

Permit to Work

Procedure

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April 2026	0.1	Barbara Gallani	• Additional information added • Paragraphs updated or removed in line with Macro's risk-based approach • Improvements made to the Permit to Work (PTW) forms • General Permit to work simplified-applicable only for MENA. • Event Permit added-applicable only for MENA

Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this procedure is to establish the rules and responsibilities relating to Permits to Work (PTW) to manage the Health, Safety and Environmental risks related to high-risk activities conducted by external companies and establish a way of working for Macro and their contractors.

This document has been prepared by Macro and is applicable to all Macro employees and Macro-approved contractors. This procedure shall be followed by all departments and locations.

Macro's preferred approach is to allow our Contractor's Permits to be used if their permits and procedures are deemed adequate (after being reviewed and accepted by a Macro H&S manager) and issued by a competent person. This is under the condition that the PTW issuer is independent of the persons conducting the works (i.e. an individual Contractor worker cannot self-issue a permit) and there needs to be someone supervising the works periodically during the work.

To align with Macro's contractor risk-management model, all works fall into Level 1 (low-risk, no PTW), Level 2 (PTW for high-risk activities with supervision onsite).

Each level defines increasing control requirements — from basic Risk Assessment (RAMS)/JHA for low-risk tasks to on-site verification for higher-risk activities.

Macro will normally only issue our own Permits if the client contract requires this or if we deem the Contractor's system to be inadequate and we have no practical alternatives.

Contractors may use this procedure as a guide to develop their own PTWs; however, it must be clearly understood that Macro cannot be held liable for any errors in this document. The contractor remains fully responsible and accountable for the safe performance of all work activities.

Roles and Responsibilities

All personnel, temporary or permanent Third-party contractors or other departments, are responsible and accountable for ensuring this Procedure is adhered to and fully implemented.

Permit Issuers must verify that:

- all preventive controls are in place (on-site for Level 2, remotely only for Macro competent staff), workers are competent
- A Dynamic Risk Assessment (DRA) is completed before work begins

Contractors are responsible for:

- perform a DRA on-site
- Implement the control measures stated in the RAMS and PTW
- Provide evidence of implemented controls for Level 2 activities.

The 'Permit to Work Issuer Competencies Matrix' ([Permit to Work Issuer Competencies Matrix.docx](#)) defines certifications and experience needed for a permit to work (PTW) issuer. The Facility Operations department will nominate competent persons to issue a PTW and maintain a record of their competencies in line with this matrix. This will be reviewed and audited by the QHSEW department. Permit Issuers can be from the same organisation as the permit requestor/holder, but they must be independent from the work being undertaken, i.e. someone carrying out the work cannot issue their own permit.

Additionally, the Permit Issuer should be familiar with Macro's H&S requirements, the client's requirements and the work being undertaken. If issuing permits remotely, then technology such as video calls or sharing photos can be used to verify that control measures have been implemented before the work starts.

