

# Health and Safety Assurance Standards

A guide for contracted parties to staying safe whilst working at Miral Experiences facilities.

Prepared by

**Miral Experiences HSSE Department**

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# 1 Introduction

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Miral Experiences believes that everyone has the right to return home from work in a safe and healthy condition every day. This commitment is central to the planning, delivery, and operations across the Miral portfolio. It is expected that all contracted parties will embrace this commitment and ensure that activities are carried out safely and do not place their workers and others at risk.

Miral Experiences adopts an integrated approach to the management of Health, Safety and Environment (HSE). The HSE strategy is under the banner of One Team – One Dream, and is based on the following “5 C’s of practical safety ideals”

## **Culture**

- Ensure a culture of care and concern throughout implementation of our HSE programs. Develop leadership skills of the entire workforce and create a culture which enables people to stand together in their commitment to a safe B-WOW every day.

## **Competence**

- Develop health and safety education which inspires and empowers everyone to work safely. Develop an equal emphasis on occupational health. Ensure that all are confidently equipped with skills to work safely and to stop when it is not safe.

## **Communication**

- Create an environment to enable open discussion and collaboration. Ensure clear, consistent communications utilizing a range of channels to reach all stakeholders.

## **Contractors**

- Engage our supply chain so they are welcomed and aligned to our strategies. Promote two-way discourse to create an equitable working experience with clear expectations and competency requirements.

## **Controls**

- Develop controls and systems for the management of foreseeable risks and change. Ensure we have effective monitoring and feedback systems in place to evaluate efficacy of controls. Make sure control measures are adhered to consistently through specific management systems. Manage controls by liaison and consultation with the teams performing the work in formal and informal risk assessments.

## **Health and wellbeing**

- Focus on workplace wellbeing. Develop skills and capabilities to preserve, protect and promote the health and wellbeing of our colleagues and contracted workforce so they can be 'the best they can be'.

## **Environmental**

- Take precautions to limit our organization’s impact on the environment. Ensure compliance with all applicable laws and seek best practices for the industry to apply.

The strategy is delivered through the following key documents:

**Policy** – The HSE policy establishes core values, strategic pillars and provides a framework for setting objectives and targets.

**Standards** – The Health and Safety Assurance Standards contained within this document define detailed requirements applicable to all operations across Miral Experiences facilities.

**Legislation** – The HSE laws and regulations of the UAE and Abu Dhabi establish the fundamental compliance requirements.

Definitions:

**Contracted parties** – All contractors, subcontractors, service provider and their personnel.

This document has been produced by Miral Experiences to aid and information to all contractors and suppliers and those working on their behalf, and as a guide to what everyone needs to do to stay safe whilst working at any Miral Experiences facilities.

The document outlines Miral Experiences expectations and requirements for those undertaking works in and around its facilities and will direct you to other tools available to assist in planning for the health, wellbeing, and safety of your workers.

All contracted parties must provide evidence of compliance with this document and all obligations contained herein upon request and during their engagement at Miral Experiences facilities.

The contracted parties are expected to assess their own activities and implement appropriate systems for managing their own health and safety and ensure compliance with the Miral Experiences Health, Safety and Environmental Standards, applicable legislation and relevant Codes of Practice or industry guidance.

The contracted parties are responsible and liable for their own health and safety compliance, implementation and responsibilities whilst working on Miral Experience Facilities. They must ensure that all parties associated with their works are working in a safe manner under a safe system of works and all are appropriately competent, trained, monitored, and supervised.

Although this document aims to assist contracted parties in preparing for work with Miral Experiences, it is only a guide and should not be considered as comprehensive.

The responsibility and liability of HSE remains the responsibility of the contracted parties.

## 2 Health and Safety Assurance Standards

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### 2.1 Standards

The Health and Safety Assurance Standards, support Miral Experiences' commitment to care and defines the health and safety requirements that apply to all contracted parties, for any activities occurring at Miral Experiences facilities as determined by Miral Experiences.

The Standards enable robust health and safety management for all activities.

