GMT Construction Environmental, Health, & Safety (EHS) Plan

GMT Document

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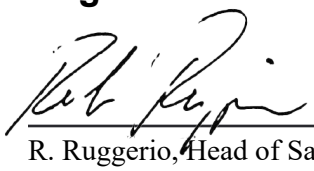

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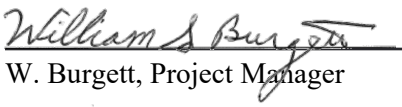

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Revision Log

Revision	Date	Affected Sections	Change Request #	Comments	Changed By
A	01/17/2018	All	None	Authorized Release	R. Sandoval
B	12/19/2019	Section 8	None	Incorporated High Hazard Tasks in Section 8	R. Sandoval
C	08/30/2022	Section 4.3.3 Section 14 Section 13.4 Section 9.3.4.1 Section 9.3.4.2 Section 10.2 Signatures Page Section 4.3.3.1 Section 9	GMT-CR-05172	Incorporated welding job requirements in Section 4.3.3.7 Translation corrections COVID-19 Prevention Heat Illness Prevention Program Ladders, Stairs, and Ramps Program Scaffold and Aerial Lift Program Concrete, Masonry and Formwork Program. Outdated annexes are eliminated from the "Annexes table" and it was updated Updated document author and approvers. Added Doc numbers for annexes. Added more details on hot work areas (in the section 4.3.3.1), and also was added a new section (section 9.8) with the restricted activities according to wind speed.	R. Alcayaga / F. Figueroa / F. Meza

D	09/25/2026	All	GMT-CR-05425	• Transferred into most current GMTO doc template • Changed name to Construction EHS Plan • Updated & made links current for applicable documents. • Document reviewed by GMTO General Counsel, external Chilean lawyers (Felipe Bascan), and Chuck Gessner. Feedback incorporated in document where appropriate. • Section 1.2 Scope added statement that this plan constitutes the Special Regulation (Reglamento Especial) for Contractors related to the Occupational Safety and Health Management System, in accordance with Articles 11, 12 and 13 of Chilean Decree No. 76 of 2007. This was discussed with external Chilean lawyers. • Section 2.1 added/revised definitions. • Section 3 R&R added new roles, existing roles revised. New sections include Construction Management Agent and Subcontractor Management • Section 4 heading added, revised existing sections, added new sections including Contractor Accreditation, Fitness for Duty, Fatigue Management, EHS inspections, EHS audits, Stop Work Authority, Permissions & Authorizations, EHS Meetings, and Visitor Safety • Section 5 Incident Investigation, Reporting, & Response added. • Section 7 Site Specific Requirement – new section that is now alphabetical. Revised existing language and added new topics. New topics include: Altitude, Bloodborne Pathogens, Compressed Gas Cylinders, Cryogenic Materials, Drone Safety, Ergonomics and Manual Material Handling, Equipment Modifications, Environmental	R. Ruggerio

				Protection, Falling Object Prevention, Infectious Diseases, Lone Worker Safety, Mobile Equipment, SIMOPs, Vehicle Safety, Waste Management • Added Section 8 – Updates & Revisions	

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose / Objectives

GMTO is an international scientific organization dedicated to the design, construction, and operation of the Giant Magellan Telescope (GMT), one of the world's most advanced astronomical projects, currently under development at Las Campanas Observatory, located in the border area of the Atacama and Coquimbo regions of Chile (the GMT site). GMTO Corporation is a non-profit corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America, with its corporate headquarters located at Pasadena, California, and its Chilean office located at Santiago, Chile. It is subject to the provisions of Chilean Law No. 15,172 and Supreme Decree No. 74, dated March 26, 2014, of the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs. By virtue of the aforementioned regulations, the Corporation acts with immunity from jurisdiction in Chile, and its Chilean tax identification number is No. 65.086.154-K.

GMTO is committed to achieving the highest standards in Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) management. Our objective is to provide and maintain a safe and healthy work environment for all personnel involved in the project and to protect the environment through sustainable resource use. Contractors, subcontractors, and all parties working with GMTO are required to share this commitment and demonstrate compliance with these EHS principles.

This document establishes the minimum EHS requirements with which contractors, subcontractors, and others shall comply while performing work at the Giant Magellan Telescope (GMT) site, including transportation to and from the site. Failure to comply with the requirements in this document shall be considered breach of contract that may result in early termination of contract or other sanctions to be applied by GMTO Management.

1.2 Scope

The term "Contractor(s)" as used in this document means any entity (including individuals, companies, corporations, foundations or any kind of organizations) engaged by GMTO under contract to perform construction, maintenance, or services at the GMT site. As used in this policy, the term "Contractor" includes prime contractors and subcontractors at all tiers, and their respective employees and agents.

GMTO requires compliance with all applicable EHS Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments regarding the matters contained in this document (Construction EHS Plan), in accordance with the highest industry standards, including GMTO's internal regulations on the matter.

Therefore, all Contractors working for GMTO shall comply with all legal or regulatory Chilean requirements applicable to the activities, work, or services for which they are hired and shall also comply with the manufacturer's instructions for the various parts or pieces of the GMT

In addition, GMTO requires compliance with the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administrations (OSHA) regulations set forth in 29 Code of Federal Regulations Part 1910 (General Industry) and 29 CFR Part 1926 (Construction). Where differences exist between Chilean requirements

and OSHA Parts 1910 and 1926, the most stringent requirement shall be followed unless otherwise discussed and agreed to by GMTO.

The content of this Plan is not intended to describe every detail of every applicable law and regulation relating to EHS but rather to identify minimum requirements. GMTO contractors, subcontractors, and others are responsible for understanding and complying with all aspects of applicable laws and regulations. Contractors are responsible for compliance with new & revised laws and regulations as they become effective. Any deviations from the requirements of this plan shall be discussed with and agreed to by GMTO.

For all purposes, it is expressly stated that this document constitutes the Special Regulation (Reglamento Especial) for Contractors related to the Occupational Safety and Health Management System, in accordance with Articles 11, 12 and 13 of Chilean Decree No. 76 of 2007, issued by the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare.

2 Definitions, Acronyms, and Reference Documents

2.1 Definitions

Table 2-1: Definitions

Term	Definition
Accident	An accident is a specific type of incident in which an actual loss (e.g., injury, illness, property damage, environmental harm) occurred as a direct result of an unplanned work-related event.
Competent Person	Means one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to workers, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.
Contractor	Any entity (including individuals, companies, corporations, foundations, or any kind of organizations) engaged by GMTO under contract to perform construction, maintenance, or services at the GMT site. As used in this policy, the term “Contractor” includes prime contractors and subcontractors at all tiers, and their respective employees and agents. Contractor also includes Founders and their employees and agents.
Environmental Damage	Any work-related event that results in confirmed or suspected harm to soil, water, air, wildlife, or surrounding habitat, including contamination, degradation, or destruction of natural resources caused by work activities.
Explosion	Any sudden and violent release of energy resulting from a chemical reaction, ignition of flammable or combustible material, or failure of a pressurized system, producing a pressure wave, structural damage, flying debris, or personnel injury.
Fire	Any uncontrolled or unintended combustion event occurring on company property or during work-related activities, regardless of whether it is self-extinguished, suppressed by personnel, or requires emergency services response. Includes flash fires, equipment fires, vehicle fires, and smoldering events, regardless of size or duration.
Hazard	Source, situation or at potential to cause harm in terms of human harm or health deterioration, or a combination of these.
Hazardous Substance	A substance which, due to being explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, oxidizing, irritating, or otherwise harmful, is likely to cause death or injury.
Hazard Substance Spill or Release	Any unintended discharge, leak, spill, or emission of a hazardous substance — including chemicals, fuels, compressed gases, or biological agents — to any surface, air, water, drainage system, or secondary containment that is potentially harmful to humans, animals, or the environment. Reportable regardless of whether the release is contained on-site or reaches the surrounding environment.
Incident	Any unplanned, unwanted event or occurrence that takes place in connection with work and that has, or could have, resulted in harm to people, damage to property or equipment, harm to the environment, or disruption to normal operations. An incident encompasses the full range of reportable events from those with no immediate consequence (near misses) to those with severe outcomes and does not imply any specific level of harm or loss at the time of reporting. Examples of incidents include but are not limited to injuries, illnesses, motor vehicle accidents, fires, explosions, near misses with loss potential, security incidents, property damage, hazardous substance spills or releases, and environmental damage.

Term	Definition
Illness	Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment, including chemical, biological, ergonomic, and physical hazards. Includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.
Injury	Any work-related physical harm to a person resulting from a single event, including but not limited to cuts, lacerations, fractures, sprains, strains, burns, amputations, or loss of consciousness.
Job Safety Analysis (JSA)	A systematic process used to identify and control hazards associated with a specific job or task.
Motor Vehicle Crash	Any work-related event in which a motor vehicle is involved in a collision, rollover, or contact with another vehicle, pedestrian, animal, or stationary object while being operated during work-related activities. Motor vehicle crashes may result in varying degrees of bodily injury, fatality, or property damage to those involved, and are reportable regardless of fault or location.
Near Miss	An unplanned work-related event that did not result in an actual loss (e.g., injury, illness, property damage, environmental harm) but, under slightly different circumstances, could have.
Property Damage	Any unplanned destruction, impairment, or loss of GMTO or contractor-owned equipment, structures, tools, vehicles, or materials caused by a work-related event, regardless of whether a person was injured. Property damage directly associated with another reported incident type (e.g., injury, motor vehicle crash) shall be documented within that incident record and not reported as a separate standalone event.
Qualified Person	One who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience has successfully demonstrated his or her ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project.
Risk	Combination of the likelihood that a hazardous event or exposure will occur and the severity of the damage or deterioration of health that may be caused by the event or exposure.
Safety Data Sheet (SDS)	A detailed document that provides information about a chemical or substance, including its properties, hazards, and safe handling procedures.
Security Incident	Any event involving unauthorized access to a worksite, theft, vandalism, sabotage, workplace violence, threats, or assault directed at personnel or company property. Includes situations requiring law enforcement notification or resulting in harm to personnel, loss of assets, or compromise of site integrity.
Subcontractor	Any individual or entity that has a direct or indirect contractual relationship with a Contractor to perform any portion of the work or services at the GMT Site. This includes all sub-subcontractors at every tier, as well as their respective employees, agents, and representatives. Note: the term contractor as used in this document includes the contractor’s subcontractors.

2.2 Acronyms

Table 2-2: Acronyms

Acronym	Description
CMA	Construction Management Agent
DAN	Chilean Civil Aviation Regulation (Normas Aeronauticas)
DFL	Decreto con Fuerza de Ley (Decree Force of Law)
DS	Decreto Supremo (Supreme Decree)
DTO	Decreto (Decree)
DIAT	Denuncia Individual de Accidente del Trabajo (Individual Declaration of Work Accident).
EHS	Environmental, Health, and Safety
GMT	Giant Magellan Telescope
GMTO	Giant Magellan Telescope Corporation
JSA	Job Safety Analysis.
LCO	Las Campanas Observatory
LOTO	Lock Out Tag Out
MEWP	Mobile Elevated Working Platform
NCh	Norma Chilena (técnica) (Chilean standard (technical)
OTEC	Organismos Técnicos de Capacitación (Technical Organizations for Training)
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PTW	Permit to Work
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SEC	Superintendencia de Electricidad y Combustibles (Superintendency of Electricity and Fuels and Combustible)

2.3 Applicable Documents

Table 2-3: Applicable Documents

Document Number	Title	Manage Link
OSHA 29 CFR Part 1910	29 CFR Part 1910 OSHA General Industry Health and Safety Standards	N/A
OSHA 29 CFR Part 1926	29 CFR Part 1926 OSHA Construction Industry Health and Safety Standards	N/A
NFPA 241	Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations, 2022	N/A
ANSI Z136.1	Standard for Safe Use of Lasers., 2022	N/A
GMTO-POL-00006	GMTO Environmental, Health, and Safety Policy	TBD
GMT-DOC-05695	GMT Confined Space Entry Program	Link
GMT-DOC-05545	Contactor Accreditation Program	Link
GMT-DOC-03078	Rules Regarding Discipline, Behavior, and Environmental Considerations for GMTO Contractors	Link
TBD	Crisis Communications Plan	TBD
GMT-DOC-04772	GMTO Chile Site Visitor EHS Requirements	Link
GMT-DOC-01925	Disaster Risk Management Plan	Link
GMT-DOC-06146	Chemical Hazards Communication Program	Link
GMT-DOC-05445	GMTO Heat Illness Prevention Program	Link
GMT-DOC-06513	Hot Work Program	Link
GMTO-PRC-00054	Incident Investigation & Reporting Procedures	TBD
GMT-DOC-06130	Laser Safety Program	Link
GMT-DOC-05677	GMT Lockout/Tagout (LOTO) Program	Link
GMTO-NTC-00055	Mountain Driving Notice	TBD
GMT-DOC-03794	Management of High Hazard Tasks – Safety & Health Requirements and Guidance	Link
GMT-DOC-05943	GMT Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Program	Link
GMT-DOC-06127	GMT Program for Controlling Exposure to Solar UV Radiation	Link
GMT-DOC-06271	Mobile Elevated Working Platform (MEWP) Program	Link
GMT-DOC-06046	GMTO Working at Altitude Program	Link

2.4 Reference Documents

Table 2-4: Reference Documents

Document Number	Title	Manage Link
N/A		

3 Roles & Responsibilities

3.1 GMTO Environmental, Health, and Safety Department

The GMTO Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Department's responsibilities for reviewing and overseeing Contractors' EHS programs do not extend to directing or controlling the acts or omissions of Contractors. The GMTO EHS Department's role does not relieve any Contractor of its responsibilities and obligations to maintain a workplace free of recognized hazards and to comply with all applicable EHS regulations, applicable legal and regulatory rules, and the provisions of its contract with GMTO and this Plan.

3.2 Construction Management Agent (CMA)

GMTO may appoint a Construction Management Agent (CMA) to act as its authorized agent and representative for the coordination, administration, and overall management of Contractor activities at the GMT Site. The CMA shall perform its duties on behalf of GMTO and within the authority delegated by GMTO and in accordance with requirements contained within this GMTO Construction EHS Plan.

The role of the CMA is to support planning, coordination, oversight, and verification of Contractor compliance with GMTO requirements, including EHS. The appointment or involvement of the CMA does not relieve Contractors of any EHS responsibility or obligation under this document, applicable contracts, or legal requirements. The CMA acts solely as GMTO's representative and shall not be considered an employer, supervisor, or controller of Contractor personnel.

Contractors working at the GMT Site shall:

a) Recognize the CMA as an authorized agent of GMTO for purposes of establishing, coordinating, reviewing, accepting, and verifying EHS policies, plans, procedures, permits, and requirements.

b) Cooperate fully with the CMA on all EHS-related matters, including site access, coordination of activities, inspections, audits, reporting, sequencing of work, and timely implementation of required corrective actions.

c) Provide the CMA with access to work areas, personnel, equipment, and documentation necessary to perform EHS management, coordination, and verification functions.

d) Promptly respond to observations, findings, and instructions communicated by the CMA on behalf of GMTO, and implement required actions within the timeframes established.

e) Acknowledge that the CMA does not assume responsibility for the Contractor's EHS responsibilities and obligations. Contractors remain solely responsible for managing their work and ensuring compliance with all EHS and contractual obligations.

f) Participate in CMA-led coordination activities to ensure safe and effective interaction among multiple Contractors and to prevent conflicts, interface hazards, or simultaneous operations that could affect safety or project continuity.

3.3 Contractors (including Subcontractors)

All Contractors working on the GMT site shall implement measures to promote EHS competency and awareness, maintain regulatory compliance, provide appropriate tools and equipment, respond effectively to emergencies, and perform their work as safely as possible. Each Contractor assumes sole and exclusive responsibility for safety throughout all phases of its work.

All duties and obligations established in this document for Contractors shall apply to their subcontractors, and the Contractor shall inform them adequately and promptly and be responsible for their compliance.

The Contractor EHS Representative staffing and qualifications shall meet the following requirements:

- The Contractor shall provide dedicated, full-time, qualified EHS personnel in sufficient number to provide effective implementation and execution of their EHS Plan, including oversight for all active construction work, shifts, and work areas.
- Contractor EHS personnel shall be trained and knowledgeable regarding project hazards, applicable regulations, and shall have the authority to correct unsafe conditions and behaviors.
- Contractor EHS personnel shall not be assigned non-EHS duties during active construction operations where such duties would compromise EHS oversight. EHS Representatives shall be trained and knowledgeable regarding project hazards, applicable regulations, and shall have the authority to correct unsafe conditions and behaviors.
- The Contractor shall submit the resumes and qualifications of EHS personnel to GMTO for review prior to mobilization.
- Proposed changes to key Contractor EHS personnel shall be submitted to GMTO for approval not less than thirty (30) days before the proposed change, unless otherwise approved by GMTO.
- Bilingual proficiency in Spanish and English is strongly preferred for Contractor EHS personnel due to the multinational workforce composition.
- Contractor EHS personnel shall, at minimum, hold a valid professional or technical degree in Occupational Risk Prevention, maintain current registration as an Occupational Risk Prevention Expert in accordance with Chilean law, and hold a valid OSHA 30-Hour Construction Safety certification or equivalent recognized international construction safety credential.
- The Contractor shall provide additional qualified EHS personnel as needed during surge work periods, peak manpower loading, extended or multiple-shift operations, weekend or night work, concurrent high-risk activities, or other elevated-risk conditions. The Contractor shall proactively evaluate upcoming work plans, look-ahead schedules, SIMOPS, and manpower projections to determine when additional EHS coverage is required. GMTO may require increased EHS staffing when, in its judgment, the level of work activity or risk warrants additional oversight.

Responsibilities of Contractors related to work activities at the GMT site include but are not limited to the following:

a) Develop, implement, and maintain a comprehensive EHS Plan that complies with applicable Chilean regulations, OSHA requirements, Mutual recommendations, and this Plan.

b) Submit all required initial and updated EHS plans, certifications, SDSs, and other safety documentation through the GMTO Accreditation System for review and acceptance before commencing applicable work activities.

c) Collaborate with GMTO EHS Department in maintaining an effective site-wide EHS program and comply with directions issued by the GMTO and its delegates.

d) Initiate, maintain, and supervise all safety precautions, procedures, and programs associated with their work activities.

e) Ensure all workers understand their responsibility and authority to stop work when unanticipated hazards, unsafe conditions, or non-compliant practices are observed.

f) Be responsible for the safety and health of their workers, agents, subcontractors, and all other persons under their control at the Site.

g) Implement and monitor environmental protection measures related to air, water, waste, flora, and fauna to ensure regulatory compliance and protection of the environment and surrounding communities.

h) Properly manage, store, transport, and dispose of waste, including hazardous materials and hazardous waste, in accordance with applicable regulations.

i) Provide appropriate PPE, train workers in its proper use, and enforce PPE requirements at all times.

j) Immediately notify the GMTO EHS Department of all incidents including injuries, illnesses, motor vehicle accidents, fires, explosions, near misses with loss potential, security incidents, property damage, hazardous material spills or releases, and environmental damage.

k) Conduct timely incident investigations, identify root causes, implement corrective actions, and maintain all required injury and illness records.

l) Participate in required coordination meetings and conduct regular toolbox meetings addressing job-specific hazards.

m) Take immediate corrective action when unsafe conditions or practices are identified and notify the GMTO EHS Department of the condition and corrective measures taken.

n) Notify immediately the GMTO EHS Department of unsafe conditions or practices that fall outside the Contractor’s jurisdiction.

o) Ensure workers are medically fit, appropriately trained, competent, and qualified for their assigned duties, and that all required certifications, licenses, and authorizations remain current. Provide and document task-specific training covering workplace hazards, safe work practices, emergency procedures, PPE requirements, first aid resources, site-specific risks, and high-altitude health hazards, as applicable.

p) Conduct routine inspections of work areas, tools, equipment, cranes, hoists, and other applicable assets, maintaining documentation for GMTO review.

q) Maintain work areas in a safe, orderly, and sanitary condition.

r) Ensure workers understand and comply with all site EHS requirements and that disciplinary measures may be applied for violations, including removal from the Project.

s) Develop and communicate emergency response procedures for fires, medical emergencies, environmental incidents, and other potential emergencies.

t) Maintain adequate emergency response resources, including trained first aid personnel and fire protection equipment.

u) Comply with all applicable provisions of the Contractor's agreement with GMTO and all site requirements.

3.3.1 Subcontractor Management by Contractors

Contractors shall be fully responsible for the management, coordination, and oversight of all subcontractors engaged in work under the Contractor's scope at the GMT Site. This responsibility applies to all tiers of subcontracting and includes ensuring compliance with all applicable Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) requirements, including applicable Chilean laws, regulations, technical standards, and binding legal instruments, as well as GMTO requirements and this Construction EHS Plan, in accordance with recognized industry best practices. The use of subcontractors shall not relieve the Contractor of any responsibility or liability for EHS compliance at the GMT Site.

At a minimum, the Contractor shall:

a) Ensure that the pre-qualification and selection of subcontractors includes verification, prior to engagement, of past EHS performance, the adequacy of EHS management systems, and the subcontractor's ability to comply with GMTO EHS requirements and all applicable regulatory obligations.

b) Ensure that all subcontractors comply with the requirements of this document, GMTO EHS standards, applicable permits, and any additional site-specific procedures. Any subcontractor non-compliance shall be managed by the Contractor and does not relieve the Contractor of its obligations.

c) Verify, prior to mobilization, that subcontractors are properly authorized, competent, and qualified for the work to be performed, including completion of the GMTO Contractor Accreditation Process where applicable.

d) Ensure that subcontractors receive appropriate EHS orientations and task-specific briefings, are informed of site rules, hazards, and emergency procedures, and understand their Stop Work Authority.

e) Coordinate with subcontractors to ensure that required EHS plans, hazard analyses, Job Safety Analyses (JSAs), permits, and procedures are prepared, reviewed, and implemented prior to commencing work.

f) Provide adequate supervision of subcontractor activities and coordinate work to prevent conflicts, interface hazards, or unsafe simultaneous operations.

g) Ensure that subcontractor personnel are appropriately trained, competent, and medically fit for assigned tasks, and that required certifications, licenses, and authorizations remain valid.

h) Monitor subcontractor performance through routine inspections and oversight, ensure timely correction of unsafe conditions or practices, and verify closure of corrective actions.

i) Ensure that all incidents involving subcontractor personnel are immediately reported, investigated, and documented in accordance with GMTO requirements, and that corrective and preventive actions are implemented.

j) Enforce compliance with EHS requirements among subcontractors and take appropriate corrective or disciplinary action when violations occur, including suspension or removal from the Site when warranted.

k) Coordinate, consolidate, and submit EHS data from all subcontractors as part of all required GMTO reporting activities.

3.4 Workers

Each Contractor is responsible for the safety and health of its workers. Contractors shall require the following as conditions of employment. It is GMTO's expectation that these responsibilities apply to every worker:

a) Comply with all EHS rules and regulations as they apply to each assigned task.
b) Understand and exercise Stop Work Authority (SWA) when unanticipated hazards, unsafe conditions, unsafe acts, or non-compliant practices are observed.
c) Immediately report all incidents, including but not limited to, work-related injuries or illnesses, motor vehicle accidents, fires, explosions, near misses, security incidents, property damage, hazardous material spills or releases, or environmental damage or degradation immediately to their supervisor. Provide assistance as required during investigations.
d) Attend safety orientation meetings and all required EHS training sessions.
e) Obtain, properly use, and maintain tools and personal protective equipment (PPE) for assigned tasks.
f) Receive and apply appropriate training for all tools, machines, and equipment used. Do not use any tool, machine, or other equipment without proper authorization.
g) Report all unsafe acts or conditions to their supervisor.
h) Actively contribute to maintaining a safe and healthy work site and to protecting the environment.