All permits must be available in an easily accessible form for all parties to be able to complete, sign and review. This includes the workers on-site who must have access to view the permits and follow the agreed control measures. The permit can be issued electronically or on paper.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Competent Person	By way of training, skills and experience, a competent person is knowledgeable of the activities to be conducted, the applicable standards, is capable of identifying workplace
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	hazards relating to the specific operation and has the authority to correct them (see Permit to Work Issuer Competencies Matrix.docx). Everyone has the authority to stop work if they think that the work is unsafe.
Confined Space	A Confined space is one that is large enough for a person to fully enter and perform an assigned task, has limited means of entry or exit and is not designed for continuous employee occupancy. Where such a confined space contains any of the following hazards, a PTW is needed: a potentially hazardous atmosphere, a material that can engulf a person, potential for drowning or asphyxiation, potential for entrapment or crushing, or any other serious hazard. Typical examples for FM services include Water Tank internal inspection and cleaning, diesel tank internal inspection and cleaning, entry into sewers and underground oil/water separators, etc.
RAMS	Risk Assessment and Method Statement. Method statements are not applicable or required in all countries; in these cases, risk assessments alone will be accepted, or the local equivalent, such as in US Job Hazard Analyses (JHA) or Job Safety Analysis (JSA), Document Unique, Prevention Plan, DUVRI, RI&E.
Live working	Working on or near energised electrical systems or equipment. Working within 1m (typically an arm's length, or further if other equipment is being used to extend the reach of a person working near live items) of an exposed cable or connector has a risk of accidental contact and thus is considered live working even if the person is not directly performing electrical works.
LOTO	Lock Out Tag Out (energy isolation), where the power sources have been switched off and locked in the off-position, and a tag is placed to state who is working on the equipment and the date.
MEWP	Mobile Elevating Working Platforms
Permit acceptor	Competent person responsible to follow the permit to work requirements
Permit issuer	Competent person responsible for issuing the permit to work
PTW – Permit to Work	A Permit to Work (PTW) is the process that licenses individuals to perform a specific high-risk task (e.g. working from height, within a confined space, etc.) within a predetermined time frame. It outlines the safety measures needed to execute the work in a manner that is safe, based on an H&S risk assessment, and is thus a crucial component of safe systems of work.
High-Risk Task	This is a task which has a higher-than-normal risk of serious injury or death. Where the consequences of an error (e.g. unsafe condition or unsafe act) could easily be catastrophic. Examples include: - A fall from a roof edge or scaffold higher than 2m is likely to cause a serious injury and could result in death. - Entry into a diesel tank for cleaning could result in asphyxiation and death due to lack of oxygen inside the tank - Contact with exposed electrical conductors at high voltage or low voltage, where there are multiple energy sources to be isolated, has a high risk of electrocution and death
QLT	Macro Quality League Table
SSoW – Safe System of Work	A Safe System of Work (SSoW) is defined as a procedure or a set of procedures for managing the risks involved in an operation. In the field of Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) in particular, SSoW standardises most, if not all, practices in the workplace to help ensure that employees don't get injured, either by the equipment that they use or through

	other means. A RAMS is a form of SSoW, since it identifies the risks and control measures and instructs how to then safely perform the task.
Lifting permit to work	Needed for all activities which are requiring utilisation of any type of mobile cranes/ lifting equipment, and any other temporary or fixed lifting equipment.
ATEX ZONE	Explosive atmosphere zone classified based on the Directives for Equipment 2014/34/EU. This is where there is a risk of explosion from any spark or heat source present within the zone. This may include the use of normal electrical or electronic equipment in an ATEX zone, even including a normal mobile phone. It is normally associated with the proximity to highly flammable substances like pressurised gas pipes/flanges.

General Requirements

All work activities must be classified according to the Macro Risk-Based Approach:

- Level 1: Low-risk work executed based on RAMS/JHA only (no PTW).
- Level 2 High-risk work requiring a PTW with in-person supervision. No high-risk work may begin without:
 - Risk Assessment and Method Statement/JHA approved
 - Documented Dynamic Risk Assessment completed on site
 - PTW issued
 - Preventive measures verified

The above Risk-Based Approach applies to Macro and Suppliers. For suppliers/contractors, the risk classification (Level 1 and Level 2) applies, with the following key requirements:

- Level 1: A documented RAMS/JHA must be prepared by a competent person and reviewed by Macro. A dynamic risk assessment must be carried out on site prior to starting activities; documentation is not mandatory.
- Level 2: A Permit to Work (PTW) is mandatory and must be issued by a competent person not directly involved in the work, following verification of the risk assessment and control measures implemented on site. The permit must be signed by all relevant parties (issuer, foreman, workers). A documented dynamic risk assessment must be completed on site (this may form part of the PTW).

With regard to the contractors' activities, the Macro Facility manager, project manager or permanent onsite M&E provider and the contractor representative must ensure the following:

- A Risk Assessment or local equivalent (e.g. Job Safety Analysis (JSA), Plan du Prévention, etc.) and Method Statement (where this is a legal requirement) are prepared for the activity to be executed by the contractor and sent for Macro review at least 1 week prior to the activity's initial date.
- All contractor personnel involved in the activities are trained on the RAMS/RA/JSA and applicable preventive measures and mitigation activities, or on any other Safe System of Work (including being briefed on the RAMS and having any specific mandatory training certificates as required by the RAMS).
- All contractor personnel involved must understand and comply with the requirements of the permits to work and RAMS/JSA.
- High-risk activities may not start until a specific high-risk PTW has been issued and the RAMS/JSA has been prepared and accepted.
- The permit issuer signs / approves the PTW only after the preventive control measures from the PTW and RAMS/JSA have been implemented. This is completed on the permit itself, if printed, or electronically via Concept.

