

ZORLU ENERJİ

Zorlu Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.

HEALTH AND SAFETY RISK ASSESSMENT MANUAL

(Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Manual)

Power Generation · Electricity Distribution · Plant Construction and Well Operations
HPP (Hydro) · WPP (Wind) · GPP (Geothermal) · Drilling and Reservoir Operations

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Methodology	Fine-Kinney (Risk = Probability × Frequency × Severity)
Confidentiality	External

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1. Purpose and Scope

This manual sets out, within a single framework, the approach of Zorlu Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. (hereinafter the “Company”) to the systematic identification of occupational health and safety (H&S) hazards, the assessment of risks, and the implementation of controls across all of its areas of operation. The document covers the annual risk assessment practice maintained for existing operations, the assessments carried out for new projects and operations as part of due diligence, and the reviews performed to ensure that new technologies are brought into service safely. The main purpose of this document to state related LSEG ESG Requirements briefly.

The scope comprises the Company’s three core business lines and their sub-activities:

- **Power Generation** — hydroelectric (HPP), wind (WPP) and geothermal (GPP) plants, together with drilling and reservoir operations;
- **Electricity Distribution** — distribution/transmission lines, substations and network operation-and-maintenance activities;
- **Plant Construction and Well Operations** — construction/EPC sites, heavy plant (mobile equipment) operation, and well-site operations.

The risk assessment practice covers the workplace; all machinery, installations, buildings and ancillary facilities used; the Company’s employees, its subcontractors (contractors), visitors, suppliers and third parties/the public.

2. Alignment with LSEG H&S Risk Assessment Requirements

LSEG’s Health & Safety data set seeks evidence that the organization conducts hazard identification and risk assessment for its existing and new activities; that it applies this in a way that covers both employees and subcontractors; and that findings are tracked from year to year.

Question: Has the Company carried out a risk assessment regarding health and safety for its operations (existing and new)?

Answer: Yes. The Company prepares risk assessments for its existing and new activities and continuously updates them. It uses the Fine-Kinney method as its risk assessment methodology. Assessments are prepared in compliance with legal requirements and the requirements of the ISO 45001 OH&S Management System.

The table below maps each LSEG requirement to the Company’s formal response and the supporting evidence in practice.

LSEG Requirement	Zorlu Enerji Response and Evidence
H&S risk assessment for the existing business during the fiscal year, or actual practice	Risk assessments are prepared in compliance with legal requirements and ISO 45001. For each generation site (HPP/WPP/GPP) and distribution operation (OEDAŞ), Fine-Kinney risk assessment forms with defined validity periods are maintained and regularly updated.
Risk assessment for new projects or operations as part of due diligence during the fiscal year	Risk assessments are prepared for all new projects and investment activities. A dedicated risk assessment is carried out for each new project.
Review or evaluation of H&S risk in an existing or new project	In line with legal requirements and ISO 45001, risk assessments are reviewed whenever there is a regulatory change, following a workplace accident or near-miss, when changes occur that affect

LSEG Requirement	Zorlu Enerji Response and Evidence
	the business or its processes, and in any case at least once a year. These updates and reviews are verified during ISO 45001 external audits.
Audits to identify H&S risk in an existing or new project	As part of the H&S inspection plans, daily, weekly, monthly, scheduled and unscheduled inspections are conducted. Records are kept of identified unsafe conditions and behaviors, corrective actions are initiated, and findings are evaluated within the risk assessment process.
Demonstrating continued implementation of prior-year findings (Year 1 / Year 2 / Year 3)	Risk assessments are updated based on changes in processes and on new projects, and a dedicated assessment is conducted for each new project. Corrective and preventive action (CAPA) tracking and revision dates evidence multi-year implementation (see Section 7).
Coverage of employees and subcontractors	The scope of the risk assessment covers employees, subcontractors (contractors), visitors, suppliers and third parties/the public; in distribution activities, contractor management and third-party safety are dedicated control headings.
Evidence that new technologies are handled safely	Binary-cycle (ORC) working fluids, new equipment and digital/automation technologies are subject to hazard assessment before being brought into service (see GPP process safety).

Concluding statement: The Company systematically conducts hazard identification and risk assessment for its existing and new activities using the Fine-Kinney method, within the framework of the ISO 45001 OH&S Management System and legal requirements; it ensures the continuity of the system through at least annual reviews and event-/change-triggered updates; and it has this practice independently verified through ISO 45001 external audits. Together, this constitutes the qualified data set that LSEG seeks.