3.5 Joint Safety Committee (Comite Paritario de Faena)

GMTO and Contractors shall comply with Chilean Supreme Decrees No. 44 & No. 76, of the Ministry of Labor, on joint workplace committees. Contractors are required to participate in the Joint Safety Committee when established by GMTO. Contractors are required to provide GMTO documentation monthly that they are performing required Safety Committee activities.

In those workplaces in which GMTO personnel and Contractor personnel work together with, at least 25 persons, a Joint Safety Committee will be set up with the contracting companies, in accordance with Chilean Supreme Decree No. 76.

4 General EHS Administrative Policies

4.1 GMTO EHS Policy

GMTO is committed to achieving the highest performance in environmental, health, and safety management practices. Our aim is to create and maintain a safe and healthy working environment for all those that work on this project, and to protect the environment through sustainable resource use. GMTO employees, contractors, and visitors are expected to follow the practices outlined below:

a) Integrate EHS considerations into project planning, design, construction, and operations to minimize loss.

b) Reinforce the need for people to care about those that they work with.

c) Promote the philosophy that safety is not a priority that can be reordered, but rather a value associated with everything that we do.

d) Recognize, reward, and reinforce our EHS achievements, innovations, and behaviors.

e) Address all known hazards to people, property, and the environment.

f) Exercise vigilance to ensure compliance with applicable laws, GMTO EHS Policies, and best management practices.

g) Promote a work environment based on continuous improvement, employee involvement, ownership, teamwork, education, and leadership.

Refer to the GMTO EHS Policy (GMT-POL-00006) for full details.

4.2 EHS Management System & Plan

In accordance with the provisions of Article 22 of Supreme Decree No. 44 of 2024, contractors shall have an EHS Management System, which includes at a minimum:

a) EHS policy approved by Management
b) Preventive organizational structure: Defined roles, responsibilities, and hierarchical levels.
c) Evaluating, planning, and programming based on a hazard identification and risk assessment matrix (Hazard Analysis).
d) Comprehensive EHS training program
e) Periodic evaluation or auditing of the system's performance.
f) Continuous improvement mechanisms to implement corrective actions and adjustments.

Contractors shall submit a comprehensive EHS Plan to the GMTO EHS Department for review and acceptance prior to start of work on the site. The Contractors' EHS Plan shall be compliant with applicable EHS regulations, and the requirements found within this Plan.

4.2.1 Preventive Action Planning, Tracking, and Reporting

The Contractor shall submit its EHS Management System and a corresponding schedule of preventive activities, including training, to GMTO for review and follow-up prior to and during execution of the

work. The Contractor shall be solely responsible for the full and timely implementation of all preventive activities committed within its Management System and approved schedule.

On a monthly basis, the Contractor shall submit to GMTO a detailed report demonstrating the level of compliance with all committed preventive activities. The report shall clearly identify completed, ongoing, and overdue actions and shall be supported by verifiable documentary evidence of the activities performed.

GMTO and the Contractor shall coordinate and agree on the format, structure, and minimum content requirements of the monthly preventive activities report. GMTO may require submission of such information in physical and/or digital format, and, where digital submission is required, GMTO shall specify the platform to be used. All submitted information shall be accurate, complete, legible, and properly organized.

Monthly reports shall be formally signed by the Contractor's Contract Administrator or Legal Representative, as well as by the Contractor's designated EHS Representative, confirming the accuracy of the information and the Contractor's accountability for the reported preventive activities.

4.3 Contractor Accreditation Process

All companies, including subcontractors, intending to perform work or provide services at the GMTO Site shall complete the GMT Contractor Accreditation Program (GMT-DOC-05545) and comply with its provisions prior to the commencement of any on-site activity. The program defines the applicable requirements and procedures for site access and work authorization.

4.4 Stop Work Authority (SWA)

GMTO requires that a Stop Work Authority (SWA) program be implemented. Stop Work Authority empowers workers with the responsibility and authority to exercise SWA if they perceive any unsafe conditions, acts, errors, omissions, or lack of understanding that could result in an incident. While most stop-work issues can be resolved in a timely manner, some situations may require a more rigorous investigation to identify root causes and appropriate corrective actions. No repercussions or retribution shall be directed towards individuals who exercise their SWA in good faith, notwithstanding responsibilities, fines or compensations that may be due as a result of a possible breach of contract by the Contractor.

4.4.1 Stop Work Authority Procedure

If the workers involved are not in immediate risk, then the stop work action may be coordinated through the Supervisor. If the Supervisor is not readily available or workers are in immediate danger then stop work shall be initiated directly with workers.

The following steps outline the Stop, Notify, Correct, Resume, and Follow-Up approach to invoking SWA.

1. Stop – immediately cease all work activities and bring equipment to a safe state.

2. Notify – immediately inform Supervisor, Safety personnel, and affected workers of the stop work action. Clearly describe what was observed, why work was stopped, and the nature of the risk. Discussions shall focus on hazard control, not blame.
3. Correct – Assess the hazard and implement corrective actions agreed to by affected parties to eliminate or reduce the risk.
4. Resume – work may start again after the issue has been corrected and all affected parties agree it is safe to do so. If corrective actions can't be immediately implemented, then the work shall be suspended until proper resolution and reduction of risk can be achieved.
5. Follow-Up – Confirm corrective actions are effective and sustained. Share lessons learned.

4.5 Hazard Analysis

In accordance with Article 7 of Supreme Decree No. 44, Contractors shall prepare a Hazard Analysis (hazard identification and occupational risk assessment matrix) associated with processes, tasks, and job positions. This Hazard Analysis shall be available at the workplace and effectively communicated to all workers, including the Joint Health and Safety Committee, EHS Representatives, and union representatives.

In developing the Hazard Analysis, the Contractor shall consider exposure to workplace agents and risk factors, including but not limited to work at height, handling of heavy materials and equipment, ergonomic and psychosocial risks, workplace violence and harassment, occupational accidents and diseases (historical and potential), and risks identified through occupational health surveillance programs. The analysis shall incorporate a gender-sensitive approach. Site-specific geographical and environmental conditions shall also be considered.

The Hazard Analysis (matrix) shall include, at a minimum, the following elements:

a) Hazard Identification - Identification of job-related hazards for each position, including any source, situation, condition, or environment with the potential to cause injury or adversely affect workers' health, taking into account the characteristics of exposed individuals.

b) Risk Assessment - Assessment of each identified hazard to determine the magnitude or level of risk, focusing on hazards that can be reasonably and feasibly avoided, eliminated, or controlled based on available knowledge. The risk assessment shall consider both existing and reasonably foreseeable working conditions. At a minimum, the assessment shall consider the probability and severity of harm to workers' life and health. Quantitative or qualitative methods may be used, provided that validated methodologies are applied in accordance with criteria established by the competent authority

The hazard identification and risk assessment matrix shall be communicated throughout the Contractors entire chain of command and reviewed at least annually or whenever changes in working conditions occur that may introduce additional risks, following a workplace accident, upon diagnosis of an occupational disease, or when a situation of serious and imminent risk is identified.

The Hazard Analysis shall be readily available to GMTO. GMTO reserves the right to require reassessment of the Hazard Analysis or review of implemented control measures if it determines that such measures are insufficient to ensure effective risk control.

4.6 Job Safety Analysis (JSA)

Contractors shall use a Job Safety Analysis (JSA), or equivalent process, to systematically identify hazards associated with specific tasks and to develop preventive measures to eliminate or minimize the risk of injury or illness. A JSA shall break each task into discrete steps, evaluate potential hazards associated with each step, and identify required control measures.

Contractors shall complete JSAs daily for each distinct activity to be performed on site and shall ensure that all members of the work crew review and understand the identified hazards and required controls prior to beginning work. JSAs shall be maintained at the worksite and be readily available for review.

4.7 Occupational Hazard Information

In accordance with Article 15 of Supreme Decree No. 44 of 2024, the Contractor shall ensure that each worker, prior to commencing their duties, receives information regarding the risks associated with their tasks, the preventive measures in place, and the correct working methods or procedures. Workers shall also be informed whenever they are assigned to a new production process or whenever technologies, materials, or substances used in their work are modified. The information provided to workers shall include, at a minimum:

a) The minimum characteristics of the workplace where the tasks will be performed, including:
   1. The characteristics of the physical work area, including, among other subjects, altitude, geography, topology.
   2. Environmental conditions of the work area (e.g., illumination, weather, temperatures, air quality, noise, etc.).
   3. Housekeeping and cleanliness standards required in the work area.
   4. Equipment, tools, and machinery to be used.

b) The risks to which the workers may be exposed and the corresponding preventive measures, including those derived from emergencies, catastrophes, and disasters.

c) Safe working procedures.

d) The characteristics of the products and substances to be handled, including their name, synonyms, chemical formula, appearance, odor, method of use, permissible exposure limits, storage requirements, use of personal protective equipment, first aid measures, and any other applicable information in accordance with current regulations, and their amendments, as stated in the product's safety data sheet and labeling.

In accordance with Article 16 of Supreme Decree No. 44, Contractors shall provide theoretical or practical training to its workers at intervals not exceeding two years. This training shall have a minimum duration of 8 hours and shall cover at a minimum, the following topics: identification of risk factors, health effects, preventive measures, benefits under Law No. 16.744, emergency response plans, workplace signage, and fire prevention.

The training may be conducted directly by the company, through accredited entities, or with the technical assistance from the relevant Administrator of Law No. 16.744. The Contractor shall maintain documented records of all training provided.

4.8 EHS Orientation

All workers and visitors to the GMT Site are required to complete a site-specific EHS Orientation prior to beginning any work or visit activities. Records of this orientation shall be maintained GMTO reserves the right to modify and add new topics to the EHS Orientation as needed. Minimum topics shall include:

a) Emergency Response Procedures.

b) Incident Reporting & how to obtain first aid/medical help.

c) Stop Work Authority.

d) Personal protective equipment requirements and use.

e) Hazard Communication.

f) EHS rules and regulations.

4.9 EHS Meetings

4.9.1 Daily Coordination Meeting

A Daily Coordination Meeting shall be conducted to coordinate the day's activities among all parties working at the site. The primary intent of this meeting is to identify, communicate, and manage work interfaces particularly high-risk and simultaneous operations to prevent conflicts, ensure hazard controls are in place, and maintain a safe work environment.

The Daily Coordination Meeting shall, at a minimum:

a) Review planned work activities for the day for all contractors, subcontractors, and site teams

b) Identify high-risk work activities

c) Coordinate sequencing, access, and work zones to avoid conflicts

d) Confirm required permits, approvals, and controls are in place prior to work commencing

e) Review changes in site conditions, weather impacts, or schedule adjustments

f) Confirm PPE, equipment, and staffing requirements

The Daily Coordination Meeting shall include EHS representatives from GMTO, contractors, subcontractors, CMA, and site supervision, as applicable to the day's work. Each party is responsible for communicating their planned activities, associated hazards, and required controls.

These meeting shall be documented including but not limited to attendance, discussion topics, identified hazards, decisions, and actions required. Documentation shall be maintained by the Contractor and submitted to GMTO upon request or as otherwise specified.

4.9.2 Daily Pre-Task Meeting (Tailgate)

Contractors shall conduct daily pre-task (tailgate) meetings with all crew members prior to the start of work activities. These meetings shall, at a minimum:

a) Review the scope of work for the day

b) Identify task-specific hazards and required controls (aligned with the JSA/JHA)

c) Confirm roles, responsibilities, and communication protocols

d) Address changes in conditions (e.g., weather, site conditions, manpower, equipment)

e) Reinforce critical risk controls and life-saving rules

Each daily pre-task meeting shall be documented including date, work crew identification, Supervisor or person leading discussion, work activity and associated hazards discussed, printed names and signatures of all attendees.

Documentation shall be maintained by the Contractor and submitted to GMTO upon request or as otherwise specified.

4.9.3 Weekly EHS Toolbox Talks

Contractors shall conduct formal EHS toolbox talks at least weekly for their site personnel. Additional toolbox talks shall be conducted as required based on high-risk activities, incident trends, or direction from GMTO. These sessions are intended to reinforce broader EHS awareness and shall:

a) Address relevant EHS topics, trends, or recurring hazards

b) Incorporate lessons learned from incidents, near misses, or observations

c) Promote workforce engagement and participation

d) Align with site-wide safety initiatives and current risk profile

Each toolbox talks shall be documented including date of meeting, name of presenter, topic(s) discussed, supporting materials, printed names and signatures of all attendees.

Documentation shall be maintained by the Contractor and submitted to GMTO upon request or as otherwise specified.

GMTO reserves the right, at its sole discretion, to increase frequency of EHS Toolbox Talks or require additional sessions based on site conditions, risk profile, performance trends or identified EHS concerns.

4.9.4 Monthly EHS Review

GMTO and Contractors shall conduct a monthly EHS Review to evaluate EHS performance and ensure alignment with project EHS expectations. Meeting attendees shall include at a minimum Construction Managers and EHS Leads from both parties. The review shall include at a minimum:

a) Review of lagging indicators (e.g., incident rates)

b) Review of leading indicators (e.g., inspections, observations, training, JSAs/JHAs)

c) Summary of incidents, near misses, and corrective actions, including status tracking

d) Findings from audits, inspections, and compliance evaluations

e) Evaluation of trends, recurring issues, and risk areas

f) Discussion of upcoming work activities and associated hazards

g) Review of contractor safety staffing, competency, and resource adequacy

Contractor shall provide required data and reports in advance of the meeting. Each monthly review shall be documented including date of meeting, names of attendees, topic(s) discussed, and supporting materials. Action items identified during the review shall be documented, assigned, and tracked to closure. Persistent performance gaps may result in corrective actions as defined by GMTO.

4.10 Chilean Specific Health Protocols

When applicable, the Contractor shall implement the health protocols required by all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards.

These records shall be made readily available to GMTO to demonstrate compliance with the applicable protocols and guidelines. If any of these protocols are not applicable, the contractor shall submit a technical justification report issued by their corresponding Social Security Administrator under Chilean Law No. 16.744.

4.11 Fitness For Duty

Contractors shall ensure that all workers are fit for duty prior to and during the performance of work at the GMT Site. Fitness for duty means that a worker is physically, mentally, and emotionally capable of safely performing assigned tasks without posing a risk to themselves, others, the environment, or property.

At a minimum, Contractors shall:

a) Prohibit the performance of work when a worker's fitness may be impaired due to fatigue, illness, injury, medication, substance use, stress, or any other condition that could adversely affect safe work performance.

b) Assess fitness for duty as part of work planning, particularly for high-risk tasks such as operation of cranes or mobile equipment, energized work, confined space entry, work at heights, lifting operations, driving, or work at altitude.

c) Require workers to report conditions that may affect their ability to safely perform their duties, including illness, injury, fatigue, or the use of prescribed or over-the-counter medications that may cause impairment.

d) Ensure supervisors are trained to recognize signs and symptoms of impairment and are authorized to remove a worker from work or reassign duties when fitness for duty is in question.

e) Remove or reassign workers when fitness for duty is compromised, and ensure that appropriate rest, medical evaluation, or clearance is obtained prior to return to work, where applicable.

f) Integrate fitness-for-duty considerations with medical surveillance, drug and alcohol programs, fatigue management, Job Safety Analyses (JSAs), and Permit-to-Work processes.

4.11.1 Fatigue Management

Contractors shall implement a Fatigue Management process to identify, manage, and control risks associated with worker fatigue that may adversely affect health, safety, or performance. Fatigue risk shall

be considered during work planning and execution, particularly for high-risk activities, extended work hours, night or early-morning work, physically demanding tasks, driving, and work performed at altitude or in adverse environmental conditions. Fatigue Management forms part of the Contractor's overall EHS responsibilities and shall be integrated with Job Safety Analyses (JSAs), risk assessments, and Permit-to-Work processes where fatigue may increase risk. At a minimum, Contractors shall:

a) Assess fatigue risks associated with work schedules, shift length, consecutive workdays, travel time, environmental conditions, physical workload, and job demands.

b) Establish work-rest arrangements that allow for adequate recovery and limit excessive work hours, including appropriate breaks, rest periods, and task rotation where applicable.

c) Prohibit work when fitness for duty is impaired due to fatigue.

d) Implement controls to mitigate fatigue risks, which may include scheduling adjustments, workload management, additional supervision, use of relief personnel, or suspension of work when fatigue-related hazards cannot be adequately controlled.

e) Manage driving-related fatigue, ensuring that work and travel schedules do not encourage unsafe driving practices and that drivers are fit for duty prior to operating vehicles or mobile equipment.

f) Provide training and awareness to workers and supervisors on fatigue hazards, contributing factors, early warning signs, and the importance of reporting fatigue.

g) Encourage self-reporting of fatigue by workers.

4.12 Drug & Alcohol-Free Workplace

The use of illegal drugs, non-prescribed psychotropic substance, narcotics, or plant species that produce narcotic or psychotropic substances or abuse of either alcohol or prescription drugs may impair the ability of the persons to perform tasks that are critical to proper work performance. The result is an increase in accidents and failures which pose a serious threat to the safety of all personnel, property, and equipment. Impaired persons also tend to be less productive, less reliable, and prone to greater absenteeism resulting in the potential for increased costs and delays in the timely completion of the Project.

Furthermore, all persons have the right to work in a drug-free environment and to work with persons free from the negative and endangering effects of drugs and alcohol. Persons who use drugs or alcohol during the work journey are a danger to themselves and to other co-workers.

It is GMTO's policy to maintain a drug-free workplace. Possession of illegal drugs, alcoholic beverages, and drug paraphernalia is prohibited at the GMT site. Workers taking medications that might be needed in an emergency or might affect emergency medical treatment shall inform their Human Resources Department to determine if the immediate supervisor should be informed. Workers found with illegal substances in their possession shall immediately be denied access to the site.

To provide a safe and healthy working environment, GMTO requires the commitment of the Contractor to provide a drug-free workplace. As a part of this commitment, the Contractor shall:

a) Publish and provide to all workers a statement notifying workers that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the

Contractor's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against workers for violation of such prohibition.

b) The Internal Regulations (Reglamento Interno) of the contracting company shall include the obligations and prohibitions that justify drug and alcohol testing.
c) The rules regarding drug and alcohol testing shall specify the exact procedure used for drug and alcohol testing. Simply outsourcing this procedure to a foreign company specializing in the field is insufficient to ensure clarity.
d) All documentation provided to employees regarding the drug and alcohol testing system shall be written entirely in Spanish.
e) All rules regarding drug testing shall specify which types of drugs will be subject to such testing.
f) The temporal and territorial scope of the obligations and prohibitions regarding drug and alcohol use shall be limited to work, presence, and life on the company premises.
g) Establish a drug-free awareness program to inform workers about:
    1. The danger of drug use in the workplace.
    2. The Contractor's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace.
    3. Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and worker assistance programs.
    4. Control methodology for the prevention and detection of alcohol and drug use before admission and at work.
    5. The penalties that may be imposed upon a worker for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace.
    6. Notify all workers that as a condition of employment the worker will abide by the terms of this statement.
    7. Require that all workers submit to substance abuse testing if there is reasonable cause to believe that a person has used drugs or alcohol during the work, or if a worker's performance either may have contributed to an accident or cannot be completely discounted as a contributing factor to an accident. The Contractor is solely responsible for the development and administration of necessary substance abuse testing programs.

With the purpose of safeguarding the health and safety of all individuals in the workplace, GMTO may require contractor companies to carry out alcohol and/or drug testing under the following circumstances: prior to entering the facilities and before commencing any activity or work; on a periodic basis, at least once per year during the term of the contract; when there is reasonable suspicion of substance use; and following the occurrence of an accident or an incident with high-risk potential. Contractor companies shall implement these procedures in compliance with applicable legislation, always ensuring the confidentiality of the results.

GMTO reserves the right to instruct that the relevant contractor company immediately remove from the Site any individual who, due to being under the influence or perceived influence of alcohol or drugs, poses a risk to their own safety or to that of other workers. The execution of this measure shall be the sole responsibility of the contractor company to which the affected worker belongs. This rule applies to all Contractors and their workers as well as visitors or consultants at the Site, and may include at GMTO's option removal of the individual entirely from any provided lodgings on or near the Site.

GMTO reserves the right to implement screening measures for the detection of alcohol or drugs at facility entry points and within accommodation areas, at such intervals as it deems appropriate. Contractors will be duly informed, in a timely manner and in advance, of the access control program and the schedule of routine room inspections.

4.13 EHS Inspections

EHS inspections are conducted to systematically identify hazards, verify the effectiveness of existing controls, and ensure timely implementation of corrective actions. Inspections are a proactive measure intended to prevent incidents, protect workers and the environment, and confirm compliance with applicable EHS requirements. As such, inspections are a fundamental element of an effective EHS management system.

Contractors shall establish, implement, and maintain a comprehensive written inspection program covering all work areas, activities, and equipment under their control. At a minimum, the program shall include:

a) Defined roles & responsibilities

b) Identification of inspection types, topics, and applicable work areas

c) Inspection frequency and scheduling, with daily and weekly inspections required at a minimum

d) Standardized checklists or inspection tools to be used

e) A process for tracking inspection results, including completion status and verification of corrective actions.

Contractors shall submit a weekly and monthly report summarizing inspection activities, identified hazards, and the status of corrective actions to the GMTO Site Manager and EHS Department.

In addition, GMTO shall conduct EHS inspections of Contractor work areas and activities to verify field-level compliance with applicable EHS requirements and the effectiveness of implemented hazard controls. Inspections are intended to identify unsafe conditions or practices requiring timely corrective action, and GMTO shall coordinate with Contractors regarding inspection findings and required corrective actions.

4.14 EHS Audits and Verification

GMTO reserves the right to periodically conduct EHS audits as a separate and distinct activity to evaluate the adequacy, implementation, and effectiveness of Contractor EHS programs, procedures, and management systems and processes. Audits may include reviews of documentation, records, and systems, and may be performed directly by GMTO or by third-party auditors engaged by GMTO. Contractors shall submit a written mitigation or corrective action plan addressing audit findings within one (1) week of receipt of the final audit report.

Contractors shall cooperate fully with GMTO-led or third-parties during audits and inspections. Audits conducted by GMTO or third parties do not relieve Contractors of their responsibility to conduct routine inspections, correct deficiencies, or comply with all applicable EHS requirements.

4.15 Enforcement of EHS Program

Contractors have a contractual obligation to abide by applicable EHS regulations and the requirements of this Construction EHS Plan. To monitor and assure compliance, GMTO shall have the following rights:

a) In the event of a conflict between various rules, regulations, and statutes on safety provisions, GMTO may require that the most stringent requirement apply.
b) GMTO has the authority to stop any construction or related activity at the Site which constitutes an immediate threat or imminent danger.
c) GMTO may stop the work in progress, when necessary, to enforce mandatory safety and loss control requirements. The Contractor shall be fully responsible for any lost time due to the stop work order and any additional costs incurred.
d) A violation of the applicable EHS regulations and requirements found within this Plan will constitute a default under the applicable contract and give rise to all remedies and rights of GMTO specified in the contract, including termination of the Contract.
e) GMTO may expel any person from the Site where such person fails to comply with safety directives.
f) The EHS Department may require the Contractor to perform all acts required under this Plan or applicable EHS regulations. Contractor will not receive additional payment or reimbursement for safety items and equipment and work which have been identified as required by this Plan or applicable EHS regulations.
g) The EHS Department may require that the Contractor perform (and the Contractor shall promptly perform) any and all remedial work necessary to assure an adequate safety environment at the Site is maintained without disruption of normal operations at the Site. If immediate action is required, all costs related to interruption of normal construction activities will be back charged to the responsible Contractor, and overtime costs, if any, shall be the responsibility of the responsible Contractor.
h) In the event that work at the Site, or any portion thereof, is stopped or shut down by any outside agency because of unsafe conditions, the responsible Contractor shall bear the total expenses relating to the shutdown of such portion of the Site during the entire time such portion of the Site is shut down as a result of such condition.

