

Health and Safety Manual

JDWind Ltd.

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Introduction to the JD Wind Health and Safety Policy

This manual has been prepared to comply with the requirements of section 2(3) of the Health and Safety at Work etc. 1974 (UK and Northern Ireland) and section 20 of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 (Republic of Ireland). It has also been produced to comply with HSG 65 and the international specification, ISO 45001.

JD Wind Ltd has adopted SafetyOn Wind Turbine Safety Rules 4th Edition as their standard for a Safe System of Work and have prepared Approved Written Procedures to ensure Safety from the System during Service and Maintenance work and have authorised competent persons to implement and apply the WTSR 4th Edition.

The overall safety performance of JD Wind Ltd must be reviewed and updated regularly.

JD Wind Ltd recognises it holds responsibility for its actions and omissions carried out during its undertaking.

'So Far as is Reasonably Practicable' JD Wind Ltd will ensure it complies with the requirements of all sections of the Health and Safety at Work Etc., Act 1974 and all of its subsidiary legislation.

The Directors of JD Wind Ltd have ultimate responsibility for health, safety and welfare during the organisations undertakings.

All Directors have the responsibility to ensure that resources are planned for and made available to enable this policy to be fully supported.

Throughout the organisation, visible and active leadership is vital to develop and maintain a culture supportive of positive Health and Safety Performance.

All persons at work carry individual responsibilities under HSAWA 1974 and these are outlined as follows:

- To take reasonable care of themselves and others who may be affected by their acts or omissions.
- To co-operate with the employer so far as is necessary to enable the employer to comply with his statutory duties.
- Not to intentionally or recklessly interfere with or misuse anything provided in the interest of Health, Safety or Welfare.

The Company requires the full support of all employees and subcontractors to ensure an effective accident prevention plan.

Ed Jones
December 2023

1. Procedures for Working on a Wind Turbine

The Company has carried out risk assessments on all tasks involved in its Service and Maintenance Operation. These risk assessments are the basis for the identification of hazards expected in day-to-day activities, the calculation of risk and the production and implementation of Control Measures to reduce risk levels. The content of the assessments is also the basis for identification of training needs, provision of suitable personal protective equipment, the development of safe working procedures and safety method statements, and monitoring and inspection arrangements. Existing Risk Assessments will be reviewed as required by changing circumstances, significant events or changes to legislation, but a formal review of all risk assessments shall be conducted at least every 3 years.

A central record of risk assessment is held centrally within JD Wind Ltd

This section outlines the general health and safety principles for work in a turbine, specific control measures are detailed in the:

- Risk Assessments & Method Statements
- Service Manual & Work Instructions
- CDM Health & Safety Plans

Emergency Planning

An assessment will be made of the risk of serious and imminent danger at the workplace and the Company will ensure that control measures for dealing with emergencies are established for all premises and work on site. Each project worked on must ensure the sites emergency response plan, bespoke to the location, has been communicated to all JD Wind Ltd personnel.

Each Wind Farm Site and JD Wind Ltd location requires a specific Emergency preparedness plan suitable for the specific demands, likely emergencies and remoteness.

Arrangements will be made at each workplace, as applicable, for:

- Raising the alarm and communication with the emergency services
- First Aid provision
- Fire Awareness
- Emergency Evacuation
- Rescue and recovery from a turbine
- Assembly points
- Appointed Persons, Training, Drills and Exercises
- Inspection and maintenance of emergency equipment

Reporting and Investigation of Accidents & Dangerous Occurrences

Certain injuries, dangerous occurrences and disease are required by law to be reported to the enforcing authority (The Health & Safety Executive), in accordance with the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrence Regulations.

JD Wind Ltd recognizes it is Company Policy to investigate all accidents, applying formal root cause analysis techniques (where necessary), including near misses to establish the immediate and underlying causes and, where reasonably practicable recommend measures to prevent reoccurrence. All remedial measures will be logged within the HSE tracker, assigned owner(s) and due date, and monitored through to completion.