3. Risk Assessment Methodology and Procedure

The Company uses the Fine-Kinney methodology to prioritize risks and to direct resources to priority areas. Because the method allows the workplace's own statistics to be used, it produces more realistic results.

3.1 Risk Score Calculation

$$\text{Risk Value} = \text{Probability (P)} \times \text{Frequency (F)} \times \text{Severity (S)}$$

Probability Scale

Value	Likelihood that the harm occurs
10	Harm is expected / almost certain
6	High likelihood / quite possible
3	Possible
1	Possible but low
0.5	Not expected but possible
0.2	Practically impossible

Frequency (Exposure) Scale

Value	Description	Category
10	Several times per hour	Almost continuous
6	Once or several times a day	Frequent
3	Once or several times a week	Occasional
2	Once or several times a month	Infrequent
1	Several times a year	Rare
0.5	Once a year or less	Very rare

Severity (Consequence) Scale

Value	Consequence for people / workplace / environment
100	Multiple fatalities, major environmental disaster
40	Fatal accident, total disability, severe environmental impact
15	Permanent damage / injury, loss of limb, lost workdays, environmental impact
7	Significant damage / injury, external first aid / lost workday
3	Minor damage / injury, in-house first aid
1	Near miss / negligible

Decision and Action Chart by Risk Level

Risk Value	Decision	Action
R > 400	Unacceptable risk	Immediate measures must be taken; shutting down and closing the system in which the hazard exists should be considered.
200 < R ≤ 400	Critical risk	Measures must be planned and implemented within a very short time.
70 < R ≤ 200	Serious risk	Measures must be planned and implemented within a short time.
20 < R ≤ 70	Possible risk	Measures should be planned over a longer term and implemented under supervision.
R ≤ 20	Low risk	Action is not a priority.

3.2 Risk Control Steps

1. **Hazard identification** — determining what could cause harm to employees, products and work equipment.
2. **Hazard evaluation** — deciding which hazards require which measures and which require formal risk assessment.
3. **Risk rating** — calculating the weighting for each hazard and ordering risks by priority.
4. **Implementation of control measures** — taking measures for hazards that can be eliminated immediately, and preparing action plans for those requiring cost/time.
5. **Inspection, monitoring and review** — regularly auditing all stages of risk management and revisiting any deficiencies.

3.3 Hierarchy of Control Measures

When determining controls, the following hierarchy is applied in order; eliminating the risk at source is always the priority, and personal protective equipment is the last resort.

1	Eliminate the hazard at source
2	Substitution
3	Engineering controls (isolation, guarding, automation)
4	Administrative controls (signage/warnings, procedures, training, work permits)
5	Personal protective equipment (PPE)

3.4 Risk Assessment Team

The risk assessment is carried out by a team formed by the employer and comprising the following members: the employer/employer's representative; occupational safety experts and the workplace physician; employee representatives; support staff; and employees who represent all units of the workplace and who are knowledgeable about existing/potential hazard sources and risks.

3.5 Review and Renewal Cycle

The risk assessment is renewed at most every two, four and six years for very hazardous, hazardous and less-hazardous workplaces respectively. It is also renewed in full or in part in the following cases:

- at the start of operations / commissioning, or upon taking over a workplace where no prior risk analysis exists;
- upon any change of material, equipment, location, technology or procedure, or the emergence of a new and serious hazard;
- following a workplace accident, occupational disease or incident that significantly affects the workplace;
- at regular intervals, depending on the degree of change in hazards and in activities.

4. Risk Categorization

For the purposes of this manual, risks are broadly classified into two main categories according to their root causes. This classification ensures that measures relating to training, behavior and organization, and those relating to engineering and technical integrity, are directed to the right resources.

Category	Definition and Typical Measure Areas
Human-Related Risks	Risks arising from behavior, competence, training, attention, ergonomics and organization: non-compliance with rules, lack of knowledge, failure to use PPE, fatigue, speeding, subcontractor coordination. Measures: administrative controls, training, work-permit systems, behavior-based safety, health surveillance.
Infrastructure / Technical Risks	Risks arising from equipment, facilities, processes, energy and structural integrity: electricity, pressurized/hot fluids, flammable process fluids, machinery and equipment, work at height, lifting equipment, excavation/slopes. Measures: elimination, substitution, engineering controls, maintenance and technical safety.