4.16 Permissions and Authorizations

Unless otherwise stated in this document or the respective Contract signed between GMTO and the Contractor, the Contractor shall comply with all necessary permits or authorizations to carry out the work, activities or services at the GMT site.

4.17 Communication and Language

Contractors are responsible for ensuring that their workers who may speak various languages understand all project, site, and EHS requirements. Contractors shall be able to communicate in languages and vocabulary that their workers can understand.

4.18 Trespassing

Contractors shall not trespass anywhere outside of their designated work areas as defined by GMTO. Workers shall stay on designated roadways and walkways within the GMT Site to avoid damaging sensitive flora, fauna, or biological resources. Hiking is not permitted at the GMT Site.

4.19 Safety Dashboard & Information

To provide current information, indicators, statistics and reinforcement of EHS rules the Contractor shall use a safety dashboard (or equivalent), written at a minimum in Spanish, and located in a place clearly visible to all workers. The safety dashboard shall be updated periodically and at a minimum include the following information:

a) Applicable EHS policies, procedures, and safety rules.

b) Safety indicators and incident statistics.

c) Emergency Response information, including an evacuation maps identifying safe zones and emergency equipment, and emergency contact information.

d) The daily UV Index as reported by the official meteorological authority, along with the required control measures.

e) Hazard Maps, specific to the work area.

f) Daily logs and forms, as applicable (e.g., safety inductions, Job Safety Analyses (JSAs), incident investigation forms, equipment inspection forms, etc.).

4.20 Visitor Safety

Visitors to the Site may be exposed to construction-related hazards and shall always be subject to Site EHS rules. All visits shall be planned, controlled, and supervised to ensure the safety of visitors and Site personnel. At a minimum, the following requirements shall apply:

a) All visitors shall be pre-approved and registered in accordance with Site access procedures prior to entry.

b) Visitors shall receive a Site EHS orientation or briefing appropriate to the duration and nature of the visit, including information on hazards, emergency procedures, and prohibited areas

c) Visitors shall always be accompanied by an authorized GMTO representative or Contractor escort who is responsible for the visitor's safety and compliance with Site rules.

d) Visitors shall comply with all EHS requirements, Site rules, posted signage, and instructions from Site personnel.

e) Minimum personal protective equipment (PPE) shall be worn by visitors as required for the areas accessed, including safety glasses, safety boots, gloves, hard hat, long-sleeve clothing, and high-visibility safety vest or clothing

f) Visitors are prohibited from entering active work areas or participating in construction activities unless specifically authorized and properly trained.

g) Visitor access may be restricted or denied during high-risk activities, adverse weather, or emergency situations.

5 Incident Investigation, Reporting, & Response

All incidents occurring at the GMT site, including site roads, shall be reported immediately to direct supervision of the involved companies and to the GMTO Site Manager and EHS Department. Reportable

incidents include, but are not limited to injuries, illnesses, motor vehicle accidents, fires, explosions, near misses with loss potential, security incidents, property damage, hazardous material spills or releases, and environmental damage.

Contractors shall submit a First Report of Incident (Flash Report) initial incident investigation report within 24 hours to the GMTO Site Manager and EHS Department. At a minimum, the report shall include the following information:

a) Company Name.
b) Location, date, and time of incident.
c) Name(s) of supervisor(s)
d) Number and name(s) of injured person(s), if applicable
e) Description of injury(ies) and/or illness(es)
f) Description of the incident.
g) Estimated property damage in US Dollars (USD).
h) Identified root causes
i) Corrective actions to prevent reoccurrence.
j) Company contact information (name, role, and contact details).

Contractors shall also report applicable incidents to their respective Chilean administrative body (e.g., ACHS, Mutual de Seguridad, or ISL) by submitting the Denuncia Individual de Accidente de Trabajo (DIAT) form within 24 hours, in accordance with Chilean regulatory requirements.

5.1 Site Medical Facilities & Paramedics

GMTO will provide basic on-site medical emergency response capabilities, including paramedics, ambulance services, and basic first aid and emergency response medical supplies. A first aid treatment room will also be provided by GMTO. All injuries and illnesses requiring first aid or medical treatment shall be reported to the GMTO provided paramedics for initial evaluation and treatment. Any medical costs beyond the first aid treatment provided by GMTO paramedics shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.

Contractors are responsible for and shall ensure the availability of first aid equipment in their respective work areas, commensurate with the scope and risk level of their activities. Such equipment may include, but is not limited to, first aid kits, emergency response stations, immobilization devices, splints, and specialized rescue equipment, as required by the nature of the work being performed.

Contractors shall provide a sufficient number of workers at each worksite who are trained and qualified in first aid procedures (e.g., Chilean Red Cross, American Red Cross, ACHS or equivalent training) to ensure availability at all times during work activities.

Contractors working at the GMT site shall develop and maintain a written emergency response plan that includes, at a minimum:

a) On-site emergency response provisions for workers

b) Emergency notification and call-out procedures

c) Medical emergency transportation procedures

d) Emergency evacuation procedures, including assembly points and designated meeting areas

e) Rescue plans addressing work activities such as confined space entry, work at heights, and other high-risk scenarios

5.2 Incident Recordkeeping & Monthly Reporting to GMTO

Contractor shall maintain accurate records of all incidents and submit a monthly written report to the GMTO Site Manager and EHS Department. At a minimum, the report shall include the following information:

a) A monthly summary of all incidents that occurred

b) Total number of person-hours worked, including subcontractors

c) Number of restricted and lost workdays resulting from injury or illness

d) Calculated incident rates as agreed upon with GMTO

e) Dollar amount (USD) for applicable property damage incidents.

5.3 External Reporting to Chilean Authorities

In accordance with the provisions set forth in the fourth and fifth paragraphs of Chilean Article 76 of Law No. 16,744, in the event of a fatal or serious occupational accident occurring at a company, the following shall occur:

1. Immediately suspend the affected operations and, if necessary, allow workers to evacuate the workplace.
2. Once workers are safe, immediately notify GMTO of the incident.
3. Report incident to the Labor Inspectorate and the corresponding Regional Ministerial Secretariat of Health (SEREMI). This communication shall be made via telephone through the dedicated number 600 42 000 22 or any number designated for such purposes.

Upon notification of a fatality or serious incident, GMTO shall initiate coordination with the Carnegie Institution for Science to facilitate appropriate engagement with external authorities. This coordination will ensure that access to the GMT Site is provided in a controlled and compliant manner for investigation and follow-up activities. All arrangements for site access by external authorities shall be managed and coordinated directly through GMTO personnel, in alignment with applicable legal, regulatory, and diplomatic considerations.

For the purposes of the above obligations, the following definitions apply, in accordance with the concept of occupational accident set forth in the first paragraph of Article 5 of Law No. 16,744:

Fatal Occupational Incident: An incident that causes the immediate death of the worker or results in death as a direct consequence.

Serious Occupational Incident: An incident that causes an injury due to or during the course of work, and that:

a) The immediate amputation or loss of any part of the body at the scene of the accident, including total or partial loss of limbs or body parts. This includes, but is not limited to, loss of an eye; total or partial loss of the auricle (ear); partial loss of the nose, with or without bone involvement; loss of scalp; and degloving injuries to fingers or extremities, with or without bone involvement.
b) Requires the performance of resuscitation maneuvers, defined as actions intended to reverse or prevent cardiorespiratory arrest in order to recover or maintain vital signs. Such maneuvers may be basic (performed without specialized equipment by properly trained personnel) or advanced (requiring specialized equipment and performed by qualified healthcare professionals).
c) Requires the performance of rescue operations, defined as actions necessary to remove an injured worker who is unable to exit the affected area by their own means, or actions intended to locate and recover a missing worker.
d) Results from a fall from a height greater than 1.8 meters, measured from the lowest level reached by the worker. This includes free falls or sliding falls; falls into openings, wells, or ducts; falls involving obstacles that reduce fall distance; and falls arrested by personal protective equipment or other elements, where injury occurs.
e) Occurs under hyperbaric conditions, including accidents during professional diving operations, or incidents affecting personnel operating inside hyperbaric chambers, such as those caused by explosion, fire, or other events resulting in clinically serious injuries.
f) Involves a number of workers sufficient to interrupt or significantly affect the normal operation of the worksite or activity.

The contractor shall promptly inform GMTO, via email or another reliable means, that it has complied with the provisions set forth in the preceding paragraphs. GMTO reserves the right to notify the authorities should it determine that the contractor has not satisfactorily complied with the required reporting procedures.

5.3.1 Crisis Communications

In the event of a serious injury, fatality, or other significant incident (e.g. natural disasters, major property damage, environmental harm, or criminal actions), GMTO may activate its Crisis Communications Plan. The Crisis Communications Plan has the following objectives:

a) Provide clear roles and responsibilities to key individuals involved in crisis communications.
b) Establish guidelines for communicating internally and externally during a crisis.
c) Ensure consistent and accurate messaging across all communication channels.
d) Mitigate the potential negative impact on the organization's reputation.
e) Maintain transparency and credibility with stakeholders, including staff, donors, partners, and the public.

In the event of a crisis, contractors shall fully cooperate with and support the GMTO Crisis Communications Response Team as outlined in the Crisis Communications Plan. Contractors shall ensure that all external communications (including media, public, or social media) are accurate, coordinated, and

approved by the GMTO Crisis Communications Response Team prior to release, unless immediate disclosure is required by law.

GMTO reserves the right to direct all crisis communications, require additional notifications, and/or assume control of external communications as necessary.

6 Emergency Response

Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards and with OSHA 29 CFR 1926.35, OSHA 29 CFR 1926.50. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

All contractors shall develop maintain, and implement a written Emergency Response and Disaster Recovery Plan appropriate to the nature of their activities and associated hazards. Each Contractor is responsible for identifying and assessing potential emergency scenarios, as well as establishing effective measures for their prevention, control, and mitigation of such events.

To ensure effective coordination in the event of emergencies that may affect the overall site, GMTO will provide Contractors with its Emergency Response and Disaster Recovery Management Plan.

GMTO may request participation of Contractor representatives in the GMTO Disaster Management Committee to enhance joint emergency preparedness, ensure safety of personnel, and protect site assets and infrastructure.

6.1 Motor Vehicle Accidents on Site Roads

Mountain driving presents unique hazards not typically encountered during highway driving. These hazards include steep grades, narrow roads, limited shoulders, sharp curves, falling rocks, wildlife, rapidly changing weather conditions, and high winds.

In the event of a motor vehicle accident on site roads, the following procedures shall be followed:

a) Press the help button located on the GMTO provided mobile GPS unit assigned to your vehicle, call the Security Gate / Paramedic by cellphone or radio and provide the location of the accident, person(s) involved, and any details of any injuries, if applicable.

b) Identify and secure hazardous energies (e.g., running engines, unstable vehicles, fuel leaks, electrical sources) that could pose a risk to personnel.

c) Mark and secure the accident area using reflective triangles, lights, or another visible warning devices. Ensure the area is clear enough for Paramedic response, if necessary.

d) Provide care to injured personnel, administering first aid only if trained and it is safe to do so, until professional medical assistance arrives.

e) Assess the situation and coordinate next steps, including safe vehicle repair, towing, traffic control, or other necessary actions, as appropriate.

All drivers shall check in with the Guard House upon arrival at and departure from the summit. If the required reporting by the driver does not occur, the following actions shall be initiated:

a) Security personnel shall attempt to contact the driver by radio or cellular telephone.

b) If no response is received within fifteen (15) minutes, a search and inspection of the assigned vehicle route shall be initiated.

c) Upon locating the vehicle, Security personnel shall evaluate the situation and take appropriate response measures.

d) First aid shall be administered as necessary, and transfer to medical facilities shall be coordinated if required.

e) If no injuries are identified, maintenance personnel shall assess the situation and arrange for vehicle repair, towing, or other appropriate actions as necessary.

6.2 Earthquakes

6.2.1 General Recommendations

a) Keep working areas clean and free of obstacles that could impact proper evacuation.
b) Keep passageways, transit areas and escape routes clear of obstacles.
c) Avoid storing heavy objects in high places, otherwise they should be fastened to a solid structure to avoid falling in the event of an earthquake.
d) Evaluate site structures, identify the hazards and safe areas at the location and adopt preventive measures.
e) Know and communicate to their workers evacuation routes and location of assembly point.
f) Contractor supervision shall be responsible for accounting its personnel in case of evacuation to the assembly points and to report this count to GMTO EHS Department.

6.2.2 During/After the Earthquake

a) Stay calm.
b) If you are indoors, take cover. Stay away from windows, shelves, or any objects that could fall on you.
c) If you are outdoors, keep away from slopes, hill edges, and power lines.
d) If you are driving, stop as soon as it is safe to do so. Stay inside the vehicle and avoid stopping near bridges, hills, or electrical wires.
e) Evacuate to the nearest assembly point once it is safe to do so.
f) Wait for official instructions from authorized personnel.

6.3 Fire Control and Response

For proper fire protection and prevention Contractors and Subcontractors shall comply with the existent legal and regulatory requirements and regulations in Chile, with the OSHA29 CFR 1926 Subpart F, NFPA 241,and with the requirements described below.

6.3.1 Fire Prevention Plan

Contractors shall have a written Fire Prevention Plan to address hazards of work activities that is reviewed and agreed to by GMTO. The Fire Prevention Plan shall include at a minimum:

a) Roles & Responsibilities.

b) Hazards, Controls, & Preventions.

c) Fire Prevention Equipment.

d) Emergency Preparedness & Response

6.3.2 Flammable and Combustible Liquids

Proper storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids are essential to preventing fires and explosions. Contractors shall comply with the following requirements:

a) Only closed containers approved by the SEC (Superintendencia de Electricidad y Combustible) or certified under Chilean regulations shall be used.

b) All containers shall be clearly labeled with name and hazard class.

c) Storage areas shall have a secondary containment system (trays or dikes) and sufficient absorbent material (sand or specialized absorbents).

d) Smoking and open flames are strictly prohibited within 15 meters. "No Smoking" signs shall be visible.

e) Dispensing and transfer of flammable liquids shall be performed in ventilated areas using grounding devices to prevent static discharge.

6.3.3 Fire Extinguishers

When Contractor personnel perform tasks present a fire hazard, whether due to building conditions or the nature of the work being performed, fire extinguishers of the type appropriate for the existing combustible or flammable materials shall be provided. The total number of extinguishers shall be determined based on the surface area to be protected and/or the combustible load density and shall in no case be less than one (1) extinguisher per 150 m² (1,614 square feet), or fraction thereof. Contractors shall comply with the following:

a) Fire extinguishers shall be maintained in good working condition and certified by an accredited laboratory.

b) All extinguishers shall undergo annual technical maintenance performed by an accredited service provider, with a valid certification tag visibly affixed.

c) Fire extinguishers shall be located in clearly identified, easily accessible locations, free of obstructions, and maintained in a condition of maximum readiness for operation.

d) Fire extinguishing equipment shall be inspected daily to ensure availability and proper operating condition.

e) All personnel in the workplace shall receive instruction and training in the proper use of fire extinguishers. This training shall be documented and made readily available to GMTO. Training

shall include both theoretical and practical instruction and shall cover fire classifications, types of extinguishing agents, and emergency response procedures.

f) Any fire extinguisher that has been discharged shall be immediately removed from service and replaced with a certified, operational unit.

In the event of a fire, the Contractor shall immediately activate the Site Emergency Plan and notify internal emergency responders. If necessary to use an extinguisher, the following steps shall be followed:

1. Remove the safety pin, point the nozzle downward, and discharge the extinguisher to verify proper operation.
2. Aim at the base of the fire, apply the extinguishing agent using a sweeping motion, and confirm that the fire is extinguished. Never turn your back on a fire.
3. If the fire is not extinguished, place the extinguisher on the ground horizontally and evacuate the area immediately.

6.3.4 Fire Response

In the event of a fire, Contractor employees who have been informed shall take the following actions:

a) Remain calm.

b) Assess the situation from a safe location, considering the following:

1. If the fire is incipient (small and controllable), you have received proper training in the use of fire extinguishers, and there is no immediate danger, retrieve the nearest appropriate fire extinguisher and perform fire-fighting actions in accordance with established operating procedures.
2. If you are not trained, or if the fire poses any risk to your safety, do not attempt to fight the fire. Immediately evacuate the area using the safest evacuation route.

c) Report the incident immediately to your direct supervisor and on-site emergency personnel.

d) Evacuate to the designated assembly point, avoiding hazardous areas and keeping access and evacuation routes clear.

e) Remain at the assembly point and await official instructions from emergency responders or supervisory personnel.

6.4 Evacuation

An evacuation shall be initiated when an emergency of significant magnitude occurs, including but not limited to major earthquakes, fires, flames extending inside or outside a structure, smoke, gas leaks, or any other situation that poses a risk to the safety of people.

Once an emergency is declared, the Incident Commander or designated deputy shall issue the evacuation order. Evacuation shall prioritize the affected area first, followed by surrounding and other areas as directed.

Evacuation shall be initiated under any of the following circumstances:

a) When the fire or evacuation alarm is activated.

b) When instructed by an area supervisor or site management.

c) When an emergency occurs and alarms or instructions cannot be heard or perceived.

If you do not hear an evacuation order or alarm, do not evacuate unless you believe you are in immediate danger. If you perceive a threat to your safety, evacuate the area immediately, notify your supervisor as soon as possible, and confirm the evacuation status with nearby coworkers.

6.4.1 Evacuation Procedures

General evacuation procedures include:

a) Upon hearing the alarm or receiving an evacuation order, remain calm and do not run.

b) Evacuate immediately and proceed to the assembly point.

c) Remain at the assembly point and await instructions from Supervision or emergency responders.

d) In the event of an earthquake:

- Remain in place; do not run.
- Protect yourself from falling objects, broken glass, and debris.
- Take cover near resistant structures (e.g., desks or tables).
- Evacuation shall begin after the earthquake has stopped, unless there is an imminent, life-threatening hazard requiring immediate evacuation. If you are working at height during an earthquake, ensure that the working platform and your personal fall-arrest system are secure. Hold on firmly, do not evacuate during the event, and wait for instructions from Supervision once the shaking has ended.

6.5 Chemical Spills

Hazardous substances may include acids, fuels, oils, solvents, or other chemicals that present a risk to human health and/or the environment. In the event of a spill, the following procedure shall be followed:

a) If the spilled substance is known and you are properly trained and equipped, stop the leak or flow if it can be done safely (e.g., close upstream valves or reposition the container to minimize further release). Use a spill containment kit or approved absorbent materials to control and contain the substance.

b) If the substance is unknown, or if you are not properly trained or equipped to respond safely, do not attempt to intervene. Immediately evacuate the area and notify your Supervisor and GMTO, clearly identifying the spill location and any relevant observations (e.g., odor, vapor, quantity released).

c) Proceed to the designated assembly point if directed, and remain there until further instructions are provided by authorized personnel.

6.6 Bomb Threat

In the event of a bomb threat, relevant information shall be collected and immediately reported to GMTO and the Police. If deemed necessary by management, the site evacuation procedure shall be initiated.

6.7 Acts of Violence

An act of violence may include the use or threat of physical force, firearms, knives, or other objects or materials that could endanger the health or life of a person. If you are exposed to a situation involving violence, take the following actions:

a) Remain calm and do not react aggressively if threatened.

b) If it is safe to do so, remove yourself from the area immediately and report the situation to your supervisor.

c) Do not return to work or the affected area until authorized to do so by Supervision.

6.8 Electrical Storm

Under certain atmospheric conditions, lightning poses a significant threat to personnel, equipment, and operations at the summit. The following requirements and procedures shall apply.

6.8.1 Identification of Thunderstorm Conditions

The following indicators may signal the presence or approach of an electrical storm:

a) Lightning (Flashes or Illumination): Visible lightning or illumination of distant clouds indicating electrical activity.

b) Thunder: Thunder is produced by powerful electrical discharges and may be heard at distances greater than 10 km (6.2 miles). The approximate distance of electrical activity may be estimated by counting the seconds between the lightning flash and the sound of thunder and dividing that number by three to obtain the distance in kilometers.

c) Rain or Hail: Rain or hail increases electrical conductivity between clouds and the ground, increasing the likelihood of lightning strikes.

d) Humidity and Temperature: High humidity and rising temperatures favor the formation of thunderstorms by promoting convective air movement and electrical charging of clouds.

e) Hair Bristling: Hair standing on end indicates strong electrical charge in the immediate area and signals an imminent lightning strike. Immediate protective action is required.

f) Ionization of the Environment: Luminescence or glow around tall or pointed objects indicates atmospheric ionization and an increased likelihood of lightning strikes.

g) High-Risk Locations: Locations at greater risk include elevated areas and places containing conductive materials, such as hilltops, metallic enclosures, wire fences, metal signs, tracked equipment, towers, antennas, cranes, and trees.

h) Lightning Detection System: A lightning detection and early warning system shall be operational at the worksite. The system identifies hazardous atmospheric electrical conditions and issues visual and audible alerts via a color beacon and public-address (PA) system.

6.8.2 Electrical Storm Procedures

6.8.2.1 General Procedure

a) Suspend outdoor activities immediately, including work at height, operation of machinery, use of power tools, crane activities, scaffolding, elevated platforms, and work near water or metal structures.

b) Seek safe shelter in a fully enclosed, grounded structure (e.g., permanent building or enclosed vehicle with a metal body). Do not shelter under trees, open tents, or exposed metal structures.

c) Maintain distance from hazardous objects, including poles, fences, cranes, towers, power lines, and bodies of water.

d) If inside a vehicle, remain inside, avoid contact with metal components, turn off the engine, and wait for instructions.

e) Avoid use of electrical or electronic equipment, including corded telephones and non-essential devices.

f) Resume work only when authorized by Supervision or designated personnel confirming that the risk has passed.

6.8.2.2 While Driving

For drivers operating vehicles with rubber tires, the following precautions shall apply:

a) Raise the grounding chain, if equipped.

b) Lower radio antennas and retract protruding metal components, if feasible.

c) Close all doors and windows.

d) Avoid high ground and exposed areas.

e) Assist exposed individuals without shelter.

f) If possible, drive away from the storm.

g) Avoid contact with metal vehicle components.

h) Do not exit the vehicle until the storm has dissipated and it is safe to do so.

6.8.2.3 Inside Buildings with Lightning Protection

a) Remain inside protected buildings unless exit is absolutely necessary.

b) In construction or temporary facilities, remain in dry areas away from metal objects, water pipes, heaters, electrical panels, and wiring.

c) Keep doors and windows closed to prevent moisture infiltration.

d) Where practicable, disconnect sensitive electrical and electronic equipment and maintain distance from such devices.

7 Site Specific Requirements

7.1 Altitude

The GMT summit is located at an altitude of 2,514 meters (8,248 feet) above sea level. Some workers may experience symptoms of Acute Mountain Sickness (AMS) while working at the GMT site. Symptoms of AMS may include headache, sleep disturbance, fatigue, shortness of breath, dizziness, and loss of appetite. Measures that may help prevent or alleviate AMS symptoms include maintaining adequate hydration and rest, minimizing caffeine intake, avoiding alcohol and nicotine, eating lighter meals, descending to lower elevations if symptoms worsen, and moving slowly during acclimatization.

Consult the Paramedics on-site in the event symptoms arise. If workers have concerns about altitude, they should discuss it with their personal health care provider. Refer to GMT-DOC-06406 Working at Altitude Program for additional guidelines.