- The PTW and the RAMS/JSA must be available at the place of activity and available upon request. This may be in hard copy or available electronically on a mobile device. For remote sites, the PTW can be issued remotely (i.e. electronically), but clear evidence of preventive measures implementation is required before work may start, such as photos, videos, etc. However, in this case, the workers on-site must still have easy access to the PTW documents to be aware of the agreed control measures.
- The activity is performed only during the established period and only in the area that is documented in the PTW.
- After all activities are completed, the contractor personnel will dispose of any waste and other materials, perform the final cleaning, and return the PTW to the issuer (this can be completed via email or electronically via Concept).
- The closure of the PTW is signed by the issuer only after the work area has been visited and the work area/installation meets the safety conditions. Where there are no Macro staff onsite or where the contractor PTW issuer is remote, the working area check can be done virtually by means of photos/videos demonstrating that the work areas have been returned to their original conditions and are safe for others to access normally.

High-Risk Permits to Work (PTW) shall be valid for 8 hours or a maximum of 12 hours within the same day; under no circumstances shall a PTW exceed 12 hours per day.

Procedure for Issuing PTWs

Macro or contractor-issued permits do not replace the need for local authority or local access permits that may also be required. Where the site has a resident M&E contractor, the PTW scheme is usually managed by the contractor; however, the Macro account team must regularly review the scheme via ongoing inspections and service line audits.

The specific instructions/guidance below are for Macro-Issued PTWs; however, they may also be used as a guide for reviewing Contractor-issued permits as a good practice. If significant gaps are found with a Contractor-issued PTW with these guidelines, then advice should be sought from a Macro H&S manager.

Local arrangements for managing permits to work must be detailed in the site's Local Operating Procedures. There may also be other permits required from landlords, which must be considered when planning the works.

Reviews: RAMS/JSA and Permits to Work

The RAMS/JSA should be completed by competent contractors (including sub-contractors) and supplied to Macro for review and acceptance/rejection with feedback. When RAMS/JSA are reviewed, the information should be recorded in the account's specific RAMS/JSA Tracker (or Intuity AI RAMS Review Tool if used). When permits are issued, the information should be recorded in the account's specific RAMS/PTW Tracker (including details of the PTW issuer: Macro or Supplier). Both RAMS/JSA and PTW trackers are in the same document on SharePoint for each specific client.

These trackers are monitored and reviewed monthly as part of the Quality League Table (QLT).

Competencies to review and issue Permits to Work are different from competencies required for reviewing RAMS/JSA. See '[Permit to Work Issuer Competencies Matrix](#)'.

Competencies for RAMS/JSA Reviews by Macro staff must be one of the following:

- IOSH Managing Safely (or above) and after two years of completing IOSH to have iHasco Risk Assessment (valid in past two years) and have a minimum of 1 year's operational experience of managing/supervising a contractor performing the task/activity covered by the RAMS/JSA OR 3 years' experience performing the task/activity (i.e. as a trade technician)
- NEBOSH Certificate (or similar) and at least six months of experience covering the types of activities covered by the RAMS/JSA under review

Permits to Work

Access Permit to work – PTW-00

An Access Permit covers the approval of a contractor to access the site to conduct low-risk activities only. It may not be used to approve high-risk works.

Macro does not require Access Permits to work to be issued for low-risk activities; however, where this is the requirement of the client or landlord, then this permit may be used. Macro FM teams may use this optionally as a good practice, as a way to register all low-risk contractor activities to approve site access to conduct works and confirm the scope of work and RAMS/JHA accepted for the works.

High-Risk Specific Permit to Work

The following specific high-risk PTWs are required based on the different activities planned:

- Hot permit to work - PTW 01
 - Confined space permit to work - PTW 02
 - Working at Height (WAH) permit to work - PTW 03
 - Electrical permit to work - PTW 04
 - Excavation permit to work - PTW 05
 - Lifting permit to work - PTW 06

All high-risk permits to work require a documented dynamic risk assessment. This allows both the permit issuer and the permit acceptor to identify and include any additional risks that may not have been covered in the RAMS/JSA previously submitted to Macro for approval.

