. • The place where he is taking a training course.
Restricted work	Unexpected and sudden event causing an injury or illness preventing the worker to fulfil his normal work the day following the event but nevertheless allows the worker to undertake another job (at the construction site or any other location).
Medical treatment	Unexpected and sudden event causing an injury or illness requiring care delivered by a professional physician or qualified paramedic and after which the worker can proceed his work.
Environmental incident	Unexpected and sudden event that leads to the release of a hazardous or toxic agent in the environment.
Property damage	Unexpected and sudden event that causes damage to property.
Near miss	Unexpected and sudden event that could, under slightly different conditions, have led to bodily injury, illness, death, property or environmental damage.
Dangerous act or situation	Any act or situation that deviates from a generally recognised safe way or specific method of doing a job and increase the potential for an accident.
First aid treatment	Unexpected and sudden event causing a minor injury which can be treated by a first aider or equivalent and does not require a professional physician or paramedic.
HiPo (Events and situations with high potential of severity)	HiPo is defined as an event that resulted in an incident with consequences or in a near miss, and that could have led to a life-altering serious injury or fatality.

2.2. List of abbreviations

BU	Business Unit
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine
CICC	Point de Contact fédéral d'Informations Câbles et Conduites (KLIM-CICC: Federal Cable and Pipeline Management Database) (KLIM: Federaal Kabels en Leidingen Informatie Meldpunt)

CMR	Cancerogenic, metagene and reprotoxic
CL	Coordination Logbook
Code	Code du bien-être au travail (Code of well-being at work)
CPE	Collective Protection Equipment
CS	Coordination Structure
EPC	Engineering Procurement Construction
H&S	Health & Safety
HSE	Health Safety Environment
HSP	Health and Safety Plan
HSE PMP	Health, Safety and Environmental Project Management Plan
MP	Master Plan
MP-D	Master Plan - Demolition
MP-DC	Master Plan- Deconstruction-Reconstruction
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PTW	Permit To Work
RD	Royal Decree
RGIE	Le Règlement Général sur les Installations Electriques (General Regulations on Electrical Installations)
RGPT	Règlement Général pour la Protection du Travail (General labor protection regulations)
SC	Safety Coordinator (SCD and/or SCE)
SCD	Safety Coordinator Design
SCE	Safety Coordinator Execution
SECT	Service Externe pour les Contrôles Techniques sur les lieux de travail (External service for technical inspections at the workplace)
SMP	Health, Safety and Environmental Site Management Plan
SPP	Specific Prevention Plan
SI	Site Instruction
TMC	Temporary or mobile construction site

3. INTRODUCTION

3.1. Description of the project

ELECTRABEL, the Client, has developed the FLEMALLE CCGT project for the construction of a new Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) Power Plant at the ENGIE Site situated at Flémalle near the city of Liège in Belgium.

The Project FLEMALLE CCGT covers the design, construction, and commissioning of a new CCGT Power Plant. The Plant will have a net electric output of about 875 MWe and will include one gas turbine, one steam turbine and all the related equipment and auxiliary systems to come to a fully functional combined cycle power plant.

The Plant will take cooling water from the stream La Meuse at the site.

The project was preceded by the dismantling and demolition of the five former production units. The demolition of the former units started in 2021 and is expected to last until end 2023. A specific coordination for this TMC named DEMOLITION was set up by the ENGIE management. The TMC DEMOLITION was adjacent to the TMC FLEMALLE CCGT. A fence with pictograms identifies the physical separation between both sites.

As the demolition works progress, space will become available and will be occupied by the CCGT FLEMALLE Project for a new laydown area. The barrier will be moved several times, which means that the boundary between the two TMCs also changes each time. For organizational reasons it was decided to reduce the two TMCs into one TMC. This transition takes place before the border is shifted.

3.2. TMC Legislation

Due to the nature and scope of the FLEMALLE CCGT project, the Royal Decree on temporary or mobile construction sites (RD 25/01/2001 and revisions) applies to the project. This Decree is the transposition of the European Directive 92/57/EEC. The Belgian Welfare Act of 4 August 1996 on the well-being of employees in the performance of their work (specifically chapter V - special provisions regarding temporary or mobile construction sites) defines the framework for this Decree. These regulations lay down, as such the context of the current document.

All parties involved in this project must control all the risks generated during the execution of the work and must coordinate their activities. In this regard, the following regulations must at least be observed:

- The Law of 4 August 1996 - Law related to the well-being of workers during the performance of their work (Welfare law).
- The Code of well-being at work.
- The General Regulations for Labor Protection (RGPT).
- The General Regulations on Electrical Installations (RGIE).

The basic principles of the Royal Decree of 25 January 2001 relating to temporary or mobile construction sites apply to the project.

In accordance with article 30 of the Royal Decree of 25 January 2001, the SCE shall give an opinion on the compliance of the tenders Main Project Contractors. The SCE shall do this based on the SPP that the various tender Main Project Contractors will have to submit to the Client. Given the actual nature of the Project and the Works, the tender Contractors shall demonstrate that the sum allocated for safety is correctly based on an ad hoc programme and that this sum has been correctly allocated to this item.

Within the framework of TMC's legal obligations, the Client entrusted the mission of Safety and Health Coordinator for the design preparation stage of the project to Steven Steenackers (Tractebel).

The Client entrusted the mission of Safety and Health Coordinator for the design preparation stage of the subproject Master Plan, before the effective integration of this project as a Lot in the TMC CCGT FLEMALLE, to Benoît Geron (Geron Consulting).

The Client entrusted the mission of Safety and Health Coordinator for the design preparation stage of the project DEMOLITION to Benoît Geron (Geron Consulting).

The mission of safety coordinator for the execution stage of the project CCGT FLEMALLE (including the subproject “Master Plan”) is entrusted by the Client to Jean-Pierre Van Lier (Van Lier & Partners).

The mission of safety coordinator for the execution stage of the project DEMOLITION is entrusted by the Client to Jean-Pierre Van Lier (Van Lier & Partners).

Further information is available in **APPENDIX 3 – LEGAL CONTEXT**.

3.3. Preconditions of the project

3.3.1. Conveyor belt

In the zone of the Laydown Area part of the Site there is a conveyor belt. The drawing in paragraph “4.1. Location” shows the area for the operation and maintenance of the conveyor belt. Access for the operator and maintenance teams will always be possible. For scheduled and unscheduled maintenance and repair, the area needs to be accessible for cranes and other necessary equipment. The access and the immediate area around this conveyor belt must be kept clear for annual maintenance.

3.3.2. LIAISON 380 KV

The Plant will evacuate its power to the ELIA high voltage network, through a 380 kV high voltage cable between the Plant and the ELIA substation at Rimières. This cable connection will be installed by a Main Project Contractor appointed by the Client. This project specified as “LIAISON 380 KV” , a separate TMC coordination with same safety coordinator as for the TMC FLEMALLE CCGT is set up. The liaison on the site of FLEMALLE CCGT will generate co-activities between the here two cited TMC’s. For this reason, the here concerned works of the TMC LIAISON 380 KV with impact on the TMC FLEMALLE CCGT will be integrated also in the coordination of this last.

3.3.3. Site Management

The site management will among others perform the following tasks:

- Organize the coordination activities between the different contractors in concertation with the HSE department.
- Assist in different aspects of site supervision of the contractors. Ensure that the contractors adopt a safe approach to the installation and erection of plant and equipment in accordance with the design requirements and good construction practices.
- Monitor site activities to ensure that erection is completed in accordance with the contracts and all applicable and agreed regulations and standards

- Verify compliance of construction with ‘Issued for Construction’ drawings;
- Undertake regular site meetings with the contractors to cover all key organisation, staffing, health and safety, quality assurance, design and construction control issues, commissioning and testing procedures
- Monitor the project schedule and the project progress

The management of the Site is entrusted by the Client to the Site Management organization in collaboration with the HSE organization. All contractors performing works on the Site will align themselves with the health and safety management system issued by the Client. For these purposes, the Client issued the Site regulations and organization note (=HSE Site Management Plan (HSMP)).

3.3.4. Demolition works

As explained above, the demolition works of the former TMC DEMOLITION were included in the TMC CCGT FLEMALLE. However, the principle of physical separation between the demolition works on the one hand and the Construction zone of the CCGT FLEMALLE on the other hand remains in force until the end of the demolition works, i.e. until end 2023 at the latest.

4. PROJECT INFORMATION

4.1. Location



Figure 1: Location of the Site

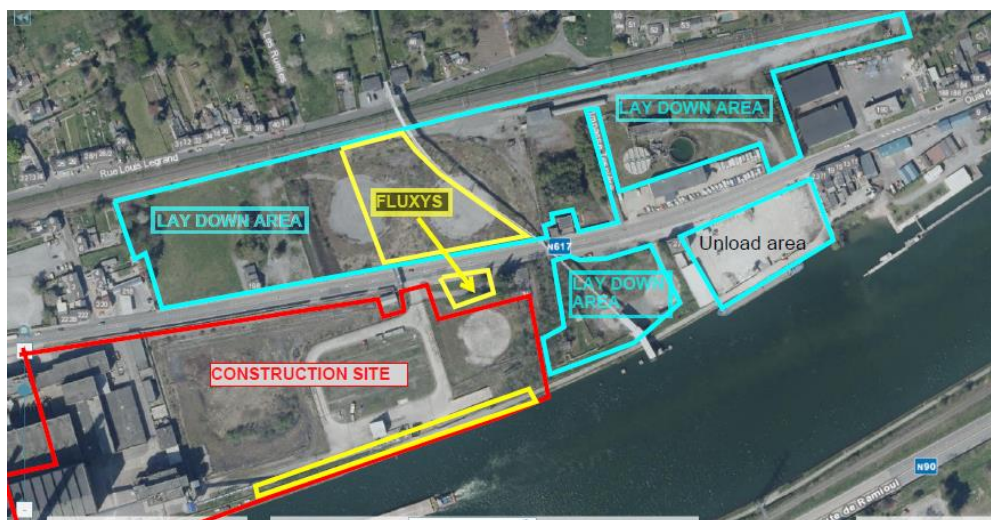


Figure 2: Satellite view of the construction area and the Laydown Area

The construction area is marked red, the Lay Down Area is marked in blue; workstations of Fluxys are marked in yellow. Together they are Site.

The Site is a vacant plot, east of the old production units, on the terrain that used to accommodate the former coal yard and the area next to it.

The Site is delimited to the North by the railway and to the South by the river Meuse, to the West by the ELIA and FLUXYS substations and to the East by the companies “Régie des Routes” and “Centrale à Béton”. Between the North and South part is a national road N617 – Quai du Halage.

The blue marked areas are the Laydown Area at the disposal of the Site Management for the purpose of installation of site offices, warehouse, canteen, sanitary provisions for the workers, parking lot and storage of materials. Such use shall be temporary for the duration of the project.

As the demolition works of the former exploitation units progress, the zone that has become available will be transferred to the project CCGT FLEMALLE project as an additional laydown area or additional circulation way. This is done in phases, each involving an official handover with **notification of the residual risks**. As already mentioned, this will be accomplished by the end of 2023.

The integration of the buildings and zones related to the Lot “Master Plan” also involves an extension of the Construction Zone, involving an official handover with **notification of the residual risks**. This also happens in stages.

Identifying the installation, pipes and utilities that must be secured by the parties involved and all associated measures are part of the communication and treatment of any residual risks.

The laydown area in the southeast of the Site, called the Unload area, serves as an unloading area for the equipment and material delivered via the Meuse. This location is rented. Third parties completely outside the project also use this location. These are five tenants of the existing garage and a local contractor who uses part of the location as a storage facility for tower crane parts. The Project together with its Contractors involved must first identify and evaluate possible co-operation with these third parties and, if necessary, take the required preventive measures. They will inform the Client and the safety coordinator about this.

The status of the Construction zone and the Lay down areas is communicated weekly via the report of the coordination meeting of the Site Management. The coordination measures associated with any change to these zones must also be included in this report.

4.2. Description of the works

4.2.1. General description

The current Health and Safety Plan covers the Works related to the entire construction of the Plant and any works at the Site.

The Works in the Project include the following main items. This list is not limited.

- Geotechnical investigation.
- Site preparation.
- Demolition works (with asbestos removals)
- Foundations for all equipment, buildings and structures.
- Plant buildings and building services.
- Waste storage building and area.
- Water and fuel tanks foundations and containments.
- Cable ducts and pulling pits, pipe racks and ducts.
- Site and access roads, car park and hard standings.
- Drainage and utilities networks.
- Site finishing.
- Construction facilities.
- Installation and commissioning activities of gas turbine, the steam turbine, the generator(s), control room, workshop, and their auxiliaries, piping, firefighting system, cabling, electrical works,

4.2.2. The packages

The works were divided in packages and subdivided into lots. For each lot, the Client concluded an agreement with a Main Project Contractor.

Certain performers also participate in Project design. Consequently, these Contractors are also qualified as Designers.

The following is an overview of the division of the lots:

Package / Lot	Subject
P01.1	Power Train (GT+ST)
P01.2	GT+ST+GEN Transport & Unloading
P01.3	Gas & Steam Turbines – Erection
P01.4	Technical Field Assistance
P02	HRSO
P03	Condenser
P04.1	Mechanical BOP
P04.2	Gas Station
P04.3	Water Treatment Plant
P04.4	Fire Fighting&Detection
P05	Electrical BOP
P06.1	GSUT, UAT, Self & Maint Transf
P06.2	HV Power Train (GIS, ...)
P06.3	Isolated Ogase Busduct
P07	DCS
P08.1	Test Piling
P08.2	Piling
P08.3	Civil works (excl piling & steel structure)
P08.4	Civil works - Water Intake / Outfall
P08.5	Turbine Hall Overhead Crane
P08.6	Civil works (steel structure) [included in P08.3]
P09.1	Engineering contract EA
P09.2	Engineering contract TE
P10	Site Preparation
P-MP-D1	Master Plan – Demolition social building and footbridge
P-MP-DR	Master Plan – Deconstruction-Reconstruction control room and workshop
P-MP-D2	Master Plan – Demolition administrative building
P-Demolition	Demolition of the ancient Power plant Awirs
P-Fluxys 1	Déconnexion/Reconnexion canalisation and optical fiber
P-Fluxys 2	Horizontal drilling under Infrabel line and N617
P-Fluxys 3	Gas supply post

Except for the three MP lots and the Lot DEMOLITION, all works are taking place in the area that has been made ready for construction.

4.2.3. The Lot Master Plan

The works, which are part of the Master Plan, are situated within the local administrative buildings and grounds that have been preserved and have therefore not been impacted by the DEMOLITION project. The Lot MP consists of three sublots, visualized on the below figure:

- The lot P-MD-D1: the demolition of the social building and the adjacent footbridge – See red rectangle.

- The second subplot P-MP-DR: the deconstruction of the former workshop with offices and the reconstruction to the new control room and workshop – see **yellow rectangle**.
- The third subplot P-MP-D2: the demolition of the administrative building – see **green rectangle**, followed by the development of the surroundings of the new CCGT FLEMALLE Site



Figure 3: Workstations of the Lot Master Plan

4.2.4. The Demolition works

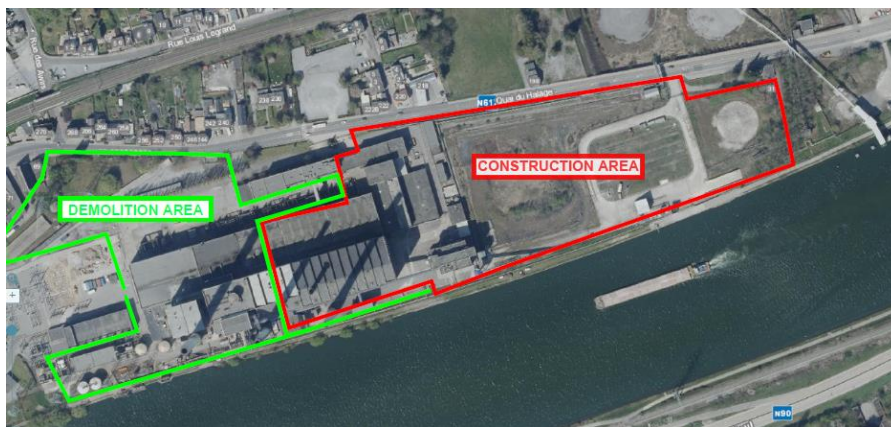


Figure 4: Demolition Area and Construction Area

Description of the remaining demolition works:

- Asbestos removals
- Demolition by explosives of boiler 5 and demolition of walls of the turbine hall of the former Awirs Site
- Demolition of the filtration building at proximity of the Elia HV line
- Evacuation of all demolition materials.

4.2.5. The Fluxys workstations on the CCGT FLEMALLE Site

See Figure 2 where the workstations of Fluxys on the CCGT FLEMALLE Site are marked in yellow.