7.2 Blasting and Use of Explosives

Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards and with the OSHA 29 CFR 1926 subpart U. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

All blasting and use of explosives on the Site shall be planned and supervised by a qualified Contractor representative. A written execution plan shall be developed, communicated to all workers involved, and submitted to the GMTO EHS Department for review prior to the commencement of any blasting-related activities.

a) The Contractor shall permit only authorized and qualified persons to handle and use explosives.

b) Smoking, firearms, matches, open flame lamps, and other fires, flame or heat producing devices and sparks shall be prohibited in or near explosive magazines or while explosives are being handled, transported, or used.

c) No person shall be allowed to handle or use explosives while under the influence of intoxicating liquors, narcotics, or other dangerous drugs.

d) All explosives shall be accounted for at all times. Explosives not being used shall be kept in a locked magazine, unavailable to persons not authorized to handle them. The Contractor shall maintain an inventory and use record of all explosives. The Servicio Nacional de Geología y Minería (SERNAGEOMIN) and the Chilean Police (Carabineros de Chile) shall be notified of any loss, theft, or unauthorized entry into a magazine.

e) No explosives or blasting agents shall be abandoned.

f) No fire shall be fought where the fire is in imminent danger of contact with explosives. All workers shall be removed to a safe area and the fire area guarded against intruders.

g) Original containers, or Class II magazines, shall be used for taking detonators and other explosives from storage magazines to the blasting area.

h) When blasting is done in congested areas or in proximity to a structure, power lines, railway, or highway, or any other installation that may be damaged, the blaster shall take special precautions in the loading, delaying, initiation, and confinement of each blast with mats or other methods so as to control the throw of fragments, and thus prevent bodily injury to workers.

i) Workers authorized to prepare explosive charges or conduct blasting operations shall use every reasonable precaution including, but not limited to, visual and audible warning signals, flags, or barricades, to ensure worker safety.

j) Blasting operations above ground shall be conducted between sunup and sundown.

k) Due precautions shall be taken to prevent accidental discharge of electric blasting caps from current induced by radar, radio transmitters, lightning, adjacent powerlines, dust storms, or other sources of extraneous electricity. These precautions shall include:

   1. Detonators shall be short-circuited in holes which have been primed and shunted until wired into the blasting circuit.

   2. The suspension of all blasting operations and removal of persons from the blasting area during the approach and progress of an electric storm.

   3. The prominent display of adequate signs, warning against the use of mobile radio transmitters, on all roads within 1,000 feet of blasting operations. Whenever adherence to the 1,000-foot distance would create an operational handicap, a competent person shall be consulted to evaluate the particular situation, and alternative provisions may be made which are adequately designed to prevent any premature firing of electric blasting caps. A description of any such alternatives shall be reduced to writing and shall be certified as meeting the purposes of this subdivision by the competent person consulted. The description shall be maintained at the construction site during the duration of the work and shall be available for inspection by Servicio Nacional de Geología y Minería (SERNAGEOMIN).

   4. Ensuring that mobile radio transmitters which are less than 100 feet away from electric blasting caps, in other than original containers, shall be de-energized and effectively locked.

   5. Compliance with the recommendations of SERNAGEOMIN about blasting near radio transmitters.

l) Empty boxes and paper and fiber packing materials, which have previously contained high explosives, shall not be used again for any purpose, but shall be destroyed by burning at an approved location.

m) Explosives, blasting agents, and blasting supplies that are obviously deteriorated or damaged shall not be used.

n) Delivery and issue of explosives shall only be made by and to authorized persons and into authorized magazines or approved temporary storage or handling areas.

o) Blasting operations in the proximity of overhead power lines, communication lines, utility services, or other services and structures shall not be carried on until the operators and/or owners have been notified and measures for safe control have been taken.

p) The use of black powder shall be prohibited.

q) All loading and firing shall be directed and supervised by competent persons thoroughly experienced in this field.

r) All blasts shall be fired electrically with an electric blasting machine or properly designed electric power source. Any exceptions shall be discussed and agreed to by GMTO.

s) Buildings used for the mixing of blasting agents shall conform to the requirements of this section.

1. Buildings shall be of noncombustible construction or sheet metal on wood studs.
2. Floors in a mixing plant shall be of concrete or of other nonabsorbent materials.
3. All fuel oil storage facilities shall be separated from the mixing plant and located in such a manner that in case of tank rupture, the oil will drain away from the mixing plant building.
4. The building shall be well ventilated.
5. Heating units which do not depend on combustion processes, when properly designed and located, may be used in the building. All direct sources of heat shall be provided exclusively from units located outside the mixing building.
6. All internal-combustion engines used for electric power generation shall be located outside the mixing plant building or shall be properly ventilated and isolated by a firewall. The exhaust systems on all such engines shall be located so any spark emission cannot be a hazard to any materials in or adjacent to the plant.

7.3 Bloodborne Pathogens

Workers with reasonable occupational exposure to blood or other bodily fluids shall be trained and provided with the necessary PPE and tools to prevent exposure to pathogens. Implementing the use of universal precautions (treating all human blood and other bodily fluids as if known to be infectious for bloodborne pathogens) is required. Any medical waste generated because of first aid or treatment shall be disposed of properly in accordance with Chilean Law.

7.4 Compressed Gas Cylinders

Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

Contractors are responsible for any applicable permitting associated with pressure vessels brought on-site. At a minimum, the following compressed gas cylinder requirements shall be followed during storage, use, and transportation:

a) Store in safe, dry, well-ventilated area free from potential physical damage.

b) Store cylinders upright, valves closed with protection caps on.

c) Secure cylinders with chains, cables, or special holders designed for such purpose.

d) Cylinders shall have label and stored in compatible groups (Check SDS).

e) Separate full and empty cylinders. Empty cylinders shall be labeled as such.

f) Oxygen cylinders shall be stored at least 20 feet from flammables or combustibles or separate with a noncombustible barrier that is at least 5 feet tall and has a fire resistance rating of 30 minutes or longer.

g) Inspect and ensure valves, regulators, couplings, hoses are in good working condition.

h) Use care when handling, use cylinder cart and secure when moving. Refrain from rolling, dragging or sliding.

7.5 Concrete and Masonry

Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards and with OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart Q Concrete and Masonry Construction standards. Without prejudice to the foregoing, and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

a) Construction loads. No construction loads shall be placed on a concrete structure or portion of a concrete structure unless the Contractor determines, based on information received from a person who is qualified in structural design, that the structure or portion of the structure is capable of supporting the loads,

b) Reinforcing steel. All protruding reinforcing steel, onto and into which employees could fall, shall be guarded to eliminate the hazard of impalement.

c) Post-tensioning operations.

   1. No worker (except those essential to the post-tensioning operations) shall be permitted to be behind the jack during tensioning operations.

   2. Signs and barriers shall be erected to limit workers access to the post-tensioning area during tensioning operations.

d) No workers shall be permitted to ride concrete buckets.

e) Working under loads.

   1. No worker shall be permitted to work under concrete buckets while buckets are being elevated or lowered into position.

   2. To the extent practical, elevated concrete buckets shall be routed so that no worker, or the fewest number of workers, are exposed to the hazards associated with falling concrete buckets.

f) Personal protective equipment. No worker shall be permitted to apply a cement, sand, and water mixture through a pneumatic hose unless the employee is wearing protective head and face equipment, and for pneumatic application, cutting, grinding, or fracturing of masonry materials, wet methods or equivalent dust suppression systems shall be prioritized to control respirable crystalline silica exposure.

7.6 Confined Spaces

Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters

contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards and with OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart AA Confined Spaces in Construction and GMTO's Confined Space Entry Program (GMT-DOC-05695). Without prejudice to the foregoing, and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

a) A confined space is defined as an enclosed area that meets all of the following characteristics:
   1. Is large enough for a worker to bodily enter and perform work;
   2. Has limited or restricted means for entry or exit; and
   3. Is not designed for continuous employee occupancy.

b) A Permit-required confined space (permit space) is a confined space that has one or more of the following characteristics:
   1. Contains or has a potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere.
   2. Contains a material that has the potential for engulfing an entrant.
   3. Has an internal configuration such that an entrant could be trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor which slopes downward and tapers to a smaller cross section; or
   4. Contains any other recognized serious safety or health hazard.

c) Hazards shall be evaluated for each confined space to support the development of safe entry procedures. When performing confined space evaluations, air monitoring and inspections shall be conducted from outside the space. If the evaluation cannot be performed from outside the space, the space shall be entered under permit-required conditions.

d) Measures shall be implemented to prevent unauthorized entry, including the use of signage, barricades, attendants, or other means as appropriate. Confined spaces that can be readily identified shall be clearly labeled to inform workers of their existence and location.

e) A completed Confined Space Entry Permit shall be available and posted at the entry location. Additional work permits (e.g., Hot Work, etc.) shall be obtained and posted as required by the scope of work.

f) Permit-required confined space entries shall not be authorized until rescue procedures have been developed and documented. Rescue and personal protective equipment shall be present on site and verified to be in proper working condition prior to entry.

g) On-site paramedics shall be notified in advance of any permit-required confined space entry and informed immediately if rescue procedures are initiated

7.7 Cranes and Derricks

Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards.

The requirements of this section establish the minimum technical safety standards for crane operations and shall also apply to other hoisting equipment where comparable lifting hazards exist, including hazards related to suspended loads, ground bearing, power-line exposure, weather sensitivity, or equipment overturning. Without prejudice to the foregoing, and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

a) Crane assembly, operations, and disassembly on the Site shall be planned and supervised by a qualified person provided by the Contractor.

b) Crane operators shall be properly qualified and authorized and shall hold, at a minimum:

   1. A valid and current crane operator certification.
   2. A valid Chilean Class D professional driver's license.
   3. A current medical exam and psychotechnical certification.

c) Contractors shall maintain current third-party annual certifications for each crane brought onto the Site; re-certification shall occur if certification period expires. No crane shall be operated without a current certification. Records shall be made readily available to GMTO.

d) Cranes shall be inspected and certified by a competent third-party organization under the following conditions:

   1. Prior to initial use on site, including newly manufactured, imported, assembled, or relocated cranes.
   2. At periodic intervals, in accordance with manufacturer recommendations, regulatory expectations, and recognized industry practice, and not less than annually.
   3. Following any major repair, modification, or alteration, including changes to structural, mechanical, hydraulic, electrical, or control systems that may affect safe operation or rated capacity.
   4. After any incident, overload, tip over, collision, or damage that could compromise the crane's structural integrity or operational safety. Cranes shall be removed from service until re-certified.
   5. After extended periods of being out of service, where deterioration, environmental exposure, or loss of operational integrity may reasonably be expected.

e) Each crane shall undergo a documented daily pre-use inspection conducted by the Crane Operator or Contractor competent person prior to operation and made readily available to GMTO.

f) All crane maintenance, repairs, and technical modifications shall be documented and made readily available to GMTO.

g) Prior to crane setup, ground conditions and bearing capacity shall be assessed and verified. Outriggers or stabilizers shall be deployed in accordance with manufacturers' requirements and supported with appropriately sized mats or pads.

h) A safe working clearance of at least 3.05 meters (10 feet) or more shall be maintained from energized electrical lines. Where required, a dedicated spotter or proximity warning system shall be used.

i) Transit or work beneath suspended loads is strictly prohibited. Lifting areas shall be controlled to

prevent unauthorized access using barricades, signage, spotters, or equivalent methods.

j) Crane operations shall comply with site wind-speed restrictions section and manufacturer restrictions. Lifting shall be suspended when allowable limits are exceeded.

k) Current load charts applicable to the crane configuration in use shall be available at the operator's station. Cranes shall be operated only within approved configurations.

l) Standardized hand signals or two-way radio communication shall be used during crane operations. Communication methods shall be established and understood by the operator, signal person, and rigging crew prior to the lift, and only one designated signal person shall direct crane movements unless an emergency requires otherwise.

m) Cranes and lifting accessories shall be provided with manufacturer instructions and capacity documentation identifying rated loads, radius-based capacities, and operating limitations.

7.8 Cryogenic Materials

Contractors performing work involving cryogenic materials or systems (e.g., liquid nitrogen, liquid oxygen, liquid argon, helium, or similar substances) shall implement controls to prevent injuries resulting from extreme cold, oxygen displacement, pressure release, fire, or explosion hazards.

At a minimum, Contractors shall comply with the following requirements:

a) Only trained and authorized personnel shall handle, transfer, store, or work in areas where cryogenic materials or systems are present.

b) Cryogenic containers, piping, hoses, fittings, and accessories shall be designed, rated, and approved for the specific cryogenic fluid and operating conditions.

c) Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) shall be provided and used, including cryogenic-rated gloves, eye and face protection, protective clothing, and footwear, as applicable.

d) Areas where cryogenic materials are used or stored shall be adequately ventilated to prevent the formation of oxygen-deficient or oxygen-enriched atmospheres.

e) Fixed or portable oxygen monitors shall be installed or used in locations where oxygen displacement could reasonably occur.

f) Procedures shall be established to safely manage boil-off, pressure relief, leaks, and spills, and pressure-relief devices shall remain unobstructed and properly maintained.

g) Cryogenic equipment and storage areas shall be clearly labeled, and hazard signage shall be posted.

7.9 Demolition

The Contractor shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, applicable in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards and 29 CFR 1926 Subpart T - Demolition. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

a) Prior to authorizing the start demolition activities, a competent person shall conduct an engineering survey of the structure to assess the condition of the framing, floors, and walls, and to identify the potential for unplanned structural collapse. Any adjacent structures where employees may be exposed shall also be evaluated. Written documentation confirming completion of the survey shall be maintained.

b) When demolition work is performed within a structure that has been damaged by fire, flood, explosion, or other causes, walls and floors shall be adequately shored or braced to prevent collapse.

c) All electrical, gas, water, steam, sewer, and other service lines shall be shut off, capped, or otherwise controlled outside the building line prior to commencing demolition. All involved utility providers shall be notified in advance.

d) Where utilities must remain in service during demolition, such lines shall be temporarily relocated, protected, and controlled as necessary to prevent hazard exposure.

e) An assessment shall be conducted to determine whether hazardous chemicals, gases, explosives, flammable materials, or other dangerous substances are present in pipes, tanks, or equipment on the property. Where such substances are known or suspected, testing, purging, and hazard elimination shall be completed prior to demolition activities.

f) Where a hazard exists from fragmentation of glass, such hazards shall be removed.

g) Where wall openings present a falling hazard, they shall be protected to a minimum height of approximately 1 meter (42 inches).

h) All floor openings not intended for material drops shall be covered with materials capable of supporting all imposed loads and secured to prevent accidental displacement.

i) Except for necessary preparatory activities (e.g., chute openings or storage preparation), demolition of exterior walls and floor structures shall begin at the top of the structure and proceed downward. Each story shall be completely removed before demolition proceeds to the level below.

j) Worker entrances to multistory structures shall be fully protected using sidewalk sheds, canopies, or equivalent protective systems extending a minimum of 2.4 meters (8 feet) from the face of the building. Protective structures shall:

   1. Be at least 0.6 meters (2 feet) wider than the entrance opening (0.3 meters / 1 foot on each side).

   2. Be capable of sustaining a load of 68 kg (150 pounds) per square foot.

7.10 Drone Safety

To use a drone on the Site, Contractors shall comply with the regulations established by the Chilean Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGAC), particularly those set forth in the technical standards and regulatory frameworks governing activities within the relevant airport or aviation domain, in their latest applicable editions.

In particular, they shall comply with; DAN 91: Reglas del Aire; DAN 119: Normas para Obtención de Certificado de Operador Aéreo (AOC); DAN 137 Trabajos Aéreos; DAN 151 Operaciones de Aeronaves Pilotadas a Distancia (RPAS) Sobre Áreas Pobladas. In case the RPAS operations do not require an AOC, compliance with DAN 119 shall apply only when such certification is legally required by DGAC.

Contractors shall not fly any drones at the site without prior approval from GMTO. Chinese manufactured drones may not be used at the site.

A drone safety plan shall be in place prior to operating any drone that at a minimum includes:

a) Registration and Pilot credentials (the pilot shall carry the RPA Registration Card and a valid DGAC Remote Pilot Credential at all times during the operation).

b) Insurance (a Civil Liability Insurance policy covering damages to third parties on the surface, certified in accordance with requirements of the Junta de Aeronáutica Civil, shall be mandatory).

c) Work plan including defined flight area, duration, and operational purpose.

d) Flight restrictions.

e) Safey equipment/precautions include drones with a takeoff weight exceeding 750 grams, an emergency parachute or equivalent safety system when required by the risk assessment or DGAC authorization.

f) Pre-flight checklist and emergency procedures.

g) The safety plan shall incorporate a risk matrix identifying operational hazards and corresponding mitigation measures.

7.11 Electrical Work

Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations from Superintendencia de Electricidad y Combustibles (SEC) and Ministerio de Energía, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, applicable in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards and NFPA 70e Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

7.11.1 Energized Electrical Work

Electrical work shall be performed only by qualified electrical workers who have received appropriate training and have demonstrated knowledge and skills related to the construction and operation of electrical equipment and the associated hazards.

Prior to performing electrical work, equipment shall be placed in an electrically safe work condition, including de-energization and application of lockout/tagout (LOTO) controls. Energized electrical work is prohibited unless de-energizing the equipment introduces additional hazards, increases overall risk, or is infeasible due to equipment design or operational limitations.

When energized work is proposed, Contractors shall notify GMTO management and provide a written, task-specific, and justifiable business rationale for approval prior to commencing work. An energized electrical work permit shall be completed and used to manage and control this high-hazard activity.

A minimum of two workers shall be present for any hazardous energized electrical work. Routine voltage or current testing performed as part of troubleshooting activities is exempt from these requirements, provided that appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and other required electrical safety controls are implemented.

7.11.2 Electrical Panels and Electrical Installations

When Contractors are required to install temporary electrical panels or temporary electrical installations, such installations shall comply with all applicable requirements established by the Superintendencia de Electricidad y Combustibles (SEC) and any other competent Chilean authority.

All electrical installations shall be designed and executed under the direct supervision of an authorized electrician installer, holding the appropriate license category as required by Chilean regulations. Installations shall be carried out in accordance with a technically developed project that ensures worker and user safety, operational efficiency, service reliability, ease of maintenance, and sufficient flexibility to allow future modifications or extensions.

Contractors shall be fully responsible for the installation, maintenance, and inspection of temporary electrical panels and installations within their area of influence.

Prior to the commencement of any work, Contractors shall submit a project proposal to GMTO outlining the planned design and installation approach. The proposal shall be prepared and validated by a qualified professional electrician employed or retained by the Contractor and shall be subject to GMTO review and approval before implementation.

Contractors shall also establish and implement a program of periodic inspections for temporary electrical panels and installations to verify proper operation and safe working conditions. Inspections shall be conducted exclusively by the Contractor’s qualified electrical personnel.

Any temporary electrical panels or installations found to be defective, damaged, or unsafe shall be clearly identified and removed from service or repaired promptly to prevent unauthorized or hazardous use.

7.11.3 Flexible Cords and Cables

a) Flexible cords and extension cords shall be UL-listed or certified to an equivalent recognized standard and suitable for the environmental conditions and location of use.

b) Flexible cords used with grounding-type equipment shall include an equipment grounding conductor.

c) Flexible cords and cables shall be protected from physical damage, including abrasion, crushing, or cutting.

d) Where practicable, extension cords shall be installed overhead or otherwise managed to prevent tripping hazards and damage caused by foot traffic or mobile equipment.

e) Flexible cords shall not be routed over sharp edges, subjected to pinching, or stored or used in wet, damp, or cold conditions unless specifically rated for such environments.

f) Any flexible cord or cable that is damaged or defective shall be immediately removed from service and either discarded or repaired by a qualified electrical worker prior to reuse.

7.11.4 Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI)

Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCI) shall be used whenever electrical tools or extension cords are used.

7.12 Ergonomics and Manual Material Handling

Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

a) Contractors shall implement controls to minimize the risk of musculoskeletal injuries associated with manual material handling, repetitive motion, forceful exertions, and awkward postures.

b) Work activities shall be planned to reduce manual handling where feasible through the use of engineering controls, including mechanical lifting devices, hoists, dollies, carts, or other material handling equipment.

c) Materials shall be staged, stored, and positioned to minimize lifting distances, carrying, twisting, and overreaching.

d) Loads shall be evaluated prior to lifting. Where loads are heavy, bulky, or awkward, team lifting or mechanical assistance shall be used.

e) Personnel shall be trained on proper lifting techniques to avoid injuries.

f) Repetitive tasks and sustained force activities shall be assessed, and task rotation, rest breaks, or ergonomic improvements implemented where necessary.

g) Workstations, tools, and equipment shall be designed or adjusted, where feasible, to promote neutral postures and reduce strain.

h) Contractors shall identify and control ergonomic hazards as part of JSAs/JHAs, pre-task planning, and routine inspections.

7.13 Environmental Protection

Contractors shall comply with all current environmental Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

7.13.1 Flora and Fauna

Special care shall be taken to protect native and protected species and to address conservation concerns at the GMT Site. Prior to the commencement of construction activities, GMTO will survey the affected work areas to identify endangered or protected species (e.g., *Maihueniopsis wagenknechtii* and *Eriosyce aurata).* Contractors shall remain vigilant for the presence of any additional species not identified during pre-construction surveys.

The following general rules apply to the conservation and protection of flora and fauna at the GMT Site:

a) No waste of any kind shall be disposed of on or in the soil.

b) Feeding, touching, disturbing, or otherwise interacting with wildlife or plant species is strictly prohibited

c) The natural soil in the area may not be disturbed unnecessarily or without prior authorization.

d) Flora shall not be used as fuel or material for fires.

e) No fires may be lit anywhere without approval from GMTO.

f) Driving outside of established and constructed site roads is prohibited.

g) Hunting, capturing, touching, or killing any animal species is strictly prohibited.

Contractors shall implement safe and environmentally responsible methods to clear work areas prior to commencing activities, ensuring that such activities do not harm or disturb local wildlife. Contractors shall also conduct awareness and training activities related to local flora and fauna to promote protection of native species.

In the event a Contractor is involved in a vehicle collision with wildlife, or identifies injured or deceased native wildlife, the following actions shall be taken:

a) Stop only if site and traffic conditions allow and it safe to do so.

b) Do not touch, handle, or attempt to move the animal

c) Immediately notify GMTO and the appropriate authority, including SAG (Servicio Agricola y Ganadero), Carabineros, or the local municipality, as applicable

d) Document the incident with photographs and geolocation data.

Handling or transporting wildlife without prior authorization from SAG is strictly prohibited, except where the animal is in immediate danger and such action does not place personnel at risk. All actions shall comply with applicable environmental regulations.

The Contractor shall be fully responsible for all costs associated with the treatment, recovery, relocation, or proper disposal of affected wildlife.

7.13.2 Dust Suppression

Contractors shall implement and maintain effective dust suppression at all times to protect workers, visitors, nearby communities, and neighboring observatories from visible dust leaving the site. At a minimum, the Contractor shall:

a) Develop, implement, and maintain a written Dust Control Plan covering methods, responsibilities, and when work must stop due to uncontrolled dust.

b) Use water or approved dust suppressants on active work areas, haul roads, and stockpiles to prevent visible dust from crossing the property line.

c) Use wet methods or integrated vacuum/HEPA systems for cutting, drilling, grinding, and similar high–dust activities.

d) Cover or securely tarp loose material stockpiles and truck loads; minimize drop heights when loading/unloading.

e) Suspend or reschedule dust-generating work during high winds or whenever controls are not sufficient to prevent visible off-site dust.

f) Prohibit dry sweeping or compressed air blowing; use wet cleanup or HEPA vacuums instead.

g) Provide respiratory protection as required when engineering/administrative controls cannot reliably keep exposures below regulatory limits and ensure workers are trained in dust hazards and site controls.