- The Standards are mandatory for all contracted parties and any other entity engaged to perform work as part of or on behalf of Miral Experiences at Miral Experiences facilities.
- All contracted parties must familiarise themselves with these Standards and ensure that they are adhered to.
- Where contracted parties have their own systems for managing health and safety these arrangements can be maintained. However, alternative systems must meet these Standards.
- Compliance with the Standards will be audited in accordance with set performance measurement procedures.
- Non-compliance to these standards can lead to disciplinary and contractual punitive measures including but not limited to removal from premises, fines and eventually blacklisting of contractors.

### 2.2 Legal and Other Requirements

All contracted parties must comply with local legislation and Miral Experiences requirements. As a minimum, all works will be carried out in compliance with the following:

- OSHAD SF and Technical Guidelines.
- OSHAD Health and Safety Regulatory framework and Codes of Practice.
- Contractually specified international standards and codes of practice.
- Relevant manufacturer's instructions and guidelines.
- International standards relevant to Miral Experiences Industry and Facilities.

Where the Standards and legal requirements conflict, compliance must be in accordance with the most stringent. Where any discrepancies exist, these shall be brought to the attention of the Miral Experiences HSE department.

### 3 Miral Experiences Facilities

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Miral Experiences Facilities including Ferrari World Abu Dhabi, Yas Water World Abu Dhabi, Warner Bros World Abu Dhabi, CLYMB, Qasr Al Watan and Sea World Abu Dhabi expect contracted parties will manage their operations to prevent or reduce health and safety risks to their workers, and anyone else that may be affected by their activities. This will require robust planning to ensure that specific hazards are identified, and measures are put in place to reduce risks to an acceptable level.

Contracted parties must ensure that they provide plant and equipment to undertake the work safely. This equipment is to be suitable for the task and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. All plants are only to be operated by a competent person and where applicable relevant licenses must be held. All equipment and plants must have relevant third-party certification and maintenance records to ensure optimal performance and safety for operation at Miral Experiences facilities.

Contracted parties will have a significant role in ensuring safe work behaviors and practices on site. They will need to attend/undertake a site-specific HSE induction prior to accessing the relevant facility. Each Miral Experiences Facility has an HSE induction that must be undertaken by all members of the site team and any subcontracted labor or associates.

A process to enable consultation and communication with relevant parties on health and safety risks must be implemented. It is essential that the Miral Experiences appointed contract manager and the relevant instructing department from Miral Experiences are kept informed of start dates on site and finish dates and times to ensure they are aware of the project status and can inspect it frequently and on time.

Contracted parties will be responsible for establishing any requirements for PPE in line with their site-specific risk assessments and method statements, whilst continuing to address and control risks beyond reliance on PPE as a control measure. There may be general site-specific PPE requirements and compliance with this must be ensured.

Contracted parties must ensure that they address health and safety risks at each of the sites where they are working and ensure staff are trained in first aid to meet applicable requirements.

Contracted parties must ensure that they address their own emergency and rescue requirements for the activities they are contracted for. This includes but is not limited to rescue equipment, emergency PPE and first responder equipment for task specific emergencies. The contracted entity must include the emergency response plan for their scope of work as part of the submission for permission to mobilize and permit to work with Miral Experiences.



## 4 Your HSE Responsibilities

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The following section provides an overview of your HSE responsibilities. It is expected that all contractors and suppliers establish clear responsibilities and accountabilities across all levels of their organization.

### 4.1 Workers

All personnel that work for or on behalf of Miral Experiences, in any employment capacity including but not limited to full-time staff or contractors are classed as workers. All workers are responsible to:

- Take care of their own health and safety, and that of others who may be affected by activities.
- Familiarise themselves with the Standards and any HSE policies and procedures applicable at the Miral Experiences facilities and report any breaches of such Standards.
- Follow any reasonable instruction aimed at protecting their health and safety while at work and using any equipment provided to protect their health and safety appropriately.
- Identify possible hazards, implement controls, and report hazards to their team leader, manager or supervisor immediately.
- Report any health and safety incidents to their supervisor and if they feel that their health and safety is compromised and there is an imminent risk, stop the task and immediately report the unsafe situation to their supervisor.