If there are other high-risk works, the Macro QHSEW team should be consulted. This might include, but is not limited to, demolition, asbestos removal, gas installations, etc.

Hot Permit to work – PTW-01

Hot work is the activity that involves high temperatures, open flames, sparks or smoke that increases the risk of a fire occurring during or after the activity. Hot PTW is issued for the following types of activities:

- Bonding using a burner (flame)
- Cutting,
- Welding (any form of welding, gas cutting or brazing where flames or sparks are generated)
- Soldering and
- Brazing.
- Grinding
- Open flame
- Use of flammable gases (e.g., propane, acetylene)
- Roofing activities: use of hot bitumen, torches or other materials that can generate heat or flames; pipe thawing using heat-generating equipment to thaw frozen pipes, especially in enclosed spaces.
- Certain types of electrical work, particularly those that involve live circuits or where there is a risk of arc flashes.

A constant fire watch must be assigned throughout the hot work activity, and the area must be monitored 2 hours after the end of work with a fire watch.

In case any fire protection system must be isolated or temporarily put out of service during the hot works, specific fire prevention measures must be indicated in the hot work permit. This may include additional fire

watches to be stationed on-site, alternative methods of sounding the alarm, notification of the landlord and/or fire insurers, etc.

After the hot work permit is closed and the area is safe, ensure all fire protection systems are in function and recommissioned.

In case the fire sprinkler system needs to be isolated, it is recommended to avoid issuing hot work permits. If it is still needed, an exception can be approved by the QHSEW Manager, putting in place adequate preventive measures.

Confined Space Permit to Work – PTW-02

All confined spaces onsite must be appropriately identified and labelled. Confined spaces presenting additional hazards or potentially hazardous atmospheres must be secured and clearly marked with signage indicating that a Permit to Work is mandatory before entry.

Working in a permit-required confined space must be performed by at least 2 people, one person who enters the confined space and one person who stays outside and supervises the activity, to act in case the person in the confined space requires help/first aid. For this purpose, a rescue plan shall be documented.

If the communication between the two people cannot be done verbally, the method of communication they use (telephone/radio, etc.) will be documented in the PTW.

Before entering the confined space and during the works, the atmospheric conditions (O₂, H₂S, CO, LEL) must be tested with a calibrated atmospheric measurement device by a trained and competent person. The measurement results must be documented in the PTW.

For Level 2 activities involving confined space entry with potentially hazardous atmospheres or additional hazards, the permit issuer must verify onsite, prior to issuing the PTW, that all required control measures are implemented and effective. This includes, as applicable:

- Isolation points
- Gas test readings
- Ventilation arrangements
- Rescue equipment and retrieval systems
- PPE, barriers, signage, and any other identified preventive measures.

This verification must be completed in person by a competent permit issuer who is not directly involved in carrying out the work.

Remote PTW issuing or remote supervision is not permitted for confined space entry activities involving hazardous environments, regardless of whether the PTW is issued by Macro for Macro staff.

In case the Contractor does not have the necessary adequate equipment to perform the works safely in the confined space, or the atmosphere tests are not within the optimal parameters, **the permit cannot be issued**.

The issuer of the PTW, together with the representative of the contractor and the representative of the client, will establish and document a rescue plan for the worker in the confined space for emergency situations.

This rescue plan must include a tripod in case entry is from above, a harness and other rescue equipment (including a breathing apparatus to ensure the safety of the rescuer) for the rescue worker and the person working within the confined space.

Workers must be trained on how to use the tripod system, harness and other rescue equipment in case an urgent rescue is required.

Work At Height (WAH) Permit – PTW-03

All activities when the worker's feet are at least 2 metres from the ground or from a reference base will be considered working at heights and will require a Working at Height PTW issued by a trained and competent person.

The safe use of ladders and stepladders - HSE is an exception to this rule where a PTW is not required, only if the work will not be longer than 30 min. Ladders should be periodically inspected and labelled with validity by a competent, trained person. Before any use, ladders must be visually inspected by the worker.

All ladders should be stored in a dedicated storage area and locked/secured to not been used by

unauthorised persons.