7.13.3 Spill Prevention and Secondary Containment

The Contractor shall be proactive and implement effective spill prevention and secondary containment measures to prevent the release of fuels, oils, chemicals, and other hazardous substances to soil, surface water, groundwater, and stormwater during all construction activities. At a minimum, the Contractor shall:

a) The discharge or release of fuels, oils, chemicals, contaminated water, or other hazardous substances to soil, drainage channels, stormwater, surface water, or groundwater is strictly prohibited.

b) Identify and assess spill risks associated with construction activities, including fueling, equipment maintenance, material storage, chemical handling, and waste management, and implement appropriate controls prior to starting work.

c) Provide secondary containment for all containers, tanks, and equipment storing or containing liquid hazardous materials, including fuels, oils, lubricants, chemicals, and wastes. Secondary containment systems shall:

   1. Be capable of containing at least 110% of the volume of the largest container or as required by applicable regulations;
   2. Be constructed of compatible, impervious materials;
   3. Be maintained free of cracks, leaks, and accumulated debris or liquids.

d) Ensure mobile and stationary equipment (e.g., heavy equipment, generators, compressors, fueling units, etc…) is:

   1. Maintained in good condition and free from leaks;
   2. Equipped with drip pans or integral containment where leakage is possible;
   3. Inspected routinely for signs of fluid loss or deterioration.

e) Conduct fueling and maintenance activities only in designated, approved areas equipped with spill prevention controls, absorbent materials, and secondary containment. Field fueling outside designated areas shall require prior authorization from GMTO and additional controls.

f) Store fuels and hazardous materials only in approved containers that are clearly labeled, kept closed when not in use, and protected from damage, weather exposure, and vehicle traffic.

g) Maintain spill response equipment at all locations where hazardous materials are stored, transferred, or used, including absorbent pads, booms, granular absorbents, and appropriate disposal containers.

h) Train workers and supervisors on spill prevention practices, early leak detection, proper material handling, and immediate response actions in the event of a spill or release.

i) Immediately stop work and have trained and authorized personnel contain the spill, leak, or loss of containment, and prevent migration beyond the immediate area using appropriate containment and absorbent measures.

j) Immediately report all spills to ensure proper cleanup, disposal, investigation, documentation, and follow-up actions.

k) Inspect spill prevention and containment systems regularly, including after severe weather events, and promptly correct deficiencies or damage to ensure continued effectiveness.

7.13.4 Erosion and Sediment Control

The Contractor shall implement effective erosion and sediment control measures to prevent soil erosion, sediment transport, and sediment-laden runoff from construction activities from impacting surface water, drainage systems, and surrounding areas. Controls shall be planned, installed, and maintained as integral elements of construction planning, execution, and site restoration. At a minimum, the Contractor shall:

1. Identify activities and areas with erosion and sedimentation risk, including clearing, grading, excavation, stockpiling, trenching, and road construction, and implement appropriate controls prior to commencing work.
2. Develop and implement erosion and sediment control measures appropriate to site conditions, slope, soil type, drainage patterns, and weather conditions, using recognized best practices and applicable regulatory requirements.
3. Install erosion and sediment controls before soil disturbance, where practicable, and ensure controls remain in place and functional for the duration of the activity until the area is permanently stabilized.
4. Use appropriate temporary control measures as needed, including but not limited to silt fences, sediment barriers, wattles, berms, sediment traps, check dams, and stabilized construction entrances.
5. Stabilize disturbed areas as soon as practicable using methods such as compaction, gravel, mats, mulching, revegetation, or other approved stabilization techniques to minimize exposed soil.
6. Manage soil stockpiles to prevent erosion and sediment migration by locating them away from drainage paths, protecting them with covers or perimeter controls, and minimizing the duration of exposure.
7. Control runoff and drainage to prevent erosion, scour, and uncontrolled discharge, including directing runoff to approved drainage areas and preventing sediment-laden water from entering stormwater systems or natural watercourses.
8. Inspect erosion and sediment control measures regularly, including after rainfall or severe weather events, and promptly repair, replace, or reinforce controls that are damaged, undermined, or ineffective.
9. Prohibit discharge of sediment-laden water to soil, drainage channels, stormwater systems, surface water, or groundwater without prior treatment and authorization.
10. Train workers and supervisors on erosion and sediment control requirements, proper installation and maintenance of controls, and the importance of preventing environmental impacts during construction.
11. Remove temporary controls only after disturbed areas have been permanently stabilized and approved by GMTO or the designated authority.

7.14 Equipment, Fixtures, and Tool Modifications

The use of homemade or modified equipment, fixtures, or tools without prior written authorization from GMTO is strictly prohibited. For any modifications approved by the manufacturer, the Contractor shall provide GMTO prior to use the following information at a minimum:

a) Written approval from the manufacturer.

b) Proof the original safety factor is not reduced.

c) All updated documentation such as manual, diagram, signage, load charts, plates, and decals.

7.15 Excavations

Contractors shall comply with all the Chilean regulations and standards related with temporary enclosures, Construction – Excavation safety provisions, Soil mechanics study, Excavations, shoring and underpinning, and OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

a) All surface encumbrances that are located so as to create a hazard to employees shall be removed or supported, as necessary, to safeguard employees.

b) The estimated location of utility installations, such as sewer, telephone, fuel, electric, water lines, or any other underground installations that reasonably may be expected to be encountered during excavation work, shall be determined prior to opening an excavation.

c) Access and egress.

1. Structural ramps

- Structural ramps that are used solely by employees as a means of access or egress from excavations shall be designed by a competent person. Structural ramps used for access or egress of equipment shall be designed by a competent person qualified in structural design and shall be constructed in accordance with the design, with a minimum useful width of 3.6 meters for equipment.. Where shared with workers, a segregated pedestrian walkway of at least 1.0 meter width with handrails shall be provided.
- Ramps and runways constructed of two or more structural members shall have the structural members connected together to prevent displacement.
- Structural members used for ramps and runways shall be of uniform thickness.
- Cleats or other appropriate means used to connect runway structural members shall be attached to the bottom of the runway or shall be attached in a manner to prevent tripping.
- Structural ramps used in lieu of steps shall be provided with cleats or other surface treatments o the top surface to prevent slipping.

2. Means of egress from trench excavations. A stairway, ladder, ramp, or other safe means of egress shall be located in trench excavations that are 1 meter (3 feet) or more in depth so as to require no more than 25 feet (7.62 m) of lateral travel for workers. Ladders shall extend at least 1.0 meter (3 feet) above ground level., , ladders shall be installed at intervals not exceeding 15 meters and shall extend at least 1.0 meter above ground level.

c) Workers exposed to vehicular traffic shall be provided with, and shall wear, warning vests or other suitable garments marked with or made of reflectorized or high-visibility material.

d) No worker shall be permitted underneath loads handled by lifting or digging equipment. Employees shall be required to stand away from any vehicle being loaded or unloaded to avoid being struck by any spillage or falling materials.. Protective berms or curbs shall be constructed with a height equivalent to at least two-thirds of the diameter of the largest equipment wheel. Operators may remain in the cabs of vehicles being loaded or unloaded when the vehicles are equipped to provide adequate protection for the operator during loading and unloading operations.

e) When mobile equipment is operated adjacent to an excavation, or when such equipment is required to approach the edge of an excavation, and the operator does not have a clear and direct view of the edge of the excavation, a warning system shall be utilized such as barricades, hand, or mechanical signals, or stop logs. If possible, the grade should be away from the excavation.

f) Hazardous atmospheres.

1. Testing and controls. To prevent exposure to harmful levels of atmospheric contaminants and to assure acceptable atmospheric conditions, the following requirements shall apply:

- Where oxygen deficiency (atmospheres containing less than 19.5 percent oxygen) or a hazardous atmosphere exists or could reasonably be expected to exist, such as in excavations in landfill areas or excavations in areas where hazardous substances are stored nearby, the atmospheres in the excavation shall be tested before employees enter excavations greater than 4 feet (1.22 m) in depth.
- Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent workers exposure to atmospheres containing less than 19.5 percent oxygen and other hazardous atmospheres. These precautions include providing proper respiratory protection or ventilation in accordance with subparts D and E of this part respectively.
- Adequate precaution shall be taken such as providing ventilation, to prevent worker exposure to an atmosphere containing a concentration of a flammable gas in excess of 20 percent of the lower flammable limit of the gas.
- When controls are used that are intended to reduce the level of atmospheric contaminants to acceptable levels, testing shall be conducted as often as necessary to ensure that the atmosphere remains safe.

2. Emergency rescue equipment.

- Emergency rescue equipment, such as breathing apparatus, a safety harness and line, or a basket stretcher, shall be readily available where hazardous atmospheric conditions exist or may reasonably be expected to develop during work in an excavation.
- Workers entering bell-bottom pier holes, or other similar deep and confined footing excavations, shall wear a harness with a lifeline securely attached to it. The lifeline shall be separate from any line used to handle materials and shall be individually attended at all times while the employee wearing the lifeline is in the excavation.
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h) Protection from hazards associated with water accumulation.

1. Workers shall not work in excavations in which there is accumulated water, or in excavations in which water is accumulating, unless adequate precautions have been taken to protect employees against the hazards posed by water accumulation. The precautions necessary to protect workers adequately vary with each situation but could include special support or shield systems to protect from cave-ins, water removal to control the level of accumulating water, or use of a safety harness and lifeline.
2. If water is controlled or prevented from accumulating by the use of water removal equipment, the water removal equipment and operations shall be monitored by a competent person to ensure proper operation.
3. If excavation work interrupts the natural drainage of surface water (such as streams), diversion ditches, dikes, or other suitable means shall be used to prevent surface water from entering the excavation and to provide adequate drainage of the area adjacent to the excavation. If groundwater or seepage is encountered, stabilization and drainage measures shall be defined by a qualified Engineer or Soil Mechanics specialist. Excavations exposed to heavy rainfall shall be inspected by a professionally qualified person and documented. .

i) Stability of adjacent structures.

1. Where the stability of adjoining buildings, walls, or other structures is endangered by excavation operations, support systems such as shoring, bracing, or underpinning shall be provided. Such systems shall be designed and calculated by a qualified Engineer or Soil Mechanics specialist.. A horizontal berm of at least 1.0 meter shall be maintained along structures or property lines where no loads may be placed.
2. Excavation below the level of the base or footing of any foundation or retaining wall that could be reasonably expected to pose a hazard to workers shall not be permitted except when:
   - A support system, such as underpinning, is provided to ensure the safety of workers and the stability of the structure; or
   - The excavation is in stable rock; or
   - A registered professional engineer has approved the determination that the structure is sufficiently removed from the excavation so as to be unaffected by the excavation activity; or
   - A registered professional engineer has approved the determination that such excavation work will not pose a hazard to workers.
3. Sidewalks, pavements, and appurtenant structure shall not be undermined unless a support system or another method of protection is provided to protect employees from the possible collapse of such structures.

j) Protection of employees from loose rock or soil

1. Adequate protection shall be provided to protect workers from loose rock or soil that could pose a hazard by falling or rolling from an excavation face. Scaling shall be carried out by at least two trained workers before, during, and after excavation activities.
2. Workers shall be protected from excavated or other materials or equipment that could pose a hazard by falling or rolling into excavations. Excavated material shall be stockpiled at a distance equal to or greater than half the excavation depth, with a minimum of 0.50 meters

from the edge. Transit beneath suspended loads or areas with falling-material risk is strictly prohibited .

k) Inspections

1. Daily inspections of excavations, the adjacent areas, and protective systems shall be made by a competent person. Additional inspections shall be carried out after rainstorms or seismic events. Inspections and findings shall be documented and made readily available to GMTO.
2. Where the competent person finds evidence of a situation that could result in a possible cave-in, indications of failure of protective systems, hazardous atmospheres, or other hazardous conditions, exposed workers shall be removed from the hazardous area until the necessary precautions have been taken to ensure their safety.

j) Walkways shall be provided where employees or equipment are required or permitted to cross over excavations. Guardrails shall be provided where walkways are 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above lower levels. The use of untreated pine wood or similar non-structural materials for transit surfaces is prohibited.

7.16 Falling Object(s) Prevention and Protection

Contractors shall evaluate the hazard of falling objects during site activities and implement effective controls to protect workers. Where a falling-object hazard exists, additional protective measures shall be implemented beyond required head protection (PPE).

Acceptable control measures include, but are not limited to, the following:

a) Use tool tethers, tool and anchor attachments, and containers or bags to prevent tools and materials from falling.

b) Installation of toeboards, screens, paneling, or guardrail system to prevent objects from falling from elevated surfaces. Where such systems are used, the following requirements apply:

- Toeboards shall be installed along the edge of the overhead walking/working surface for a distance sufficient to protect workers below.
- Toeboards shall be capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of at least 50 pounds (222 N) applied in any downward or outward direction at any point along the toeboard.
- Toeboards shall be at least 3 ½ inches (9 cm) in vertical height from their top edge to the walking/working surface, with no more than ¼ inch (0.6 cm) clearance above the surface, and shall be solid or have openings no greater than 1 inch (2.5 cm) in any dimension.
- Where tools, equipment, or materials are stacked higher than the top edge of a toeboard, paneling or screening shall be installed from the walking/working surface or toeboard up to the top rail or mid-rail of the guardrail system providing sufficient protection for workers below.
- Guardrail systems used for falling object protection shall have all openings small enough to prevent the passage of potential falling objects.

c) Use of canopy structures designed to protect workers below. Canopies shall be capable of preventing collapse or penetration by falling objects, and materials shall be kept far enough from edges to prevent displacement.

d) Barricading of drop zones where falling objects could impact workers. Entry into barricaded areas shall be prohibited, and materials shall be stored far enough from edges to prevent accidental displacement.

e) During overhand bricklaying and related activities:

- No materials or equipment, other than masonry and mortar shall be stored within 1.2 meters (4 feet) of the working edge.
- Excess mortar, broken masonry units, and debris shall be removed at regular intervals to keep work areas clear.

f) During the performance of roofing work:

- Materials and equipment shall not be stored within 1.8 meters (6 feet) of a roof edge unless guardrails are erected at the edge.
- Materials stacked near a roof edges shall be stable and self-supporting to prevent displacement.

7.17 Fall Prevention and Protection

Falls from elevated surfaces are a leading cause of serious injuries and fatalities in construction. Contractors shall comply with all current environmental Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards and OSHA standards 29 CFR 1926.501-.503. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

a) Contractors shall implement effective measures to eliminate or control fall hazards, including the proper design, assembly, use, and inspection of walking/working surfaces, guardrail systems, scaffolds, ladders, and personal fall-protection equipment.

b) Contractors shall evaluate all walking and working surfaces on which their workers are required to perform tasks and shall ensure that such surfaces possess adequate strength and structural integrity to safely support workers and imposed loads. Workers shall not be permitted to access or work from any surface unless it has been verified as safe for use.

c) Contractors shall ensure that all workers exposed to fall hazards receive initial and refresher training from a competent person on fall-hazard recognition and the proper selection, use, inspection, anchoring, limitations, and storage of fall-protection systems. Training shall also address rescue procedures and emergency response. Workers shall not be permitted to work at height until required fall-protection training has been completed and documented. Training records shall be readily available to GMTO.

d) 100% fall protection is required. No worker shall be exposed to a potential fall hazard of 1.8 meters (6 feet) or greater without approved fall-protection measures and a written rescue plan in place. Acceptable fall-protection systems include guardrail systems or personal fall-arrest systems designed and used in accordance with applicable requirements.

e) Personal fall-protection equipment shall be inspected at a minimum:

1. Inspected by the user prior to each use, and

2. Formally inspected by a competent person at least once every twelve (12) months, with inspections documented.

e) All inspection records associated with fall-protection equipment shall be maintained and made readily available to GMTO.

f) The use of Warning Line Systems or Safety Monitoring Systems is prohibited at the Site.

g) Failure to comply with fall-protection requirements may result in immediate work suspension until hazards are adequately controlled.

7.17.1 Unprotected Sides and Edges

Each worker on a walking/working surface (horizontal and vertical surface) with an unprotected side or edge which is 1.8 meters (6 feet) or more above a lower level shall be protected from falling by the use of guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems.

7.17.2 Leading Edges

a) Each worker who is constructing a leading edge 1.8 meters (6 feet) or more above lower levels shall be protected from falling by guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems.

b) Each worker on a walking/working surface 1.8 meters (6 feet) or more above a lower level where leading edges are under construction, but who is not engaged in the leading-edge work, shall be protected from falling by a guardrail system, safety net system, or personal fall arrest system.

7.17.3 Hoist Areas

Each worker in a hoist area shall be protected from falling 1.8 meters (6 feet) or more to lower levels by guardrail systems or personal fall arrest systems. If guardrail systems, [or chain, gate, or guardrail] or portions thereof, are removed to facilitate the hoisting operation (e.g., during landing of materials), and a worker must lean through the access opening or out over the edge of the access opening (to receive or guide equipment and materials, for example), that worker shall be protected from fall hazards by a personal fall arrest system.

7.17.4 Holes

a) Each worker on walking/working surfaces shall be protected from falling through holes (including skylights) more than 1.8 meters (6 feet) above lower levels, by personal fall arrest systems, covers, or guardrail systems erected around such holes.

b) Each worker on a walking/working surface shall be protected from tripping in or stepping into or through holes (including skylights) by covers.

c) Each worker on a walking/working surface shall be protected from objects falling through holes (including skylights) by covers.

d) Formwork and reinforcing steel. Each worker on the face of formwork or reinforcing steel shall be protected from falling 1.8 meters (6 feet) or more to lower levels by personal fall arrest systems, safety net systems, or positioning device systems.

e) Ramps, runways, and other walkways." Each worker on ramps, runways, and other walkways shall be protected from falling 1.8 meters (6 feet) or more to lower levels by guardrail systems.

7.17.5 Excavations

a) Each worker at the edge of an excavation 1.8 meters (6 feet) or more in depth shall be protected from falling by guardrail systems, fences, or barricades when the excavations are not readily seen because of plant growth or other visual barrier.

b) Each worker at the edge of a well, pit, shaft, and similar excavation 1.8 meters (6 feet) or more in depth shall be protected from falling by guardrail systems, fences, barricades, or covers.

7.17.6 Dangerous Equipment

a) Each worker less than 1.8 meters (6 feet) above dangerous equipment shall be protected from falling into or onto the dangerous equipment by guardrail systems or by equipment guards.

b) Each worker 1.8 meters (6 feet) or more above dangerous equipment shall be protected from fall hazards by guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems, or safety net systems.

7.17.7 Roofing Work on Low-Slope Roofs

Each worker engaged in roofing activities on low-slope roofs (slope less than or equal to 4 in 12 (vertical to horizontal), with unprotected sides and edges 1.8 meters (6 feet) or more above lower levels shall be protected from falling by guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems.

7.17.8 Steep Roofs

Each worker on a steep roof (any roof with a slope greater than 4 in 12) with unprotected sides and edges 1.8 meters (6 feet) or more above lower levels shall be protected from falling by guardrail systems with toe boards, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems.

7.17.9 Precast Concrete Erection

Each worker engaged in the erection of precast concrete members (including, but not limited to the erection of wall panels, columns, beams, and floor and roof "tees") and related operations such as grouting of precast concrete members, who is 1.8 meters (6 feet) or more above lower levels shall be protected from falling by guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems.

7.17.10 Wall openings

Each worker working on, at, above, or near wall openings (including those with chutes attached) where the outside bottom edge of the wall opening is 1.8 meters (6 feet) or more above lower levels and the inside bottom edge of the wall opening is less than 1 meter (39 inches) above the walking/working surface, shall be protected from falling by the use of a guardrail system, a safety net system, or a personal fall arrest system.

7.17.11 Covers

Covers for holes in floors, roofs, and other walking/working surfaces shall meet the following requirements:

a) Covers located in roadways and vehicular aisles shall be capable of supporting, without failure, at least twice the maximum axle load of the largest vehicle expected to cross over the cover.

b) All other covers shall be capable of supporting, without failure, at least twice the weight of workers, equipment, and materials that may be imposed on the cover at any one time.

c) All covers shall be secured when installed so as to prevent accidental displacement by the wind, equipment, or workers.

d) All covers shall be color coded, or they shall be marked with the word "HOLE" or "COVER" to provide warning of the hazard.

7.17.12 Fall protection Systems

7.17.12.1 Guardrail Systems

a) Top edge height of top rails, or equivalent guardrail system members, shall be 1.1 meters (42 inches) plus or minus 8 centimeters (3 inches) above the walking/working level. When conditions warrant, the height of the top edge may exceed the 45-inch height, provided the guardrail system meets all other criteria of this paragraph.

b) Midrails, screens, mesh, intermediate vertical members, or equivalent intermediate structural members shall be installed between the top edge of the guardrail system and the walking/working surface when there is no wall or parapet wall at least 53 cm (21 inches) high.

1. Midrails, when used, shall be installed at a height midway between the top edge of the guardrail system and the walking/working level.
2. Screens and mesh, when used, shall extend from the top rail to the walking/working level and along the entire opening between top rail supports.
3. Intermediate members (such as balusters), when used between posts, shall be not more than 48 cm (19 inches) apart.
4. Other structural members (such as additional midrails and architectural panels) shall be installed such that there are no openings in the guardrail system that are more than 0.5 meters (19 inches) wide.

c) Guardrail systems shall be capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of at least 200 pounds (890 N) applied within 5.1 cm (2 inches) of the top edge, in any outward or downward direction, at any point along the top edge.

d) When the 200-pound (890 N) test load is applied in a downward direction, the top edge of the guardrail shall not deflect to a height less than 1 meter (39 inches) (1.0 m) above the walking/working level.

e) Midrails, screens, mesh, intermediate vertical members, solid panels, and equivalent structural members shall be capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of at least 150 pounds (666 N) applied in any downward or outward direction at any point along the midrail or other member.

f) Guardrail systems shall be so surfaced as to prevent injury to a worker from punctures or lacerations, and to prevent snagging of clothing.

g) The ends of all top rails and midrails shall not overhang the terminal posts, except where such overhang does not constitute a projection hazard.

h) Top rails and midrails shall be at least 0.6 cm (one-quarter inch) nominal diameter or thickness to prevent cuts and lacerations. If wire rope is used for top rails, it shall be flagged at not more than 1.8m (6 feet) intervals with high-visibility material.

i) When guardrail systems are used at hoisting areas, a chain, gate, or removable guardrail section shall be placed across the access opening between guardrail sections when hoisting operations are not taking place.

j) When guardrail systems are used at holes, they shall be erected on all unprotected sides or edges of the hole.

k) When guardrail systems are used around holes used for the passage of materials, the hole shall have not more than two sides provided with removable guardrail sections to allow the passage of materials. When the hole is not in use, it shall be closed over with a cover, or a guardrail system shall be provided along all unprotected sides or edges.

l) When guardrail systems are used around holes which are used as points of access (such as ladderways), they shall be provided with a gate, or be so offset that a person cannot walk directly into the hole.

m) Guardrail systems used on ramps and runways shall be erected along each unprotected side or edge.

n) Manila, plastic, or synthetic rope being used for top rails or midrails shall be inspected as frequently as necessary to ensure that it continues to meet the strength requirements of paragraph (c) of this section.