All accidents must be reported to JD Wind Ltd Management, the Site Manager and the JD Wind Health and Safety Advisor.

All accidents and near miss reports must be entered into a site recognized incident reporting system.

It is the responsibility of the relevant Manager, to instigate an investigation and where necessary inform the enforcing authority and the client. The relevant Manager should also carry out a preliminary investigation and ensure the entry is made in to a suitable accident reporting location for the site. The relevant Manager must notify the Client and maintain continuous liaison providing investigation reports as requested.

Any employee suspected to be suffering from a reportable disease should seek medical attention. Upon receipt of a medical certificate by the Site Manager (or his deputy/assistant) Form 2508A will be completed and sent to the Enforcing Authority. An investigation will be undertaken to establish the cause and, where reasonably practicable recommend measures to prevent reoccurrence.

Near Miss Reporting

Prevention is better than cure! Near Misses are painless lessons to learn from. All incidents not resulting in injury must be reported and trends investigated. In addition, employees and operatives all have a duty to report any hazards identified so that an assessment can be made to eliminate or control the risks arising out of that hazard. If necessary formal root cause analysis techniques will be applied, to establish the immediate and underlying causes and, where reasonably practicable, recommend measures to prevent reoccurrence. All remedial measures will be logged within the HSE tracker, assigned owner(s) and due date, and monitored through to completion.

Accident/Incident Records, Classification & Statistics

A central record of all accidents and near hits is to be maintained by JD Wind Ltd to enable statistics to be calculated for analysis as an indicator of performance and trends.

Statistics will be kept enabling accident frequency rates to be calculated each year.

1.1 Establish General Safety

When starting work on a wind turbine it is important to identify any site-specific hazards that may become a risk to the safety of the technicians. Technicians should assess likely changes in the weather, equipment needed in the nacelle and how it is to be hoisted. Correct clothing and safety footwear should be worn at all times and gloves and helmets when required. Technicians should be physically fit to carry out the task required while working in the tower and to climb the tower ladders.

Technicians should also use their experience and senses to identify any technical or mechanical problems.

LOOK	for damage and wear.
SMELL	for smoke, heat or smells..
LISTEN	for unusual noises.

Establish General Safety

- The door to the tower must be secured when persons are working up the tower.
- Turn on the internal lighting before climbing tower
- Turbine to be switched to local control.
- Harness should be worn correctly before climbing the tower.
- The Persons must be clipped onto the fall arrest system when this is fitted to any ladder sections.
- Only one person should climb a ladder section at a time. The second person should wait until the first person has alighted the ladder before climbing.
- Climb slowly and rest if required. Both hands must be free to climb the ladder.
- Only small amount of tools should be carried, stowed in a tool bag secured to a belt.
- The maximum load of the ladder must not be exceeded.
- Equipment, oil, exchange parts etc should be hoisted via the lifting point and pulley system.
- All Hatches must be closed after accessing through them
- When disconnection of the fall arrester can only be achieved while standing on the ladder, your lanyard must be hooked on above you until you are in a safe position off the ladder with the hatch closed.

1.2 Housekeeping

Housekeeping is an essential feature of accident prevention e.g. trip hazards, fire hazards etc.

It is of paramount importance that turbines are maintained clean and free from flammable/combustible materials such as hydrocarbon waste deposits and oily rags left in the nacelle, which may pose a fire risk.

Oil and grease build-ups on decking may also be transported to ladder rungs increasing the risk of a fall, and must be cleaned off.

1.3 Lone Working

Lone working is only permitted with prior agreement and authorization.

For such activities as; Site Inspection, Emergency observation, travelling to the work party location.

Lone workers must inform the Site Manager or an appointed person in his absence, when arriving at the Wind Farm site office, and when leaving it.

The Company must provide suitable means of communication i.e., Radios and mobile phones and have prior information and details of the purpose of any Lone site access.