Scaffolds should be erected by a competent and trained person and periodically inspected during the works. Mobile Elevating Working Platforms (MEWP) used for working at heights must have a valid maintenance and inspection protocol to prove maintenance is done according to the legal requirements and the manufacturer's recommendations. Before use, a MEWP visual inspection checklist must be completed by the user to ensure no damage has occurred and no defects have been identified. The MEWP user must be trained and certified by the authorised company.

All fall-from-height prevention measures must be documented in the RAMS/JSA and Working at Height PTW. Personal protective equipment (helmet, harness, etc.) and collective protective equipment (lifeline, anchor points, etc.), as required by the RAMS/JSA, must be periodically inspected by authorised companies.

Electrical Permit to work – PTW-04

RAMS/JSA and Electrical PTW need to be completed before any **high-risk or complex** electrical works take place according to the definitions in Macro's [Electrical Safety Guidance v0](#).

Low-risk electrical works that do not require a PTW: Works on low-voltage (<1000V), single energy source equipment may be conducted without a PTW; however, LOTO is still required, and the electrician must still be certified and competent.

Lock-Out Tag-Out must be applied correctly to ensure the system/equipment is de-energised and verified (as per relevant procedures). The permit issuer must be qualified and competent and should be included in the electrical PTW issuer competent persons list.

The contractors involved in the works must have the electrical qualifications and competencies to do the requested works, and they cannot energise any system without the approval of competent staff.

For Level 2 low-voltage electrical works (<1000V), the permit issuer must verify prior to issuing the PTW that all required control measures have been implemented, including, as applicable:

- Isolation points and application of LOTO
- Zero-voltage testing
- Appropriate PPE
- Barriers, signage, and any other identified preventive measures.

Verification must normally be carried out onsite by a competent permit issuer who is not directly involved in the work activity.

In exceptional cases where the PTW is issued remotely by non-site-based Macro personnel, remote verification may be accepted through suitable evidence such as photographs, videos, or live video calls demonstrating that the required control measures are correctly implemented before work starts.

Live working is not allowed. As an exception, any live working request from Client or Service Providers must be raised to the Macro QHSEW manager, who will agree on the next steps with a qualified Macro electrical engineer. RAMS will be reviewed by a competent Macro electrical engineer.

For any High Voltage (HV) works, a Permit to Work is always required, and the activity must be reviewed and approved by a Senior Electrical Engineer before any work can commence. No HV system can be energised or reenergised without written approval from a competent Senior Electrical Engineer.

Excavation Permit to work – PTW-05

Any person undertaking work that involves penetration of the ground greater than 100mm must have an excavation PTW (Excavation guidance UK, best practice).

Before issuing any excavation PTW, RAMS/JSA must be submitted by a competent person in collaboration with the contractors involved. Underground utilities drawings should be analysed (electrical, gas, and water supplies, sewer system, and telecoms cables), and Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) screening should be done.

In case excavation activities must be done near underground utilities, it is strongly recommended to use manual digging close to where the supplies are expected to be to identify the exact position of the network in question, after the energy source is isolated (LOTO applied).

A qualified and trained banksman should be allocated to the excavation works and included in the Excavation Permit to Work (PTW) 06. A banksman is someone trained to guide vehicle movements near the excavation,

monitor and communicate risks such as ground instability, and supervise compliance with safety barriers and exclusion zones around the excavation.

Lifting Operations Permit to Work – PTW-06

Lifting activities that involve a high-risk of a person being severely injured during the performance of the activity, from the failure of a load or lifting device, must be managed through a Lifting Permit to Work (PTW) 06 issued by a competent crane/lifting supervisor. Before a Lifting PTW is issued, the equipment's periodical maintenance and statutory inspection evidence must be checked.

A lifting plan including loads and components weight, lifting movements (e.g. diagrams, drawings, sketches), crane transport routes and barriers shall be developed by a competent civil engineer and attached to the lifting PTW.

Examples of high-risk lifting activities include: any lifting near overhead powerlines, lifting with multiple cranes, lifting large/heavy/irregular-shaped loads etc., lifting close to a crane's capacity (>85%), coordinated by multiple teams, lifting in high-winds, lifting including persons, lifting in high pedestrian or traffic zones, unstable ground, near live utilities, crane operator without full visibility of load at all times, lifting onto a roof, etc.

A Lifting permit is not applicable for low-risk, small lifts such as offloading pallets from trucks.