The workstations are differentiated as follows:

- Fluxys 1 - Déconnexion/Reconnexion canalisation and optical fiber
- Fluxys 2 - Horizontal drilling under Infrabel line and N617
- Fluxys 3 - Gaz supply post

For the water inlet and outlet of the new power plant, the existing gas pipeline and an optical cable from Fluxys under the quay along the Meuse must be deconstructed and reconstructed by Fluxys.

The Plant will take natural gas from the national transport network of FLUXYS. For this purpose, FLUXYS will install a new high pressure gas pipe up to the delivery point in the construction area with his contractors. In the northern Laydown area of the CCGT FLEMALLE Site, it enters through a horizontal drilling from under the railway. The pipeline reaches the Site itself with a second horizontal drilling under the N 617 Quai du Halage.

Fluxys is carrying out the construction of a valve node to supply the plant with gas on the site of the new power plant which is being transferred to them.

Fluxys acts regarding to these works in the qualification of Client and sometimes Contractor. The TMC- coordination regarding of all activities cited in this paragraph that take place within the boundaries of the TMC CCGT FLEMALLE are integrated into the safety coordination of the latter and form an integral part of it.

The works are entrusted within Fluxys to various managers and executors. See APPENDIX 4: TMC FLEMALLE CCGT MAIN ACTORS-IDENTIFICATION.

4.3. Site lay-out

The Site Management has the assignment to lay out and arrange the Plant within the available area as indicated in figure 2. The lay-out will be optimised taking into account also the properties and orientation of the plot, the Site conditions, the Site accesses, the locations of the various interface points.

The general arrangement and lay-out of the main components and volumes of the Plant will be presented by the designer and finalised in collaboration with the Client. The Safety Coordinator Design (SCD) and later if the design is still ongoing in the execution phase of the project, the Safety Coordinator Execution (SCE), must be closely involved by the Client in this specific design in order to ensure that the designers take appropriate prevention measures. This should be seen in the context of mutual risks due to simultaneous, sequential activities carried out by all Contractors on the same construction site and for operation and all later intervention works on the constructions, in the framework of the TMC regulations.

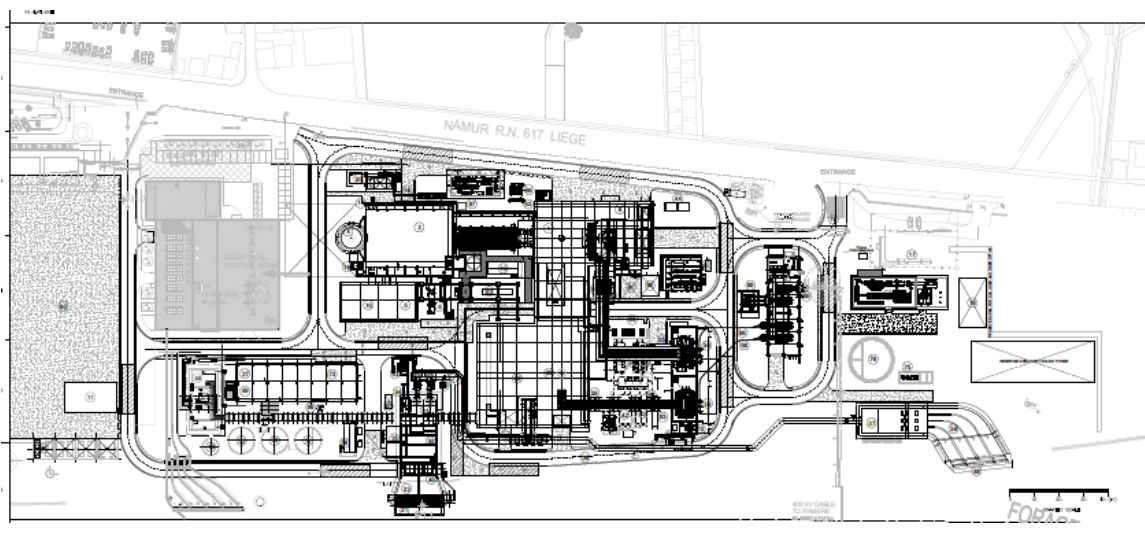


Figure 5: Preliminary possible site lay-out

4.4. Schedule

An up-to-date and detailed project time schedule must be elaborated by the Site Management and each other Main Project Contractor on the Project and must be communicated to all involved parties at the different stages of the project.

The Site Management and each Main Project Contractor shall review their schedule on a regular basis.

Reviews and revisions of the detailed schedule will be part of regular coordination with the Client. The planning information is an important input for the activities of the safety coordination.

4.5. Critical moments during the execution stage of the works

The critical phases for health and safety coordination during the execution stage of the works when the SCE is supposed to be present on site, need to be established and mentioned in this actual Health and Safety Plan.

The SCE is expected to be on site depending on the intensity and the critical moments of the works.

A section of the Coordination Logbook is dedicated specifically to the upcoming critical moments of the project. The list of critical moments is thus kept up to date and communicated through this same coordination instrument.

The SCE will take part in project site meetings where the theme of health and safety coordination is on the agenda.

The following critical moments or activities should already be considered:

- Start of the execution phase of the project

- Presentation of the site lay-out including demarcation, access control, circulation routes for personnel and vehicles, assembly points, storage areas, social and sanitary facilities, ...
- Initiation of the prevention policy of the Site Management, Main Project Contractors and relevant Contractors
- Arrival of new Contractors
- Commencement of:
 - Earthworks and excavations
 - Working at height
 - Assembly work
 - Finishing works
 - Road works
 - Electrical works
 - Erection of scaffolds of great size
 - ...
- Execution of necessary Lock-Out&Tag-Out of existing installations
- Execution of extensive lifting work
- Working at heights and working at different levels associated with the above-mentioned work
- Interferences between different parties e.g. Client and Main Project Contractors
- Interferences with the neighbourhood and environment
- Periodic site visits to verify compliance with the instructions and recommendation in the HSP
- Collecting the data and documents for the compilation of the Post Intervention File
- Handover of the coordination tools at the end of the mission of the SCE
- Demolition works of buildings in relation with the Lot Master Plan
- Reconstruction works of the buildings (control room, workshops, social premises, ... including surrounding works) in relation with the Lot Master Plan
- Asbestos removals (Master Plan and Demolition)
- Demolition by explosives of boiler 5 and demolition of walls of the turbine hall of the former Awirs Site
- Demolition of the filtration building at proximity of the Elia HV line

5. LIFE SAVING RULES OF THE ENGIE GROUP

Preventing serious and fatal accidents is one of the main concerns in the ENGIE group. An analysis of the most serious accidents has led to the elaboration of the 'Life Saving Rules'.

All parties involved in the project must respect the Life Saving Rules of the ENGIE Group. The rules are given here below. The safety commitment is based on the principle that all incidents/accidents are preventable and that risks will be controlled to a "So Far As Reasonably Practicable" level (SFARP).

It is mandatory that work environments enable compliance with these rules. Everybody acting in this Project must be committed to enforce them and to respect them. The ENGIE 'Life Saving Rules' are absolute minimum requirements which must be complied with to ensure that risks relating to safety and health are controlled.

The Client wishes to emphasize that everyone has the right and the duty to stop work if he observes and concludes that the work cannot be done in full safety. No penalty is attached to stopping unsafe acts or situations.

The Client has the authority to stop the works as explained in the minimum H&S requirements.

The Client wishes to emphasize the importance of shared vigilance. Everyone must:

- Be vigilant for his own safety and the safety of others.
- Alert someone if his safety seems threatened.
- Know how to react to someone who intervenes to protect your safety and wellbeing.

DO's



BE HOOKED UP
Clip on your harness when working at height



STEP ASIDE
Stay out of the path of moving vehicles, plant and equipment



CHECK
Verify that there is no live energy (mechanical, chemical, electrical, fluids under pressure, etc.) before starting work



MAKE SURE
Only enter a trench if the appropriate wall supports are in place



CONTROL
Test that the atmosphere is safe before entering a confined space and monitor it as you work

DON'Ts



HALT
Do not perform hot work until the fire or explosion risks have been eliminated



AVOID
Do not walk or stand under a load



BAN
Do not work under the influence of alcohol or drugs including driving



STOP
Do not manipulate your phone or any other communication device while driving



9 simple rules can save your life



NO LIFE AT RISK

Respect the Life Saving Rules all the time



6. THE HSE PROJECT MANAGEMENT PLAN AND THE HSE SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.1. The HSE PMP

The HSE PMP is the plan elaborated by the Client for the realization of its project. This plan is to establish the key principles, criteria and processes to be adopted by the Project and its Contractors for the provision and maintenance of a safe working environment, safeguarding the health of all personnel and protecting the physical environment throughout the execution of the development and operation of the project.

The purpose of the HSE PMP is also:

- To ensure recognition of applicable HSE requirements of the Client and to provide the means to demonstrate Project compliance with HSE policies of the Client and with country regulations.
- To define the HSE Interfaces between the Client and Contractors for the scope of work on Site.
- To ensure that HSE issues are thoroughly addressed during the execution and that HSE input is provided at all stages of the decision-making process.

This document will therefore:

- Establish the basis for the integration of Clients' and Contractors' HSE requirements for the Project.
- Identify the general risks associated with the scope of works.
- Define the roles and responsibilities.
- Define the controls.
- Define the requested KPI's, reports needed to monitor the HSE level of the project.
- Define the procedure to facilitate the communication of information, data between involved parties
- Define the process to organize, formalize and provide the proof of achievement for all type of decided action or observation made following site inspection, accident/incident analysis,...
- Define the procedure to introduce HSE documentation as the safety plans of contactors and their subcontractors, proof of trainings of workers, requested legal controls of equipment, training modalities before access to the site..., in order to allow a worker to receive the access badge to the site,
- Assure the effectiveness of HSE performance: Audits/inspections/walk throughs,...

6.2. The SMP

The HSE Site Management Plan (SMP) relates to the Project and the Site.

The SMP describes the general and specific requirements in respect of health and safety, environment, and social matters which all Contractors must observe.

The SMP consists of a basic document followed by specific procedures called Site Instructions (SI).

It is the responsibility of each Contractor to adapt its own Specific Prevention Plan (SPP), procedures and instructions in accordance with the stipulations in this SMP. The Contractor must also ensure that all stipulations in respect of health and safety are passed on to its Subcontractor(s).

7. THE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN AND THE SPECIFIC PREVENTION PLAN

7.1. The HSP

This Health and Safety Plan (HSP) is drafted, specifying the rules applicable to the works, considering all the activities on the Site. The HSP is issued at the start of the project execution phase.

Only the name “Health and Safety Plan” complies with Belgian legislation (Royal Decree of 25 January 2001).

The HSP highlights collective and individual protection measures in a non-exhaustive manner.

The HSP is general document based on the technical elements (plans, specifications, etc.) submitted by the Client and in relation to co-activities due to simultaneous and consecutive interventions by different Contractors. The safety coordinator acts in the context of co-activities and not in the context of health and safety prevention for the internal activities of individual contractors.

Each Contractor remains responsible for the implementation of his own health and safety policy as well as for the safety of his visitors.

Each Contractor will cooperate fully in health and safety coordination. Contractors must inform project management of all relevant health and safety issues.

The Contractors must consider the HSP as part of their contract.

The Contractors are required to submit this HSP, or at least the relevant elements of it, to all their Subcontractors.

7.2. The SPP

In order to adhere and complete the provisions cited in this HSP, any Contractor is obliged to draw up a Specific Prevention Plan (SPP) for the works he carries out.

This SPP will clearly and precisely mention the work methods adopted by the company and where applicable by their Subcontractors taking into account this HSP.

As a reminder, the SPP must contain at least (and in function of the activities) the following information:

- Contact details of the Contractor (name, address and telephone numbers);
- Contact details of the manager of the Contractor (mobile number);
- Name of the prevention counsellor.
- Contact details of the occupational medical service.
- Contact details of the external technical control service (SECT) if applicable.
- Number of workers of the Contractor per job.
- Certificates for lifting devices and their accessories.
- Use of specific personal (individual) protective equipment.
- List of hazardous products used, and the safety data sheets for these products.
- Management of hazardous products.
- Copy of the nominative certificates of the operators.
- Names of first aid workers.
- Period of intervention on the site.
- Work timetable.
- Endorsement and proof of application of work permit procedures (general work permits, fire permits, excavation permit, electrical permit, etc.);
- List of health and safety training for all workers.
- Identification of life lines (temporary and permanent).
- Emergency number.
- Waste management system (disposal of waste, separation, ...).
- Lighting at workstations.
- Marking and fencing of the site and/or the various work areas to avoid any intrusion and/or additional coactivity.
- Realization of secure access for the various workstations.
- Use of collective protection.
- Reporting of incident and accident to the Site Management and project supervision.
- Commissioning procedure.
- Compliance with the Lock-Out & Tag-Out procedure of the Site.
- Lifting plan (can be delivered later, but prior to the lifting activities).
- Policy to encourage good practice in the prevention of safety, health, and the environment.
- Disciplinary policy in the event of non-compliance with the prevention of safety, health and environment.
- Detailed and circumstantial risk analyses for interventions, including preventive measures, in the form of tables.

In addition, before starting any activity, the Contractor will have:

- **Established his SPP.**
- **Signed the document APPENDIX 1– Declaration of compliance with the HSE Requirements.**
- **Completed the document APPENDIX 2 – Contractor/Subcontractor summary sheet.**

Each Contractor is asked to mention on the last form the indicators for the last three years of "Frequency rate", "Severity rate" and "Overall severity rate" of his company. The formulas for calculating the indicators are given in the appendix.

All these documents will be submitted through the hierarchical line and subsequently the Client and the SCE. This means that **a Main Contractor must review the SPP of his Subcontractor(s) for compliance to the above-mentioned requirements before presenting it to the Client and the SCE. The Main Contractor will explicitly state that he reviewed and approved these plans.**

The requirements of the SPP which are applicable must be repeated or presented to the staff of the Contractor (toolbox meeting, or others, etc.).

During the safety training given to all workers entering the Site, they will receive the safety rules applicable to the Site.

The Contractor will explicitly define the risks inherent to his activities and the preventive measures to be put in place. The Site Management will gather this information and impose additional measures if necessary, depending on the work schedule and any co-activities.

8. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The table in the **APPENDIX 4 – TMC FLEMALLE CCGT Main Actors** summarizes the Main Actors as mentioned in the legislation in relation to the TMC.