1.4 Remote Control

If the turbine is fitted with a remote control, it should be switched to the local position before work is undertaken on the turbine.

1.5 Communication

Site Radios are supplied, and communication between site base must be tested prior to travelling onto site!

As an addition, two-way radio can be used for communication between the Technicians in each team.

Radios are located at the site office and provided within the vehicle.

All Technicians must carry a mobile phone for use in an emergency.

1.6 Fire Procedure

- In the event of a turbine fire then the alarm must be raised to alert fellow workers.
- Escape from the turbine leaving by the safest route. only use fire extinguishers to aid escape.
- Get as far away from the turbine as possible to a safe area.
- Contact the emergency services and the Site Manager.
- Stay at a safe distance and maintain safety for all persons and public.
- Do not return to the turbine.
- Await instructions from management and / or emergency services.

1.7 Adverse Weather Procedures

Weather conditions can pose many problems for Technicians working on a wind farm site and often create additional hazards to those identified in generic risk assessments. These hazards can be varied and are indicated, along with control measures, in the 'Adverse Weather' risk assessment.

Weather conditions can change whatever the forecast and it is important that all technicians take the hazards of weather seriously and are alert to changes that may lead to hazardous conditions.

Pre work Procedures

- The Site Operations will be responsible for accessing weather forecasts from the Met Office web site.
- This forecast should be communicated to technicians before work commences. All work in and around turbines should be cancelled if high risk of electric storm is forecasted for the area.

On Site Procedures - Lightning

A lightning strike has the potential to cause major injury, damage and fatality. It is also very unpredictable and can produce less powerful 'leader' strikes that will cause jolts and shocks.

Use your senses to identify changes in the weather conditions that may lead to thunder and lightning:

- Vision - look out for a build up of large black thunderclouds or lightning flashes.
- Hearing - listen out for thunder in the distance and any crackling from an anemometer
- 6th sense - sense the drop in temperature, changes to the wind and use your experience to consider a weather hazard

Having identified thunder or lightning in the vicinity:

- Immediately stop work notify the work party and make the job you are doing safe and secure.
- Vacate the Nacelle/Tower and immediately get into your vehicle
- Stay in your vehicle, DO NOT stand outside waiting for the storm to pass over, DO NOT risk completing a task before the weather gets worse.
- Report back to the site office that work has been suspended
- Stay in your vehicle until safe to leave the site, and report back to the site office.
- If the storm has passed, communicate with the Site Manager and discuss if it is safe to restart work.

Earthing procedures

To further protect individuals from shocks from 'leaders' or build ups of 'charges' in the atmosphere cranes and lifts used on site can be earthed using earth cables.

- If you are working with a crane/lift on site, an earth connection should be made between the crane and a tower base bolt.
- If you are working with any object, i.e., gearbox on the ground supported or connected to a crane, that object should be earthen to the crane using earth cables.
- Working platforms, cherry pickers etc. should be earthen to the base of the tower using earth cables

NEVER take an unnecessary risk with lightning

Snow and Ice

Snow and ice can build up on blades and nacelle doors; a build up of ice can fly off blades and snow and ice can fall of nacelle.

- Where you have identified ice on blades, park vehicles away from the base of the tower and keep individuals away from the base of the tower.
- Always wear safety helmets on site.
- Remotely stop the turbines before approaching when possible.

Snow and ice will also create hazardous driving conditions and extreme care should be taken when driving around the site.

High Winds with gusts in excess of 25 m/sec

High winds will make working on turbines very hazardous, and no work should be carried out in a nacelle when wind speeds exceed 18m/sec. When wind speeds exceed 25m/sec opening doors will also be dangerous. Do not attempt to open tower doors if they are affected by the wind and never attempt to open transformer doors in these conditions.

When high winds combine with snow conditions evacuation of the site must be considered a priority.