Permit to Work for Low-Risk Activities

Although Level 1 activities are generally classified as low-risk and do not normally require a Permit to Work (PTW) under the Macro Risk-Based Approach, local legislation or client requirements may mandate the use of a PTW for certain low-risk activities (e.g. UAE regulatory requirements). Examples:

- Access Permit to work- PTW 01
- General permit to work – PTW 07
- Event permit to work – PTW 08

In addition, the use of a PTW for Level 1 activities may be adopted as a site-specific control measure or considered good practice where deemed appropriate to enhance work coordination, communication, and control of activities.

Core Document Set, Links, and Storage Locations

Document Title	Reference / Link	Storage Location	Account / Site / Both
PTW – Access	HSW-TEM-PTW-01	SharePoint (Site Specific Doc / Risk Management)	Both
PTW – Confined Space	HSW-TEM-PTW-02	SharePoint (Site Specific Doc / Risk Management)	Both
PTW – Electrical	HSW-TEM-PTW-03	SharePoint (Site Specific Doc / Risk Management)	Both
PTW – Excavation	HSW-TEM-PTW-04	SharePoint (Site Specific Doc / Risk Management)	Both
PTW – Hot Works	HSW-TEM-PTW-05	SharePoint (Site Specific Doc / Risk Management)	Both
PTW – Lifting	HSW-TEM-PTW-06	SharePoint (Site Specific Doc / Risk Management)	Both
PTW – Working at Height	HSW-TEM-PTW-09	SharePoint (Site Specific Doc / Risk Management)	Both
PTW -General	HSW-TEM-PTW-	SharePoint	Both

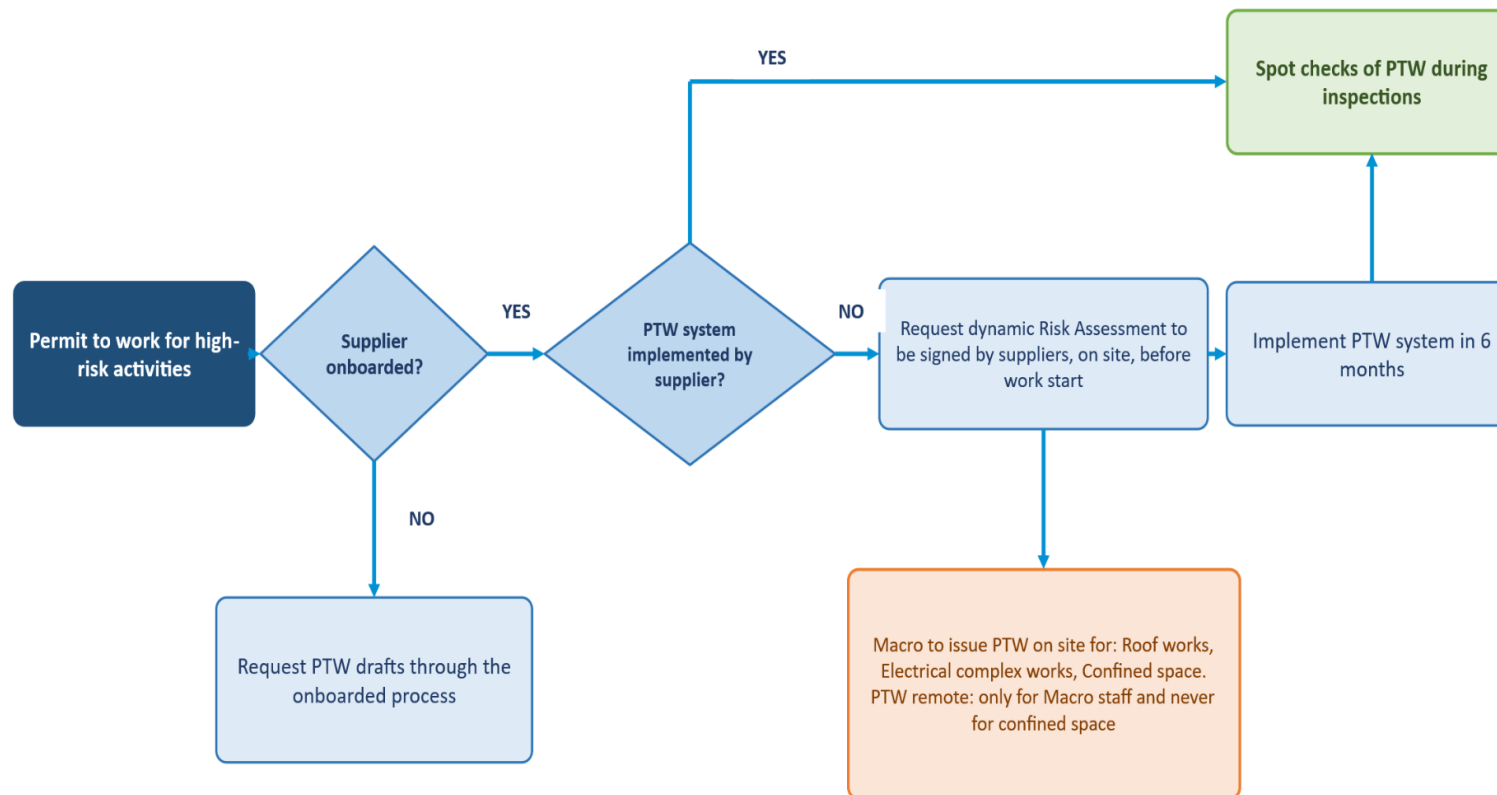
	<u>07</u>	(Site Specific Doc / Risk Management)	
PTW-Events	<u>QHS-TEM-PTW-08</u>	SharePoint (Site Specific Doc / Risk Management)	Both
Risk Assessment, Method Statement and Permit to Work Tracker	<u>OPS-FM-016</u>	SharePoint (Site Specific Doc / Risk Management)	Both