The description of the roles and responsibilities is limited in to the main actors as defined as intervening parties. The following main actors are, mentioned with the legal name in French:

- The Client or « maître d'ouvrage »
- The designer or « maître d'œuvre chargé de la conception »
- The health and safety coordinator project preparation stage « coordinateur en matière de sécurité et de santé pendant l'élaboration du projet de l'ouvrage »
- The health and safety coordinator execution stage « coordinateur en matière de sécurité et de santé pendant la réalisation de l'ouvrage »
- Main Project Contractor in charge of monitoring the execution of work or « maître d'œuvre chargé du contrôle de l'exécution »
- The Main Project Contractor exécution of work or « maître d'œuvre chargé de l'exécution »
- The Contractor or « entrepreneur »

9. INVOLVED PARTIES

9.1. CCGT FLEMALLE

9.1.1. ELECTRABEL Project Organisation

The ELECTRABEL project team, the Client:

Organisation Chart

Project Management Team

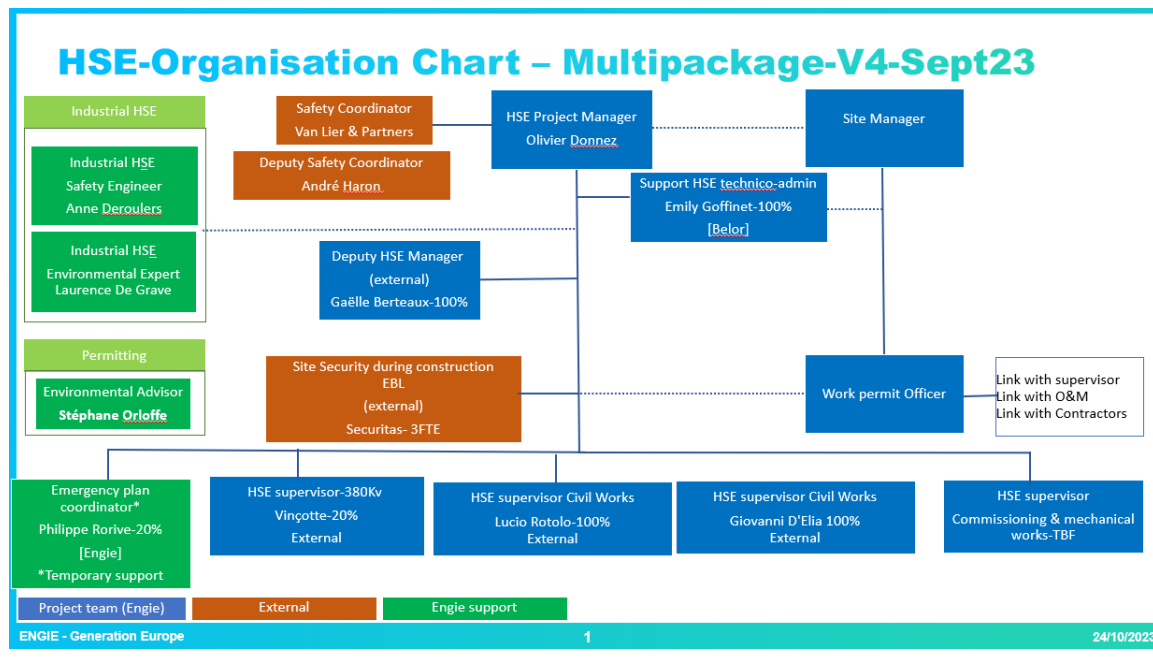
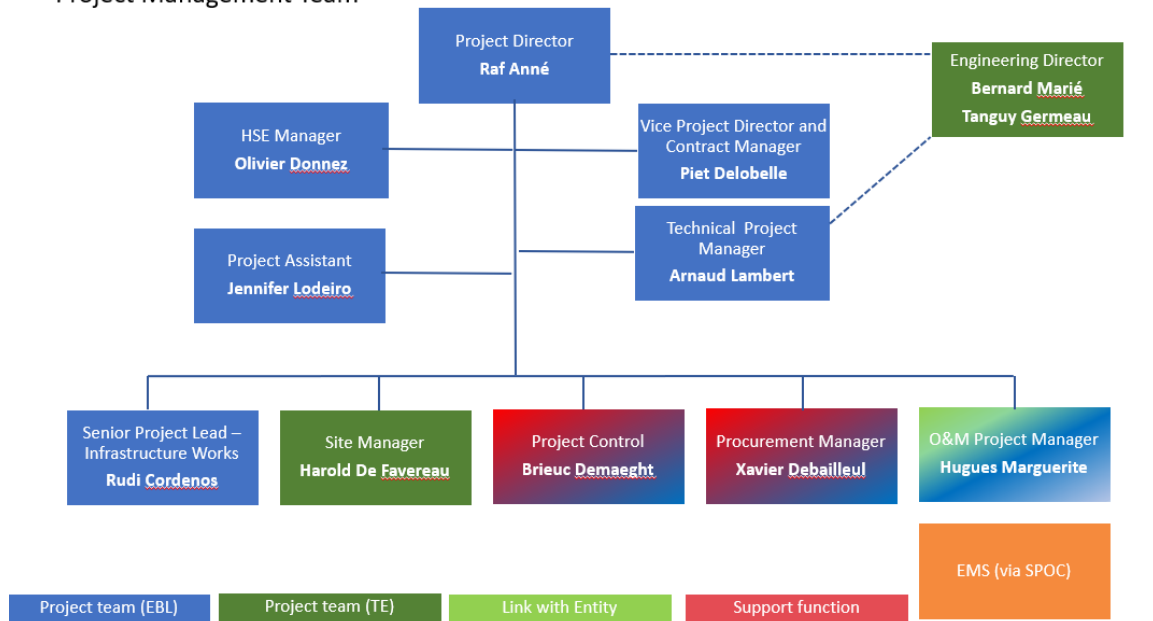


Figure 7: Organisation Chart ELECTRABEL Project Team

9.1.2. Site Management organisation

Organisation Chart – Site

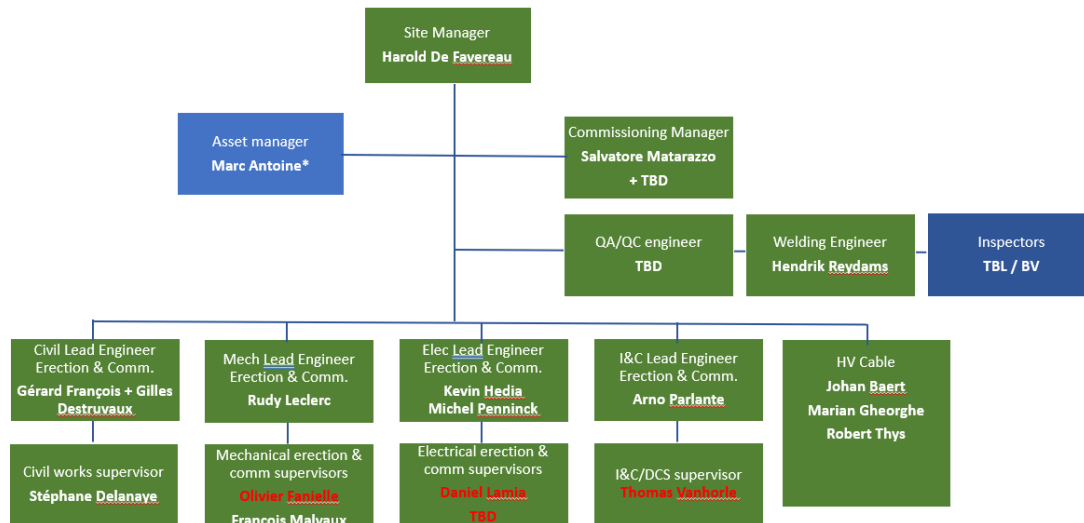


Figure 8: Organisation Chart ELECTRABEL Site Management Team

9.2. Demolition Project

See organisation chart 24.2.

10. RISKS

In this section, certain risks with regard to health coordination of the Site are pointed out and preventive measures are recommended. The latter can also be binding insofar as this has already been established by intervening parties such as the Client and the Site Management.

10.1. Risks related to the Site

10.1.1. Existing utilities

The Site Management and Main Project Contractors shall investigate and determine the existing networks and underground structures (cables, pipes, gas pipes, ...) by getting in touch with the Client to receive the required information (Plot Plans).

The provided information from the Client on the existing situation shall be considered as for information only and not be considered as exhaustive. In case of discrepancies between the provided information from the owners of the infrastructure or the Client and the existing situation, the Contractor shall perform manual test excavation to determine the correct location of possible risks in the underground.

The Contractor must use the KLIM-CICC website (Federal Cable and Pipeline Management Database, <https://klim-cicc.be>) to report the Site Management trough their hierachic line. The Contractor needs to notify the relevant cable and pipeline operators again before beginning their Works. If despite everything there is damaged infrastructure during the execution of the works: work shall be stopped immediately, evacuation shall be initiated, cable and pipeline operators shall be notified and if necessary, the emergency services shall be alarmed.

The following underground structures are known on Site prior to the start of the Works and are defined as a possible risk. This overview is for information only and not exhaustive.

Low pressure gaspipe

A low pressure gas pipe (<16 bar) is located at the quai wall of the river Meuse. The exact location has to be determinated before start of the work. The maximum permissible ground pressure on these locations has to be identified. The low pressure gas pipe is a risk for excavation works and transport/ lifting works near and above the gas pipe.

This same line was modified at the start of the construction phase of the project. The plan for this modification is attached below for your information. Please note that Contractors acting in this north-western part of the Construction zone must collect the necessary information from the Client.

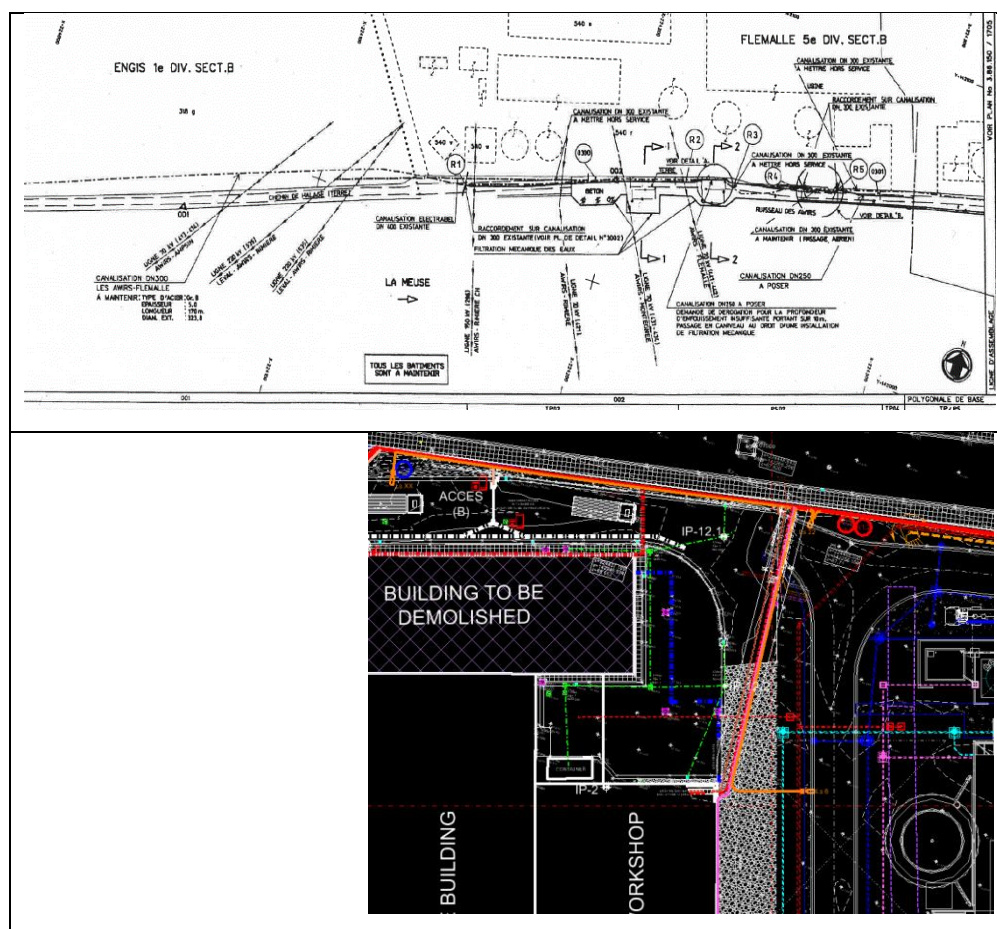


Figure 9: Site lay-out plan of the high-pressure gas pipe at the quay wall of the river Meuse/Maas.

Existing drainage system

The existing drainage system is located on the south-West side. This drainage system must be taken in consideration as underground structure.

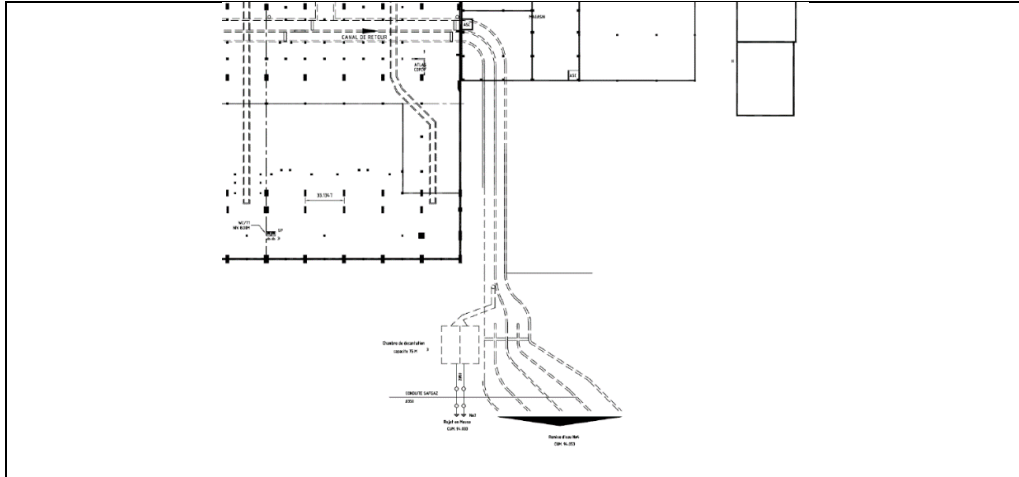


Figure 10: Existing draining system on the South – West of the new side located

Fluxys High pressor gaz line

There is a high-pressure gas line from Fluxys under the quay along the Meuse.

For the benefit of the project, this line must be temporarily interrupted. The activities relating to this are included elsewhere in this plan.

All project work that takes place in the risk zone above and around this gas pipeline will be subject to a study as stated above.

6 kV High Voltage cable

A 6kV high voltage cable is located at the border of the Site above ground on the wall in the construction zone and further underground to the ELIA HV post. The position of this HV cable is underneath on the first drawing marked in red and for the underground part on the second drawing between the yellow lines . This must be taken in consideration during the Works.



Figure 11: Location of 8 kV Cable

10.1.2. Simultaneous TCM LIAISON 380 kV at the Site

The “LIAISON 380 KV” is part of the Works for the Plant. It is a separate project for the installation of the 380 kV underground connection between the Plant and the Elia Rimière substation. The approximate length of the underground connection between Elia Rimière substation and the Plant is 8.5 km. A separate health and safety coordination in accordance with the TMC regulation has been set up for this project.

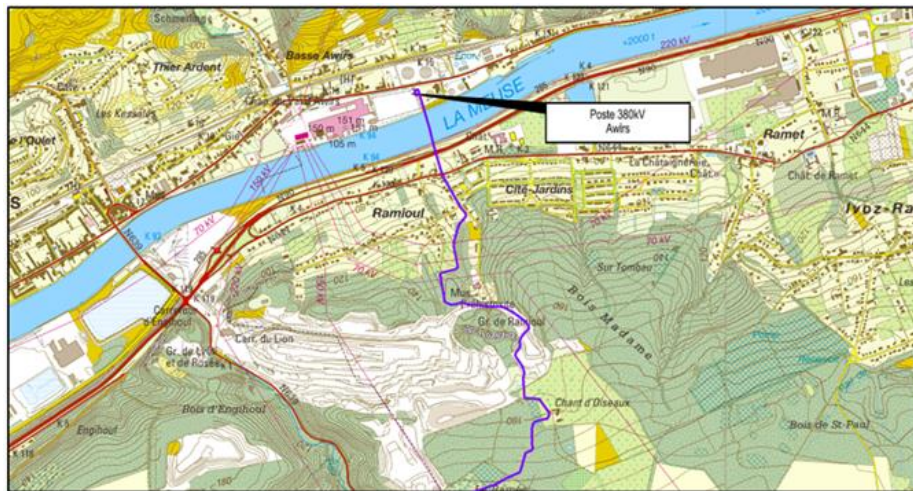


Figure 12: Location LIAISON 380 KV – first section

The TMC coordination of the activities related to the LIAISON 380 KV project that take place on the Site is integrated into the TMC coordination of the FLEMALLE CCGT project.

10.1.3. Interference with the road Quai du Halage

The public runway Quai du Halage is located between the construction area and the laydown area to the north. This is a very busy roadway. See also Figure 9. Traffic on the track must not be hindered or the interference must be reduced to a strict minimum. On the other hand, the circulation between the two zones over this runway must be safe. The Site Management will pay extensive attention to this when designing the site layout plan and the elaboration of his traffic plan. These must be prior presented to the Client and the advice of the SCE must be obtained.

10.1.4. Conveyer belt

In the zone of the Laydown Area next to the construction zone of the FLEMALLE CCGT Project, there is a conveyor belt in use.



Figure 13: View of conveyer belt in the Laydown Area

The area around the conveyor belt and the access to it as indicated in yellow at the picture, must remain available for maintenance and repair works. The area necessary for the daily operations and maintenance will be fenced off in a way that interference shall be avoided.

10.1.5. Railway - INFRABEL

North of the Site and consequently north of the Laydown Area, is a busy railway. See red marked zone at the picture.



Figure 14: View of railway, north of the Site.

The Site Management shall contact the railway infrastructure management, INFRABEL, and shall comply with the latter's instructions in relation to the setup and activities in the Laydown Area. The relevant chapter from the Permit: "REQUIREMENTS FOR THE INSTALLATION AND APPLICATION OF WORKS BY THIRD PARTIES ON OR AROUND INFRABEL'S (Railways) PROPERTY" shall be applied.

For the execution of works in this critical zone, the Contractors involved must also communicate via the hierarchical line the measures they have to comply to the Site Management and the SCE.

10.1.6. Historical Soil contamination

The Plant construction area is made of a former industrial zone and in particular of a former coal yard.

The Client (ENGIE) executed a specific soil decontamination plan for the Plant construction area in order to reduce the level of contaminants in the soil prior to the start of the construction work of the new Plant.

The majority of the polluted soils has been excavated, removed from site and replaced by new backfill material.