Sun and Heat

Although pleasant and comfortable at first, exposure to heat and the sun can lead to sunburn, dehydration and sunstroke. You may be particularly at risk working in the tower and nacelle that creates a suntrap. Long term exposure to UV rays can also lead to the development of skin damage and skin cancer in the worst cases.

When working in hot and sunny conditions always ensure you:

- Apply high factor sun cream to prevent burning
- Work in a shaded area and ventilated area when possible.
- Drink plenty of water regularly to prevent dehydration. Remember, if you feel thirsty you are already becoming dehydrated.

1.8 Climbing the Tower

Before climbing the tower, ensure that the remote control (if fitted) is isolated and stop the turbine from the control panel and turn the lights on.

Safety footwear must be used suitable for climbing, ie a multi grip, heeled safety boot with a steel toe cap.

A full body harness must be worn when climbing the tower and connected to the ladder fall arrest system wherever this system is fitted.

Ensure the fall arrest system is tested and in date, and safety disc free to turn if fitted.

Only one person is permitted on each ladder section at any one time and no one should stand directly below the ladder, whilst another person is ascending or descending. With two persons working together, the first person should climb the tower and secure the work area before the second persons climbs the tower.

Only a minimum amount of tools and equipment must be carried e.g. stored in a tool bag secured to the belt. Equipment should be hoisted up via the lifting point and pulley system. Both hands should remain free to climb with at least three-point contact maintained at all times when climbing the ladder.

Safety helmets must be worn at all times while Technicians are working above, in and around the turbine.

1.9 Electrical Systems

All electrical work on the Wind Turbine LV Electro-Mechanical system will be carried out under the Wind Turbine Safety Rules with safety from the system ensured using Approved Written Procedures.

JDWind Ltd have adopted Wind Turbine Safety Rules 4th Edition and Supporting Procedures P1 to P8. Management Instructions have been prepared in support of the rules and an Implementation Manual prepared to provide guidance for application.

Document	
JDW-100	Wind Turbine Safety Rules 4th edition 2021
JDW-101	Approval of General Provisions, Special Instructions, and other Procedures
JDW-102	Approval of Tools, Equipment and Processes
JDW-103	Objections on Safety Reasons
JDW-104	Addition and Removal of Safety Rules to Plant and LV Apparatus
JDW-105	Temporary Application of Alternative Safe Systems of Work
JDW-106	Appointment of Persons
JDW-107	Management of Cross Boundary Safety Precautions
JDW-108	Electronic Safety Documents
JDW-109	JDWind WTSR Management Instructions
JDW-110	JDWind WTSR Implementation Manual

Access to the HV systems is restricted to the nominated HV Contractor working under approved HV rules. All JDWind personnel requiring access to the HV systems must be accompanied by the said Contractor and have a valid permit to work certificate.

1.10 'Live' Electrical Systems

WTSR's must be followed when working / testing on or near LV systems.

A3.7 The preferred method is always to work or test on or near LV Apparatus which has been isolated. This will not always be practicable, but no person shall be engaged in any work or testing on or so near any exposed live LV apparatus that danger may arise unless:

- (i) It is unreasonable in all circumstances for it to be dead; and*
- (ii) It is reasonable in all circumstances to be at work on or near it while it is live; and*
- (iii) Suitable precautions (including where necessary, the provision of suitable protective equipment) are taken to prevent injury.*

Access to live conductors must be controlled (Physical barriers, interlock switch, Authorised Persons etc.) locks, isolations and warning signs posted.

Only Technicians who are authorised as competent by the Site Manager are permitted to work on electrical systems, unless under direct supervision by an Authorised Technician.

All hand tools must be suitably insulated (1000v) and inspected periodically by a competent person. Technicians must inspect protective equipment before use and report any damage to the Site Manager. Damaged equipment to be clearly marked and destroyed to prevent use.