### 4.2 Leaders, Managers and Supervisors

Anyone who supervises staff, or is responsible for overseeing their work is bound by the above worker responsibilities but must also:

- Demonstrate visible leadership on health and safety.
- Support the implementation of the Standards and all applicable health and safety policies and procedures.
- Allocate sufficient resources for risk management.
- Plan for risk management resources prior to work commencement.
- Communicate health and safety updates and information.
- Attend relevant health and safety training and supporting the development of others.
- Encourage worker involvement and participation in health and safety.
- Recognise positive health and safety behaviours at an organisational and individual level.
- Drive continual improvement and innovation in health and safety.
- Report breaches of the Standards and any applicable health and safety policies, whether by their workers, third party workers or generally at the Miral Experiences facilities.

### 4.3 Visitors

Miral Experiences has a responsibility to provide a safe environment to ensure the safety and enjoyment of visitors attending any one of the facilities. Visitors are responsible for their own health and safety and to ensure the health and safety of others who may be at or around the areas they access.

Visitors who access the facilities are required to comply with any reasonable instructions given to them to protect their health and safety. Where visitors, through their activities, are classed as being workers or leaders the responsibilities at 4.1 and 4.2 equally apply.

Any health and safety incident involving a Visitor at a Miral Experiences facility is to be reported to the Facility HSE Department for investigation and notification as required.

#### **4.4 Supervision Requirements**

Contractors are required to provide constant sufficient competent resources to ensure adequate supervision of the works / operations being undertaken.

The supervision ratio for construction activities requires at least one working supervisor per 8 workers and one non-working supervisor for 24 workers.

The ratio for non-construction related activities is at least one working supervisor per 12 workers and one non-working supervisor per 36 workers.

Where these ratios are not met, contracted parties must ensure that a risk assessment is provided to demonstrate why these ratios have not been met and the mitigations in place to ensure adequate supervision. A risk assessment may also determine that increased levels of supervision are required, particularly for complex activities, work at height, working next to water, working within ride areas or night work.

If for any reason the supervision is not present as predetermined, the activity needs to be suspended until such time that an alternative suitable supervisor is provided. This delay will be to the contracted parties' expense and will not be negotiable.

Acceptance of any risk assessment is subject to Miral Experiences' sole discretion.

## 5 Hazard and Risk Management

### 5.1 Hazard Identification

Hazard identification is the starting point within the process that underpins effective health and safety management. A hazard is a situation in the workplace that has the potential to cause harm to people or damage to property. The situation could involve a task, chemical or item of equipment.

### 5.2 Risk Management

Risk management is essentially a problem-solving process aimed at defining problems (identifying hazards), gathering information about them (assessing the risks) and solving them (controlling the risks). Where a control has been used to address an identified hazard, this should be reviewed by checking the effectiveness of the control. The risk management process should be reviewed periodically, particularly following significant change.