However, at some locations, the ground is covered with a layer of historical backfill (between 2 m and 4 m thick) in which contamination is present but at a level that didn't require its removal from the site.

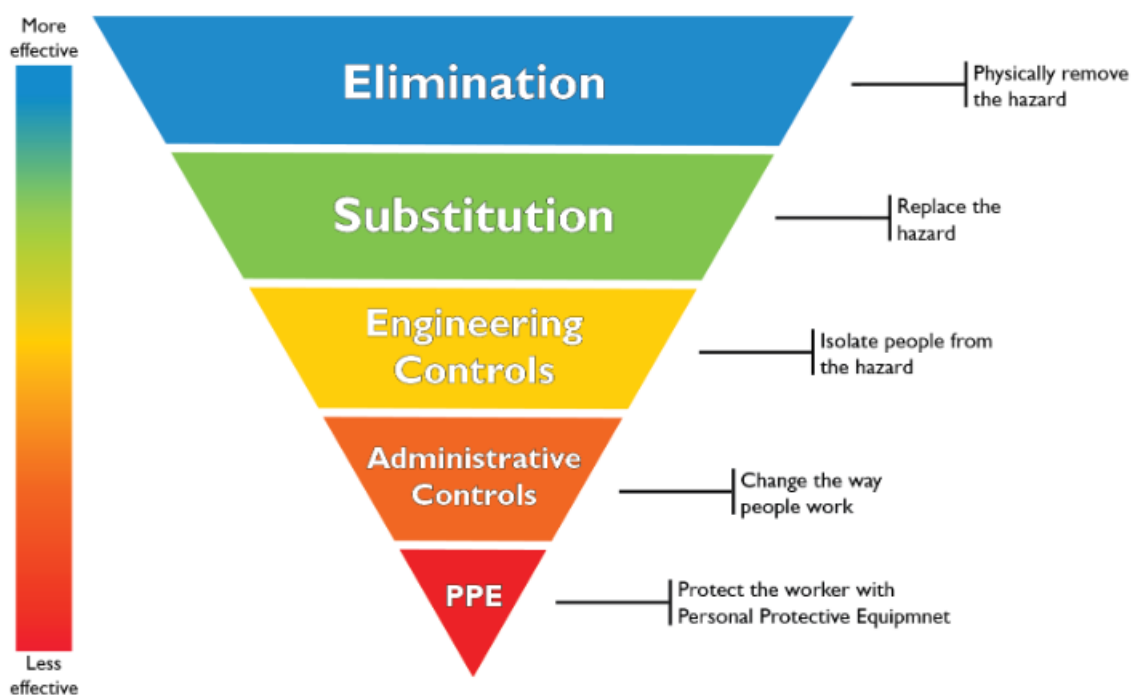
For each excavation, contractor in charge of excavation will collect information to the site management.

The contractor in charge of the excavation works will obtain information from the Project Management, which will provide it all the information concerning the historical residual contamination of the Site and all the H&S prevention measures to be taken into consideration.

10.2. Risks Management

As mentioned above each Contractor must draw a SPP to manage H&S risks linked to his construction activities. Each Contractor must perform an analysis of the risks related to his scope. His SPP and specific risk assessment must comply with the information and stipulations contained in this HSP.

The Contractor shall apply a process of continuous risk reduction implementing the following health and safety hierarchy of control:



- Elimination: physically remove the hazard.
- Substitution: Replace the hazard.
- Engineering Controls: isolate people from the hazard.
- Administrative Controls: change the way people work.
- PPE: protect the worker with Personal Protective Equipment.

In a more elaborate way according to the Code:

- To avoid risks.
- To evaluate the risk which cannot be avoided.
- To combat the risk at source.
- To replace the dangerous by non-dangerous or the less dangerous.
- To give collective protective measures priority over individual protective measures.
- To adapt the work to the individual, especially as regards the design of workplaces, the choice of work equipment, working and production method.
- To limit risks as much as possible, taking technical progress into account.
- To limit the risk of serious injury by taking material measures and given them priority.
- To plan prevention and implementing the policy regarding the wellbeing of the workers.

- To inform the worker on the nature of his/her work, on the associated residual risks and on the preventing measures aimed.
- To give appropriate instructions to the workers and establishing guiding measures to reasonably guarantee compliance with these instructions.
- To provide appropriate safety and health signs at work whenever risks cannot be avoided or adequately limited.

The Contractor's project management shall demonstrate visible commitment to managing H&S risk and shall establish clarity around the roles and responsibilities of the team implementing the risk management processes.

10.3. H&S RULES ON SITE

At the Site, the rules of the Project shall apply at all times.

10.3.1. Before handover and at the end of the realization phase

Before handover of the Site to the Site Management, the Site is managed by ENGIE Electrabel, the following H&S rules will apply:

- the ENGIE safety policy, ENGIE Life Saving Rules and general HSE-requirements apply at all times.
 - <https://www.engie.be/en/suppliers/conditions/production>
- General regulations on health, safety and the environment for contractors carrying out work for Electrabel Generation - Version 14 - November 2014. The letter can be downloaded from the EBL website:
 - https://www.engie.be/dam/jcr:ce98bd50-769a-492f-8437-ffc77451bdd4/Vorschriften-SGU-fur-Auftragnehmer-v15_nov14.pdf/
- Specific safety, health and environment regulations for contractors carrying out assignments specific to Electrabel Zone SUD - Supplement to chapter 10 - November 2010; The letter can be downloaded from the EBL website:
 - https://www.engie.be/dam/jcr:ce98bd50-769a-492f-8437-ffc77451bdd4/Vorschriften-SGU-fur-Auftragnehmer-v15_nov14.pdf/

In the last phase of the realization of the project, during the testing and commissioning of the installations, the operating rules must systematically come into force again. At that time, all work still to be carried out for the Project will fall under these regulations and all relevant procedures must also be reintroduced.

10.3.2. During the execution of the Project

For the transfer of the management of the Site to the Site Manager, the latter has issued a SMP with the agreement of the Client.

10.3.3. Works related to the Demolition

All works under the framework of the DEMOLITION were carried out under the authority of the Site des Awirs. Although the very last phase of the demolition works are being integrated into the CCGT FLEMALLE project and its TMC, the entire working method and implementation modalities will be preserved, with the exception of the overall safety coordination as mentioned above.

11. H&S ORGANIZATION ON SITE

11.1. Management Kick-off meetings

The Site Management organizes the Management kick-off meetings when a new Contractor comes on Site.

Possible attendees:

- The Client.
- The OE.
- The SCE.
- The Site Management
- The Subcontractor(s) concerned.

The purpose of these meetings is to review all the practical contractual terms relating to health and safety matters, which the intervening parties must take into account.

The kick-off meeting takes place before the start of the contractor's work.

11.2. H&S Coordination Meetings

The Site Management organizes and presides periodically the H&S Coordination Meetings. These meetings are used to identify any co-activities and overlapping activities and to decide on the measures to be taken to eliminate or mitigate the risks.

The frequency of the coordination meetings will be defined according to the type and progress of the erection work, tests and start-up activities.

The SCE can also organise H&S coordination meetings at his own initiative.

Attendees:

- The Client.
- The OE.
- The SCE.
- The Site Management.
- The Main Project Contractors concerned.
- The relevant Contractors or their representatives.
- The prevention counsellors of the Client, of the Site Management and of the Contractors.

- Optionally, the relevant parties external to the TMC, for example the Operational Plant management, representatives of adjacent TMC's.

The following topics, non-exhaustive, should be discussed with emphasis:

- Co-activities and overlapping activities.
- Measures to be taken to eliminate or mitigate the risks.
- Interfaces between contractors' activities on Site.
- Interfaces with the environment (adjacent TMC's Operational Plant, ...)
- Use of specific individual protective equipment.
- Accident or incidents arisen.
- Contents of the contractors' toolbox reports.
- Corrective action to be taken.
- Order, housekeeping, and anti-pollution.
- Work permits.
- Lock Out & Tag Out of equipment.
- Scaffold coordination.
- Crane coordination.

11.3. Coordination Structure Meetings

The Coordination Structure Meeting is a legal instrument of the TMC regulation and is organized periodically by the SCE. It is also held at the reasonable request of one of the TMC main actors.

This meeting shall be organized every two months.

Invitations are sent by the SCE. The SCE presides the Coordination Structure Meetings and takes care of the MoM.

Attendees:

- The Client.
- The OE.
- The SCE.
- The Site Management.
- Contractors active on the project at moment of the meeting.
- A representative of each of the committees for prevention and protection at work or the trade union delegations of the contractors active on the project at moment of the meeting.
- Optional and at the request of one of the parties involved, prevention advisors from the Client and Contractors.
- Two representatives of the prevention and protection at work committee of the Client.
- Any other person invited by the Client, for example:
 - The health and safety contact persons of contractors and subcontractors.
 - The Prevention Counsellor(s) of the Contractors working on the project.

11.4. Start-the-work meeting

For each team working on Site, a start-the-work meeting is organised on a daily base. Following topics must be discussed:

- Feedback of the works performed before.
- Review of the works planned.
- Permit to Work.
- Method statements.
- Risk assessments of the job to be performed.
- Control of the work equipment.
- LMRA.
- ...

11.5. Toolbox Meetings

Each Contractor organises Toolbox Meetings at least once a month for its operational staff. The frequency can be increased according to the evolution of the site.

Toolbox Meetings are short meetings lasting 10 to 15 minutes dealing with H&S aspects.

A Toolbox Meeting report is completed by the moderator of the Toolbox Meeting. This report mentions the subject, the documentation used, the names of the attendees and any comments.

Each Contractor will make the necessary provisions in this regard and integrate it in its SPP.

11.6. H&S Walkdown

The SCE visits the site, possibly accompanied by representatives of the Client, the Site Management and the relevant Contractors.

H&S Walkdown will be organised periodically (at least weekly), with the participation of the Client, SCE, the Site Management, Main Project Contractor(s) and relevant Subcontractors.

The Site Management will draw up a schedule for the H&S Walkdowns in consultation with the Client. The shortcomings identified during the H&S Walkdown shall be resolved as much as possible during these H&S Walkdowns. The findings of the participants to the H&S Walkdown and the follow-up shall be recorded in the Coordination Logbook of the SCE.

The actions decided with the Contractor will be specified in the Weekly Report from the SCE and must be monitored by the Contractor.

11.7. Weekly Report from the SCE

The SCE compiles a Weekly Report for the Coordination Logbook (CL) and distributes it to all TMC concerned parties for follow-up actions.

After on-site visits, when applicable, the CSE will notify its observations and recommendations to all stakeholders concerned by means of an “intermediate report” before ending its working day. These reports are also part of the JC.

12. SITE DISPOSITIONS

At the end of the Project, the Contractor shall restore all premises made available for temporary constructions, lay down, ... to their initial condition.

The Site Management shall draw up a Site Map and Traffic Plan.

12.1. Specific Policies

There is zero tolerance related to the consumption of alcohol or illegal substances.

Smoking is not allowed, unless in dedicated areas on the Site.

Any activity of a political, religious or discriminatory/unethical behaviour is forbidden.

The Site Management shall develop a system to implement these policies.

12.2. Access control

The Site will be fenced-off. The fence must be provided with signs prohibiting access, placed at regular intervals.

A separate Site access is foreseen in order to avoid interaction with the ENGIE's site. The Site access procedure contains the following minimal requirements:

- Control of access of persons must be organised.
 - Records of persons present on the Site must be available at all times.
 - A system of individual badges must be set up.
 - Control of the correct social documents and permits; including the consultancy of personal ID or passport and providing copy of A1/Limosa or Dimona social documents, ...
 - Access is allowed only when site induction process has been completed successfully.
- A specific procedure for the introduction of hazardous substances on the Site must be defined.
- A specific procedure for waste, leaving the Site, must be developed and applied.
- A specific procedure for the access of vehicles must be set up:
 - Qualification of drivers needs to be checked.
 - Control of the cargo must be organised.

- Check of the presence of required certificates (e.g. lifting equipment).
- Every vehicle on site must be accompanied by a clear identification sign, demonstrating the permission to access the Site.
- Contractors must translate their health and safety instructions into the language of their workers/employees.
- Workers who do not speak French or English must be accompanied or supervised by a person able to translate the work instructions and instructions for them, particularly in terms of health and safety.
- Anyone under the influence of alcohol or drugs will be denied access to the Site and will be permanently refused access to the Site.
- At the Site access, pictograms will show the mandatory standard PPE: helmet, safety shoes or boots, fluorescent vest or high-visibility work clothes and safety glasses and long sleeves.
- Access to the Site will be clearly marked from public road to facilitate entering of the Emergency services.
- Exits from the Site and the roads leading to it will be kept in a good state of cleanliness (brushing, water jets, etc.).

12.3. Working hours - Labour Regulations

The Contractor shall comply with all applicable Belgian labour requirements:

<https://employment.belgium.be/en/themes/international/posting/working-conditions-be-respected-case-posting-belgium/working-time-and>

General rules:

- **Maximum daily working time: 8 hours** between 6 am and 8 pm. However, daily working time may be increased as follows:
 - 9 hours if the worker does not work more than 5½ days a week (work schedule in which the worker, in addition to his weekly day of rest, has at least half a day's rest);
 - 10 hours if the workers are absent from home for more than 14 hours a day because of the distance between the workplace and their place of residence or stay.
- **Maximum weekly working time:**
 - **either 38 effective hours** a week;
 - or 38 hours on average over a specified reference period. Nonetheless, even in such a case, it is important to point out that the effective weekly working time cannot exceed in principle 40 hours.

In principle, it is prohibited to exceed the daily and weekly working time limits. However, there are a number of derogations. First of all, there are structural derogations connected with particular work schemes which have a certain durability as to their application. In some cases, a derogation is directly permitted by law without prior authorisation:

- work organised in successive shifts (maximum: 11 hours/day and 50 hours/week);
- continuous work for technical reasons (maximum 12 hours/ day and 50 hours/week or 56 hours if the work is spread over 7 days/week at the rate of 8 hours/day).

The Client and the SCE need to be informed if specific work will be organised outside the normal working hours.

The Contractor must respect the Limosa obligations:

https://www.international.socialsecurity.be/working_in_belgium/en/limosa.html

The Client emphasizes that foreign company or workers who makes activities in Belgium have to respect legal obligations specified in:

- Law 5/03/2002 relative to occupation of foreign workers in Belgium
- Law 4/08/1996

These obligations concern notably: affiliation to an external prevention service (medical examination for specific tasks, approval of risk analysis by a prevention advisor level 2 or 1, ...), legal controls of lifting equipment, ...

The Contractor shall organise to be compliant to the 'Check-in at Work' requirements.

https://www.international.socialsecurity.be/working_in_belgium/en/checkinatwork.html

12.4. Authorisation/Training/Qualification

The Contractors must ensure that their staff is medically fit, trained, qualified and authorized to carry out the work, to drive or operate machinery. All necessary operating instructions shall be made available to the workers.

The Contractors will provide and keep a copy on Site for their respective workers:

- Proof of medical examination (signed and dated by the Occupational Doctor).
- Training certificates and relevant qualification documents.
- Legally required qualifications.

The above-mentioned documents shall be valid for the duration of the work and shall be renewed prior to the expiration of the validity.

The Contractor shall make provision for ensuring that all personnel are competent and suitably qualified, appropriately trained, experienced, fit and familiar with the work they are to perform according to the legal requirements in the Country.

The Contractor shall elaborate a training plan and record the follow-up. Copies of training must be available on the Site.

Specific trainings are identified in relation with the activities on the Site and the associated risks, respecting the following minimal requirements:

- Working in electrical installation requires a BA4/BA5 qualification.
- Qualified first aid people must be present on the Site, at least 1 per 20 employees on Site (Royal Decree of 15 December 2010 on first aid).
- Specific trainings/qualifications are required: work at height, LOTO, confined spaces, lifting, fire guard, use of specific PPE, crane operator, rigger, scaffolding: training for access or erecting, competent person for controlling and giving access to scaffoldings ...

The HSE site supervisors of the contractors must meet the minimum qualifications of a level 2 safety advisor/level B safety coordinator (according to Belgian legislation. Equivalent training will be submitted to the Client for prior approval.

The Contractor shall comply with the legal requirements for medical certification for workers fulfilling safety functions as defined in the Royal Decree of 14/05/2019 with regard to periodic health surveillance (among others, drivers of motorized vehicles, operators of cranes, overhead cranes, lifting and hoisting equipment...). Copies of these medical certificates shall be available at the Site.

All people entering the Site will be checked and will be subjected to a general induction training. The content of this training will be communicated to the Client and the SCE.

Following topics shall be addressed at least:

- ENGIE 'Life Saving Rules'.
- Site rules.
- The basic PPE.
- Dangerous activities and restricted access areas.
- Emergency plan information.
- H&S signalisation.
- Stop Work Notice.
- PTW system
- Waste management and housekeeping rules.