7.17.13 Personal Fall Arrest Systems

Body belts are not allowed to be used as part of a personal fall arrest system. Body belts may be used as part of a positioning device system.

a) Connectors shall be drop forged, pressed, or formed steel, or made of equivalent materials.

b) Connectors shall have a corrosion-resistant finish, and all surfaces and edges shall be smooth to prevent damage to interfacing parts of the system.

c) Dee-rings and snaphooks shall have a minimum tensile strength of 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN).

d) Dee-rings and snaphooks shall be proof-tested to a minimum tensile load of 3,600 pounds (16 kN) without cracking, breaking, or taking permanent deformation.

e) Snaphooks shall be sized to be compatible with the member to which they are connected to prevent unintentional disengagement of the snaphook by depression of the snaphook keeper by the connected member or shall be a locking type snaphook designed and used to prevent disengagement of the snaphook by the contact of the snaphook keeper by the connected member.

f) Unless the snaphook is a locking type and designed for the following connections, snaphooks shall not be engaged:

1. Directly to webbing, rope, or wire rope.

2. To each other.
3. To a d-ring to which another snaphook or other connector is attached.
4. To a horizontal lifeline; or
5. To any object which is incompatibly shaped or dimensioned in relation to the snaphook such that unintentional disengagement could occur by the connected object being able to depress the snaphook keeper and release itself.

g) On suspended scaffolds or similar work platforms with horizontal lifelines which may become vertical lifelines, the devices used to connect to a horizontal lifeline shall be capable of locking in both directions on the lifeline.

h) Horizontal lifelines shall be designed, installed, and used, under the supervision of a qualified person, as part of a complete personal fall arrest system, which maintains a safety factor of at least two.

i) Lanyards and vertical lifelines shall have a minimum breaking strength of 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN).

j) When vertical lifelines are used, each worker shall be attached to a separate lifeline.

k) Lifelines shall be protected against being cut or abraded.

l) Self-retracting lifelines and lanyards which automatically limit free fall distance to 0.61 meters (2 feet) or less shall be capable of sustaining a minimum tensile load of 3,000 pounds (13.3 kN) applied to the device with the lifeline or lanyard in the fully extended position.

m) Self-retracting lifelines and lanyards which do not limit free fall distance to 0.61 meters (2 feet) or less, rip-stitch lanyards, and tearing and deforming lanyards shall be capable of sustaining a minimum tensile load of 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN) applied to the device with the lifeline or lanyard in the fully extended position.

n) Ropes and straps (webbing) used in lanyards, lifelines, and strength components of body belts and body harnesses shall be made from synthetic fibers.

o) Anchorages used for attachment of personal fall arrest equipment shall be independent of any anchorage being used to support or suspend platforms and capable of supporting at least 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN) per worker attached, or shall be designed, installed, and used as follows:

1. as part of a complete personal fall arrest system which maintains a safety factor of at least two; and
2. under the supervision of a qualified person.

p) Personal fall arrest systems, when stopping a fall, shall:

1. Limit maximum arresting force on a worker to 1,800 pounds (8 kN) when used with a body harness.
2. Be rigged such that a worker can neither free fall more than 1.8 meters (6 feet), nor contact any lower level.
3. Bring a worker to a complete stop and limit maximum deceleration distance a worker travels to 1.07 meters (3.5 feet).

4. Have sufficient strength to withstand twice the potential impact energy of a worker free falling a distance of 1.8 meters (6 feet), or the free fall distance permitted by the system, whichever is less.

q) The attachment point of the body harness shall be located in the center of the wearer's back near shoulder level, or above the wearer's head.

r) Body belts, harnesses, and components shall be used only for worker protection (as part of a personal fall arrest system or positioning device system) and not to hoist materials.

s) Personal fall arrest systems and components subjected to impact loading shall be immediately removed from service and shall not be used again for worker protection until inspected and determined by a competent person to be undamaged and suitable for reuse.

t) The Contractor shall provide for prompt rescue of workers in the event of a fall or shall assure that workers are able to rescue themselves.

u) Personal fall arrest systems shall be inspected prior to each use for wear, damage and other deterioration, and defective components shall be removed from service.

v) Body belts shall be at least one and five-eighths (1 5/8) inches (4.1 cm) wide.

w) Personal fall arrest systems shall not be attached to guardrail systems, nor shall they be attached to hoists.

x) When a personal fall arrest system is used at hoist areas, it shall be rigged to allow the movement of the worker only as far as the edge of the walking/working surface.

7.17.14 Stairways and Ladders

For the proper use and control of ladders Contractors and Sub-contractors shall comply with all current environmental Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

k) A stairway or ladder shall be provided at all personnel points of access where there is a break in elevation of 48 cm (19 inches) or more, and where no ramp, runway, sloped embankment, or personnel hoist is provided.

1. Workers shall not use any spiral stairways.

2. A double-cleated ladder or two or more separate ladders shall be provided when ladders are the only means of access or exit from a working area for 25 or more workers, or when a ladder is to serve simultaneous two-way traffic.

3. When a building or structure has only one point of access between levels, that point of access shall be kept clear to permit free passage of workers. When work must be performed or equipment must be used such that free passage at that point of access is restricted, a second point of access shall be provided and used.

4. When a building or structure has two or more points of access between levels, at least one point of access shall be kept clear to permit free passage of workers.

7.18 Hand and Power Tools

For the safe use of hand and power tools Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards and OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart I Tools – Hand and Power. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

a) All hand and power tools and similar equipment shall be maintained in a safe operating condition.

b) Power tools shall not be used if safety equipment such as shields, tool rests, hoods, and guards-have been removed or otherwise rendered inoperative.

c) Workers using tools under conditions that expose them to hazards of flying objects, harmful dusts, and/or noise shall be provided with the required personal protective equipment.

d) All electrically powered tools shall be properly grounded. Outlets for standard voltage tools shall be protected by ground fault circuit interruption devices and assured grounding plan is utilized. Double-insulated electrical hand tools are recommended. Positive locking or trigger lock devices shall be removed.

e) Gasoline or diesel powered tools shall not be used in unventilated areas. Gasoline and other flammable liquids shall be dispensed only from United Laboratories (UL) listed safety cans. Cans shall not exceed 5 gallons and are required to have a flash screen in place and a self-relieving vent. All cans and containers shall be properly labeled depicting the contents of the can or container. Safety cans and drums shall be grounded when dispensing.

f) Portable grinders will be provided with hood type guards with side enclosures that cover the spindle and at least 50% of the wheel. All wheels will be inspected regularly for signs of fracture.

g) Bench grinders shall have deflector shields and side cover guards. Tool rests shall have a maximum clearance of 1/8 inch (3.3mm) from the wheel.

h) Hoses supplying pneumatic tools shall have couplings secured to prevent accidental disconnection.

i) Air supply lines will be protected from damage, inspected regularly and maintained in good condition.

j) Air sources supplying hoses exceeding 1/2 inch (1.27cm) internal diameter shall be protected by excess flow valves to prevent whipping in the event of hose separation or failure.

k) The pressure of compressed air used for cleaning purposes shall be reduced to 30 psi (2.07 bar) or less (this does not apply to cleaning of forms, etc.). Hose extensions will always be used. At no time shall compressed air be directed toward a person.

7.19 Hazardous Materials

Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards and OSHA standard 29 CFR 1926 subpart D. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

a) Hazardous materials are substances that, due to their physical or chemical properties, may cause temporary or permanent harm to human, animal, or plant health, property, and/or the environment. Examples include, but are not limited to, thinners, adhesives, silicones, oils, release agents, greases, paints, lubricants, radioactive materials, flammable and combustible materials, and compressed gases.

b) When the use of hazardous chemicals such as toxic solvents, thinners and chemical paints cannot be avoided, appropriate control measures shall be implemented to reduce exposure. Such measures may include general or local exhaust ventilation systems. Where engineering controls are not feasible or sufficient, suitable respiratory protection shall be provided and used. These controls shall be applied with increased rigor when hazardous chemicals are used in hot work environments or confined spaces.

c) Contractors are responsible for ensuring that workers are informed of the hazards associated with the materials they use, including potential health effects and required control and prevention measures. Prior to handling any chemical substance, workers shall review the applicable Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and be informed of the product's characteristics, associated risks, required personal protective equipment (PPE), and any additional preventive or protective measures.

7.19.1 Hazardous Materials Inventory

The GMTO EHS Department shall review requests for and authorize the introduction of Contractors and hazardous materials onto the GMTO site. Any Contractor intending to bring hazardous materials onto the site shall comply with the following requirements:

a) Notify GMTO EHS Department of the type and quantity of hazardous materials, identified by task or activity.

b) Complete and submit Hazardous Materials Inventory to GMTO.

c) Provide current Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for all hazardous substances to be used.

7.19.2 Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

a) The Contractor shall obtain current Safety Data Sheets (SDS) directly from the hazardous material manufacturer, importer, or supplier.

b) SDS shall be readily accessible at all times to all workers who handle, use, or may be exposed to hazardous materials. SDS shall be available at the point of storage and at an additional designated location for emergency access, either in printed or digital format, provided immediate access is ensured.

c) SDS shall be available at the point of storage and at an additional designated location for emergency access.

d) The Contractor shall provide documented training to all affected personnel on the content, interpretation, and proper use of SDS.

7.19.3 Containment and Storage Plan

a) Contractors handling hazardous materials shall provide appropriate spill-control and containment equipment, including absorbent materials and secondary containment trays, and shall be

responsible for the proper final disposal of hazardous materials in accordance with applicable regulations.

b) Hazardous materials shall be stored in containers designed to prevent leakage, constructed of materials chemically compatible with the contents, suitable for long-term storage, and resistant to breakage.

c) All hazardous substances shall be clearly labeled including identification of the substance, hazard pictograms, signal word, hazard statements, precautionary statements, and any instructions required for safe handling and use.

d) Transferring hazardous materials into containers intended for food or beverage use is strictly prohibited.

e) Containers and tanks containing hazardous materials shall be provided with safe-handling instructions and clear procedures for response in the event of a spill or release.

f) During temporary storage of hazardous materials, chemical compatibility shall be evaluated and managed to prevent unsafe reactions, fires, or releases.

7.20 Hoisting and Rigging

Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, regarding to lifting and rigging equipment and in accordance with the highest industry standards and OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart H.

Hoisting and rigging activities are further governed by the operational requirements of this section. Where hoisting operations involve cranes, derricks, or other powered lifting equipment capable of generating crane-like hazards, the technical equipment requirements and operational limitations established in Section 7.7, Cranes and Derricks, shall apply in full and shall not be superseded by this section. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

7.20.1 Hoisting

a) A competent person shall assess hazards and determine the controls necessary to maintain acceptable risk levels prior to performing any hoisting and rigging operations.

b) A documented Lift Plan shall be developed for all critical and complex lifts and submitted to GMTO for review and concurrence prior to execution. Critical and complex lifts include, but are not limited to:

1. Any lift that exceeds 75% of the crane’s rated capacity in the planned configuration.
2. Any lift that requires the use of more than one crane or use of helicopters.
3. Any lift involving the hoisting of personnel, or where the load path crosses over occupied areas, buildings, active roadways, or critical infrastructure..
4. Any lift involving critical, unique, or high-value components (e.g., mirrors or instrumentation), where damage could result in significant safety, scheduling, operational, or financial impacts.

5. Any lift involving non-critical items lifted above or near critical, unique, or high-value components.
6. Any lift of a load containing significant quantities of hazardous substances where a drop could result in an environmental or personnel exposure.
7. Any lift where the load is non-standard, unstable, or difficult to control, including loads with shifting centers of gravity.
8. Any lift requiring complex sequencing, blind picks, or performed in restricted or congested conditions with limited clearances.
9. Any lift performed near energized power lines, live process equipment, or other unusual environmental hazards that significantly increase risk.
10. Any lift using non-standard or specially engineered rigging, below the hook devices, or crane configurations outside normal operating practice.
11. Any lift designated as critical by the Contractor, GMTO, the Construction Management Agent (CMA), or the equipment manufacturer.

c) A documented pre lift meeting shall be conducted with all affected workers addressing scope, sequencing, roles, hazards, and controls.

d) Any deviation from an approved lift plan shall require re-evaluation and approval prior to continuation.

e) When used for critical and complex lifts, cranes shall have a current and valid third-party certification as a condition of lift plan approval.

f) Transit or work beneath suspended loads is strictly prohibited. Lifting areas shall be controlled to prevent access by unauthorized personnel through barricading, signage, spotters, or other effective means.

g) Standardized hand signals or two-way radio communication shall be used at all times during crane operations. Communication methods shall be established and understood by the operator, signal person, and rigging crew prior to the lift. Only one designated signal person shall direct crane movements, except during emergencies.

h) Hoisting operations shall maintain required clearances from energized electrical lines with additional controls applied where necessary.

i) Transport of personnel in buckets, hooks, or equipment not specifically designed and certified for personnel lifting is strictly prohibited.

j) Prior to commencing hoisting operations, the operator and rigging crew shall verify that the lifting equipment, rigging, and accessories intended for use are in safe operating condition and suitable for the planned lift, including confirmation that required inspections have been completed and no unsafe conditions are present.

k) Hoisting operations shall not proceed until ground conditions, bearing capacity, and equipment stability have been verified as adequate.

l) Hoisting operations shall be suspended during unfavorable environmental or wind conditions.

m) Load charts applicable to the equipment configuration in use shall be available to the operator

n) Any hoisting apparatus or accessory with a fixed maximum rated capacity shall be permanently and clearly marked with its rated load in a conspicuous location.

o) Hoisting apparatus with variable rated capacities shall be equipped with a load indicator or equivalent device that clearly informs the operator of allowable loads and operating conditions.

p) Operating surfaces and travel paths shall support static and dynamic loads imposed during hoisting operations.

q) During hoisting or lowering, loads shall be properly secured and controlled to prevent hazards. Loose materials shall maintain a minimum 30 cm clearance from container edges and shall be secured where protrusion is possible.

r) Any platform or receptacle used to hoist loose materials (e.g., bricks, tiles) shall provide adequate protection to prevent falling objects.

s) Lifting in areas of frequent pedestrian or vehicle traffic shall occur within clearly controlled exclusion zones or under active traffic control.

7.20.2 Rigging

a) Only trained and competent riggers shall select, inspect, assemble, attach, or disconnect rigging equipment. Signal persons shall be trained and authorized where required.

b) Rigging equipment shall be appropriate for the load, considering weight, shape, center of gravity, lift points, sling angles, and environmental conditions. Rigging hardware shall be correctly matched in size, type, and configuration, and connections shall be properly seated. Improvised or makeshift rigging, mismatched components, side loading, or improper connections are strictly prohibited.

c) All rigging equipment (e.g., slings, shackles, hooks, rings, spreader bars, below-the-hook devices) shall be visually inspected prior to each use. Defective, damaged, or questionable rigging shall be immediately removed from service.

d) Rigging equipment shall have a clearly identifiable working load limit (WLL) and shall not be loaded in excess of its rated capacity, including reductions due to sling angles, hitch configurations, or environmental conditions.

e) All rigging equipment shall be legitimate, manufacturer-approved, and traceable, with permanent and legible identification markings (including manufacturer identification, working load limit, and size or diameter).

f) The use of counterfeit, falsified, altered, or non-compliant rigging hardware is strictly prohibited. Any suspected counterfeit or non-conforming rigging hardware shall be reported immediately, removed from the work area, and replaced with approved equipment before lifting operations resume. This includes but is not limited to the following:

    1. Original markings are not legible, altered, ground-off, or re-stamped.
    2. Identification tags have been altered.
    3. Parts only have country of origin markings such as “China”, “Mexico”, or “Korea”.
    4. Evidence of unauthorized modification, repair, or alteration, including welding, grinding, bending, heating, drilling, straightening, or rebuilt components.

5. Manufacturing defects such as sharp edges, pits, cracks, asymmetry, or uneven machining.
6. Substandard or inconsistent surface finishing such as flaking, uneven coatings, poor plating or evidence of aftermarket painting or coatings.
7. Material anomalies such as unexpected weight, unusual magnetic behavior, premature deformation, or damage under light or normal loads.

g) Loads shall be rigged to ensure balanced lifting, control of load motion, and prevention of slipping, shifting, or rotation. Non-conductive tag lines shall be used where necessary to maintain load control.

h) Load distribution shall be evaluated for multi-leg or multi-point lifts to ensure individual slings and connections are not overloaded.

i) Rigging shall be protected at lift points, sharp edges, abrasive surfaces, excessive heat, chemical exposure, or other damaging conditions, using padding or protective measures as required.

j) Hazards associated with connecting and disconnecting rigging—including pinch points, crush zones, suspended-load movement, stored energy release, and falling components—shall be identified and controlled. Workers shall position themselves clear of the load and potential line-of-fire, ensure loads are fully supported or secured before detaching rigging, and maintain communication with the operator throughout these activities.

k) Special or engineered lifting devices (e.g., spreader beams, lifting frames) shall be designed, rated, inspected, and approved for the intended use prior to operation.

l) Loads shall be fully seated, secured, and stable before lifting. Shock loading is prohibited, and lifts shall be executed smoothly and under control.

m) Rigging equipment shall be properly stored, handled, and maintained to prevent damage, deterioration, or loss of identification.

7.21 Hot Work

Hot work is any activity that uses open flames, heat, or spark-producing equipment with the potential to ignite combustible or flammable materials in the work area. Examples of hot work include, but are not limited to, welding, oxy-acetylene cutting, brazing, grinding, and torch-applied processes.

Contractors shall comply with all applicable current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, and OSHA 29 CFR 1910 Subpart J, 29 CFR 1926 Subpart Q, 29 CFR 1910 Subsection I. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

7.21.1 Hot Work Permit

A Hot Work Permit is required prior to the commencement of any hot work activities at the Site. The permit shall be requested by the Contractor and issued or approved by GMTO or by a permit-issuing authority designated by GMTO, including the CMA or the Contractor, as applicable. The permit shall be posted at or near the point of operation for the duration of the work.

A Designated Hot Work Area is a permanent location specifically designed and approved for the safe execution of hot work activities. Hot work permits are not required for work performed in designated hot work areas, provided all the following conditions are met:

a) The area is of non-combustible, fire-resistant construction and is free of combustible and flammable materials.

b) The area is suitable for hot work and physically segregated from adjacent work areas or activities.

c) The area is equipped with adequate and appropriate fire extinguishers.

d) Adequate ventilation is provided based on the specific hot work process, base material, coatings, consumables, and other relevant factors.

e) Documented periodic inspections shall be conducted by the Contractor to verify that required controls remain in place and effective. Inspection records shall be made readily available to GMTO for review.

f) The designated hot work area shall be reviewed, approved, and periodically inspected by GMTO.

7.21.2 Fire Watch

A Fire Watch is required for all permitted hot work activities and shall remain in place for the duration of the work and for at least 30 minutes after completion. The designated Fire Watch shall be trained in the use of extinguishers, hot work procedures, the location of alarm buttons and firefighting equipment, escape routes, emergency exits, and reporting procedures. The area to be inspected shall include the immediate work area, adjacent areas where sparks and heat sources may have spread including floors above and below and opposite walls.

7.21.3 Personal Protective Equipment

Personal protective equipment for hot work shall be defined based on a task specific risk assessment. The Contractor shall ensure that selected PPE effectively protects workers from identified hazards, including but not limited to thermal exposure, sparks, molten metal, radiation, and hazardous fumes. As a minimum, where welding, cutting, or similar high-risk hot work is performed, PPE shall include a welding apron, protective sleeves, welding gloves, and appropriate eye and face protection, such as a welding helmet or task-appropriate goggles.

Where hot work is performed on surfaces or materials containing lead, cadmium, mercury, beryllium, or other hazardous substances, appropriate respiratory protection and/or mechanical ventilation shall be used to maintain airborne concentrations within acceptable occupational exposure limits.

Welding arcs emit intense ultraviolet (UV), infrared (IR), and visible light that can cause immediate and long-term eye damage. Auto-darkening helmets are preferred because they switch to a dark shade in milliseconds when the arc is struck. If not available, then a risk assessment must be conducted to ensure the right filter shade is used for eye protection. Welding screens, curtains, or equivalent shielding shall be installed where practical to protect adjacent workers from arc flash, radiant energy, sparks, and flying debris.

7.21.4 General Hot Work Requirements

a) Hot work shall not be performed without an approved Hot Work Permit, unless conducted in a GMTO-approved designated hot work area.

b) Only trained and authorized personnel may perform hot work. Authorization and training shall be documented and made available upon request.

c) A hazard assessment shall be conducted prior to hot work to identify fire, explosion, toxic exposure, and other associated risks, and to determine required control measures.

d) All combustible and flammable materials must be removed at least 35 feet (11 meters) from the place where the hot work will be performed.

e) If it is not possible to remove combustible and flammable material, they shall be covered with fire blankets and the floor shall be moistened within a radius of 35 feet (11 meters).

f) Certified fire extinguishers appropriate to the fire hazards present (e.g., Class ABC where applicable) shall be immediately available and readily accessible during hot work activities.

g) A trained Fire Watch shall be assigned for all permitted hot work.

h) Hot work equipment, including welding machines, torches, hoses, regulators, and cables, shall be inspected prior to use and maintained in safe working condition.

i) Where flammable gases, vapors, or combustible dusts may be present, the atmosphere shall be tested and confirmed safe prior to commencing hot work and monitored as required. Hot work shall not proceed if safe atmospheric conditions cannot be confirmed or maintained.

j) Adequate mechanical or local exhaust ventilation shall be provided where required to control fumes, gases, or airborne contaminants generated by hot work.

k) Hot work areas shall be clearly identified and controlled, with measures in place to protect adjacent personnel from sparks, arc flash, radiant heat, and falling materials.

l) Hot work shall be stopped immediately if conditions change, controls are compromised, or unsafe conditions are identified.

m) Maintenance on equipment shall be done in accordance with manufacturer recommendations. Records of inspections and maintenance shall be maintained and made readily available to GMTO for review.

7.22 Housekeeping

Housekeeping practices are implemented to maintain clean, orderly, and hazard-free work areas and to prevent incidents such as slips, trips, falls, fires, and environmental releases. Effective housekeeping supports safe operations, protects workers and the environment, and contributes to compliance with applicable EHS requirements. As such, housekeeping is a fundamental element of an effective EHS management system and a shared responsibility throughout all work activities.

For proper housekeeping, Contractors shall comply all applicable and current Chilean laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean norms, and other binding legal instruments, including any amendments thereto, and shall perform work in accordance with recognized industry best practices and with OSHA 29

CFR 1926.25. Without prejudice to the foregoing, and in addition to other requirements set forth in this document, Contractors shall comply with the following:

a) Contractors shall develop, implement, and maintain an effective written housekeeping program for all work areas, activities, equipment, and infrastructure under their control. A minimum the program shall include:
    1. Defined roles & responsibilities
    2. Housekeeping standards and methods
    3. Frequencies of inspections and cleaning activities
    4. Training and communication
    5. Corrective actions and enforcement
b) During construction, alteration, or repair activities, formwork, scrap lumber with protruding nails, and all other debris shall be promptly removed from work areas, passageways, stairways, and the interior and exterior of buildings or structures.
c) Power cords, hoses, tools, equipment, and similar items shall be properly routed, secured, and stored to prevent slips, trips, and fall hazards.
d) Materials stored outdoors shall be positioned and secured to prevent movement, tipping, or scattering due to wind or weather conditions.
e) Combustible scrap and debris shall be removed at regular intervals. Safe and appropriate means shall be provided to facilitate debris removal.
f) Suitable containers shall be provided for the collection and segregation of waste, trash, oily or used rags, and other refuse. Containers used for garbage or oily, flammable, or hazardous waste (e.g., caustics, acids, harmful dusts) shall be equipped with covers. Waste shall be removed and disposed of at frequent and regular intervals.

GMTO reserves the right to stop work if housekeeping conditions are determined to present a hazard to workers and/or the environment. No additional compensation or extension of time shall be granted as a result of work stoppages required to correct poor housekeeping conditions.