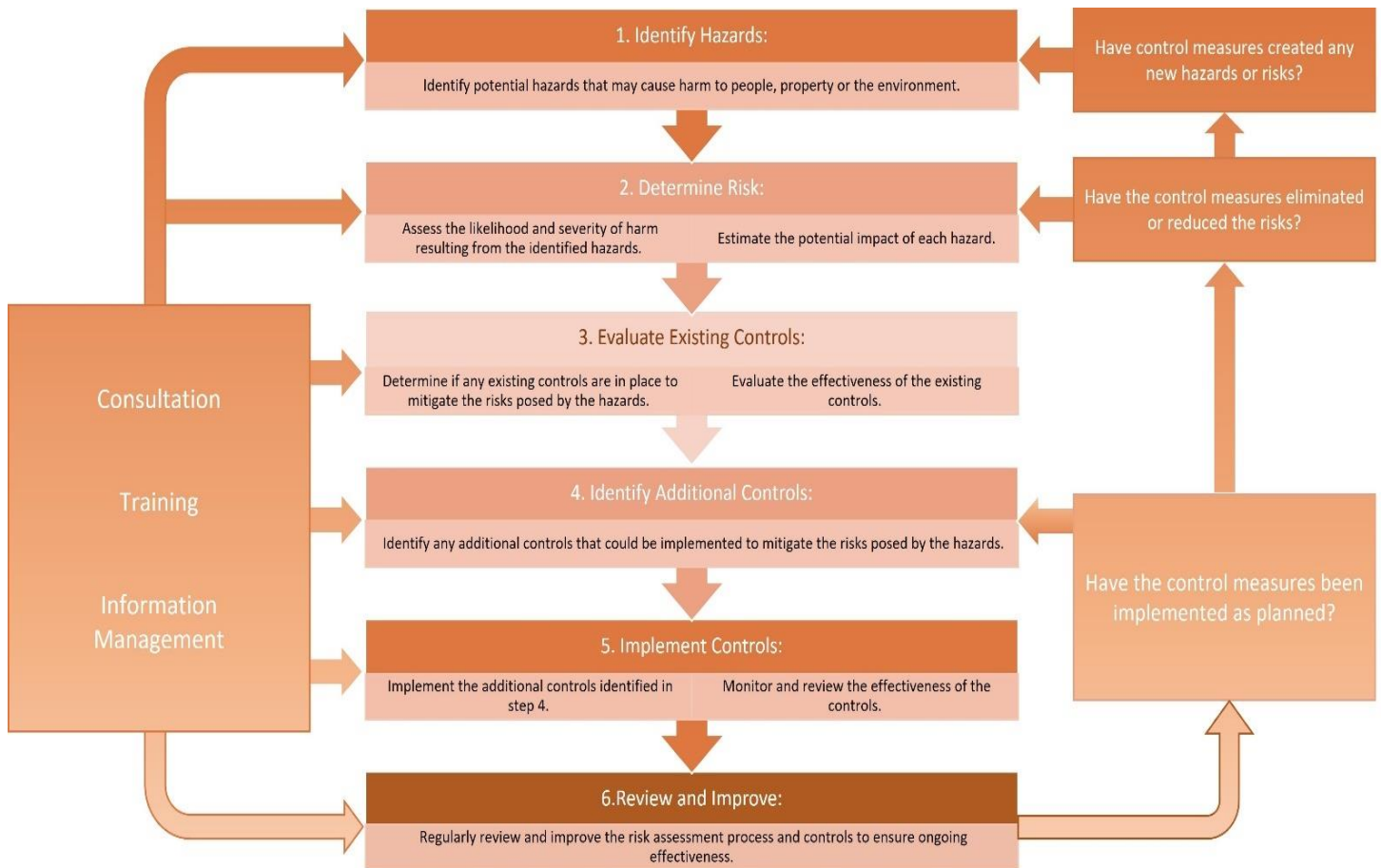


Figure 5-1. Steps in Risk Management

Health and safety risk management process detailed in diagram above and is intended for use by contracted parties.

### 5.3 Risk Assessments

Risk assessment is the process for:

- Identifying hazards.
- Establishing who may be harmed and how.
- Analysing or evaluate the risk associated with that hazard.
- Determining appropriate ways to eliminate or control the hazard.

In practical terms, a risk assessment is a thorough look at a workplace and specific activities to identify items, situations, processes, etc. that may cause harm, particularly to people. After hazard identification, it is required to evaluate the likelihood and severity of the risk and then decide what measures should be in place to effectively prevent or control the harm from arising.