12.5. Site Map

On the Site Map, the following information shall be shown:

- storage areas,
- site offices,
- toilets,
- refectory,
- car parking,
- entrances,
- exits,
- roads, etc.
- muster points which will be identified by an appropriate pictogram (see chapter relating to emergencies).
- ...

The Site Map and Traffic Plan are submitted for review to the Client and the SCE.

A safe access from the main entrance, to and from the parking area to the site office and changing rooms will be provided, it will be clearly marked and exempt from the use of any PPE.

Appropriate fire-fighting means will be present on the Site, in sufficient number.

12.6. Traffic Plan

The traffic plan must be based on an assessment of the impact of the activities on the Site on the different flows for the different stages of the Project, taking into account the lay-out of the Site and its environment.

This traffic plan must include at least the following:

- Organisation of the flows of pedestrians, cyclists, (heavy) vehicles.
- Identification of zones for loading, unloading, driving, parking, vehicle operations, etc.
- A description of traffic control devices:
 - signage and infrastructure
 - line marking
 - speed limitations
 - temporary waiting zones for vehicles (see 11.12. Parking 1 Waiting Areas)
 - ...
- Organisation of safe and sufficient access for emergency services.

The traffic plan needs to be updated regularly and adapted to the stage of the project. It must be clearly communicated to all people having access to the site.

12.7. Traffic Rules

Following minimum requirements apply:

- Circulation of vehicles and pedestrians must be separated as much as possible. Pedestrians walkways have to be clearly indicated.
- No parking of vehicles is allowed within the confines of the Site, except on identified parking spaces.
- The traffic rules shall apply. In particular, all vehicles must be covered by an insurance policy and all drivers must be duly qualified for the vehicle or equipment that is driven or operated.
- Maximum speed for vehicles on the Site is restricted to 10 km/h.
- Heavy vehicles driving backwards always have to be guided by a person and equipped with a sound alarm.
- Seatbelts must be worn in both the front and rear of vehicles.
- Use of cell phones when driving vehicles is forbidden.

12.8. Storage Of Hazardous Products

In addition to the requirements of GC 14.2.7 “Carcinogen materials”, the use of carcinogen, mutagen or reprotoxic products (CMR), as per Regulation 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Engie Safety Rules is forbidden, if these products can be technically substituted by a non-CMR product. For those which cannot be substituted, an approval of the Client is required.

The Site Management shall ensure the storage of hazardous and flammable liquids in line with the prevailing legislation in order to avoid any risk of pollution to the air, water and ground. An inventory of all hazardous products has to be made by the Contractor on the Site.

All combustible materials such as greases, insulators, papers, cardboard, cloth, etc. shall be stored separately and must be removed regularly in compliance with the appropriate legislation.

In addition to the applicable regulation, anti-pollution kits shall be foreseen on Site to use in the event of leakages.

The containers on Site and transport of hazardous substances will be in conformity with the rules of the ADR and the local regulations.

The stored products shall be identified by the correct labels and H&S signs indicating the dangers and precautions to take. Instructions to handle the hazardous products must be present, including the correct Safety Data Sheets.

General rules:

- Storage areas will be located as far as possible not to cause damage to other locations as workplaces, site premises or permanent habitats.
- The storage will be easily accessible for supply, Adequate and safe transportation will be possible.
- The storage will be properly fenced and locked.
- Hazardous products must be stored by nature (avoid acid, base, oxidizing, combustible, etc. incompatibilities) and in containers appropriate to the hazard and labelled according to the applicable regulation.
- The labelled containers will be placed in retention bins, with a capacity at least equivalent to the volumes deposited in them and will be protected from the rain to prevent overflowing.
- In the case of flammable products, appropriate fire-fighting means will be available near the storage, in sufficient number and quantity. In the case of mobile storage this provision also applies.
- Products containing solvents or any other volatile flammable or toxic component should be stored in perfectly ventilated places.
- Epoxy, polyester resins and hardeners are generally combustible; they therefore fall into the category of flammable products.

Storage of gas bottles:

- The gas bottles will be properly labelled, stored, protected from the sun, well ventilated in a dedicated part of the Site.
- Storage of bottles containing flammable or explosive fluids will be properly fenced and the pictograms "open flame prohibited - no smoking - danger of explosion" will be clearly visible.

12.9. Site Electrical Installation

The (temporary) Site electrical installation will comply with the requirements of the RGIE.

The electrical installation must be checked by an external service for technical inspections in the workplace or “Service Externe pour les Contrôles Techniques sur les lieux de travail (SECT)”, and this,

- Before commissioning.
- At each modification.
- On each anniversary date of commissioning or of the last modification.

The control reports will be kept on site.

12.10. Working Conditions On Site - Housekeeping

The Site Management elaborates a program for housekeeping on the Site. The areas where activities are taking place must be adequately lit by artificial lighting if daylight is not adequate or when activities take place.

In the absence of definitive lighting equipment in the buildings, the Contractor shall install, maintain and operate sufficient temporary lighting.

Lighting levels will be adapted to Code requirements and adapted to the type of work.

The Contractor organizes the Site environment so that:

- Noise and dust nuisance remains under control.
- There are no releases of harmful gases or vapours.
- There is possibility to deal with inclement weather conditions.

The Site Management shall dedicate a chapter in its HSE SMP on the workability weather limits like wind speed, lightning... for its activities. Generally, all lifting activities will be stopped when the wind speed exceeds the maximum equipment limitation.

The Site Management will implement all the requirements of the environmental permit and define the necessary measures on the Site. The Site Management shall foresee the necessary temporary common utilities required to work and circulate safely on the Site. Main roads/temporary tracks and paving/temporary drainage systems (if required) shall be built and maintained by the site management. All other contingencies shall be foreseen by contractors.

12.11. Hygiene and sanitary facilities

Sanitary facilities and changing rooms in compliance with the legal requirements shall be installed.

Appropriate changing rooms must be provided for workers, including lockers to store personnel belongings, if the nature of the works requires it.

Provision must be made for separate changing rooms or separate use of changing rooms for men and women.

Adequate and suitable showers or washbasins must be provided for workers if required by the nature of the work or for health reasons.

Provision must be made for separate shower rooms or separate use of shower rooms for men and women.

The showers must be equipped with hot and cold running potable water.

An adequate number of toilets on the Site, with separate toilets for men and women must be installed in accordance with the workforce present on Site.

Regular cleaning of these facilities must be foreseen. It must be possible to ventilate the rooms efficiently.

The Project Management shall take dispositions with the Main Project Contractors to respect the concerned legal requirements.

12.12. Parking & Waiting Areas

The location of the parking lot(s) will be determined so as not to jeopardize the safety of users; the parking lot will be properly signposted.

Waiting areas will be necessary in order to avoid the immobilization of vehicles (mixers, cranes, suppliers, busses, etc.) on the public road. Adequate signage will be provided, if necessary, road flaggers should be provided to help with the manoeuvres.

12.13. Communication policy

Good communication is essential for ensuring good coordination on the site.

The contractual language of the Client and the working language relating to the safety is French. All documents relating to safety shall be in French.

Each Contractor and/or Subcontractor, as well as each of its Subcontractors, shall have at least one person on the site during the execution of the works who speaks French or English and the language that is understood by its personnel.

In accordance with the Law of 4 August 1996 relating to the well-being of workers whilst carrying out their work, and in accordance with the *Royal Decree of April 7, 2023, setting basic safety training for temporary or mobile construction sites and aimed at improving communication on temporary construction sites*, the communication on construction sites must be optimized by applying rules relating to verbal and non-verbal communication on construction sites.

These rules involve:

- the dissemination of information, instructions and orders to people working on the site so that they can effectively understand and apply them at all times;
- the possibility for these people to make themselves understood by using appropriate means of communication;
- define the practical arrangements for communication and understanding when these people are in a multilingual environment.

Each Contractor and all Subcontractors must therefore ensure that their own personnel as well as those of all their Subcontractors receive work instructions and safety notices in the language that they understand. The contractors will communicate all safety instructions to their personnel in plain language. They will always ensure that it has been assimilated by their staff. Non-verbal communication is stimulated here.

Each Main Project Contractor is asked to submit to the Client, the HSE Project Manager, the Site Management and the SCE, a communication policy that meets these recent regulations.

13. USE OF EQUIPMENT

The range of preventive measures here described are by no means exhaustive. It is recommended that contractors include them in their SPP and thus make them specific. It is entirely up to each contractor to develop all preventive measures and have them applied by their personnel. Those who carry out work must apply their own preventive measures to eliminate the risks or reduce them to the extent required by the law and in accordance with the provision contained in the HSP.

13.1. Contractor Equipment

On the Site, only temporary constructions for use as offices, warehouses, workshops or sanitary facilities shall be allowed. Any overnight accommodation for labour employed by the Contractor is excluded.

All Contractor equipment must comply with the stipulations of the applicable legislation, meet construction industry standards and undergo the (periodic) inspections by authorised Inspection Agencies or competent persons, where required by Law. The Contractor is responsible for keeping the Contractor equipment in good condition.

The Contractor must elaborate a program for:

- Housekeeping within his temporary constructions.
- Maintenance and the guarding of his temporary installations and constructions and storage areas.

The housekeeping will frequently be subject of particular attention on the part of the Safety Coordinator. The same attention will be required from the all the Contractors.

Contractor equipment must be stored in the areas indicated on the Site map. The Contractor shall provide:

- Appropriate protection means (hand-held extinguishers, lances, etc.) in offices, workshops, warehouses, etc., in compliance with the legal requirements.
- First-aid kits in offices in compliance with the legal requirements.

The Contractor shall organise the elaboration and posting of safety communications and instructions regarding the risks of the Contractor equipment.

Inspection certificates for specific equipment (e.g. electrical installations, hoisting/lifting equipment, fire extinguishers, ...) are required in compliance with the legal requirements. The inspection reports must be available. An inspection plan for (periodic) inspections must be drawn up. A colour code or other identification mean must indicate the validity period of the inspection in the field.

13.2. The marking of areas and places at risk

Flexible and fragile means such as red and white or yellow and black plastic tapes or orange safety netting, are only authorized for prohibition of access to defined areas for specific operations such as lifting or temporary. The Site Management must determine per type of tape the modalities for which they are used.

The use of rigid barriers is required in all other cases such as (non-exhaustive) a risk of falling (excavation) or work at height, excavations more than 1.2 m deep.

Signalling equipment:

- Rigid signalling barriers, chains, ribbons, two-tone tape, plastic mesh, support posts, traffic cones as well as a range of road signs and construction site signs will be available at all times and made available by the Site Management.
- Each company concerned will put the necessary resources in manpower for the management of this signage.

13.3. Collective and Personnel Protective Equipment

13.3.1. General

The use of collective protection equipment (CPE) shall always be preferred to individual protection equipment. The use of collective protection equipment such as guard-rails, safety nets, covering of holes and openings in the ground, shielding of moving parts of machine tools, ... is mandatory where required to guarantee the safety of the persons present on the Site.

Before making any openings in walls or in the floor and before excavations, the Contractor must install sturdy barriers around their perimeter. These barriers must not be removed before the work is fully completed. In addition, the openings must be resealed as soon as possible. Floor openings must be demarcated with chain and a watchman if the opening is less than 1h open; with a fixed scaffolding or sturdy barrier if the floor opening is more than 1h open.

When work, that is presenting a risk for other persons is carried out, e.g. working over passage ways, welding, etc., the Contractor must install the necessary and adequate barriers.

Throughout the duration of the Project, the Contractor shall install temporary protective equipment whenever definitive protection has to be removed for carrying out the work. At the end of the work, all the definitive protections, guardrails, etc. must be restored to their initial state.

The contractor must install against the risks of fall collective protection of the rigid type and no longer another (rubalise banner, orange net, etc.) for all work carried out at a height of more than 2 meters.

The Contractor must install collective fall protection for any works above 2m height.

Lifting zones must be demarcated and sufficiently lighted.

All barriers must bear H&S signalization containing information on the risk and specific instructions.

When CPE is installed by a Contractor and this Contractor has to leave the site while the risk is still present, a solution shall be found with the other Contractor(s) still present in order not to create dangerous situations due to the removal of these CPE without alternate preventive measures.

13.3.2. CPE against falls from height

CPE will be installed as soon as possible on the working level and will be maintained.

For information: Title 1 of Book IX of the well-being at work code governs the use of collective protective equipment and concerns employers, the hierarchical line and workers. Annex IX.1-2 is particularly important and specifies the activities and circumstances for which CPEs must be made available.

Everyone who works at height (above 2.0 meter, or who works in conditions that poses a risk, such as falling onto protruding objects, above water...) shall be protected. The use of collective means of protection against falls from height (scaffolds, guard rails, man basket, cherry picker...) will be chosen above the use of safety harness. If the use of a harness is the only possibility, this must be a conclusion based on risk assessment.

Safety harnesses must be inspected by an authorized Inspection Agency. The Contractor shall ensure that safety harnesses with double lanyard are used.

All people that make use of this kind of PPE shall follow task-oriented training on working at height, which shall be provided by the Contractor.

The use of ladders, step ladders and platform ladders as a workstation at height shall be limited to working conditions in which the use of other, safer work equipment is not justified, in view of the low risk and in view of either the short duration of use or the existing characteristics of the workplace and work positions that the Contractor cannot change. A specific risk analysis shall be provided.

Scaffolding:

All scaffolding shall comply with the Code and Code of Practice for the erection, dismantling and use of scaffolding in complete safety, which is available on Constructiv's "Building Your Learning" site: Code of practice – Use and erection of

Scaffolding must meet the following minimal requirements:

- Scaffolding must be fitted with the necessary side boards, railings and safety floor.
- Scaffolding must be regularly checked at least once a week by a responsible person of the Contractor.

- Scaffolding must be grounded, depending on risk assessment.
- Suspended scaffolding or scaffolding higher than 8 m shall be certified by an authorized Inspection Agency.
- All scaffolding must be erected in such a way as to preserve escape and rescue routes.
- Covered corridors must be set up if the risk of falling objects or equipment is foreseeable from a higher level.

Scaffolding can be used only for the purpose it is built for. The users of scaffolding are not authorized to make structural modifications to it.

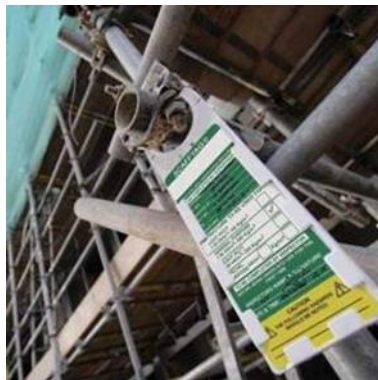
A procedure indicating the organization of the scaffolding program (control before putting into process, periodic controls, scaffolding tag system, appointment of responsible person, ...) must be part of the Contractor SPP. If no tag or a tag indicating expiration of the validity date of the control, is affixed on the scaffolding, it is PROHIBITED to enter the scaffolding.

Scaffolding can only be used after verification and approval by a responsible qualified person, appointed by the Contractor.

Scaffolding must be checked by a competent person at least once a week.

The tag to be attached to each scaffold will meet the following requirements:

- The result of the verification (with date and initials of the verifier).
- Name of the Contractor in charge of the scaffold is mentioned on the ScaffoldTag.
- Scaff-Tags must be weatherproof and firmly attached and legible.
- The consecutive dates of the periodic verifications.



Access authorized



Access prohibited

The Contractor must organize a training for all users of scaffolding in order to guarantee safe use of scaffolding.

This training must cover at least:

- Measures against risks of falling from height.
- Measures against risks of falling objects.
- Rules and conditions regarding loads on scaffolding.
- Safety measures in the event of weather conditions degradation which could affect the safety level of the scaffolding in question.
- Visual check if the scaffolding is accessible and usable in full safety.
- ...

Specific attention must be given to the mounting of mobile and suspended scaffolding.

In specific cases (such as mobile suspended scaffold, man basket...) the additional use of a safety harness, properly fixed is mandatory.

Specific training is also needed:

- For the assembly, modification and dismantling of the scaffolding.

For the reception after mounting and modification of the scaffolds and the periodic verifications of the scaffoldings. Proof of training and appointment for these safety functions must be available on request.

13.3.3. Lifeline

Any lifeline used will comply with the EN 795 standard.

The lifelines will be checked by an approved organization (SECT) before taking into service. A calculation note must be submitted.

