LIFE-SAVING RULES

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1. SCOPE

The purpose of this standard is to ensure implementation and compliance with the IOGP Life-Saving Rules adopted by TechnipFMC. It defines the general roles and responsibilities and the balance of consequences requirements.

The scope of this standard applies to all businesses within TechnipFMC (Corporate, GBUs/BUs, REMS/Product Lines, Projects/Sites, Fleet and any other entities within the Company).

2. REFERENCES

POL-COR-011 Global HSE and Security Policy

https://www.iogp.org/life-savingrules/

TechnipFMC Standards site.

3. DEFINITIONS

Access Global BPMS Glossary from here.

4. ORGANIZATION

Responsibility and activity are summarised in the following matrix:

Responsibility Matrix Legend: R = Responsible for performing the action A = Accountable to ensure action happens. Only one A in case of more R C = Consulted during the action I = Informed after the action has completed	Corporate HSE	GBU / REMS	BU	Project / Site
1. Develop corporate/global components, materials, training and communicate about the IOGP Life-Saving Rules adoption	R	C	C	C
2. Communicate requirements set-out in this GPS to all concerned personnel, as well as (sub)contractors involved in the execution of high risk activities and implement those requirements within all operations and activities.	-	A	R	R
3. Provide adequate resources and training to ensure compliance with this GPS	-	I	R	C
4. Assign respective roles and responsibilities, matching local organization	-	-	A	R
5. Implement in timely manner a Balance of Consequence process including reward, coaching and disciplinary action	I	C	A	R

5. PROCEDURE

The Life-Saving Rules must be acknowledged and followed by all TechnipFMC Employees, (Sub)contractors, Suppliers working for TechnipFMC and/or visitors that enter any facility/site owned or under the management control of TechnipFMC.

5.1 ADOPTION OF THE IOGP LIFE-SAVING RULES BY TECHNIPFMC

TechnipFMC recognizes the value of providing clear, simple, and consistent information regarding risks in the workplace and the proper use of barriers and safeguards to protect the workforce.

No additional Rules will be added to cover our whole TechnipFMC risk profile, because adding extra Rules may dilute the benefit of industry standardization.

Our other specific risks, not covered by IOGP Life-Saving Rules, will be managed in a different way, either by global or local campaigns, training, site rules and procedures or local activities specific to the risk that they need to manage.

Detailed information and adequate training (adjusted to the skill level of the intended audience and appropriate context) shall be provided to Employees, Clients, Partners, Vendors and (sub)contractors.

5.2 IOGP LIFE-SAVING RULES BACKGROUND

The International association of Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP) is the voice of the global upstream industry. IOGP vision is to work on behalf of the world's oil & gas exploration and production companies to promote safe, responsible, and sustainable operations.

In 2018, IOGP has launched a simplified set of Life-Saving Rules to provide workers in the industry with the actions they can take to protect themselves and their colleagues from fatalities. With nine rules, IOGP aims to improve the level of industry-wide adoption across the global oil and gas industry.

The nine Life-Saving Rules focus on the activities which have been shown to most likely result in fatalities:

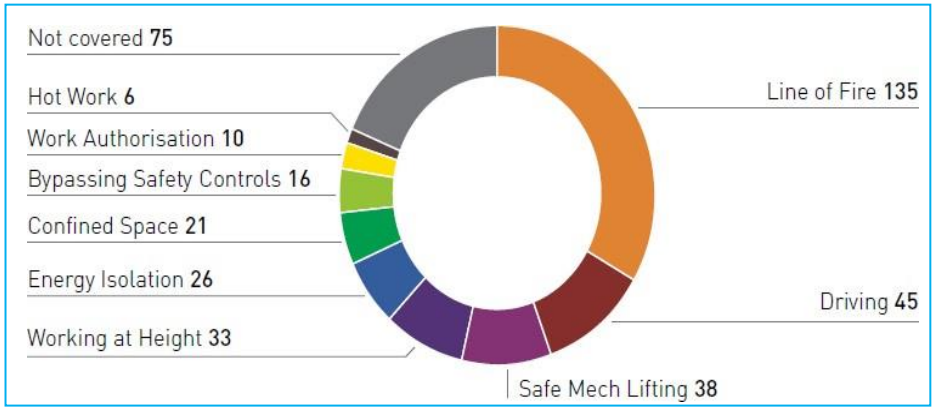


Figure 1: Work related 405 fatalities reported to IOGP 2008-2017, excluding Aviation, Process Safety and Security fatal events and fatal events with insufficient information to analyze

When the Life-Saving Rules were developed, IOGP conducted a further review of the full set of data and discovered that 46 fatalities resulting from Process Safety Events were also addressed by the Rules. From 2008 to 2017, 376 lives (from 405, 93%) could have been saved.

The IOGP Life-Saving Rules are not intended to address all risks and hazards in the oil and gas industry; they are meant to draw attention to the activities most likely to lead to a fatality, and the life-saving actions over which an individual has control.

They are intended to support our management systems, but they are not to replace it, nor policies, safety training programs, operating procedures, or work instructions.

5.3 THE LIFE-SAVING RULES

The nine Life-Saving Rules are shown in Figure 2. These Rules focus on the activities which have been shown to most likely result in fatalities. Each Rule consists of an icon and several simple life-saving actions individuals can take to prevent a work-related fatality.