Note: Many hazards relate to both categories; for example, failure to use a safety harness on a live line involves both a behavioral (human-related) factor and an inadequacy of the fall-protection system (infrastructure/technical). In the activity-based tables below, the dominant category is indicated.

5. Activity-Based Risk Profiles

The following sections summarize, for each area of operation, the key risk themes; the dominant category (Human-Related / Infrastructure-Technical); actual field examples taken from the Company's operational risk assessment forms; and the control approach. The risk scores given ($R = P \times F \times S$) are representative selections from the current records of the relevant operations.

5.1 Power Generation

5.1.1 Hydroelectric Power Plants (HPP)

Example operation: Zorlu Doğal Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. – Rize İkizdere HPP. The current form contains 158 hazard records; the highest risk is exposure to hazards in the work area ($R=240$, critical).

Key Risk Theme	Category	Field Examples (actual records)	Control Approach
Work-area and regulator safety	Infrastructure / Technical	Exposure to hazards in the work area ($R=240$); falls on wet/open uncovered surfaces and steep stairs ($R=135/120$)	Securing the area, guardrails/platforms, anti-slip surfaces, work permits, supervision
Electrical safety	Infrastructure / Technical	Electric shock ($R=120$); ungrounded work equipment; current leakage ($R=120$)	Grounding, residual-current devices, periodic testing, lockout-tagout (LOTO)
Explosion / fire	Infrastructure / Technical	Plant building, general – explosion ($R=120$)	Explosion protection, ventilation, equipment maintenance, fire detection
Personnel competence and training	Human-Related	Personnel lack of knowledge / training gaps ($R=120$)	H&S training, orientation, task-based competence tracking
Ergonomics and occupational diseases	Human-Related	Tipping/crushing ($R=90$); hearing loss, joint disorders (occupational disease)	Office ergonomics, noise measurement/PPE, health surveillance
Chemical exposure	Infrastructure / Technical	Chemical exposure in storage areas – poisoning/irritation ($R=45$)	SDS, proper storage, ventilation, PPE, emergency shower/eye wash

5.1.2 Wind Power Plants (WPP)

Example operation: Zorlu O/M Energy Facilities – Osmaniye WPP. The current form contains 252 hazard records; the dominant themes are work at height and turbine operations.

Key Risk Theme	Category	Field Examples (actual records)	Control Approach
Work at height in the turbine	Infrastructure / Technical	Ladder/vertical lifeline when climbing the tower ($R=21$); turbine lift failure/accident ($R=20$)	Vertical lifeline, anchorage, rescue plan, periodic lift inspection
Blade and crane operations	Infrastructure / Technical	Work on vertical lifelines – rope failure ($R=20$); crane/forklift/spider-crane operations	Lifting plan, certified operator/rigger, equipment inspection
Compliance and behavior	Human-Related	Non-compliance with rules/instructions ($R=21$); smoking in the work area ($R=21$)	Work permits, behavior-based safety, inspection and enforcement

Key Risk Theme	Category	Field Examples (actual records)	Control Approach
Switchyard and energy	Infrastructure / Technical	Work in the 154 kV open switchyard and 31.5 kV indoor switchroom; auxiliary transformer	Switching procedure, distance/barriers, LOTO, authorized personnel
Battery room and generator	Infrastructure / Technical	Battery room (gas/acid); diesel generator	Ventilation, gas detection, acid neutralization, PPE
Fire and storage	Infrastructure / Technical	Flammable/combustible material in the store (R=20); kitchen tea-station LPG+electric (R=20)	Segregated storage, fire detection/suppression, LPG safety measures
Display equipment and ergonomics	Human-Related	Display-screen work in the control room – eye/posture disorders (R=18)	Ergonomic layout, break regime, eye examinations

5.1.3 Geothermal Power Plants (GPP) – Process-Safety Focused

Example operation: Zorlu Doğal Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. – Kızıldere 3 Unit II GPP. The current form contains 149 hazard records. The distinguishing risk of geothermal operations is process safety relating to the hot/pressurized geothermal fluid and to the organic working fluids used in binary-cycle (ORC) units.