13.3.4. Ladders

Ladders must be kept in a good state. Damaged ladders must be removed immediately and replaced. In order to manage the risk of use of ladders, some minimal requirements apply:

- Ladders must be erected properly and be secured against slipping.
- A ladder must protrude at least 1 meter above the spot to which it gives access.
- Ladders must be fixed at their top if they include more than 25 rungs.
- Metal ladders may not be used for electro-technical work.
- The correct inclination of the ladder must be present.
- Persons on the ladder must always have three points of contact.
- The ladders must be checked before each use, in addition to the periodic legal check.
- Double ladders will be fitted with a chain or similar to prevent slipping when opening.
- Extension ladders will have an overlap in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

13.4. Personal Protective Equipment

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is governed by Code: Title 2 of Book IX of the Code of Well-Being at Work which governs the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and concerns employers, line management and workers. Appendix IX.2-2 is particularly important and specifies the circumstances in which the use of PPE is mandatory.



A hard hat, safety shoes, safety glasses, high visibility vests and long sleeves must be worn in all circumstances with exception for the PPE free zone.

Depending on the work to be performed, deviations at the workstation may be permitted from the Site Management. Example: for welding.

Specific PPE must also be worn depending on the nature of the work and the risk assessment such as:

- Safety harness with double lanyard.
- Anti-dust or anti-gas masks.
- Handling gloves.
- Noise protection.
- Face shield.
- Welding mask.
- Headlamp on the helmet for the Master Plan – Demolition and the DEMOLITION project.



- Etc.

This equipment must comply with the standards.

The Site Management and Contractors will keep a reserve of basic PPE available for visitors.

It must be taken into account that the work clothes must be covering (wearing a T-shirt and shorts is prohibited on the site).

13.5. Harness

The harness is also a PPE.

The harnesses must bear the CE marking and must be checked annually by a SECT.

The use of a harness for the assembly or dismantling of scaffolding will be mandatory (a double 1m lanyard equipped with snap hook + suitable fall absorbers) so that the scaffolding workers are permanently ensured.

Safety harnesses must be inspected by an approved notified body.

All people who use this type of PPE must undergo training on working at height, focusing on the tasks to be carried out and the good practice of wearing and using the harness, which will be provided by the contractor.

13.6. Artificial Radioelements

In addition to the legal requirements relative to artificial radioelements used in the context of industrial radiography, the Contractor must:

- Organise the radiography at moments where Site occupancy is low.
- Draw a plan indicating the exact boundaries of the dangerous zone.
- Undertake marking of the exposure zones and install all regulatory danger signs.
- Provide a flashing beacon on the zones concerned throughout the duration of the activities.
- Remove the markers and signs when the work is finalized.
- Immediately elaborate a report of any incident occurring during the use of the artificial radioelements.
- Inform its staff, (sub)Contractors, SCE and the Client.

13.7. Electrical Installations

Electrical installations need to be periodically inspected by an authorised Inspection Agency.

All installation and assembly works performed on electrical systems must be undertaken when the systems are de-energized and have to be in full compliance with the Permit To Work System.

Where applicable, the electrical system must be properly isolated and locked off (Lock Out-Tag Out) and checked as de-energized and confirmed to be safe, prior to work commencing on the system.

Full compliance with the Permit To Work requirements must be ensured so that re-energization of all electrical systems is only done when all work undertaken on the electrical system has been completed, has been checked and has been confirmed as safe to be re-energized by qualified personnel.

All switchgear shall only be operated by a suitably qualified and authorized person (BA5, as per article 47 of the Belgian General Regulation on Electrical Installations)

When performing switching activities on high voltage installations, the team must consist of 2 BA5-qualified (for the respective installation) technicians.

Special precautions must be taken when work is executed on electrical installations in operation, respecting the following principles ('vital 8'):

- Preparation of the work 'out'.
- Separate – disconnect.
- Secure against reconnection.
- Check absence of voltage.
- Earthing and short – circuiting.
- Cover or screen off live adjacent parts.
- Release.
- Preparation of the work 'in'.

13.8. Manual handling of loads

The load carried by a single person cannot exceed 25 kg.

Lifting accessories shall be used as often as possible, such as trolleys, hand trucks, etc.

As manual handling must be limited as much as possible, attention must be paid to the layout of the workplace.

13.9. Lifting

13.9.1. General

The SPP shall indicate the means of lifting and handling of loads.

Only trained, certified and skilled riggers shall ensure the lifts. They will be responsible for the correct use of lifting equipment (slings, shackles, hoisting gear...).

The riggers must be identifiable by means of a uniform marking on, for example, the fluorescent vest or helmet. The Contractor provides a lifting plan for all lifting activities; crane location, load diagram, admissible weather condition (especially wind), schematic presentation of the lifting operations, securing of the loads, means of communication with the crane operator, lifting accessories (slings, hooks, beams, ...), etc ...

The lifting zone must always be demarcated in such a way that unauthorized people cannot enter this zone.

All lifting gear and accessories such as slings, shackles, lifting beams, jib cranes, hoists, pullers, etc. shall comply to the regulation.

Slings angles must be respected (< 120°).

Any load to be handled will be equipped with suitable and sufficiently strong anchor points.

The site installation will be carried out in such a way that the gyration under load is always carried out by the smallest angle of rotation. To this end, the lifting equipment will be equipped with all the systems making it possible to limit the travel of the trolley as well as the rotation of the jib. It should also be possible to place any tower crane as a "weathervane" at the end of the day.

Attention must also be drawn to the fact that the loads do not hit any equipment (steam pipes or other cranes).

13.9.2. Signaller

When the lifting equipment operator cannot directly see the load, he can only carry out the lifting operation on the basis of the indications of a signaller, designated for this purpose, who clearly sees the load and who communicates with the crane operator (possibly by radio link).

13.9.3. The Crane

Lifting equipment is subject to regular inspection by a SECT:

- every 3 months for the chains, cables, slings, etc.
- every 12 months for the equipment as a whole.
- Lifting equipment assembled on Site (tower crane, heavy lifting crane, ...) must be inspected after assembly, after modification and before it is put into service, subsequently every 3 months.

A valid inspection report or certificate shall be present on Site at all times and shall be verified at the moment of entering the Site.

For cranes originating outside Belgium, an inspection may be submitted from the country of origin whose date of inspection is no earlier than three months.

In case of on-site inspection of lifting equipment, e.g. when the equipment is assembled or modified, the inspection report must be submitted to the Site management prior to its putting into service.

13.9.4. Lifting Coordination

The Site Management will keep an up to date plot plan indicating the position and radius of action of all static and mobile cranes.

Coordination measures shall be taken by the Site management to prevent interference between lifting equipment.

If 2 or more tower cranes are used and may be in interaction, an anti-collision system must equip all the concerned cranes.

14. PERMIT TO WORK

Preliminary note: this paragraph does not apply to works carried out in the context of the Demolition project located within the demarcated Demolition area. See in this context also point 10.3. H&S RULES ON SITE.

14.1. Procedures

The Site Management will develop specific procedures for (non-limitative list):

- Excavation works (barriers, shoring, ...)
- Isolated workers.
- Work in confined spaces (identification, access register, measurement of oxygen, manhole guard, ...).
- Work at height.
- Works in electrical installations
- +Use of X Ray

For all activities on the Site, Site Management will develop a Permit To Work procedure and ensure the strict application. During construction, a Construction Permit To Work system will be applied.

As from the start of commissioning, a Commissioning Permit To Work shall be applied.

The PTW system gives specific attention to high-risk activities (not limitative):

- Excavation works and groundworks.
- Working in confined space.
- Fire Permit/Hot work (any operation involving open flame or producing heat and/or sparks).
- Lifting activities.
- Working at height/ scaffolding works.

The PTW process must integrate the following basic topics:

- Roles and responsibilities of the different intervening parties.
- Coordination of works.
- Limitation of the permit in space and time with description of works.
- Risks and mitigation measures.
- Closure of the permit.
- Document management (duplicating, posting, ...).

The PTW procedure will be adapted to the project stage (construction and commissioning).

As from the start of commissioning of the Plant, systems will be filled with fluids (water, steam, chemicals, gasses, compressed air, ...), equipment will be operated (pumps, valves, ...) and additional risk will occur for workers and operators of the Plant. These specific risks will be managed through a specific "Commissioning Work Permit" procedure.

The use of the Commissioning Permit To Work procedure shall be mandatory on and near live systems, as from the start from commissioning.

The Site Management puts in place the required LOTO (lock Out & Tag Out) procedure and ensures the implementation.

14.2. The permits

14.2.1. Fire Permit

Required for hot work (open flame, spark, grinding, ...).

14.2.2. Excavation Permit

Required for all ground excavation work such as:

- Excavation for pits, trenches, foundations.
- Piling works

14.2.3. Confined Space Work Permit

Required for all work in a confined space.

Note that work in confined spaces is governed by the Code.

14.2.4. Electrical Permit To Work

Required for all work in places with electrical risks or risks of electrocution due to the presence of equipment or installations under electrical voltage.

It is up to the Site Management to define these places with electrical risk and to establish specific risk analyses.

Workers carrying out work on electrical installations or in places with electrical risk must be qualified BA4 or BA5. This qualification is issued by the employer.

14.2.5. Atex permit

When the concerned systems will be filled with gas (natural gas, Hydrogen, ...), the ATEX zoning for these installations becomes active. The Contractor is responsible to take all required measures related to working in ATEX zones, such as (non-limitative):

- Presence of a map where ATEX zone are clearly identified.
- Training of people working in ATEX zones.
- Use of antistatic work shoes and clothing.
- Use of electrical equipment with the required EX level of protection.
- Use of specific tools.
- ...

14.2.6. Excavation permit

Any excavation or trench deeper than 1,2 m must be protected against the risk of landslide (banking or armouring); the protection must protrude 15 cm above the level of the surrounding ground in order to serve as a plinth.

Storage of materials and equipment as well as traffic near the excavation is strictly prohibited. A minimum safety distance will be defined and observed.

The excavation shall be signalled and protected by guardrails (upper rail, intermediate rail, plinth), sufficiently resistant and at 1 meter from the excavation, when the excavation has a depth of 2 m or more.

Where necessary, a walkway can be foreseen above a trench, it shall be at least 80 cm wide and equipped with guardrails.

Excavations and trenches will have a sufficient number of ladders to allow workers to easily and quickly exit.

14.2.7. Laser beam authorisation

The use of such devices will be mentioned in the SPP.

The class of the device must be mentioned.

According to publication 825 of the International Electrotechnical Commission, laser devices are divided into 5 classes: 1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4. Laser beams can cause damage to the eyes (burning of the retina); only class 4 devices can cause skin burns.

The use of such devices will be mentioned in the SPP.

The class of the device must be mentioned.

Dangers when using lasers:

- Classes 1 & 2: no danger (compact disc, printers, etc.).
- Class 3a: theoretical risk if the beam enters the eye, for a certain time and at a short distance between the emitter and the eye.
- Class 3b: avoid contact between the beam and the eye as much as possible.
- Class 4: hazardous to the eyes and skin from both direct and scattered radiation. Not allowed to use on Site

When using class 3 devices, the following preventive measures must be implemented:

- Inform workers within the range of the device, particularly those who wear glasses with corrective lenses or contact lenses.
- Position the device in such a way that the beam remains out of the reach of the eyes, does not penetrate rooms or neighbouring areas, does not reflect on a smooth surface such as glass, water, etc....
- Place regulatory pictograms around the area scanned by the beam.
- Wear laser protective goggles (green goggles).
- Place warning text (black on a yellow background) on the device in the language of the user: "Laser beam, class 3 device" and "Do not stare into the beam, neither with the naked eye nor using an optical device.

15. PREVENTION OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE

It is expressly requested to favour materials and equipment that are not dangerous for the health of workers or that reduce the nuisances generated as well as to favour the following provisions:

- Ensure sufficient ventilation of work places.
- The choices of operating methods and products should consider to limit noise, vibrations, dust, toxic gases.

As a reminder, the employer is required to inform its staff of the health risks associated with exposure to noise and to provide specific PPE (anti-noise) such as earplugs and/or anti-noise headphones. Wearing hearing protection is compulsory when the threshold of 85 dB(A) is reached.

The Contractor is also obliged after the risk elimination step to communicate the remaining risks which he may cause to others in the same workplace.

If risk elimination is not possible, implement equipment or materials reducing the nuisance at source (soundproofing, anti-vibration, aspiration of dust, dust reduction by misting, ...).

Dust must also be settled during demolition works. The Contractor involved will develop a working method for each type of demolition work (slumping, blasting, crushing, grinding, etc.). For example: developing a method statement including the use of fogger or any other effective means such as spray fire hoses, or sprayer placed directly at the level of the concrete clamp jaws of the machines (long arm or not).

Particular attention is required to combat emanations from dust which contain elements considered to be CMR (carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic). The analysis of specific risks must result in the implementation of specific prevention measures which will be communicated to all those concerned and will be monitored by the different work directions.

The use of PPE (masks, gloves, face shield, earplugs, ...) will constitute, in the event of impossibility of managing the problem differently, a last solution to adopt. These protections will be assigned personally, adapted to the risks and must not generate other additional risks.

Painting work will require ventilation of the workplace by at least natural ventilation.

16. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The recommendations and measures imposed by environmental regulations of the Wallonia Public Service must be respected by the Site Management and its Contractors.

The planned environmental protection measures (management of hazardous substances, noise and vibrations, atmospheric emissions, liquid effluents, etc.) must be specified in its SPP.

16.1. Use Of Hazardous Products

For storage, see "Storage Of Hazardous Products".

All preventive measures must be taken to prevent any infiltration of polluting substances into the ground and subsoil.

Fuel spills when filling construction machinery shall be avoided.

It is forbidden to carry out vehicle maintenance in unsuitable areas; use impermeable areas.

Have anti-pollution kits so that liquids do not seep into the ground.

16.2. Noise and vibration

All precautions must be taken by the Site Management and the contractors so as not to inconvenience the neighbourhood.

The machines used on site will comply with the applicable noise legislation.

16.3. Atmospheric emissions

All precautions must be taken by the Site management and the contractors to limit as possible inconveniencing the neighbourhood with fumes of gas, vapours, odours, dust, etc.

Operations likely to generate air polluting emissions (dust, combustion gases, solvent emissions, etc.) must be identified.

The means to limit these emissions must be implemented (watering of the tracks, tarpaulin of skips to limit the flight of dust, use of equipment respecting the standards of discharge, choice of products used, etc.).

16.3.1. Water intakes and liquid effluent discharges

Prior to any operation, the Site Management and the Contractors will duly inform themselves about the connection points that are authorized for the water intake and for the discharge of liquid effluents.

The Contractor shall comply with the prevailing legislation and permit as regards the types, temperature, etc. of the water and other liquids disposed of. It is prohibited to discharge untreated liquid effluents.

Measures aimed at preventing and limiting surface water pollution must be respected.

With regard to liquid effluent discharges, a distinction is made between sanitary wastewater, rainwater and industrial water. No rejection is acceptable without prior formal approval from the Client.

16.4. Waste Management

The Site Management together with the Main Project Contractors shall comply with the legal requirements regarding waste handling such as but not limited to:

- Establish the inventory of waste present on the Site.
- Have at disposal the list of waste treatment companies the Contractor calls upon.
- Collect certificate of final waste treatment, issued by the authorized organization in charge of the final waste treatment.

On the Site, waste separation is mandatory. Domestic waste shall not be mixed with industrial waste and dangerous industrial waste shall not be mixed with non-dangerous industrial waste.

17. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT – INCIDENTS/ACCIDENTS AND EMERGENCIES

17.1. Emergency Plan

The Site Management is responsible for the elaboration of an emergency plan containing the following topics:

- All scenarios leading to emergency situations are identified in a structured way (e.g. fatal accident, accident on height, fire,...)
- Material means to cope with the different scenarios are identified.
- Intervening third parties to cope with the emergency situations are identified.
- Roles and responsibilities are defined for coping with the emergency situations.
- Formal procedures are available for each identified scenario
- Emergency communication is formally organised.

The emergency plan shall be reviewed and approved by the Client and SCE.

The Site Management shall coordinate with the Client to fit the emergency plan into the Client's "overall emergency response and communication plan" The Client and the SCE must be informed immediately of each emergency situation.

Rescuing people from height needs particular attention. It must be possible to rescue victims within 15 minutes. The rescue team must be equipped with the correct rescue equipment and trained in rescuing people at height (positioning the victim).

The Contractor is responsible for the evacuation procedure and alarms on the Site. An evacuation plan must be available and the muster points must be clearly identified. This information must be transmitted to all people who enter the Site and must be clearly marked on the Site.

The Contractor must organize regular drills related to all scenarios of the emergency plan in function of the evolution on site. An evacuation exercise must be executed at least once a year. Each evacuation exercise will be evaluated and if needed repeated.

17.2. Emergency procedure for Demolition Works

Since the works in the context of the Demolition are still taking place under the authority of the management of the Awirs site, the emergency plan for this site is still in force in the zone of this sub-project. This is also one of the reasons why the zone Demolition works remains physically separated from all other areas of the CCGT FLEMALLE project.