7.23 Illumination

For ensuring proper illumination, Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

The Contractor must ensure that workplaces are adequately illuminated in compliance with the table indicated in Article N ° 103 of the DTO 594, granted by Ministerio de Salud, in 1999 called “Aprueba reglamento sobre condiciones sanitarias y ambientales básicas en los lugares de trabajo”. Special cases should be consulted as indicated in the aforementioned DTO.

Illumination installed by the Contractor on the GMT site must comply with the regulations that limit the Illumination levels in places with particular astronomic interests in order to make sure the skies are fit for astronomical observation.

7.24 Infectious Diseases and Public-Health Emergencies

The Contractor shall comply with all applicable Chilean laws, regulations, and public-health directives in effect (e.g., Ministerio de Salud and SEREMI de Salud) as well as with GMTO site policies related to the prevention and control of infectious diseases and any public-health emergency declared at the national or regional level. At a minimum, the Contractor shall:

a) Develop and maintain a written infectious-disease prevention protocol aligned with current guidance by competent authorities and GMTO, and review and update it whenever such guidance changes.

b) Implement required controls (e.g., hygiene practices, PPE, ventilation, occupancy limits, physical distancing, and other measures) as directed by the authorities and/or GMTO.

c) Implement screening/testing and/or vaccination policies when required by competent authorities or GMTO.

d) Provide training and clear communications to workers regarding applicable infectious-disease prevention measures, requirements, and expectations.

e) Report suspected or confirmed cases as required by applicable laws and regulations, and cooperate with isolation, quarantine, return-to-work criteria, and contact-tracing requirements.

f) Maintain records demonstrating compliance with infectious-disease requirements and provide attendance, participation, or disposal certificates when applicable.

7.25 Lockout/Tagout (Isolation of Hazardous Energy)

Lockout/Tagout (LOTO), also referred to as isolation of hazardous energy, applies to the servicing and maintenance of machinery, equipment, and systems where workers may be exposed to injury or death due to the unexpected startup of esquipment or the release of stored energy. Hazardous energy sources subject to LOTO include, but are not limited to, electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, chemical, thermal, pressure, and gravitational energy.

Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards and with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.147. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

a) The Contractor shall establish and implement a written energy control program that includes documented LOTO procedures, worker training, and periodic inspections. The program shall ensure that, prior to any servicing or maintenance activity where unexpected energization, startup, or release of stored energy could occur, machinery and equipment are fully isolated from all energy sources and secured in a locked-out condition.

b) The Contractor shall provide training to ensure that workers understand the purpose, function, and requirements of the LOTO program and have the knowledge and skills necessary for the safe application and use of energy-control devices. Only trained and competent workers are permitted to perform LOTO activities.

c) Each exposed worker shall apply their own lock and properly completed tag before beginning work. When multiple workers are involved, group lock boxes, hasps, or other approved methods may be used; however, each worker must apply and remove their own lock(s) and tag(s). Workers shall not rely on another person's lockout for protection. Supervisor-controlled or designated-person lockouts are not permitted at the GMT Site.

d) LOTO locks and tags shall only be used for energy isolation and shall not be used to designate equipment as "out of service" or for administrative control purposes.

e) Push buttons, selector switches, emergency stops (E-stops), interlocks, and other control-circuit devices are not considered energy-isolating devices and shall not be used to perform LOTO at the GMT Site.

7.26 Lone Worker Safety

A lone worker is any person who performs work activities without direct supervision and without another worker in close enough proximity to provide immediate assistance in the event of an incident. Due to the increased risk associated with working alone, the Contractor shall ensure that lone work is avoided where practicable and strictly controlled where unavoidable. At a minimum, the Contractor shall:

a) Lone work shall be avoided wherever reasonably practicable through planning, staffing, and work sequencing.

b) Lone work requires prior authorization by supervision and shall not proceed without documented approval.

c) A task-specific risk assessment shall be completed before lone work begins, considering task hazards, location, duration, weather, and emergency access.

d) High-risk activities shall not be performed alone, including confined space entry, energized electrical work, blasting, lifting and rigging, ground disturbance, and work at height, unless explicitly approved by GMTO.

e) Reliable communication shall be provided and maintained (e.g., radio, phone, satellite device), appropriate for site and remote conditions.

f) A check-in / check-out system shall be implemented, with defined communication intervals and escalation actions for missed check-ins.

g) Lone workers shall be trained, competent, and fit for duty, with experience appropriate to independent work and emergency response. Emergency response arrangements shall be defined, including emergency contacts, response steps, and location identification.

h) Stop Work Authority applies fully; lone workers shall stop work immediately if communication is lost, risks increase, or controls are no longer effective

7.27 Medical Exams

Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

a) Prior to arrival at the GMT Site, Contractors shall submit to GMTO valid and applicable medical certificates for each worker, based on the specific job duties to be performed.

b) Contractors shall arrange and manage pre-occupational and occupational examinations through their competent administering body under Law 16,744 (e.g., Mutualidad, ISL) or an equivalent authorized organization, as applicable.

c) Contractors shall ensure appropriate follow-up and management of the health surveillance and monitoring for workers when required by the administering body under Law 16,744 or as mandated to comply with Chilean occupational health regulations.

d) Medical examinations and certifications shall remain current and valid as a condition for working at the GMT Site. Contractors shall arrange refresher or periodic examinations as required and provide GMTO with updated medical certificates in a timely manner.

7.28 Mobile Equipment

Mobile equipment includes but is not limited to forklifts, boom lifts, ariel lifts, scissor lifts, bucket trucks, backhoes, front-end loaders, and other heavy or motorized machinery. Contractor shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards and with OSHA 29 CFR 1910 Subpart N, 29 CFR 1910 Subpart F, 29 CFR 1926.453, and with GMTO MEWP Program (GMT-DOC-06271). Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

a) Only trained and authorized workers shall be permitted to operate mobile equipment.

b) Operators shall hold a valid Chilean driver’s license appropriate to the type of mobile equipment being operated (Class A4, A5, or Class D, as applicable) and current psycho-sensotechnical aptitude certificate.

c) Certified fall protection equipment, including a full body harness and suitable lanyard attached to the designated anchor point shall be always worn while operating any Mobile Elevated Working Platform (MEWP) equipment such as ariel lift, boom lift, bucket trucks and scissor lifts.

d) Daily pre-use inspections shall be conducted on all mobile equipment prior to operation. Inspections shall be documented, and records shall be made readily available to GMTO.

e) All mobile equipment shall be operated and used in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions, recommendations, and rated load limits.

f) A minimum of 3 meters (10 feet) clearance shall always be maintained from overhead power lines.

g) No person shall be transported in any part of the equipment not specifically designed for personnel lifting.

h) Mobile equipment shall be subject to a preventive maintenance program in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Contractors shall comply with all maintenance and record-keeping requirements, and such records shall be made readily available to GMTO.

7.29 Noise

Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments. in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

a) The Contractor must take the necessary measures to control and protect its workers and other companies or workers that may be affected by the noise generated in the development of their activities.

b) The noise shall be controlled initially at the point of origin. If not feasible, measures should be implemented in the propagation path (from the source to the receiver), and ultimately, consider control measures at the receiver.

c) In determining control measures and/or considering changes in existing ones, the reduction of noise exposure shall be considered according to the following hierarchy:

   1. Technical measures (elimination of the noise source, replacement of the noise source and engineering controls).

   2. Administrative measures (signage, warning and / or administrative controls).

   3. Elements of hearing protection.

d) Occupational exposure to stable or fluctuating noise shall be controlled so that for an 8-hour workday no worker shall be exposed to an equivalent continuous sound pressure level exceeding 85dB (A) slow, measured at the position of the ear of the worker. Equivalent continuous sound pressure levels, other than 85dB (A) slow, shall be permitted provided that the worker exposure time to the worker does not exceed the values given in the table of Article No. 75 of the DTO 594.

Occupational exposure to impulsive noise shall be controlled so that for a workday of 8 hours a worker may not be exposed to a peak sound pressure level greater than 95 dBC measured at the position of the worker's ear.

7.30 Permit to Work

Contractors shall comply with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements that mandates the use of work permits, including but not limited to confined space entry, hot work, ground disturbance, critical or heavy lifts, work at heights, energized electrical work, and other high-hazard activities, as applicable.

This section establishes the minimum EHS requirements for managing high-hazard activities through the implementation of a Permit-to-Work (PTW) system, which Contractors shall establish, maintain and enforce at the job site. The PTW system is a formal, systematic process used to identify, assess, and control hazards associated with high-risk work activities. When properly applied, the PTW system ensures that required safety controls are in place and that roles and responsibilities are clearly defined prior to the start of work.

The Contractor PTW Program shall be provided to GMTO for review and acceptance prior to implementation. At a minimum, the Contractor's PTW program shall include the following elements:

a) Clearly defined roles and responsibilities for all personnel involved in the permit process, including permit issuers, permit holders, and authorized workers. Self-permitting is strictly prohibited (e.g., Performing Authority and Permit Issuer shall not be the same person).

b) Clear identification of work activities and hazards that require a PTW, including criteria used to determine when a permit is mandatory.

c) Defined routine or standing permit exemptions, where applicable, clearly specifying the conditions, controls, and criteria that must be met to qualify for an exemption.

d) Standardized permit forms and templates to be used for applicable high-hazard activities.

e) A clearly defined PTW process or workflow, outlining required steps to be followed before, during, and after work execution, including permit issuance, control verification, work monitoring, work completion, and permit close-out.

GMTO reserves the right, either directly or through its designated representative (including the Construction Management Agent (CMA)), to issue, approve, co-approve, suspend, or revoke any Permit-to-Work (PTW) required for activities performed at the Site.

Contractors shall not commence permitted work unless the PTW has been issued or authorized by GMTO or its designee, where required. GMTO may determine that certain types of permits shall be issued exclusively by GMTO or the CMA, while other permits may be issued by the Contractor subject to GMTO or CMA oversight and acceptance.

Table 7-1: Example PTW Process Flow

Phase	Step	Summary of Step	Lead Responsibility
BEFORE Job Starts	1	Carry out risk assessment	Performing Authority
	2	Agree safe way of working	Permit Issuer
	3	Implement pre-permit measures	Performing Authority
	4	Verify pre-permit measures & decide if work can start	Permit Issuer
	5	Issue & accept PTW	Permit Issuer
DURING Job	6	Carry out job safely with appropriate monitoring	Performing Authority
	7	Complete job & make work area safe	Performing Authority
AFTER Job Is Finished	8	Close & acknowledge PTW	Permit Issuer
	9	Implement post-permit measures	Performing Authority

7.31 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

For the selection, use, storage, inspection, and disposal of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical

standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments. in the matters contained in this clause related to such equipment, in accordance with the highest industry standards and OSHA 29 CFR 1926 subpart E – Personal Protective and Life-Saving Equipment, GMTO PPE Program (GMT-DOC-05943), Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

Minimum personal protective equipment (PPE) requirements at the GMT Site, applicable to all workers, include safety glasses, steel-toed safety boots, a hard hat, long-sleeve clothing, and high-visibility safety vest or clothing. High visibility safety vests or clothing shall be either safety yellow or safety orange in color and have reflective properties. PPE is not required in administrative or non-work areas such as offices, dining areas, conference rooms, or restrooms, provided that construction, maintenance, or other work-related activities are not being performed in those locations.

Contractors shall perform documented hazard assessments prior to the commencement of work to identify any additional PPE requirements specific to the tasks and hazards involved. These hazard assessments shall be submitted to the GMTO EHS Department for review.

Contractors are responsible for providing all required PPE and for ensuring that their workers are trained in the proper selection, use, inspection, maintenance, and disposal of PPE before beginning work or being exposed to occupational hazards.

7.31.1 Eye and Face Protection

Workers can be exposed to a large number of hazards that pose danger to their eyes and face, such as, flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, acids or caustic liquids, chemical gases or vapors, potentially infected material or potentially harmful light radiation. The following minimum requirements apply:

a) Eye and face protection shall selected based on the specific hazard and provide adequate protection against the identified risk.

b) All safety eyewear, including prescription and non-prescription eyewear, shall be equipped with side shields or wrap around protection.

c) Safety eyewear shall comply with ANSI standard Z87.1 or an equivalent standard approved by Chilean Rules (e.g., NCh, CSA, EN, etc.). There should be a notation “Z87” on the frames or temples of the safety eyewear.

d) When a face shield is required for a task, approved safety glasses or goggles shall be worn simultaneously.

e) Electrically conductive eye or face protection (e.g., metal-framed glasses or face shields with metal components) shall not be used where there is a risk of contact with exposed energized electrical conductors or circuits, including work involving battery systems.

f) Welding and hot work operations shall use appropriate filter lenses to protect against harmful optical radiation. Upon completion of hot work or removal of welding PPE, approved safety glasses shall be worn before resuming other work activities.

g) Laser operations shall be conducted using eye protection appropriate to the laser class. Protective eyewear shall be worn within the laser control area during operation or alignment whenever there is a potential to exceed the Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE). Acceptable protection may include goggles, face shields, spectacles, or prescription eyewear incorporating suitable filter materials or reflective coatings.

7.31.2 Head Protection

Proper head protection shall be worn whenever there is a hazard from falling objects, potential contact with energized electrical sources, or the risk of striking fixed or moving equipment, materials, or structures. The following minimum requirements shall apply:

a) Hard hats shall comply with ANSI Z89.1 or an equivalent standard approved by Chilean Rules (e.g., NCh, CSA, EN, etc..).

b) The wearer shall be able to identify the type of helmet by looking inside the shell for the manufacturer, ANSI designation and class.

c) Manufacturer instructions and recommendations regarding use, inspection, maintenance, cleaning, service life, and replacement shall be followed at all times.

d) Hard hats and components shall be visually inspected daily and immediately replaced if found to be in unacceptable condition.

e) Suspension systems shall be properly installed and adjusted in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

f) Chin straps shall be available and used when required by working conditions, including but not limited to work at heights, windy environments, or activities where head protection may become dislodged.

g) Metal hard hats are strictly prohibited at the GMT Site.

7.31.3 Foot Protection

Proper protective footwear shall be worn whenever workers are exposed to hazards such as falling or rolling objects, punctures from sharp objects, electrical hazards, chemical contact, or slip, trip, and fall risks. The following minimum requirements shall apply:

a) Foot protection shall comply with ASTM F2413 or an equivalent standard approved by Chilean Rules (e.g., NCh, CSA, EN, etc..).

b) Footwear shall be selected based on the specific protective features required to address the identified hazards (e.g., toe protection, puncture resistance, electrical hazard protection, chemical resistance).

c) Damaged, worn, or defective safety footwear shall be removed from service and replaced prior to worker exposure to hazards.

d) Protective footwear shall provide slip-resistant traction when workers are exposed to slippery conditions, including but not limited to water, ice, waxed or polished floors, oils, or other surfaces where slip hazards may exist.

7.31.4 Hand Protection

Appropriate hand protection shall be worn at all times when hands are exposed to hazards such as cuts, abrasions, burns, chemical contact, or pinch points. Gloves shall be selected based on the specific task and hazard, and maintained in good condition.

7.31.5 Clothing

Appropriate work clothing shall be worn to suit the nature of the work being performed and prevailing weather conditions. As a minimum requirement at the GMT Site, workers shall wear long-sleeve shirts and long trousers at all times during work activities. Suitable cold-weather protective clothing shall be worn whenever environmental conditions present a risk of cold stress or exposure.

7.31.6 Respiratory Protection

Where risk assessments have identified the need for respiratory protection, a written plan shall be provided complying with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards and with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

The plan shall include requirements for respirator selection, proper use, inspection, maintenance, and storage, as well as worker training, fit testing, and medical evaluations, as applicable.

7.32 Portable Ladders

Portable ladders shall be used only for short-duration tasks (generally no more than 30 minutes) involving light work, where the use of higher-level fall protection is not justified due to low risk. The Contractor shall ensure that ladders are inspected daily prior to use. Any ladder found to be damaged or defective shall be immediately removed from service and shall not be used until repaired or replaced.

The following safe work practices shall apply:

a) Ladders shall be free of damage, securely assembled, and shall not have loose, bent, or missing components.

b) Portable extension ladders shall be set at the proper angle (approximately 75 degrees), placed on firm and stable ground, and shall extend at least 1 meter (3 feet) above the landing surface.

c) Workers using ladders shall maintain three points of contact at all times (two feet and one hand, or two hands and one foot).

d) Work platforms or other access equipment shall be used instead of ladders when heavy materials shall be lifted or when sustained exertion or extended duration work is required.

e) Workers shall not overreach while working from a ladder and shall keep their body centered between the side rails.

f) Ladders shall be used strictly in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions and limitations, including load ratings and intended use.

g) Aluminum and homemade ladders are prohibited at the site.

7.33 Radiation

7.33.1 Ionizing Radiation

Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards and OSHA 29 CFR 1926.53. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

a) Radioactive materials, sealed radioactive sources, or devices that generate ionizing radiation shall not be brought on the site without prior GMTO authorization. Contractors shall provide sufficient advance notice and submit all required technical, safety, and regulatory information to allow GMTO adequate time to review and approve the request.

b) Written Safe Operating Procedures shall be developed, implemented, and maintained for all work activities involving radioactive materials or ionizing radiation.

7.33.2 Non-Ionizing Radiation

Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards, 29 CFR 1926 Subpart D, and ANSI Z136.1 Safe Use of Lasers Standard. Without prejudice to and in addition to the foregoing, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

7.33.2.1 Lasers

a) Only qualified and trained personnel shall be assigned to install, align, operate, maintain, or service laser equipment.

b) Documentation demonstrating worker qualification and training shall be maintained by the Contractor and made readily available to GMTO.

c) Each laser shall be classified and clearly labeled with the applicable Laser Class, in accordance with ANSI Z136.1 – Safe Use of Lasers.

d) All required laser safety controls shall be established and implemented in accordance with ANSI Z136.1, including, as applicable, laser hazard analysis, eye protection, interlocks, shutters, barriers, controlled areas, standard operating procedures, and warning signage.

e) Lasers shall never be intentionally directed toward people, doors, combustible materials, or sensitive equipment or property that could be adversely affected by laser exposure.

f) Personnel shall never intentionally look directly into a laser beam or attempt to defeat the eye’s natural blink or aversion response.

g) Lasers shall be positioned above or below eye level, considering both standing and seated work positions, to reduce the risk of eye exposure.

h) When not in use, laser equipment shall be secured to prevent unauthorized access or activation.

i) Laser operations shall be suspended where practicable during adverse environmental conditions such as rain, snow, dust, or fog. In all cases, workers shall be kept out of the beam path and beyond the source-to-target range during such conditions.

7.33.2.2 Solar Ultraviolet

Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards. Without prejudice to and in addition to the foregoing, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

Workers are considered exposed to solar ultraviolet (UV) radiation when performing outdoor work under direct sunlight:

1. Between 1 September and 31 March, from 10:00 to 17:00 hours, and
2. At any time of the year when the UV Index is equal to or greater than 6.

The maximum projected daily UV Index shall be adjusted according to latitude, cloud cover, altitude, and reflective or absorbent surfaces, based on information issued by the Dirección Meteorológica de Chile.

Contractors responsible for workers who may be exposed to solar UV radiation shall identify, assess, and manage the exposure risk by implementing appropriate control measures. At a minimum, the Contractor shall implement the following:

a) Inform workers of the specific risks associated with occupational exposure to solar UV radiation and the applicable control measures, using language that conveys the following message: “Excessive and/or cumulative exposure to ultraviolet radiation from natural or artificial sources may cause short- and long-term health effects, primarily affecting the eyes and skin. These effects range from sunburn, actinic keratitis, and immune response alterations to photo-aging, malignant skin tumors, and cataracts.”

b) Post the estimated daily UV Index in a clearly visible location, as reported by the Dirección Meteorológica de Chile, together with the required preventive measures, including applicable personal protective equipment (PPE).

c) Identify UV-exposed workers and job tasks requiring additional protective measures, and periodically verify the effectiveness of the implemented controls.

d) Implement control measures commensurate with the level of exposure, in accordance with the Technical Guide for Solar UV Radiation issued by the Ministry of Health, including:

   1. Engineering controls: Provision of shaded work areas through roofing, tree coverage, dark or dense mesh, shelters, and suitable windbreaks to reduce direct UV exposure.
   2. Administrative controls: Where feasible, adjustment of work schedules; planning of rest or meal breaks between 13:00 and 15:00 hours in shaded areas; and job rotation to reduce individual exposure duration.
   3. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Use of appropriate PPE based on exposure level, such as wide-brim hats or caps, UV-protective eyewear, long-sleeve clothing, and sunscreen with an adequate sun protection factor (SPF).

e) Maintain a written theoretical and practical training program for workers exposed to solar UV radiation, with a minimum duration of one (1) chronological hour, covering the risks, health effects, and preventive measures related to UV exposure.

7.34 Safety Colors and Signs

Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards, ANSI Z535.1 and 29 CFR 1926 Subpart G. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

a) Safety colors, signs, markings, and symbols shall be used to identify hazards, indicate required actions, restrict access, and communicate safety information to workers and visitors. Contractors shall ensure that safety signage is consistent, visible, maintained, and clearly understood by all personnel at the Site.

b) Unless otherwise approved by GMTO, the following color meanings shall be used:

- Red: Fire protection equipment, emergency stop devices, and prohibition of dangerous actions.
- Yellow: Cautionary conditions and potential hazards.
- Orange: Warning of dangerous parts of machines, energized equipment, or controlled hazard areas.
- Blue: Mandatory actions or required personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Green: Emergency egress and first aid

c) Safety signs shall be used in conjunction with physical controls such as barricades, fences, cones, tape, or floor markings where required to restrict access or define work zones.

d) Safety signs and markings shall be installed at locations where they can be readily seen, shall not be obstructed, and shall be illuminated or reflective where necessary.

e) Safety signs, color markings, and barricades shall be maintained in good condition and replaced if damaged, faded, illegible, or missing.

f) Safety signs that no longer apply or could cause confusion shall be promptly removed or updated.

7.35 Simultaneous Operations (SIMOPS)

Simultaneous Operations (SIMOPs) occur when two or more work activities are performed concurrently in the same or adjacent work areas, where the activities may introduce conflicting hazards or increased risk.

Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

a) Contractors shall identify, coordinate, and control SIMOPs to prevent unsafe interactions between work activities, personnel, and equipment.

b) SIMOPs considerations shall be incorporated into Job Safety Analyses (JSAs/JHAs), work plans, daily coordination and pre-task meetings.

c) Contractors shall notify GMTO and all affected parties in advance of planned SIMOPs and coordinate activities to prevent conflicts.

d) Work activities shall be clearly defined, including boundaries, sequencing, and responsibilities, with ongoing communication maintained between all involved parties.

e) Appropriate controls shall be implemented to manage SIMOPs risks, including:

1. Adjusted work sequencing or scheduling
2. Permit-to-work controls for high-risk activities
3. Physical separation (e.g., barricades, exclusion zones)
4. Additional supervision or safety oversight
5. Control of incompatible or conflicting operations

f) SIMOPs involving high-risk activities shall be reviewed and authorized through the site Permit-to-Work system, with hazards and controls clearly identified.

g) Where risks cannot be adequately controlled, work shall be modified, rescheduled, or suspended until safe conditions are established.

h) Active SIMOPs shall be monitored to ensure controls remain effective. GMTO reserves the right to require additional controls, adjust work sequencing, or stop work if unsafe conditions are observed.

i) All personnel retain Stop Work Authority and shall intervene where SIMOPs create unsafe or unclear conditions.

j) Contractors shall document SIMOPs planning, coordination efforts, and control measures, and provide such documentation to GMTO upon request.