Appendix

PTW Flow chart



Permit to Work – High Risk Activities



Risk-based approach – PTW requirements

Risk-based Approach to managing High Risk FM works - Permit-to-Work requirements		
Control Level	Description	Examples Activities
Level 1 Risk Assessment (RA) or Job Hazard Analysis (JHA)	Documented risk assessment that comprehensively identifies the risks and mitigations to meet local regulations and aligned to the level of risk involved. Developed by a competent person. Reviewed by competent Macro person and deemed adequate to manage the work safely. Prior to start activities a dynamic risk assessment to be carried out by suppliers on site, documentation is not mandatory.	• Required for all work activities performed on site • Maintenance where only a Single energy-isolation point is needed • Work at Height (<2m and Safe use of ladders) • Cleaning
Level 2 Supervision - on site Permit to Work (PTW) required	Issued by competent person not conducting the works and has reviewed the Risk Assessment and preventive measures to be implemented and checked prior work start at work location in person before issuing permit. May be issued by Macro or Suppliers designated permit-issuer (persons must be deemed competent). Default/preferred method is Supplier issuing their permits. Permit is signed by issuer, Work Foreman, and by workers to confirm aware of hazards and controls (usually accompanied by toolbox talk before work starts). Prior to starting work, a dynamic risk assessment to be carried out by permit issuer and Work foreman onsite and must be documented (can be part of permit).	• WAH >2m that includes Climbers/IRATA, Scaffolding or use of Fall Protection Systems and Harness/Lanyard • Roof works (unprotected edge type roof, unprotected skylights on roof) • Explosion risk zones • Works in a Confined Space with potential hazardous environment • High Risk Electrical Work (<1000V) – see next slide • High Voltage electrical works (>=1000V) • Hot Works, Lifting (cranes), Excavation, Asbestos removal
Exceptions: Remote issuing of PTW	Only for Macro staff (not site-based). Not for Confined Space Permit	As per Level 2 but with preventive measures <u>identified</u> in RAMS/Permit must be confirmed in place remotely before work starts via photos, <u>videos</u> or a video-chat with a competent person, before issuing/approving permit. (e.g. isolations, barriers, signage, PPE, secured scaffolding/ladders etc.). Prior to starting work a dynamic risk assessment is carried out by Supplier staff onsite and communicated to Macro PTW issuer - must be documented (can be part of permit). Permit is remotely approved (email confirmation or Concept electronic approval) and signed/accepted by Work Foreman onsite. Remote supervision and PTW issuing is <u>not</u> allowed for Confined Space entry (with potentially hazardous environments).