17.3. REPORTING OF EVENTS AND KPI

17.3.1. Reporting of events

The Site Management is responsible for the process of notification of events, analyses, definition of preventive actions and associated communication.

The Site Management shall take all actions resulting from the analysis of events.

Any first aid treatment given must be registered.

It shall be based on following general principles:

- All involved parties on the Site shall notify immediately the following events:
 - Fatal accident
 - Lost time accident
 - Commuting accident
 - Restricted work case
 - Medical treatment
 - Environmental damage incident
 - Property damage incident
 - Near miss
 - Dangerous act or situation
- The notification shall be formalised, collecting all available information AND indicating the need for further analysis and the extent of the needed analysis (simple or root cause assessment).
- The Client and Safety Coordinator shall be informed immediately. The Client shall review the notification and may decide to instruct for further analysis. In specific cases the Client may take the lead in the investigation (e.g. fatal accident).
- For events for which an analysis is executed:
 - a preliminary report - describing the event itself, its timeline, its consequences, its direct causes and the measures taken in its immediate aftermath – shall be issued as quickly as possible (within 48 hours of the event) to the Client;
 - A detailed report shall be delivered to the Client within two weeks (deviations may be allowed based on circumstances)

For accidents/incidents where a declaration to the Labor Inspection is required, a copy must immediately be sent to the Client.

ENGIE developed minimum requirements for analysing events affecting the safety of group activities with a view to preventing recurrence and enhancing lessons learnt from experience.

Every event reported to the Client will be evaluated.

An event considered as an HiPo will be reported in ENGIE within 48h and a root cause analysis is required. HiPo is defined as an event that resulted in an incident with consequences or in a near miss, and that could have led to a life-altering serious injury or fatality.

17.3.2. HSE Data Reporting

In order to enable an evaluation of the overall safety at the Site, the Contractor shall report HSE statistics on a monthly basis to the Client:

Contractor's HSE performance will be monthly evaluated by the Contractor in order to define corrective actions when deviations are observed. During the coordination/progress meeting, organised by the Contractor, monitoring and progress reporting of performance and action plans will be presented and monitored.

Following indicators must be recorded during the project by the Contractor (non limitative list):

- Average number of staff Contractor and (sub)Contractors.
- Manhours worked during month.
- Number of fatal accidents.
- Number of lost time accident(s) (LTA).
- Number of lost days due to LTA.
- Number of commuting accidents.
- Number of medical treatment.
- Number of environment or property damage events.
- Number of near-misses.
- Number of dangerous acts or situations.
- Number of first aid cases.
- Number of Safety Observations.
- Number of Safety coordination meetings.
- Number of Safety toolbox meetings.
- Number of days with replaced work.
- Number of environmental observations.
- Number of fair rewards.

18. CONTRACTOR'S DOCUMENTATION

The Main Project Contractors shall provide to the Site and Project Management all relevant H&S information (non-limitative):

- H&S-plan (s).
- Risk assessments.
- List of the Contractor's equipment requiring inspection.
- Inspection certificates.
- Reports of toolbox meetings (and participation lists).
- Training matrix and certificates.
- H&S inspection reports.
- Housekeeping reports.
- Inventory of all hazardous products and Safety Data Sheets.
- Notifications and declarations of accidents, incidents and dangerous situations.

The Safety Coordinator must have access to these files at any moment.

19. H&S SUPERVISION

The Site Management shall have a H&S team on site, involved in (not limitative list):

- Review of H&S plan(s) of (sub)Contractors.
- Review of method statements and risk assessments.
- Supervision of the H&S trainings.
- Supervision of inspection certificates.
- Investigation of HIPO's and accidents.
- ...

The Site Management shall organise his own H&S supervision.

Each Main Project Contractor must constitute is own H&S supervision team. The number of H&S supervisors must be defined in line with contractual disposal with a ratio of one H&S supervisor per 50 workers.

HSE supervisor must be easily recognizable.

It is mandatory that they perform safety supervision in the field during minimum 70% of their presence on the Site.

The function of H&S supervisors in a project is important to manage risk exposures on the construction site due to their front-line position. It is necessary to ensure that they understand the risks and are fully aware about the most effective way to mitigate them. However it does not substitute the responsibilities of line management on the Site.

H&S supervisors shall be empowered to:

- Encourage, influence and enforce the right behaviours.
- Make judgements and communicate it to the concerned workers/management.
- Make decisions on when/where to help and assist.
- Report unsafe situations and behaviours.
- Decide stop work if the conditions require it.

20. APPENDICES

- APPENDIX 1: DECLARATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE HSE REQUIREMENTS
- APPENDIX 2: CONTRACTOR AND/OR SUBCONTRACTOR INFORMATION SUMMARY SHEET
- APPENDIX 3: LEGAL CONTEXT
- APPENDIX 4: TMC FLEMALLE CCGT MAIN ACTORS

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21. APPENDIX 1: DECLARATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE HSE REQUIREMENTS

FLEMALLE CCGT

Declaration of compliance with the HSE requirements

I, the undersigned** (name, first name, function)

.....

representative of the COMPANY

.....

confirm safe receipt of the Health and Safety Plan (HSP).

I guarantee that my employees and Subcontractors will comply with the obligations as described in this HSP and in the Site-specific safety instructions.

I acknowledge my obligation to verify the specific situation on the Site and to take the necessary preventive measures to protect the employee of the company.

I declare to have taken note of the LIFE-SAVING RULES of the ENGIE Group and will do everything necessary to reach the goal of the objectives herein described, in particular "Zero Accidents".

As described in the HSP and elsewhere, I will submit to the Health and Safety Coordinator all necessary information about my COMPANY and that of my SUBCONTRACTORS through the hierarchical channel, or through the Main Project Contractor(s) as applicable.

In particular when drawing up my documents, I will pay attention to all risks, measures and instructions contained in the HSP. I will also describe the additional risks and measures, and will apply in accordance with my methods of execution.

Through the hierarchical channel, I will ensure from the Health and Safety Coordinator that the documents submitted and all measures that I have already defined are adequate for complying with the requirements relating to the health and safety coordination on the construction SITE for the execution of my works. To this end, I will attend a kick-off meeting with persons concerned.

I will take the necessary steps adequately to inform the employees of the above-named COMPANY, as well as all of my SUBCONTRACTORS regarding the stipulations laid down in this HSP and will also ensure that the stipulations in the applicable law and legislation concerning health and safety will be observed.

Date:

Signature:

Stamp:

Notes: * This document must be submitted to the Client before the start of the work.

** This document must be signed by the manager or his legal representative.

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22. APPENDIX 2: CONTRACTOR AND/OR SUBCONTRACTOR INFORMATION SUMMARY SHEET

CONTRACTOR AND/OR SUBCONTRACTOR INFORMATION SUMMARY SHEET

COMPANY name:				
Dates of project interventions	Start:	End:		
COMPANY address				
Tax registration N°				
Social security N°				
Title of works (brief description of activities at the SITE)				
Name of COMPANY with which a direct contract is signed (Client/Main Contractor)				
PROJECT manager: name, mobile, e-mail				
SITE manager: name, mobile, e-mail				
If different from the above: name of French or English speaking contact: name, mobile, e-mail				
Name of on-site safety manager (responsible): name, mobile, e-mail				
Name of on-site prevention counsellor (if any): name, mobile, e-mail				
In-house prevention advisor or the External prevention service: name, mobile, e-mail				
Industrial accident insurer Name, no. of insurance policy				
HSE Certificates				
Statistics of the company				
Rates	2019	2020	2021	Calculation formula
Accident frequency rate				AFT= (total number of work accidents x 1 000 000) / total hours worked
Accident severity rate				ASR = (total number of days of incapacity for work x 1 000) / total hours worked
Overall severity rate				OSR = (total number of days of incapacity for work + number of fixed days) x 1 000 / total hours worked

23. APPENDIX 3: LEGAL CONTEXT

23.1. Official terminations following Belgian Welfare law of 04/08/96

Maître d'ouvrage: toute personne physique ou morale pour le compte de laquelle un ouvrage est réalisé;

Maître d'œuvre chargé de la conception: toute personne physique ou morale chargée de la conception de l'ouvrage pour le compte du maître d'ouvrage;

Maître d'œuvre chargé du contrôle de l'exécution: toute personne physique ou morale chargée du contrôle de l'exécution de l'ouvrage pour le compte du maître d'ouvrage;

Maître d'œuvre chargé de l'exécution: toute personne physique ou morale chargée de l'exécution de l'ouvrage pour le compte du maître d'ouvrage;

Entrepreneur: toute personne physique ou morale qui exerce des activités pendant la phase d'exécution de la réalisation de l'ouvrage, qu'il soit un employeur, un indépendant ou un employeur qui travaille avec ses travailleurs sur le chantier;

Coordinateur en matière de sécurité et de santé pendant l'élaboration du projet de l'ouvrage: toute personne chargée par le maître d'ouvrage ou par le maître d'œuvre chargé de la conception, de veiller à la coordination en matière de sécurité et de santé pendant l'élaboration du projet de l'ouvrage;

Coordinateur en matière de sécurité et de santé pendant la réalisation de l'ouvrage: toute personne chargée par le maître d'ouvrage, le maître d'œuvre chargé de l'exécution ou le maître d'œuvre chargé du contrôle de l'exécution, de veiller à la coordination en matière de sécurité et de santé pendant la réalisation de l'ouvrage

23.2. The Client –“ maître d'ouvrage “

The Client is ENGIE-Electrabel: any natural or legal person for the account of which a work is carried out.

The relevant duties of the Client related to TMC regulation are to:

- Appoint the SCD and SCE.
- Support the safety coordinator by providing the necessary empowerment, resources and information necessary to fulfil his duties.
- Ensure that the general principles of prevention for all simultaneous or subsequent works are included in the architectural, technical and organizational stages of the project.
- Ensure the organisation of a Coordination Structure.
- Ensure that HSE is integrated into all aspects of the project (preparation and execution).

- Ensure that the “notification of the works” (Fr. Déclaration de Travaux) to the authorities is done timely by the first Main Project Contractor.
- Oversee the implementation of the Check In At Work by the Contractor.

23.3. **The Designer-“maître d'œuvre chargé de la conception”**

The designer is any person natural or legal entity in charge of the design of the work for the Client's account.

During the design, study and development phases of the project of the Work, the project manager responsible for the design or his Subcontractor and, where applicable, the Client, takes into account the general principles of prevention referred to in Articles 5 and 15 of the Welfare law when making architectural, technical or organizational choices in order to plan the various works or phases of work which take place simultaneously or successively as well as when forecasting the time allowed for the completion of these various Works or stages of Work.

23.4. **Main Project Contractor in charge of Monitoring the Execution of Work – “maître d'œuvre chargé du contrôle de l'exécution”**

The Main Project Contractor in charge of Monitoring of the Execution of Work is any natural or legal person responsible for monitoring the execution of the Work on behalf of the Client.

A leading role is given to the Client's Site Management (see paragraph 3.3.4). One of his main roles will consist of exercising the control over the Site. Within the Site, not only contractors belonging to the hierarchical line of Contractors, but also others will intervene. All co-activities of these intervening parties must be globally coordinated by the Site Management.

23.5. **Main Project Contractor – “maître d'œuvre chargé de l'exécution”**

The Main Project Contractor is every Contractor having a direct contractual relationship with the Client.

One month before the start of the works, taking into account the knowledge of the detailed execution of the Project, a detailed and reviewed project SPP shall be provided by the Main Project Contractor.

The Main Project Contractor:

- Ensures that his SPP is in line with this HSP.

- Implements safety measures as identified in the HSP, risk assessment, the Site regulations and organization note (HSMP) and method statements, as well as all comments raised by the Client, the Main Project Contractor in charge of Monitoring of the Execution of Work and the safety coordinator.
- Ensures that all his Subcontractor's SPPs are in line with this HSP and the SPP of the Main Project Contractor.
- Follows instructions as defined in this HSP.
- Follows instructions as stipulated in all instructions and procedures issued for the realization of the project.
- Takes care of the advice and comment, made by the SCE.

23.6. Contractor –“entrepreneur“

A Contractor is a natural or legal person who performs activities during the execution stage of the Project, regardless of whether he is an employer, a self-employed person or an employer.

- In order to preserve health and safety on the Site all Contractors must comply with the obligations related to the prevention of the health and safety of this project. They will thus comply with the recommendations mentioned in this HSP. Each Contractor and all their concerned staff members must cooperate H&S coordination.

23.7. Health and Safety Coordinator project preparation (design) stage (SCD) – “coordinateur en matière de sécurité et de santé pendant l'élaboration du projet de l'ouvrage“

The SCD is any person charged by the Client, ensuring the health and safety coordination during the development of the Project.

The main tasks of the SCD are:

- Support the Client in fulfilling his duties.
- Remain involved in all stages of the execution of the project and provide support and advice the Client related to the integration of the prevention principles during the design stage.
- Participate to the relevant meetings of the Project.
- Ensure that the HSP is part of the contract with the Contractor(s).
- Provide advice on the Contractor's SPP relating to compliance with the HSP, resulting in an opinion required on the basis of Article 30 of the RD 25/01/2001.
- Organize transmittal of the coordination instruments of the Project preparation stage to the Client at the end of his mission of the design stage.

The SCD establishes (and reviews when required) the following documents:

- HSP (this document):

Is based on a safety risk assessment performed on available project information in order to identify risk factors related to Site coordination aspects:

- Will contain the safety measures applicable during Site activities and to be taken into consideration by each contractor in order to manage the coordination risks.
 - Will contain points of attention for the SPP and associated risk assessments to be performed by the Contractor for the Site activities under his scope of supply.
 - Initiate the safety coordination organization on site.
- Post Intervention File (PIF):
Its purpose is to ensure that, at the end of the project, the Client has information about health and safety risks that anyone carrying out subsequent construction work in the future on the Site will need to know about.
 - Coordination logbook (CL):
Safety Coordinator's file, containing all main data witnessed or experienced during construction stage, such as key data and events, notes of parties involved, observations, deviations from the HSP related to the construction Site and Project Area.

23.8. The Health & Safety Coordinator project execution stage (SCE) - coordonateur en matière de sécurité et de santé pendant la réalisation de l'ouvrage

Jean-Pierre Van Lier is assigned as SCE by the Client to ensure the coordination with regard to health and safety during the execution of the Project.

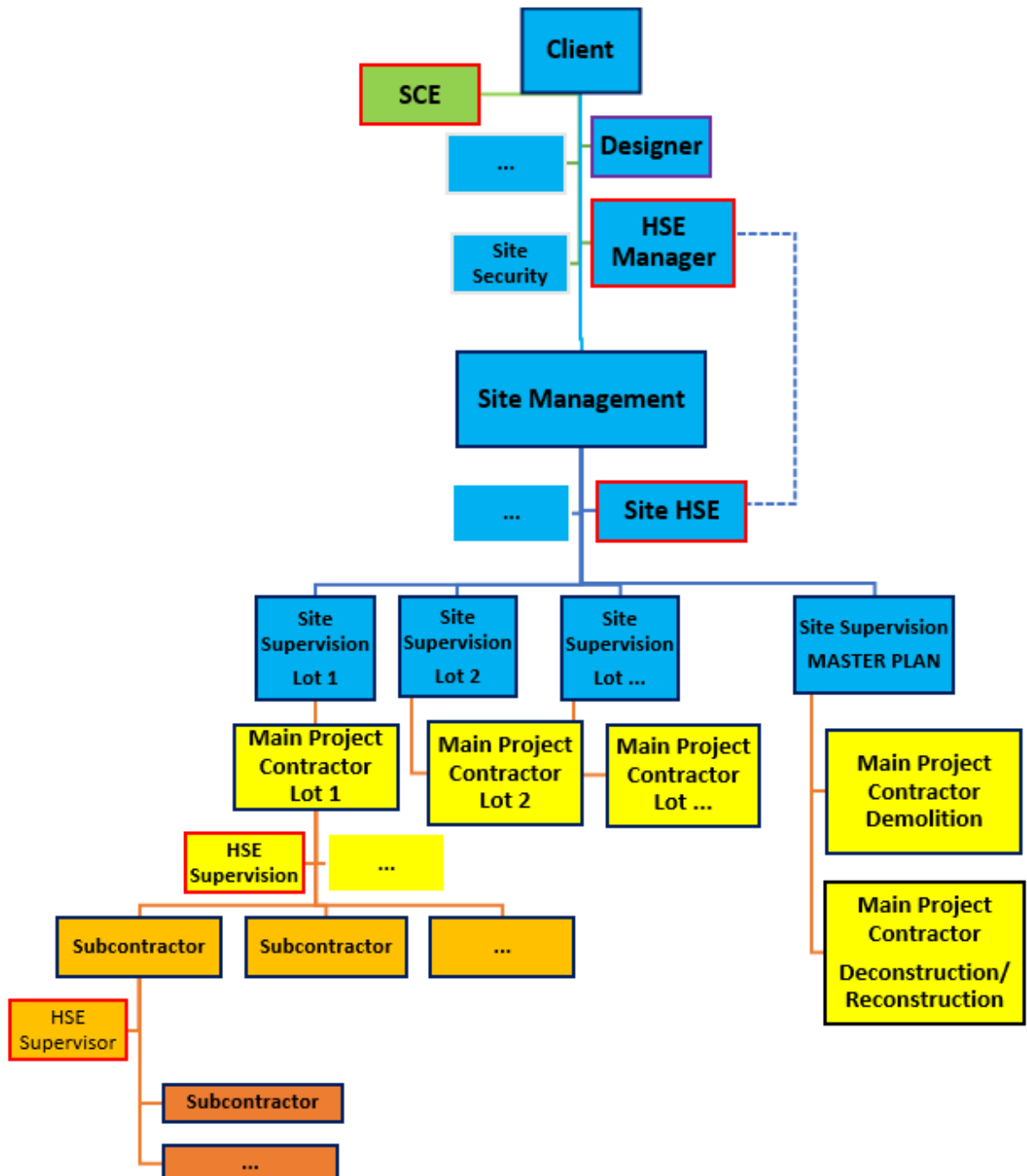
The main tasks of the Safety Coordinator Execution are:

- Provide advice to the Client on the SMP of the Site Management before work starts, to ensure that it is in line with the HSP (this document).
- Provide advice to the Client on the contractor's SPP before work starts, to ensure that it is in line with the HSP (this document).
- Initiate the distribution of the HSP to all concerned parties.
- Attend the different kick-off meetings at the Site with the Client, the EPC Contractor and Contractor(s).
- Attend Site meetings.
- Organize Coordination Structure.
- Attend the critical phases of the works.
- Carry out regular Site visits.
- Keep the Health and Safety Plan, Post Intervention File and Coordination Logbook up to date and transfer it to the Client at the completion of the works.