7.36 Scaffolding

Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards and 29 CFR 1926.451 and 1926.452. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

Scaffolding shall be used where work cannot be safely performed from the ground, a permanent structure, or other approved access systems. All scaffolding shall be designed, erected, modified, used, and dismantled in a manner that protects workers from fall, collapse, struck-by, and access hazards. At a minimum, Contractors shall comply with the following requirements:

a) Scaffolding systems shall be designed and erected under the supervision of a competent person and shall be suitable for the intended use, loads, and environmental conditions.

b) Only workers who are properly trained and authorized shall erect, modify, dismantle, or use scaffolding. Training shall be provided by a competent person and shall include recognition of

scaffold-related hazards, required control measures, safe work practices, and manufacturer's instructions applicable to the scaffold system in use.

c) Scaffolding shall be erected, used, and dismantled strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, technical specifications, and stated limitations.

d) Acceptable fall-protection methods shall be provided and used during the erection, modification, and dismantling of scaffolds where workers are exposed to fall hazards. Workers shall not be exposed to uncontrolled fall hazards during these activities.

e) Scaffolds shall be constructed on firm, stable foundations capable of supporting all imposed loads. Base plates, mudsills, or equivalent supports shall be used as required.

f) Scaffolds shall be fully planked or decked, and platforms shall be kept free of gaps, excessive openings, debris, and tripping hazards.

g) Guardrails, midrails, and toe boards shall be installed on open sides and ends of platforms where there is a fall hazard, unless an alternative fall-protection system is approved.

h) Scaffolding shall be designed to support at least four times the maximum intended load, and loads shall not exceed the scaffold's rated capacity.

i) Access to platforms shall be provided by ladders, stair towers, ramps, or equivalent safe means. Climbing cross-bracing is prohibited.

j) Scaffolds shall be inspected by a competent person:

1. Before initial use,
2. After any modification, damage, or weather event that could affect integrity, and
3. At regular intervals during use.
4. Unsafe scaffolds shall be tagged out and removed from service until corrected.

i) All scaffolds shall be identified and controlled using a scaffold tagging system (e.g., green/yellow/red tags or equivalent) to indicate their status and safety condition. Tags shall be installed at all access points and shall clearly identify whether the scaffold is approved for use, restricted, or out of service. Scaffolds shall not be used unless properly tagged and authorized following inspection by a competent person. Any scaffold found unsafe or modified without authorization shall be immediately retagged and removed from service until corrected and re-inspected.

j) Scaffolding shall be protected from falling-object hazards, including the use of toe boards, screens, netting, or barricaded exclusion zones, as required.

k) Scaffolding shall not be used during adverse weather conditions (e.g., high winds, electrical storms, heavy rain) when stability or worker safety may be compromised.

l) No components of a scaffold shall be removed, altered, or overloaded outside of approved design and procedures.

m) Failure to comply with scaffolding requirements may result in immediate work suspension until hazards are corrected.

7.37 Steel Erection

Contractors shall comply with current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards and with OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart R. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

a) Approval to begin steel erection. Before authorizing the commencement of steel erection, the controlling Contractor shall ensure that the steel erector is provided with the following written notifications:

   1. The concrete in the footings, piers and walls and the mortar in the masonry piers and walls has attained either 75 percent of the intended minimum compressive design strength or sufficient strength to support the loads imposed during steel erection.
   2. Anchor rods (anchor bolts) shall not be repaired, replaced or field-modified without the approval of the project structural engineer.
   3. Prior to the erection of a column, the contractor shall provide written notification to the steel erector if there has been any repair, replacement or modification of the anchor rods (anchor bolts) of that column.

b) Site layout. The controlling Contractor shall ensure that the following is provided and maintained:

   1. Adequate access roads into and through the site for the safe delivery and movement of derricks, cranes, trucks, other necessary equipment, and the material to be erected and means and methods for pedestrian and vehicular control.
   2. A firm, properly graded, drained area, readily accessible to the work with adequate space for the safe storage of materials and the safe operation of the erector's equipment.

c) Pre-planning of overhead hoisting operations. All hoisting operations in steel erection shall be pre-planned by the Contractor and reviewed with GMTO.

7.38 Temperature Exposures

Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor shall comply with the following:

7.38.1 Occupational Exposure to Heat

Occupational exposure to heat may occur during outdoor work or in warm indoor environments, particularly where high air temperatures, radiant heat sources, high humidity, direct contact with hot surfaces, or strenuous physical activity are present. Under such conditions, the body must dissipate excess heat to maintain a stable internal temperature, primarily through increased blood flow to the skin and sweating. When environmental conditions limit the body’s ability to cool itself, heat can accumulate and lead to heat-related illnesses.

Excessive heat exposure can result in a range of conditions including heat rash, heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. Heat stroke is a life-threatening medical emergency requiring immediate medical attention. Heat exposure may also increase the risk of occupational injuries due to fatigue, dizziness, impaired concentration, sweating, fogged eye protection, and contact with hot surfaces or vapors.

Contractors shall ensure that heat-stress prevention measures are implemented whenever conditions present a risk to worker health and safety. At a minimum, Contractors shall:

a) Assess heat-exposure risks associated with work activities, environmental conditions, clothing, and physical workload, and adjust controls accordingly.

b) Implement engineering controls, where feasible, such as shading, ventilation, cooling systems, or insulation of heat-emitting equipment.

c) Apply administrative controls, including work-rest cycles, task rotation, scheduling of strenuous work during cooler periods, and acclimatization of workers returning to hot environments.

d) Ensure access to adequate drinking water and encourage frequent hydration before, during, and after work activities.

e) Provide training and information to workers on the signs and symptoms of heat-related illnesses, preventive measures, and the importance of early reporting.

f) Monitor workers for signs of heat stress, particularly those newly assigned, acclimatizing, or performing high-exertion tasks.

g) Establish response procedures for heat-related illness, including timely access to medical evaluation and emergency response when necessary.

7.38.2 Occupational Exposure to Cold

Occupational exposure to cold occurs when the combined effects of low ambient temperature and air movement are capable of reducing a worker's deep body temperature to 36 °C or lower, with 35 °C permitted only for a single, occasional exposure. Outdoor ambient temperatures equal to or below 10 °C are considered critical and present an increased risk, particularly when aggravated by rain, wind, or drafts. The interaction between temperature and air velocity affects thermal sensation and determines the level of risk to which workers are exposed.

Contractors shall ensure that cold-exposure prevention measures are actively implemented whenever environmental conditions present a risk to worker health and safety. At a minimum, Contractors shall:

a) Assess cold-exposure risks associated with environmental conditions, wind, precipitation, duration of exposure, physical exertion, and task location, and adjust controls as conditions change.

b) Provide appropriate cold-weather personal protective equipment (PPE), including insulating clothing suitable for the conditions. Clothing shall:

   1. Be loose-fitting to allow air insulation and blood circulation;

   2. Be easily removable or adjustable to prevent overheating and sweating; and

3. Include an outer layer made of insulating and weather-resistant material to protect against wind and moisture.

c) Apply engineering controls, where practicable, such as windbreaks, shelters, heated rest areas, or enclosed workspaces.

d) Implement administrative controls, including work-rest schedules, task rotation, scheduling of work during warmer periods when feasible, and limiting exposure duration under severe conditions.

e) Provide training and information to workers on cold-stress hazards, early signs and symptoms of cold-related illnesses (including hypothermia and frostbite), and preventive measures.

f) Monitor exposed workers, particularly those performing prolonged outdoor tasks or working in wet or windy conditions, and ensure prompt response to early signs of cold stress.

7.39 Underground Construction

This section applies to the construction of underground tunnels, shafts, chambers, and passageways. It does not apply to excavation, trenching, underground electrical transmission and distribution lines.

Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in the matters contained in this clause, in accordance with the highest industry standards and OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart S - Underground Construction, Caissons, Cofferdams, and Compressed Air. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

a) Access and egress.

1. The Contractor shall provide and maintain safe means of access and egress to all workstations.
2. The Contractor shall provide access and egress in such a manner that workers are protected from being struck by excavators, haulage machines, trains, and other mobile equipment.
3. The Contractor shall control access to all openings to prevent unauthorized entry underground. Unused chutes, manways, or other openings shall be tightly covered, bulkheaded, or fenced off, and shall be posted with warning signs indicating "Keep Out" or similar language. Completed or unused sections of the underground facility shall be barricaded.

b) Check-in/check-out. Contractors shall maintain a check-in/check-out procedure that will ensure that above-ground personnel can determine an accurate count of the number of persons underground in the event of an emergency. However, this procedure is not required when the construction of underground facilities designed for human occupancy has been sufficiently completed so that the permanent environmental controls are effective, and when the remaining construction activity will not cause any environmental hazard or structural failure within the facilities.

c) Safety instruction. Contractors shall provide training in the recognition and avoidance of hazards associated with underground construction activities including, where appropriate, the following subjects: Air monitoring, ventilation, illumination, communications, flood control, mechanical equipment, PPE, explosives, fire prevention and protection, and emergency procedures.

d) Notification.

1. Oncoming shifts shall be informed of any hazardous occurrences or conditions that have affected or might affect worker safety, including liberation of gas, equipment failures, earth or rockslides, cave-ins, flooding's, fires or explosions.
2. The Contractor shall establish and maintain direct communications for coordination of activities with other employers whose operations at the jobsite affect or may affect the safety of employees underground.

e) Communications.

1. When natural unassisted voice communication is ineffective, a power-assisted means of voice communication shall be used to provide communication between the work face, the bottom of the shaft, and the surface.
2. Two effective means of communication, at least one of which shall be voice communication, shall be provided in all shafts which are being developed or used either for personnel access or for hoisting.
3. Powered communication systems shall operate on an independent power supply and shall be installed so that the use of or disruption of any one phone or signal location will not disrupt the operation of the system from any other location.
4. Communication systems shall be tested upon initial entry of each shift to the underground, and as often as necessary at later times, to ensure that they are in working order.
5. Any worker working alone underground in a hazardous location, who is both out of the range of natural unassisted voice communication and not under observation by other persons, shall be provided with an effective means of obtaining assistance in an emergency.

f) Emergency provisions.

1. Hoisting capability. When a shaft is used as a means of egress, the Contractor shall make advance arrangements for power-assisted hoisting capability to be readily available in an emergency, unless the regular hoisting means can continue to function in the event of an electrical power failure at the jobsite. Such hoisting means shall be designed so that the load hoist drum is powered in both directions of rotation and so that the brake is automatically applied upon power release or failure.
2. Self-rescuers. The Contractor shall provide self-rescuers to workers exposed to atmospheric hazards. The respirators shall be immediately available to all employees at workstations in underground areas where employees might be trapped by smoke or gas.
3. Designated person. At least one designated person shall be on duty above ground whenever any worker is working underground. This designated person shall be responsible for securing immediate aid and keeping an accurate count of workers underground in case of emergency. The designated person shall not be so busy that the counting function is encumbered.
4. Emergency lighting. Each worker underground shall have an acceptable portable hand lamp or cap lamp in his or her work area for emergency use unless natural light or an emergency lighting system provides adequate illumination for escape.

7.40 Vehicle Safety

Driving to, from, and within the GMT Site presents unique hazards associated with mountain driving, which differ significantly from highway driving. These hazards include steep grades, narrow roads, limited shoulders, sharp curves, falling rocks, wildlife, unpredictable weather, and high winds. Site roads are also shared with the neighbouring Las Campanas Observatory (LCO). Contractors shall ensure that all drivers comply with the following vehicle safety requirements:

a) All designated drivers shall hold a current and valid driver's license appropriate to the type of vehicle operated.

b) Use of mobile phones and tablets, including hands-free devices, is strictly prohibited while operating a vehicle. If communication is necessary, the vehicle shall be parked in a safe area before use.

c) Drivers shall not engage in activities that divert attention from driving including texting, dialling, browsing on devices, eating, reading, smoking, or any other activities that create a distraction.

d) Drivers shall not operate vehicles while fatigued. Contractors shall implement a fatigue-management program addressing the risks of driving while tired.

e) Supervisors shall monitor personnel for signs of fatigue and intervene as necessary, including reassignment, rest breaks, or removal from duty.

f) Vehicles operated on GMT roads shall be properly maintained and in safe operating condition.

g) Each vehicle shall comply with all legal requirements, including valid permits, technical inspections, insurance, and registration.

h) Vehicles shall be subject to a preventive maintenance program in accordance with manufacturer specifications, with records readily available to GMTO.

i) Vehicles operated during winter conditions shall be equipped for cold-weather operation and emergencies, including but not limited to tire chains, shovels, gloves, and other required equipment.

j) All cargo and loads shall be properly secured and stowed prior to travel. Vehicles shall not be overloaded.

k) Drivers shall remain alert to road conditions, including traffic, wildlife, poor visibility, glare, and adverse weather (wind, fog, rain, snow).

l) Vehicles shall be driven on the right-hand side of the road, with speed reduced in curves or areas of limited visibility.

m) Posted speed limits shall be strictly observed at all times.

n) Upon arrival at the Site, drivers shall check in at the Guard House (km 1) before ascending to the summit.

o) Drivers shall carry a two-way radio (provided at the checkpoint) and shall verify that it is operational prior to departure.

p) GPS speed surveillance units will be provided to each driver at the Guard House and shall be used as follows:

1. Units shall remain connected and powered on whenever operating a vehicle on GMT or LCO property.
2. Exceeding the speed limit will generate an audible alarm and notify Security and GMTO personnel.
3. The alarm will cease once vehicle speed is reduced to or below the permitted limit.
4. GPS units shall be returned to the Guard House upon exiting the property.

g) Summit ascents begin at 07:00, and descents end at 19:00 during summer and 18:00 during winter. Travel time from the initial Guard House at km1 to the summit (and vice versa) takes approximately 35 minutes. Travel outside these hours is prohibited without GMTO authorization.

h) Drivers shall notify the Guard House upon arrival at the summit and prior to descending.

i) Night driving is prohibited unless expressly authorized by GMTO.

j) Driving operations may be cancelled due to inclement weather.

k) Any hazardous road condition observed by a driver shall be reported immediately to the Guard House.

7.40.1 Distracted Driving and Fatigue Management

Contractors shall establish and enforce controls to prevent incidents related to driver distraction and fatigue for all work-related vehicle and equipment operations.

7.40.2 Fueling

Contractors shall establish and implement written procedures for the safe storage and refueling of vehicles, trucks, and machinery. These procedures shall comply with all applicable Chilean regulations related to safety, fuel storage, environmental protection, fuel loading, unloading, transport, and risk prevention.

At a minimum, the following safety requirements shall be implemented during fueling operations:

a) Vehicle or equipment engines shall be turned off throughout the entire fueling process.

b) Parking brakes shall be engaged to fully immobilize the vehicle or equipment.

c) All occupants shall exit the vehicle prior to fueling. Entering or remaining in a vehicle during refueling is strictly prohibited.

d) Appropriate fire extinguishers suitable for the type of fuel being handled shall be available at the fueling location. Extinguishers shall be clearly visible, readily accessible, in operable condition, and within current inspection and maintenance intervals.

e) Clearly visible signage prohibiting smoking, open flames, and other ignition sources shall be displayed in the fueling area.

f) Use of mobile phones by drivers or supporting personnel is prohibited during fueling operations.

g) Measures shall be taken to prevent fuel spills during refueling, loading, or unloading activities.

h) When fueling is conducted in areas without fixed or permanent fueling infrastructure, a spill containment tray, polyethylene sheet, or equivalent protection shall be placed beneath the fueling point to capture and contain any leaks or spills.

i) A spill response kit appropriate for the type and quantity of fuel handled shall be available and readily accessible at the fueling location.

7.40.3 Transport of Oversized or Overweight Loads

Any transport of cargo classified as “oversized” or “overweight” shall have the corresponding permits issued by the Chilean Road Authority (Dirección de Vialidad), or the relevant competent authority, in accordance with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in accordance with the highest industry standards. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

a) Escort vehicles shall be used in the following circumstances:

1. Vehicles with an overall length exceeding 16 meters and/or a width exceeding 2.5 meters.
2. Trucks, trailers, ramps, or slow-moving machinery that may obstruct or disrupt normal traffic flow.
3. Transportation of loads that exceed the maximum permissible axle load and/or gross vehicle weight.
4. When required by GMTO, based on the characteristics of the load, the vehicle, or specific site conditions, including but not limited to the transport of hazardous substances.

b) Escort Vehicle Requirements

1. Escort vehicles shall meet the following minimum requirements:
2. Equipped with an amber/orange rotating or flashing beacon mounted on the roof, which shall remain activated throughout the escort operation and while inside the Site.
3. A functional two-way radio shall be available and operational at all times.
4. When escorting a convoy, the escort vehicle shall display a clearly visible sign indicating the number of vehicles being escorted.

c) Escort Vehicle Operating Rules

1. The escort vehicle shall maintain a distance of no less than 30 meters (100 feet) and no more than 50 meters (165 feet) from the escorted vehicle.
2. A minimum of one escort vehicle shall precede the escorted vehicle unless otherwise directed by GMTO.
3. Escort vehicles shall travel with headlights and emergency lights activated at all times.
4. When a load extends more than 30 centimeters (1 foot) beyond the truck bed, two red flags shall be mounted at the outermost points of the protruding load.

7.41 Ventilation and Air Quality

Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in these matters, in accordance with the highest industry standards. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

a) Contractors shall ensure that all workplaces are properly ventilated and that air quality remains within established permissible exposure limits for airborne contaminants and physical agents.

b) Workplaces shall be provided with natural and/or mechanical ventilation sufficient to maintain ambient conditions that do not cause discomfort or adversely affect worker health.

c) Where airborne contaminants may be present—including aerosols, dusts, fumes, vapors, gases, or other harmful emissions—contaminants shall be controlled at the source and prevented from dispersing throughout the workplace.

d) Regardless of the ventilation method used, environmental concentrations of contaminants shall not exceed permissible exposure limits.

e) Workplaces shall be designed to provide a minimum of 10 cubic meters of air space per worker, unless adequate mechanical ventilation is provided. Where mechanical ventilation is used, workplaces shall receive not less than 20 cubic meters of fresh air per hour per worker, or a minimum of six (6) air changes per hour, which may be increased up to 60 air changes per hour depending on environmental conditions or contaminant concentrations.

f) Ventilation systems shall ensure proper air distribution, with sufficient replacement of exhausted air. Air velocity in occupied work areas shall not exceed 1 meter per second.

Contractors shall provide the equipment, systems, and control measures necessary to prevent airborne contaminant levels from exceeding established exposure limits. Where air monitoring or exposure measurements indicate that limits have been exceeded, Contractors shall immediately implement corrective actions, prioritizing control of the hazard at the source.

When it is not practicable to fully implement engineering or administrative controls, Contractors shall protect workers from residual risks through appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Under no circumstances shall workers be permitted to perform tasks in conditions that pose a risk to their health. Work shall not be conducted in atmospheres containing less than 19.5% oxygen without appropriate controls and respiratory protection, recognizing that effective oxygen availability depends on partial pressure.

Any activity involving cutting, grinding, drilling, polishing, carving, turning, or other fragmentation of materials containing silica shall be performed using wet methods or equivalent engineering controls when wetting is not feasible, to prevent the generation of hazardous airborne dust.

7.42 Waste Management

Contractors shall comply with all current Chilean regulations, contained in laws, regulations, technical standards, Chilean Rules, and other binding legal instruments, and their amendments, in these matters, in

accordance with the highest industry standards. Without prejudice to the foregoing and in addition to this, the Contractor undertakes to comply with the following:

a) The Contractor is responsible for removing, transporting, and proper final disposition of waste in places designated for this purpose, inside or outside the GMTO site, in accordance with the instructions given by GMTO, including hazardous waste generated by its activities. Regular removal of waste shall occur to prevent excessive storage or build-up.

b) The Contractor shall provide GMTO with certificates verifying final disposal at authorized facilities, in accordance with applicable environmental regulations.

c) Any Contractor found to have left waste at the site will incur all costs associated with its proper removal.

d) All non-hazardous waste and trash receptacles shall be provided by the Contractor.

e) All waste bins shall have a cover and be color coded for ease of segregation:

   1. Red – Hazardous Waste
   2. Blue – Non-Hazardous (Industrial) Waste
   3. Green – Household (Domestic) Trash

f) Where materials or debris are dropped from an elevated level, engineering controls shall be implemented to prevent falling-object hazards, including enclosed chutes, controlled drop zones, or equivalent means. As a minimum, enclosed chutes shall be used when materials are dropped more than 6 meters (20 feet) or where dropping materials presents a risk to personnel, property, or adjacent areas.

g) When debris is dropped through holes in the floor without the use of chutes, the area onto which the material is dropped shall be completely enclosed with barricades not less than 42 inches (1 meter) high and not less than 1.8 meters (6 feet) back from the projected edge of the opening above. Signs warning of the hazard of falling materials shall be posted at each level. Removal shall not be permitted in this lower area until debris handling ceases above.

h) All scrap lumber, waste material, and rubbish shall be removed from the immediate work area as the work progresses.

i) All solvent waste, oily rags, and flammable liquids shall be kept in fire resistant covered containers until removed from worksite.

j) Contractor shall notify GMTO of any hazardous waste (as defined by Chilean regulations) generated at the site.

k) All hazardous waste shall be stored in a designated area with appropriate secondary containment.

7.43 Wind Speed Restrictions

Due to the location of the Site at Cerro Las Campanas, wind conditions may periodically present safety hazards to personnel, equipment, and operations. Work activities exposed to high wind conditions shall be restricted in accordance with the applicable wind-speed limits identified in Table 7-2. Where justified, wind-speed limits may be adjusted based on manufacturer instructions, certifications, or technical specifications for the equipment or machinery in use (e.g., scaffolding, cranes, lifting equipment). Any

proposed adjustment to wind-speed restrictions shall be supported by a written justification and submitted by the Contractor to GMTO for review and approval prior to implementation.

To determine actual wind conditions, the Contractor shall use a properly calibrated and certified anemometer located at or near the area where work activities are being performed. The Contractor shall designate a "Wind Watch" individual responsible for monitoring wind conditions and communicating applicable work restrictions or stoppages. Contractors shall immediately restrict or stop work when wind conditions exceed safe operating limits or when personnel cannot safely maintain footing, control of tools or equipment, or situational awareness.

GMTO reserves the right to restrict, suspend, or stop work activities at any time due to actual or forecasted high wind conditions when such present a risk to personnel, equipment, or operations.

Table 7-2: Wind Speed Restrictions

Wind Speed Exposure	Restricted work activities include, without limitation:
≥ 25 km/hr (15.5 mph)	• Installation of plates, roofing, or boards • Use of poles to shut off power to overhead lines
≥ 30 km/hr (18.6 mph)	• Hot work activities • Use of Mobile Elevated Working Platforms (MEWPs) • Concrete pouring for walls or columns • Elevated concrete slab pouring • Installation of HDPE sheets • Exterior painting • Electric pole installation
≥ 35 km/hr (21.7 mph)	• Lifting operations • Work at height • Scaffolding assembly/disassembly/modifications • Overhead power cable installation • Concrete form installation • Dump truck unloading • Front-end wheel loader operations • Signage installation
≥ 40 km/hr (24.8 mph)	• Mechanical excavation • Earthmoving • Ground level concrete slab pouring • Concrete rebar placement • Equipment maintenance • Surveying work • Garbage/waste residue collection or removal • Drilling work • Use of shovel, crowbar, or hoe
≥ 45 km/hr (27.9 mph)	• Road maintenance • Road wetting
≥ 60 km/hr (37.2 mph)	• All outdoor construction activities

8 Updates and Revisions

GMTO reserves the right to revise this document and/or incorporate additional requirements as necessary to reflect regulatory updates, industry best practices, and lessons learned.