Process safety and SEVESO dimension: In binary-cycle units, R134a-type refrigerants or pentane-type hydrocarbon working fluids may be used in the condenser/heat-exchanger circuit. The flammability of these substances and their potential to be released under pressure and form vapor clouds require an assessment of whether the facility falls within the scope of major-accident (SEVESO) legislation, depending on the quantity of hazardous substances held. Accordingly, in GPP operations, process safety management (fluid inventory, leak detection, pressure safety, explosion-protection document, major-accident scenarios) is conducted as a separate discipline in addition to the conventional H&S risk assessment.

Key Risk Theme	Category	Field Examples (actual records)	Control Approach
ORC working-fluid process safety	Infrastructure / Technical	Leakage of the binary-cycle working fluid (R134a-type / pentane-type) – flammable vapor, pressure; SEVESO scope assessment	Fluid inventory, gas/leak detection, explosion protection, pressure-safety systems, major-accident scenarios
Geothermal fluid – hot/pressurized	Infrastructure / Technical	Pipeline deformation – release of hot steam/water under pressure; scalding during valve maneuvering/control	Pipeline integrity program, insulation, safety valves, maneuvering procedure, hot-surface protection
Non-condensable gas / chemical exposure	Human-Related	Gas measurement – inhalation exposure to chemicals (R=63, highest); use of chemicals without PPE (R=45)	Gas-measurement protocol, respiratory protection, H2S/NCG monitoring, PPE discipline
Chemical storage	Infrastructure / Technical	Random storage of chemicals (R=45)	Segregated/compatible storage, SDS, spill kit, ventilation
Battery and electrical	Infrastructure / Technical	Gas release from overcharging – explosion/fire; battery drop – chemical leak; lack of transformer maintenance – electric shock (R=60)	Ventilation, charge control, periodic transformer maintenance, LOTO

Key Risk Theme	Category	Field Examples (actual records)	Control Approach
Vehicle and traffic	Human-Related	Fast and uncontrolled vehicle/equipment use – traffic accidents (R=60); service-vehicle accident (R=50)	Speed/driving rules, vehicle checks, driver training

5.1.4 Drilling and Reservoir Operations

Geothermal resource development involves drilling-rig/heavy-plant operations, well control, and the management of high-temperature, high-pressure geothermal fluid. The key risk factor in these operations is process and geothermal-fluid safety. The themes below are addressed consistently with the fluid/process records in the GPP operational forms and the field/laboratory hazards in the geochemistry risk assessment report.

Key Risk Theme	Category	Field Examples (actual records)	Control Approach
Well control	Infrastructure / Technical	Uncontrolled flow / inability to manage wellhead pressure; sudden release of steam/fluid	Wellhead safety equipment, BOP, pressure monitoring, well-control training and drills
Geothermal-fluid safety	Infrastructure / Technical	High-temperature/pressure fluid, scalding; H ₂ S/non-condensable gas release	Insulation, gas detection, respiratory protection, wind-direction/escape plan, hot-surface protection
Drilling rig and heavy plant	Infrastructure / Technical	Rotating equipment, lifting/maneuvering, drilling-mud systems	Guarding, lifting plan, equipment inspection, site-access control
Work permits and coordination	Human-Related	Simultaneous operations (SIMOPS), shift fatigue, lack of area restriction – unauthorized entry	Permit-to-work system, SIMOPS management, shift/fatigue management, site barriers
Reservoir pressure management	Infrastructure / Technical	Reinjection/production imbalance, induced seismicity and surface-deformation risks	Reservoir monitoring, pressure/flow control, seismic monitoring protocols

5.2 Electricity Distribution

Example operation: Osmangazi Elektrik Dağıtım A.Ş. (OEDAŞ) – Risk Assessment Form (S02.İSG.F06, Rev.09, 20.04.2026). The current form contains 644 hazard records and, in line with ISO 45001, an “Opportunities” (improvement) column is also evaluated for each risk. On the distribution side, the two key risk factors are electrical safety and contractor (subcontractor) management; in addition, because the distribution network is interwoven with the public, third-party safety is a distinct control heading.