1.11 Hot Work (Welding, Burning, Cutting Grinding etc.)

The term 'Hot Work' work means any work using equipment which produces heat or a source of potential ignition and fire, such as welding operations, gas burning or cutting and abrasive wheel cutting or grinding. A permit to work must be obtained before any Hot Work is carried out.

The following fire precautions must be taken for all hot work!

- notify the Site Manager before carrying out any hot work operations within a turbine, to confirm the safe system of work.
- remove all flammable/combustible materials from the work area.
- if flammable/combustible materials cannot be removed they must be covered with a fire blanket or protected by a fire/heat resistant shield.
- suitable fire-fighting equipment must be available.
- a second Technician must be posted as a stand by man, to watch for fire and extinguish any embers etc.
- once hot work activities are completed the stand by man must monitor the work place for at least one hour to ensure combustion does not occur and sources of ignition are properly extinguished.

1.12 Lifting Operations

Suppliers of major components will provide information on weights, lifting points, centre of gravity and required slinging techniques etc.

The lifting supervisor is responsible for the control and co-ordination of all lifting operations during turbine erection activities. The Company will ensure that an appointed person is nominated to control and co-ordinate lifting operations required for maintenance activities.

Working under a suspended load is strictly forbidden and guidelines must be followed.

Planning and preparation of lifting operations must consider the weight of the load, the radius of the lift, clearances, ground conditions, the position of the crane and lifting equipment required. The lifting appliance selected must be suitable for the task for which it is intended, i.e., sufficient reach and load capacity.

The appointed person must examine the statutory certificates required by the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations. Operators of lifting appliances must provide evidence of training competence i.e., CITB Certificate or equivalent. Where practicable, copies of all certificates must be kept.

Only lifting appliances and equipment with a current certificate and undamaged should be used.

All lifting appliances must be inspected weekly by a competent person (usually the operator) and a record of the inspection made in the site register as per the requirements set out in the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations.

A Slinger shall be appointed to assist the crane operator if his vision of the load throughout its travel is obstructed.

The lift plan must be observed and followed throughout the procedure. The Appointed banksman is to lead the lift operation in line with the lift plan.

High-viz must be worn, and safety hard hats used at all times. Site radios to be used throughout the process.

1.13 Lifting Equipment

Lifting equipment is subject to a planned maintenance programme in conjunction with the statutory inspection requirements.

All lifting equipment will be colour coded once tested and certified. The valid colour code will be clearly posted in the lifting equipment storage area and all Technicians will be advised of the current colour code. Only lifting equipment displaying that colour may be used for the specific time period or project.

The Slinger must visually inspect all lifting equipment before each use.

Any defects identified in any lifting equipment must be reported to the immediate supervisor, with the equipment removed from use and clearly marked as defective.

All lifting equipment must have the Safe Working Load (SWL) clearly marked and the SWL must be established before use.

Suitable storage will be provided for lifting equipment to prevent physical damage or deterioration.

1.14 Work Equipment

All work equipment (tools, appliances, lift trucks, computers etc.) must be designed and suitable for the purpose for which it is to be used and only used for operations for which it is suitable.

Work equipment must be maintained in good working order, with records of maintenance and servicing recorded in a service log.

All service vehicles are subject to periodic inspection where all tools and equipment are inspected with a record of the inspection maintained.

The use of equipment is restricted to persons assigned the task of using it and is only to be repaired and maintained by nominated competent persons.

The Company will ensure that Technicians receive all necessary information, instruction and training in the use of work equipment, including, where appropriate, written instructions.

All dangerous moving parts creating a danger zone are to be assessed and the Company will establish and enforce all reasonably practicable control measures following the hierarchy of control measures defined in regulation 11(2) of the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations.

Any work equipment identified as defective in any way, including guards, protective devices and appliances must be reported to the immediate supervisor and not used. Defective equipment must be clearly marked as faulty and/or labelled to prevent being used by fellow workers and placed in quarantine for inspection / repair.

1.15 Portable Electrical Equipment

As with other work equipment, portable electrical equipment must follow the arrangement detailed above.