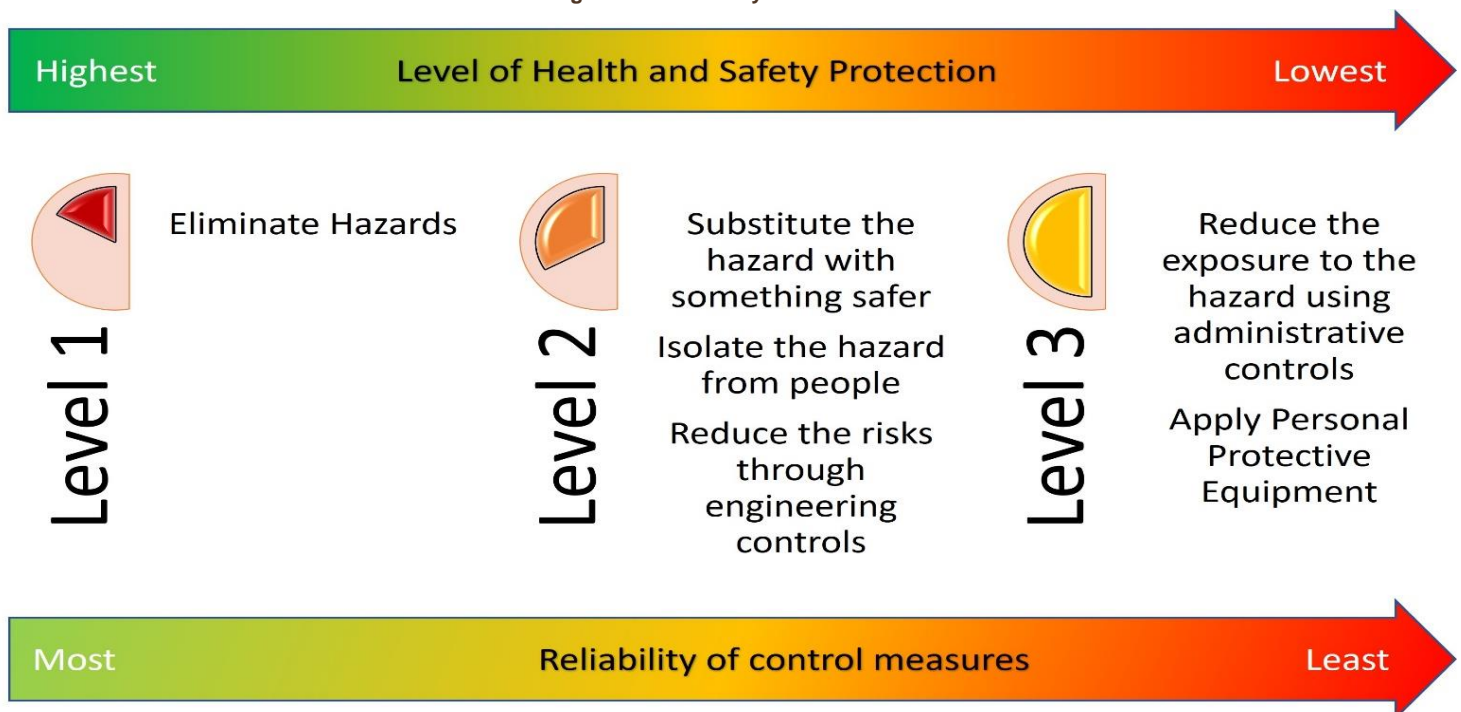
Miral Experiences expects contracted parties to conduct risk assessments associated with their scoped works along with considering other affected stakeholders.

Risk assessments should be proportionate, in terms of the level of detail, in consideration of the nature of the activity and complexity of the risks involved.

### 5.4 Hierarchy of Control

When identifying ways to minimise or control risk, the hierarchy of control should be considered. Contracted parties must always aim to eliminate the hazard, which is the most effective control. If it is not possible then attempts must be implemented to reduce the risk to an acceptable level.

Figure 5-2. Hierarchy of Control



The hierarchy of control works through controls from the most effective (elimination) to the least preferred, typically Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Only where all other controls have been considered should PPE be implemented as a precaution.

### 5.5 Risk Registers

The Risk Register records information on all the risks identified at the beginning and during the life of the project or in the workplace. It should include details on the likelihood of risks occurring and the seriousness of impact on the work being undertaken, plans for mitigating each risk and responsibilities for the defined mitigation strategies.

A Risk Register should be maintained throughout the course of the project and will change regularly as existing risks are re-graded in the light of the effectiveness of the mitigation strategy, or new risks are identified.

Miral Experiences expects contracted parties to maintain a Risk Register associated with the activities being undertaken. Miral Experiences may request at any time and contracted parties are obligated to present the Risk Register upon such request.

## **5.6 Risk Profiling**

Contracted parties must plan to identify upcoming risks associated with events and activities. Appropriate daily and/or weekly look-ahead should be incorporated into content and programming meetings to ensure that event health and safety risks are identified, assessed, and appropriately controlled.

## **5.7 Monitoring and Compliance**

Contracted parties must ensure that an internal monitoring process is developed and implemented to ensure identified risks are managed and verify the application of safe work practices. This can be achieved by direct observation, internal auditing and regular health and safety management review of activities and associated safe systems of work and supplemented with external reviews as required. Where high risk work is undertaken, consideration should be given to obtaining specialist health and safety advice as necessary. Self-monitoring is a crucial element for any successful risk management program and must be evidenced throughout the exposure at Miral Experiences activities.