Key Risk Theme	Category	Field Examples (actual records)	Control Approach
Electrical / induction safety	Infrastructure / Technical	Fault-maintenance-repair on overhead lines, insulator/current-transformer replacement, disconnector switching – electric/induction shock (R=50)	De-energized working, grounding, switching/isolation procedure (LOTO), authorized personnel, distance rule
Pole and transformer assembly/dismantling	Infrastructure / Technical	Assembly-dismantling of concrete poles, pole-mounted/cabin-type transformers – traffic accident in roadside work (R=120); falling materials from height	Traffic management/signage, lifting plan, area securing, helmet/safety net
Work at height	Infrastructure / Technical	Climbing wooden/transmission poles (LV-HV) – fall from height/slipping off the pole (R=50); work in a (hydraulic) spider/aerial platform	Fall protection, pole-climbing equipment, periodic aerial-platform inspection, rescue plan
Contractor / subcontractor management	Human-Related	Competence, documentation and PPE in contractor/subcontractor site work; tracked as a separate category in field records	Prequalification/document control, orientation, joint risk assessment, site inspection
Third-party / public safety	Human-Related	Third-party/public contact with distribution infrastructure – a separate category in field records	Barriers/signage, public information, physical security of panels/network
Heavy plant and vehicle use	Infrastructure / Technical	Excavation works, forklift, company-vehicle use; warehouse/workshop (welding)	Operator certification, vehicle/equipment checks, excavation/slope safety, driving rules
Natural and external hazards	Infrastructure / Technical	Forest fire, climate-change effects and earthquake – evaluated as separate hazard headings in the OEDAŞ form	Emergency/business-continuity plans, network resilience, early warning, maintenance programs
Ergonomics and office	Human-Related	Display-screen work in service buildings – eye/posture disorders	Ergonomic layout, break regime, eye examinations

A noteworthy ESG point: The OEDAŞ H&S risk assessment integrates natural/external hazards such as forest fire, climate change and earthquake into its hazard inventory, thereby connecting H&S risk management with the dimension of climate and disaster resilience.

5.3 Plant Construction and Well Operations

In plant construction/EPC and well-site operations, the key risk factors are the use of heavy plant (mobile equipment) and technical safety. Because numerous subcontractors, heavy equipment and simultaneous activities coexist on these sites, operator competence, lift planning and site traffic are critical control points.

Key Risk Theme	Category	Field Examples (actual records)	Control Approach
Heavy plant / mobile equipment	Infrastructure / Technical	Heavy-plant / heavy-vehicle operations; vehicle-pedestrian interaction on site	Traffic management plan, segregated pedestrian routes, reversing aids/alarms, inspection
Operator competence	Human-Related	Operator licensing/competence gaps; absence of a signaler/banksman	Operator certification, banksman assignment, pre-task briefing
Lifting and handling	Infrastructure / Technical	Unknown load weight; overloading of equipment; use of damaged lifting accessories (R=45)	Lifting plan, load calculation, equipment inspection, certified accessories
Excavation, slopes and foundations	Infrastructure / Technical	Ground excavation – collapse/slope safety; failure to secure the work area (R=45)	Slope angle/shoring, dewatering, barriers, competent supervision
Work at height and assembly	Infrastructure / Technical	Steel-structure assembly; work in adverse weather (R=60)	Collective protection, lifelines, weather limits, assembly method statement
Material stacking	Infrastructure / Technical	High stacking; vertical stacking of steel structures; stacking of flammable materials (R=45)	Stacking-height limits, securing, flammable segregation, signage
Subcontractor coordination and fatigue	Human-Related	Simultaneous subcontractor activities; fatigue from shift/working hours	SIMOPS management, common site rules, working-hours/fatigue management

6. Cross-Cutting (Horizontal) Risks

The following risk headings are managed across all sites regardless of the area of operation and appear as separate sections in each operational form.

Theme	Category	Approach / Field Examples
Emergency management	Infrastructure / Technical	Emergency plan, fire extinguishing/drills, first aid, earthquake-flood; chemical/biological release. Field examples are recorded in the R=21–50 range in GPP and construction sites.
Fire and explosion protection	Infrastructure / Technical	Fire detection-suppression, flammable-material segregation, LPG/battery-gas management, explosion-protection document.
Occupational diseases and health surveillance	Human-Related	Noise, ergonomics, chemical/gas exposure; periodic health examinations, environmental and personal exposure measurements (consistent with the geochemistry report).
Epidemic and hygiene	Human-Related	Communicable-disease measures, hygiene, canteen/kitchen and personal cleanliness (consistent with section C of the geochemistry report).
Behavior-based safety	Human-Related	Compliance with rules, PPE use, safe-behavior observations; conducted consistently with the “Behavior-Based Risks” section of the geochemistry report.