It is Company policy that 110v equipment or lower voltage battery operated tools must be used. Where this is not practicable, all 240v electrical hand tools must be used in conjunction with a residual current device (RCD).

All portable electrical equipment must be inspected, and portable appliance tested (PAT) every twelve(12) months, by a competent engineer.

NB. All RCD's must also be tested regularly i.e., every twelve(12) months. And before use.

Technicians are also required to visually inspect all portable electrical tools each time they are taken into use.

1.16 Cable Discipline

Trailing cables are a common cause of accidents and can often result in a serious injury. As with all housekeeping issues, they need to be taken seriously.

Access routes particularly stairwells and ladder accesses need to be maintained free from obstruction at all times. When cables have to be routed in access areas ensure that they are kept to the sides, routed overhead or underground and secured.

Cable lengths should be kept to a minimum and coiled away when not in use.

Avoid trailing cables through water or where they will be at risk of damage e.g. doors or crossing plant.

All extension cables must be subject to planned maintenance and inspected periodically with records maintained as with portable electrical equipment.

Technicians must visually inspect cables and sockets for damage before use.

1.17 Abrasive Wheels

The company will ensure that all Technicians required to use abrasive wheels receive the necessary training and instruction in the safe use of abrasive wheels, such as angle grinders/cutters.

1.18 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

All personal protective equipment purchased must meet the necessary British standards.

An assessment of the PPE must be carried out as required by the Personal Protective Equipment Regulations, to ensure the correct selection and that it fits the user.

A register of all PPE issued must be maintained and monitored.

Fall Arrest Equipment

Where there exists a risk of a fall greater than 2 metres i.e. work on the outside of the Nacelle, a fall restraint system must be used. In all such circumstances Technicians must be 'HOOKED ON,' using a full body harness, with a restraint device of suitable length to prevent a fall.

All such activities where the risk of a fall has been identified through the risk assessment process are detailed in the Risk Assessments.

A fall arrest system with shock absorption must be used.

All Technicians must wear the harness before climbing the tower and ensure that it is correctly adjusted.

All Technicians will receive training on the use, storage and visual inspection of fall arrest equipment as part of their induction training.

The equipment must be visually inspected by the Technician before each use and formally inspected every six (6) months by a competent person, with the results recorded in the log. Any damaged or faulty equipment identified must be removed from service and destroyed.

Hardware fall arrest equipment such as ladder systems and inertia lifelines must be serviced and inspected by an independent body certified by the manufacture every six (6) months or following loading from a fall.

All fall arrest equipment subject to arresting a fall must be removed from service, re-inspected and the lanyard and shock absorber removed and destroyed, before the harness is taken back into service.

Head Protection

Safety hard hats must be worn in accordance with site rules whenever technicians are working around the base of the WTG. Technicians must wear head protection in and around the turbine especially with colleagues working overhead, lifting operations etc.

Hand Protection

Gloves are provided for climbing and working as required.

The use of disposable gloves is advised when working with oils and containments.

Eye Protection

Goggles to grade 1 impact protection are to be used when working on the hydraulic systems and when handling specific substances (as specified in the COSHH assessment).

Eye protection will be replaced as required.

Footwear

Safety footwear must be worn by all Technicians.

Safety footwear must have a safety toecap and a multi-directional grip oil resistant sole complete with a positive heel to assist ladder climbing.

Overalls & General Workwear

If Workwear becomes contaminated with oils, lubricants or other substances they must be removed and laundered. Technicians must not wear contaminated clothing for long periods.

Adverse Weather Clothing

Suitable clothing for work in adverse weather conditions should be used to minimise the risk of hypothermia.

2. Occupational Health

2.1 COSHH

Arrangements are in place to assess the effects of any substance identified as hazardous to health and the adoption of relevant control measures, as required by the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH).

These arrangements are detailed within the COSHH Assessments, which includes copies of suppliers material hazard data sheets (MHDS).