Miral Experiences may upon its sole discretion conduct health and safety assurance activities relevant to the risk and scope of the works being undertaken to ensure compliance with these Standards.

## **5.8 Communication**

Once risks have been identified and assessed it is important that the outcomes and relevant controls are effectively communicated to all relevant groups. This can be undertaken through site briefings and pre-start meetings discussing relevant hazards and risks, or through formal communications in alerts or site instructions. If several duty holders are affected by the same risks information on relevant controls should be communicated.

Communications, trainings and consultations must be documented, captured and evidenced during the activity exposure at Miral Experiences facility for scope execution. These must be submitted to relevant department and kept on record as part of permit to work close out evidence.

## **5.9 Method Statements**

Where construction work is being undertaken or the results of a risk assessment define that work must be undertaken in a defined way, a method statement should be prepared to outline and document this methodology. For construction work the method statement must be approved by the relevant engineer and Miral Experiences, but for other works this should be approved by the organisation or entity undertaking the work. The method statement and risk assessment in both cases is to be submitted to Miral Experiences HSE team for review at a minimum seven (7) days prior to works commencing.

Method statements are to be communicated to all relevant workforce and a copy should be available on site while the works are being undertaken. The method statement can be communicated to those involved in the task through a variety of ways, including pre-task briefings and toolbox talks. Records of training and communicating the requirements of the method statement should be retained.

Where generic tasks are undertaken across several locations a generic method statement can be prepared and utilised; however, there must be a documented system that assesses on site hazards and where required adjusts the method statement considering these hazards. These must be documented and be readily available on site.

## 5.10 Permits to Work

For all contractor activities, Miral Experiences requires a permit-to-work system to be adopted. Examples of high-risk activities include:

- Confined Space.
- Working in or over water including but not limited to diving.
- Hot works.
- Mechanical and electrical Lock out Tag out (LOTO) Isolation.
- Restricted Access including ride boxes.
- Rope Access works.
- Working in or next to Animal habitats.
- Work at Height.
- Excavations / Permit to Dig.

All contracted parties must ensure that they obtain and maintain for the duration of the works all required permits-to-work as stipulated by Miral Experiences.

Miral Experiences departments responsible for the contracted parties will assist and guide the contracted parties through the approval process for permits to work. Miral Experiences HSE department will review and approve all high risk permit to work activities as determined by Miral Experiences.

For more information refer to OSHAD SF Code of Practice 21.0 Permit to Work [21---Permit-to-Work-Systems--Eng.pdf \(adphc.gov.ae\)](#)

## 6 Training and Competency

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Any Contracted party on Miral Experiences Facilities must ensure that the individuals working are competent, skilled and suitably trained/qualified to perform their delegated tasks and activities safely.

Competency management systems shall be in place which must include skills and experience in addition to training requirements. Management of competency shall extend throughout the supply chain.

Every organisation must take reasonable and practical steps to ensure the competency of their staff for the work they perform including but not limited to Scaffold erection, electrical works and the operation of workplace plant and equipment.

Sufficient information, instruction and training must be provided to employees involved in high-risk work tasks. Verification of Competency (VOC) is a method of assessment that assists employers to meet health and safety requirements and ensure employees are competent to operate equipment or perform specific tasks.

Miral Experiences requires contracted parties to supply a VOC for their applicable staff operating plant, equipment and performing high risk tasks.

Every organisation must have a training matrix, training record and training plan as well as copies of certificates and current records available on-site. Training can include on or off the job training, coaching, toolbox talks or briefings.

Contracted parties must promptly remove any employee or personnel upon request from Miral Experiences should it consider that their performance or conduct of that employee or personnel is unsatisfactory or does not meet the required competency standards. Such employee or personnel must be replaced with a person approved by Miral Experiences immediately.



## 7 Incident Reporting and Investigation

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Effective health and safety incident response and reporting is essential to provide and ensure a safe workplace. Open and transparent reporting of all health and safety incidents including near misses are a prerequisite. Incidents must be reported through an incident reporting process and entered on the Miral Experiences online reporting system as required.

Contracted Parties are expected to report health and safety incidents as well as applying their own reporting processes.

Contracted parties are to have a mechanism for preserving the incident site, as required, and reporting and follow all relevant authority investigation requirements.