Figure 2: The 9 IOGP Life-Saving Rules

5.4 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LIFE-SAVING RULES

To ensure a successful implementation of the Rules, the following fundamental requirements (or prerequisites) must be in place to enable individuals to follow the Life-Saving Rules:

- Everyone needs to know the Rules, understand their value, and what following the Rules means for their role.
- Work is not conducted without a pre-job risk assessment and a safety discussion, such as a toolbox talk, appropriate for the level of risk. Before work starts, there are emergency response plans in place that have been developed from a review of potential emergency scenarios, which

have suitable and sufficient resources available, and which are periodically drilled/tested.

- Physical workplace conditions (certified anchor points provided for all work at height, vehicles equipped with seatbelts, etc.) required to be able to follow the Rules are present
- Safety-critical procedures and equipment are identified, and impacted workers clearly understand what these are.
- Suitable Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is provided and worn in accordance with the requirements identified by the risk assessment and worksite rules
- Personnel are trained and competent for the work they conduct.
- Equipment is fit for purpose, properly maintained, and in working condition.
- Work must not start unless the rules can be followed, and these must be visible to the workforce, by, for example, ensuring physical workplace conditions are present.
- **Everyone is given the authority and encouraged to stop work and intervene if they observe a Life-Saving Rule** (or any other unsafe activity) actually, or potentially, **not being followed.**

5.5 CONTINUED ENGAGEMENT AND INTEGRATION

The introduction of the Life-Saving Rules to a workforce is not by itself sufficient to produce the tangible benefits of standardization. An ongoing effort is required to drive integration and conformance with a dynamic global workforce.

The tools available within our existing management systems to continuously improve conformance to the Life-Saving Rules must be used. Examples may include:

- Awareness campaigns
- Training
- Leadership site visits and Management Walkthroughs
- Positive recognition of conformance and interventions
- Feedback and lessons learned for improvement of compliance
- Integration into contractual agreements.

5.6 LEGAL/CONTRACTUAL REQUIREMENTS AND CONFLICTING SITUATIONS

Legal and contractual compliance is mandatory. Additionally, compliance to all relevant local laws and regulations is expected at all times during a project life cycle. If respective Performance Standard requirements and/or measures are more stringent, these shall be applied.

5.7 BALANCE OF CONSEQUENCES

If a Life-Saving Rule is not followed, we need to determine the reasons, to learn and improve workplace conditions.

Everyone has a role in positively reinforcing an open reporting culture, i.e. for self-reported errors and peer-to-peer interventions and responding appropriately where cases of ‘non-reporting’ are found. The intent is to understand what conditions and environment meant that a Rule was not followed, and drove people to do what they did, so that lessons can be identified, applied and learned.

In the event a violation occurs against one of the Life Saving Rules, a Balance Of Consequences (BOC) committee shall be formed to:

- be sure that the person deliberately intended not to follow a Rule despite being given all enabling conditions and the leadership and supervisory support to do so

- determine the most appropriate level of disciplinary action in accordance to the local applicable regulations and procedures.

Positive disciplinary action to reward exceptional behavior may be taken by the Project/Site Management.

For guidance concerning application of a Balance of Consequence process please refer to Appendix A.

6. APPENDICES AND FORMS

6.1 APPENDICES

APPENDIX A EXAMPLE OF BALANCE OF CONSEQUENCE (BOC) PROCESS

6.2 FORMS

Not Applicable

APPENDIX A EXAMPLE OF BALANCE OF CONSEQUENCE (BOC) PROCESS

	Recognition		Coaching		Initiate discipline	
Behaviour type	**Exceptional Behavior**	**Expected Behavior**	**Unintentional Violation**	**Routine Violation**	**Voluntary Optimising Violation**	**Reckless violation**
Team member behavior START ---->	The team member goes above and beyond the call of duty	The team member follows all procedures and instructions	The team member act without respecting the standards / instructions but normally follows procedure	The team member act without respecting the standards because nobody else does	The team member act without respecting the standards in order to simplify the task	The team member act without respecting the standards without worrying about consequences
	☐ Yes ☐ No ↓ →	☐ Yes ☐ No ↓ →	☐ Yes ☐ No ↓ →	☐ Yes ☐ No ↓ →	☐ Yes ☐ No ↓ →	☐ Yes ☐ No ↓ →
Team member consequence	**Recognition/Reward at the discretion of the line manager (towards team, department, site)**	**Encouragement and recognition from the line manager towards team**	**Consider a reminder or an awareness session**	**Consider moderate disciplinary action when necessary**	**Formal disciplinary action**	
Manager / Supervisor consequence	-	-	**Analyze and examine the quality of the diffusion and understanding of standards**	**Coach team members in an appropriate manner on the importance of understanding and following correct standards**	**Coach team members in an appropriate manner in order to detect and deal with suspicious behaviour.**	
Examples	Acknowledgements / rewards might include: • Award / Small present • Being elected as HSE Champion of the month • Being honored by Line Management • Invitation for a lunch with a member of the management.	Sanctions & Coaching / Training that might be provided, shall be scaled according to the severity of the action/event: • Observation Letter • Warning • Disciplinary Transfer • Dismissal for misconduct • Dismissal for a serious professional fault • Dismissal for gross and willful misconduct • Coaching by Peers • Coaching by Line Management • Coaching by Behavioral Coach • Refresher Training • Conduct On the Job-Coaching • Formal Training				

The present document is shown as an example and for information purpose only. It is in no way a substitution to the rules of procedure