7. Multi-Year Implementation and Tracking of Findings

The LSEG requirement calls for evidence that the findings of risk assessments performed in previous years continue to be implemented (Year 1 / Year 2 / Year 3). The Company updates its risk assessments based on changes in processes and on new projects, conducts a dedicated assessment for each new project, defines a corrective and preventive action (CAPA) for each risk, and recalculates the risk after the CAPA. At-least-annual reviews and revision dates evidence the multi-year tracking of findings; this cycle is verified through ISO 45001 external audits.

Document / Operation	Validity / Revision	Multi-Year Tracking Logic
HS-FR002 – İkizdere HPP	18.03.2026 – 18.03.2027	Annual validity; reviewed each period, open CAPAs carried over to the next period.
S02.İSG.F06 – OEDAŞ Distribution	Rev.09 – 20.04.2026	Continuously revised form (9th revision); updated on process/project changes and at least annually.
Geochemistry & Innovation Report	05.04.2025 – 05.04.2027	Two-year validity (very hazardous class); findings continue to be implemented in the interim.
EO-002 Risk Assessment Procedure	Rev.04 – 03.12.2024	The procedure is periodically updated; method and responsibilities are kept current.
EO-001 Construction Risk Analysis	15.06.2026 – 15.06.2028	In force for the duration of the project; partial renewal on site changes.

Year 1: the risk assessment is carried out and CAPAs are planned. **Year 2:** implementation of Year 1 findings continues; verified through daily/weekly/monthly inspections, unsafe-

condition/behavior records and ISO 45001 internal/external audits. **Year 3:** implementation is sustained; the assessment is reviewed and updated whenever there is a regulatory change, an accident/near-miss or a process change, and in any case at least once a year. This continuity demonstrates that the system exists and that findings are being closed out.

8. Inspection, Review and Governance

The identified hazards, risks, their priority levels, significant risks and the resulting implementation/control outcomes are reviewed by the employer/employer's representative and approved by the Occupational Health and Safety Board (or, where no board exists, by the employer/employer's representative). The workplace physician also evaluates and concludes occupational diseases using the risk-control method.

Site inspections, near-miss reports, environmental/personal exposure measurements and internal audits are the primary inputs for identifying new hazards and verifying the effectiveness of existing controls. Findings are entered into action plans and their closure is tracked. Unsafe conditions and behaviors identified during the daily, weekly, monthly, scheduled and unscheduled inspections conducted under the H&S inspection plans are recorded; the effectiveness of the entire process is independently verified through ISO 45001 internal and external audits.

9. Conclusion

This manual sets out, within a single framework, Zorlu Enerji's H&S risk assessment approach across power generation (HPP, WPP, GPP, drilling and reservoir), electricity distribution (OEDAŞ) and plant construction/well operations. The Company systematically conducts hazard identification and risk assessment for its tasks and workplaces using the Fine-Kinney methodology, within the framework of the ISO 45001 OH&S Management System and legal requirements; it covers its employees, subcontractors and third parties; it handles new technologies (e.g., binary-cycle process fluids) safely; and it tracks findings on a multi-year basis with at-least-annual reviews. This practice, also verified through ISO 45001 external audits, constitutes a qualified data set that fully meets the LSEG H&S Risk Assessment requirements.

Appendix A – Reference Documents

Document	Content
Geochemistry & Innovation Risk Assessment Report (Kızıldere/Aydın)	Behavior-based risks, geochemistry/laboratory, epidemic diseases; Probability×Frequency×Severity.
HS-FR002 – Risk Assessment Form (HPP/WPP/GPP)	Operation-based hazard records, existing controls, risk scores and post-CAPA residual risks.
S02.İSG.F06 – OEDAŞ Risk Assessment Form (Rev.09)	Electricity distribution; fault-maintenance-repair, overhead lines, transformers, electric/induction, third parties, contractors and natural-hazard (fire/climate/earthquake) hazards; ISO 45001 "Opportunities" column.
EO-002 – Risk Assessment Procedure	Fine-Kinney method, scales, hierarchy of controls, team and renewal rules.
EO-001 – Construction/Transmission-Line Fine-Kinney Risk Analysis	Construction, heavy plant, electricity, work at height, subcontractor-activity risk records.

Document	Content
LSEG – Health & Safety Risk Assessment Requirements	Existing/new business, due diligence, audits, multi-year tracking and coverage requirements.

Prepared by: Sustainability / HSE Department **Approved by:** Occupational Health and Safety Board / Employer's Representative

Confidentiality: External— unauthorized distribution is prohibited.