24. SCHEME PROJECT COORDINATION

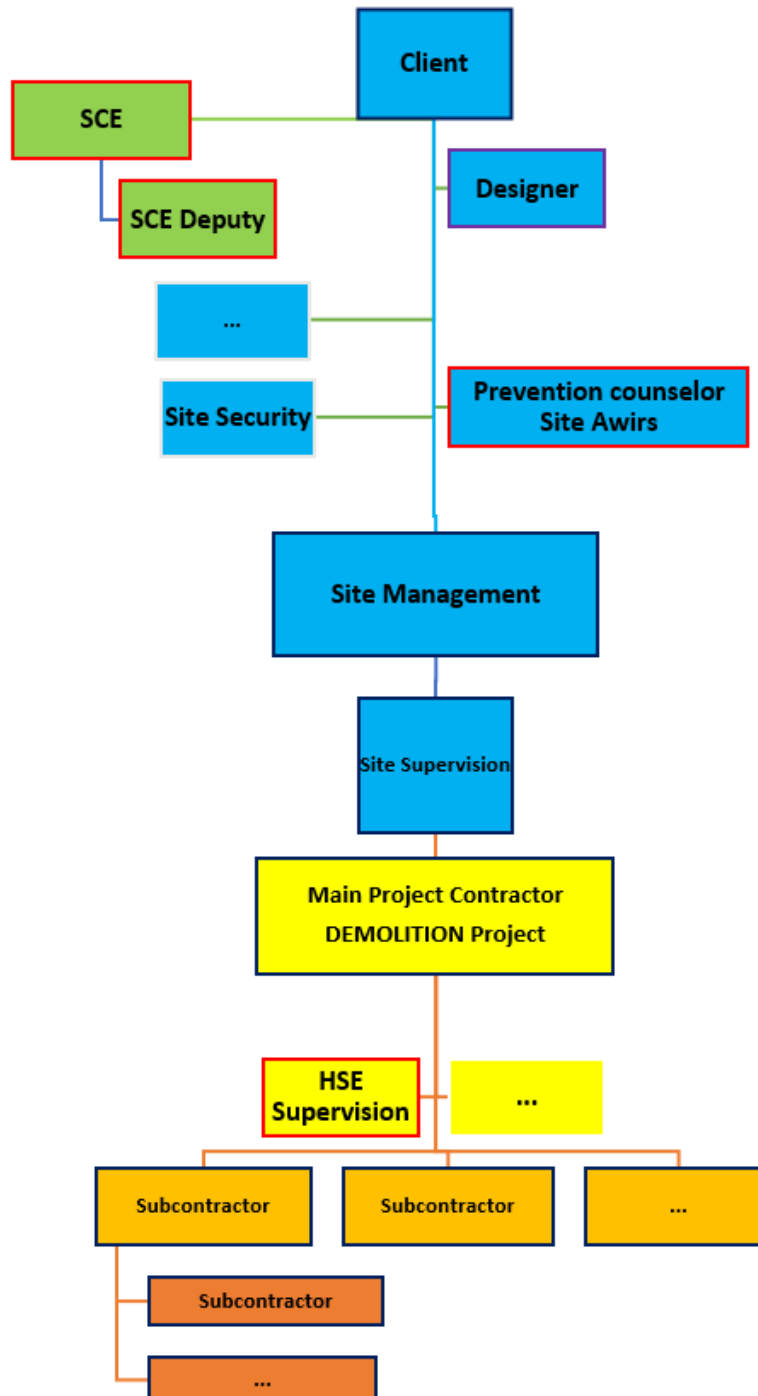
24.1. CCGT FLEMALLE

Schematic representation of the project coordination:



24.2. DEMOLITION Works

Schematic representation of the project coordination:



25. APPENDIX 4: TMC FLEMALLE CCGT MAIN ACTORS-IDENTIFICATION

TMC FLEMALLE CCGT MAIN ACTORS

Role	Domain (site/works)	Company	Contact
Client	TMC FLEMALLE CCGT TMC LIAISON 380 KV	Electrabel sa Quai du Halage 47 4400 Flémalle	Raf Anné raf.anné@engie.com M +32 (0) 473 30 63 84
	TMC FLEMALLE CCGT – DEMOLITION Site Awirs	Electrabel sa Quai du Halage 47 4400 Flémalle	Benoît Liégeois benoit.liégeois@engie.com M +32 (0) 478 65 21 75
	TMC FLEMALLE CCGT FLUXYS Workstations	Fluxys Belgium sa Avenue des Arts 31 1040 Bruxelles	Robert Martin Robert.Martin@fluxys.com T +32 479 61 90 31
Designer Maître d'œuvre chargé de la conception	TMC FLEMALLE CCGT	Electrabel sa Quai du Halage 47 4400 Flémalle	Raf Anné raf.anné@engie.com M +32 (0) 473 30 63 84
	TMC LIAISON 380 KV	Electrabel sa Quai du Halage 47 4400 Flémalle	Rudi Cordenos rudi.cordenos@engie.com M +32 (0) 478 65 21 83
	TMC FLEMALLE CCGT	A-Cube Architecture Av. H. Duant 15 – b 01 1140 Bruxelles	Benoit Vanhavre bvanhavre@a-cube-architecture.com T +32 (0) 2 726 34 30
	TMC FLEMALLE CCGT TMC LIAISON 380 KV	Tractebel Boulevard S. Bolivar 36 1000 Bruxelles	de FAVEREAU Harold harold.defavereau@tractebel.engie.com M +32 (0) 473 81 02 33
	TMC FLEMALLE CCGT	Empresarios Agrupados Magallanes 3 Madrid (Spain)	Pedro Jose Garcia Cordoba pgcordoba@empre.es T +34 91 309 8000 2 726 34 30 ext. 7048
	TMC FLEMALLE CCGT – DEMOLITION Site Awirs	Tractebel Boulevard S. Bolivar 36 1000 Bruxelles	Frédéric Roelandt frederic.roelandt@tracatebel.engie.com T +32 (0) 472 56 56 15
	TMC FLEMALLE CCGT FLUXYS Workstations	Fluxys Belgium sa Avenue des Arts 31 1040 Bruxelles	Robert Martin Robert.Martin@fluxys.com T +32 479 61 90 31 and Francois de L'honneux
Designer – Participation of Contractors	P01.1 Power Train (GT+ST)	Siemens Energy	To be detailed
	P02 HRSG	John Cockerill	To be detailed
	P03 Condenser	Wood PLC	To be detailed
	P04.1 Mechanical BOP	Engie Deutschland	To be detailed
	P04.2 Gas Station	GazFio	To be detailed
	P04.3 Water Treatment Plant	IDROCONSULTING	To be detailed
	P04.4 Fire Fighting&Detection	Te be nominated	To be detailed
	P05 Electrical BOP	JV Equans + Eiffage	To be detailed
	P06.2 HV Power Train (GIS, ...)	GE	To be detailed

Maître d'œuvre chargé de la conception pour la partie qui concerne les contractants	P06.3 Isolated Ogase Busduct	Elektrobudowa	To be detailed
	P7 DCS	Siemens	To be detailed
	P9.1 - Architect Engineer	Empresarios Agrupados	Pedro Jose Garcia Cordoba pgcordoba@empre.es T +34 91 309 8000 2 726 34 30 ext. 7048
	P9.2 – Owner's Engineer	ENGIE - Tractebel	de FAVEREAU Harold harold.defavereau@tractebel.engie.com M +32 (0) 473 81 02 33
SCD	TMC FLEMALLE CCGT TMC LIAISON 380 KV	TRACTEBEL sa Steven Steenackers Boulevard S. Bolivar 36 1000 Bruxelles	Steven Steenackers Steven.steenackers@tractebel.engie.com M +32 (0) 473 88 28 89
	Project Master Plan (Lot MP)	Benoit Geron Consulting	Benoît Geron benoit@oeron-consulting.be T +32 494 43 71 77
	TMC FLEMALLE CCGT – DEMOLITION Site Awirs	Benoit Geron Consulting	Benoît Geron benoit@oeron-consulting.be T +32 494 43 71 77
	TMC FLEMALLE CCGT FLUXYS Workstations	Fluxys Belgium sa Avenue des Arts 31 1040 Bruxelles	Robert Martin Robert.Martin@fluxys.com T +32 479 61 90 31
Main Project Contractor in charge of Monitoring the Execution of Work	FLEMALLE CCGT	Electrabel sa Quai du Halage 47 4400 Flémalle	Site Manager : de FAVEREAU Harold harold.defavereau@tractebel.engie.com M +32 (0) 473 81 02 33
	LIAISON 380 KV	Electrabel sa Quai du Halage 47 4400 Flémalle	Rudi Cordenos rudi.cordenos@engie.com M +32 (0) 478 65 21 83
	TMC FLEMALLE CCGT	A-Cube Architecture Av. H. Duant 15 – b 01 1140 Bruxelles	Benoit Vanhavre bvanhavre@a-cube-architecture.com T +32 (0) 2 726 34 30
	TMC FLEMALLE CCGT – DEMOLITION Site Awirs	Tractebel Boulevard S. Bolivar 36 1000 Bruxelles	Frédéric Roelandt frederic.roelandt@tracatebel.engie.com T +32 (0) 472 56 56 15
	TMC FLEMALLE CCGT FLUXYS Workstations	Fluxys Belgium sa Avenue des Arts 31 1040 Bruxelles	Robert Martin Robert.Martin@fluxys.com T +32 479 61 90 31 and Francois de L'honneux
SCE	TMC FLEMALLE CCGT TMC LIAISON 380 KV TMC FLEMALLE CCGT – DEMOLITION Site Awirs TMC FLEMALLE CCGT FLUXYS Workstations	Van Lier & Partners Jean-Pierre Van Lier Hoeksken 16 3360 Willebringen	Jean-Pierre Van Lier vanlier@vanlier-partners.be M +32 476 49 98 00
Main Project Contractor - LIAISON 380 KV	TMC LIAISON 380 KV	T.R.T.C. – Bonfond Fils Allée de Wésimont 1 4190Ferrières	P. Bonfond info@trtc.be T +32 (0) 86 43 46 05
		Prysmian Câbles et systèmes France 19 Avenue de la Paix	Clément Taché clement.tache@prysmiangroup.com M +33 6.07.33.03.41

		89100 Paron France	
Main Project Contractor	TMC FLEMALLE CCGT – DEMOLITION Site Awirs	Wanty SA Rue des Mineurs 25 7134 Peronnes-Les- Binches	Mike Wauthy mike.wauthy@wanty.eu T +32 496 54 90 14
Main Project Contractor	P01.2 GT+ST+GEN Transport & Unloading	Saerens	To be detailed
- FLEMALLE CCGT	P01.3 Gas & Steam Turbines – Erection	SGS	To be detailed
	P01.4 Gas & Steam Turbines – Erection Supervision and commissioning	Siemens	To be detailed
	P02 HRSG	JC	To be detailed
	P03 Condenser	Wood	To be detailed
	P04.01 Mechanical BOP	Engie Deutschland	To be detailed
	P04.2 Gas Station	GazFio	To be detailed
	P04.3 Water Treatment Plant	IDROCONSULTING	To be detailed
	P04.4 Fire Fighting&Detection	TBN	To be detailed
	P05 Electrical BOP	Equans + Eiffage	To be detailed
	P06.1 GSUT, UAT, Self & Maint Transf	Siemens Energy	To be detailed
	P06.2 HV Power Train (GIS, ...)	GE	To be detailed
	P06.3 Isolated Phase Busduct	Elektrobudowa	To be detailed
	P07 DCS	Siemens	To be detailed
	P08.1 Test Piling	s.a. Franki Foundations 2, Av. E. Frankignoul 1480 Saintes	Bart Verstraeten bart.verstraeten@ffgb.be T +32 (0) 499/52 79 30
	P08.2 Piling	LAFund 2, Av. E. Frankignoul 1480 Saintes	Vincent De Waele vincent.dewaele@ffgb.be T +32 (0)478 97 89 06
	P08.3 Civil works (excl piling & steel structure)	Duchêne Route de Strée 44, 4577 Strée - Modave	Marc OLYNYK marc.olynyk@eiffage.com T +32 (0) 475 65 21 12
	P08.4 Civil works - Water Intake / Outfall	JAAR	David Hamoir david.hamoir@jandenul.com T +32 (0) 476 69 04 05
	P08.5 Turbine Hall Overhead Crane	Meloni	To be detailed
	P08.6 Civil works (steel structure)	Duchêne	Marc OLYNYK marc.olynyk@eiffage.com T +32 (0) 475 65 21 12
	P10 Site Preparation	Duchêne Route de Strée 44, 4577 Strée - Modave	Marc OLYNYK marc.olynyk@eiffage.com T +32 (0) 475 65 21 12
	P-DM-D1	Wanty SA Rue des Mineurs 25 7134 Peronnes-Les- Binches	Mike Wauthy mike.wauthy@wanty.eu T +32 496 54 90 14

	P-DM-DR	TBN	
	P-DM-D2	TBN	
Main Project Contractor - FLUXYS Workstations	TMC FLEMALLE CCGT FLUXYS Workstations – Fluxys 1	Etwal	Pascal Vanmelkebeke
	TMC FLEMALLE CCGT FLUXYS Workstations – Fluxys 2 and 3	Visser & Smith / Verbraeken	Olivier Muller
Related stakeholders	<p>Site manager ELECTRABEL AWIRS operating site:</p> <p>Benoit Liégeois benoit.liegeois@engie.com M +32 (0) 478 65 21 75</p> <p>Chargé de travaux: Marc Antoine marc.antoine@engie.com M +32 (0) 477 67 13 77</p>		
	<p>Owners Engineer of the Client TMC FLEMALLE CCGT and LIAISON 380 KV:</p> <p>Tractebel, Boulevard S. Bolivar 36, 1000 Bruxelles</p> <p>Representative: de FAVEREAU Harold harold.defavereau@tractebel.engie.com M +32 (0) 473 81 02 33</p>		
	<p>Owner Engineer for the extension Laydown Area (demolition garage)</p> <p>Sertius, Av. Louise 500, 1050 Bruxelles</p> <p>Christine Delperee christine.delperee@sertius.be M +32 (0) 499 51 66 32</p>		
	<p>Terril du Hénâ (Conveyer Belt) - Project manager:</p> <p>Exploitation Awirs – BU Generation</p> <p>Aurélié Delvaux Aurelie.delvaux@engie.com M +32 (0) 473 79 99 56</p>		
	<p>TMC HP Gas Pipe and Gas Receiving Station - Involved parties of FLUXYS: TBN</p>		
Remarks:	<p>Head office Electrabel at Boulevard S. Bolivar 36 – 1000 Bruxelles with site at Flémalle</p>		
	<p>All contact details will be kept updated and will be available for consultation in the Coordination Logbook.</p>		