



Fatal hazard management

Why is this Group Standard important?	Safety and well-being of our people is one of our core values. This standard establishes the process and expectations for managing fatal hazards to achieve our goal of a fatality-free workplace. This standard must be read in conjunction with the <i>Safety Management Group Standard</i>, <i>Health, Hygiene and Wellbeing Group Standard</i>, and the <i>Fatal Hazard Management Gap Analysis Tool</i>.		
Audience	Anyone working at an AngloGold Ashanti work site, including directors, employees, contractors, and consultants.		
Legend	<i>Glossary terms</i> are in italics. Approvals are defined in the <i>Group Delegation of Authority (DOA)</i>. <u>Hyperlink</u> to another document or to an intranet site or website. Reference to another AGA document without a hyperlink.		
Glossary	<i>Critical control</i>	A control (act, object or system) that is crucial to directly preventing a fatal incident or mitigating the consequence of the incident.	
	<i>Critical control verification (CCV)</i>	The process of physically checking and reporting that <i>critical controls</i> are in place, effective, and if not functioning as intended, then correcting the control by remediating the deficiency. If the control cannot be corrected in the field immediately, then action must be implemented to manage the risk exposure until a permanent control can be implemented.	
	<i>Critical control risk management (CRM)</i>	A systematic approach to managing the risks associated with fatal hazards. It involves identifying critical risks, implementing life-saving critical controls, and verifying that these controls are in place before work begins. CRM is a layered verification process focused solely on fatality elimination. It allows you to stop work when critical control/s are not in place, remediate the control/s, and proceed when it is safe.	

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	<i>Fatal hazard</i>	A hazard that has a consequence classification of major (fatality) or extreme (multiple fatalities) as specified in the Group Risk Assessment and Reporting Matrix. <i>Fatal hazards</i> may contain multiple Critical Risks.
	<i>Potential fatal incident (PFI)</i>	An incident that could have, in slightly different circumstances, resulted in a single or multiple fatality consequence.

You must comply with AGA Group-wide Standards to the extent they apply

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Potential fatal incident and fatal hazard risk assessment

We complete and maintain a comprehensive baseline risk assessment for each AGA work site to identify and mitigate *potential fatal incidents* and associated *fatal hazards*.

- Complete a baseline risk assessment for each site to identify *potential fatal incidents (PFI)* and associated *fatal hazards*, including the following group-wide *fatal hazards*:

Fatal Hazards with mass casualty consequences

- Aviation
- Blasting and explosives
- Fires and explosions
- Ground control
- Inrush/Inundation
- Mobile equipment
- Tailings storage facilities
- Vertical transport

Fatal Hazards with single casualty consequences

- Confined space entry
 - Electrical installations
 - Energy isolation
 - Environmental exposures
 - Equipment safeguarding
 - Health impacts
 - Hazardous materials
 - Lifting operations
 - Remote location work
 - Working at heights
- Use a bowtie risk assessment to identify controls to manage *PFI* and *fatal hazards*. Identify the *critical controls* that will mitigate the identified threat.
 - Conduct a gap assessment in conjunction with the baseline risk assessment, using the *Fatal Hazard Management Gap Analysis Tool* available from Group Safety, to identify any gaps in the *critical controls* required.
 - Develop and document an action plan to address any gaps identified through the gap assessment.
 - Review the risk assessment and gap analysis annually or more frequently:
 - in response to emerging risks
 - when there is a change in process, equipment or execution method or
 - when directed by Group Safety.

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Critical control risk management (CRM)

We implement *critical control risk management* across our operations to manage and control the *fatal hazards* that could endanger our people, the environment or our operations.

- Conduct systemic and in-field *critical control verification* (CCV) in accordance with the key performance indicators listed in the Annual Cash Bonus (ACB) metrics communicated by the Chief People Officer.
- Appoint an accountable person for each identified *critical risk/fatal hazard*. This person is responsible for implementing *critical control* performance requirements, verifying and monitoring control performance, and implementing a process to continually improve the *critical control(s)*.
- Provide all roles on site, including contractors, with training on the identified *fatal hazards* and *critical controls*, appropriate to the responsibilities of their role. The training must incorporate *critical control* performance requirements and CCV expectations applicable to their role.
- Incorporate *critical controls* and performance requirements into Business Unit and operational processes, standards, and procedures.
- Apply *critical controls* and performance requirements throughout surface and underground operations, plant and equipment.
- Require contractors to demonstrate that their *critical control* management approach meets the CRM requirements of the site.

Verifying and monitoring critical control performance

We develop and implement a group-wide strategy for verifying and monitoring *critical control* performance to provide consistency in how we manage *critical controls* for *fatal hazards* across AGA's operations.

- Implement the AGA Group-wide strategy for verifying and monitoring *critical control* performance, which includes:
 - defining roles and responsibilities for verifying and monitoring *critical control* performance
 - establishing reporting and performance measurement of *critical control* implementation, CCV, and monitoring activities
 - monitoring incident information to identify *fatal hazard* management and *critical control* vulnerabilities, and improvement opportunities
 - benchmarking site performance against the requirements of this standard and processes against industry peers and representative organizations to achieve continuous improvement
 - implementing CCV, monitoring and continuous improvement
 - stopping work when a failed *critical control* cannot be re-established and report to management.
- Implement continuous improvement mechanisms for *fatal hazard critical controls*, including:
 - establishing feedback mechanisms to incorporate input from site personnel on *fatal hazard* management processes and performance and

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- developing and tracking action plans to address identified weaknesses or areas for improvement in *critical control* performance at site.

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