All suppliers of materials are requested to provide all relevant health and safety information about products supplied at procurement stage, so that an assessment can be made for the use, handling and storage of that substance in accordance with the requirements of COSHH Regulations.

PPE will be provided where there is a risk of breathing in dust and fumes, contact of products that may lead to dermatitis or skin conditions, eye protection to ensure dust or fluids cannot enter the eye, and clothing to protect injection of oils under pressure.

Barrier creams and hand cleaners will be made available for pre and post work use.

2.2 Noise

Similarly, to other pieces of legislation, the Noise at Work Regulations, requires a risk assessment to be made, to ascertain the noise levels employees are exposed to and to establish and implement precautions, to avoid or protect against excessive noise levels.

The regulations require exposure to noise to be reduced so far as is reasonably practicable and specifies the following action levels;

- First Action Level 85dB(A), exposure should be reduced below this level but hearing protection must be provided if requested.
- Second Action Level 90dB(A), exposure must be reduced below this level and hearing protection zones created where hearing protection must be worn.
- Peak Action Level 200Pa (PASCALS), is used for peak sound levels such as explosions or impact noise.

2.4 Manual Handling

'The Manual Handling Operations Regulations' requires employers to make a risk assessment of all manual handling activities. The Company ensures that so far as is reasonably practicable mechanical equipment will be used to avoid the need for hazardous manual handling.

Where manual handling cannot be avoided an assessment will be made by a competent assessor to reduce the risk to health. The assessment considers the load needed to be handled, the workplace environment, the task to be undertaken and the persons capability.

As a minimum standard all Technicians will receive training in manual handling techniques.

2.5 Alcohol & Drug Abuse

Alcohol or drug abusers can adversely affect the safety of themselves and fellow workers whilst at work. Therefore, it is Company policy that if any person is known to be, or strongly suspected of being, affected by

alcohol or drugs they will be referred to the Site Manager who will arrange for the person to be removed from the workplace and will face the Company's disciplinary procedure.

3 Environmental Protection & Waste Control

JD Wind Ltd shall ensure it complies with Environmental legislation relevant to its operations to control the impact of its operations and emissions. JDWind currently hold the Green Dragon Environmental Accreditation.

All activities are assessed for their impact on the environment and all reasonably practicable measures will be taken to protect the environment in compliance with the Environmental Protection Act and all other relevant legislation and approved codes of practice (including Local Authority regulations).

Waste management and Environmental policies and procedures are in place which are closely monitored and recorded in line with the Green Dragon Standard.

4 Construction & Civil engineering Activities

For detailed practical guidance during construction and civil engineering activities the Company makes reference to the CITB Construction Site Safety Manual and CDM 2015.

Any work designated as construction activity will be carried out under CDM 2015 and a Safety Plan will be prepared depending on the companies CDM responsibility.

5 JDWind Employees and Contractors - Site Behaviour

JDWind employees and contractors may visit different sites both operating Wind Farms and Wind Farms under Construction. In many cases these sites will have their own site Rules and Regulations and these rules must always be adhered.

- Always observe site speed limits, and drive in a manner appropriate to the conditions and avoid excessive breaking, accelerating, or performing any driving likely to cause damage to the road surface, its surroundings or the vehicle
- All vehicles must keep to the designated roadways
- Ensure you are provided with a site induction and site information, including site rules
- Wherever possible use 110v portable electric hand tools, if 240v used use an RCD
- Always wear appropriate personal protective equipment
- Never start a fire on any site and extinguish all naked lights and sources of ignition and electrical appliances disconnected before leaving
- Ensure fire precautions are in place before commencing 'hot work'
- Always remove any waste or litter from the site on a daily basis or place in suitable containers
- Always report any incident, accident or damage to JDWind management and site manager

- If you identify any hazard or potential hazard, Stop, report to the JDWind office or telephone immediately depending on the situation. Fill out and complete an accident / near miss report form,