### 7.1 Reporting of Injury / Accidents

Any occurrence resulting in injury to a contractor, Miral Experiences colleague or member of the public and/or any incident having the potential to cause injury or damage needs to be reported.

All incidents must be reported to Miral Experiences department representative promptly, and in any event on the same day. Serious events must be reported within 1 hour of occurrence. Regular updates are required throughout any incident until the outcomes are known. This line of reporting is additional to any requirement to report incidents / injuries to jurisdictional agencies.

Evidence must be provided that every incident is investigated, and a report provided to Miral Experiences to demonstrate that contractors have implemented corrective actions to prevent recurrence. For serious incidents, an initial report and action plan must be provided within 24 hours of the occurrence with a full report and action plan within 5 days. For any serious incident, a safety alert and / or lessons learned report must be developed and distributed to Miral Experiences for wider distribution and learning.

Miral Experiences HSE team will monitor the implementation of corrective actions as part of health and safety assurance activities.

### 7.2 Incident Investigation

Effective health and safety incident investigation is essential to provide and ensure a safe workplace and to ensure lessons are learned following an incident. All health and safety incidents are to be investigated to establish what caused the incident and to identify the steps to be taken to prevent recurrence.

The potential consequence of the incident will be classified at the incident response and reporting stage.

The timing of an investigation of an incident / near miss is crucial and must begin as soon as practicable after the incident has occurred. This way, the investigator / investigation team are more likely to be able to observe the conditions as they were at the time of the incident, prevent disturbance of evidence and identify and interview witnesses.

It must be ensured that evidence is collected as soon as practicable after the incident to prevent this being lost or disturbed. Asking witnesses to write down what they saw and when (including timings) immediately after the incident will enable a true picture of the event to be formed when it is investigated.

The Miral Experiences HSE department may provide instructions and guidelines to assist in the conduct of, or where appropriate, lead the health and safety investigation. The Miral Experiences HSE department may, in its discretion, issue immediate advice through a Safety Alert to address facility wide specific concerns following an incident.

The Miral Experiences HSE department will also review the outcomes of all health and safety incident investigations and report the circumstances surrounding incidents and their respective controls at the relevant Miral Experiences health and safety forums.

For more information refer to OSHAD SF Mechanism – Incident Notification, Investigation and Reporting [Mechanism 11. Incident Notification, investigation and Reporting](#)



## 8 Emergency and First Aid Requirements

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### 8.1 Site Emergency

Emergency arrangements must be clearly defined within separate emergency plan documents.

Contracted parties must comply with all instructions given during an emergency evacuation of a Miral Experiences facility.

During Miral Experiences Facilities inductions, information will be provided on the nearest exits, assembly points and the procedures to follow in the event of an emergency. Contracted parties are responsible for communication of the emergency response procedures to their own workers and staff.

An emergency response team has been trained and assigned in all facilities to play a critical role in saving lives, reducing damage and injuries during an emergency, and providing support and comfort to those affected by an emergency.

In the event of an order to evacuate a zone/ area by a warden or a member of staff everyone must:

- Leave the building immediately.
- Proceed to the assembly area indicated on the evacuation sign, or by a warden or Miral Experiences colleague.
- Remain in the assembly area until advised the emergency is over.
- Do not re-enter the building/area/zone until advised it is safe to do so by a warden or other authorised person.
- Follow all other directions of the Miral Experiences warden or member of staff.

Emergency notice boards have been allocated to display information such as evacuation routes, emergency contact information, and instructions for what to do in the event of an emergency. They can also be used to communicate updates and important information to those who are involved in responding to the emergency, such as emergency response teams and other first responders.

### 8.2 Medical Emergencies

Contracted parties must have a process for responding to any medical emergencies.

Contracted parties must ensure that first aid trained personnel are always available. Miral Experiences have established site first aid medical clinics and medical capabilities for operating hours of each facility; however, outside of these hours Contractors are required to be self-sufficient for first aid.

Medical resources must be identified by risk assessment, which should include the nature of activities being undertaken.

The risk assessment must also consider medical resources and capabilities required for People of Determination (PoD).

The number of first aiders for planning purposes should be based on at least the following ratios:

- Low Risk Workplaces / Activities – one First Aider for every 50 personnel.
- High Risk Workplaces / Activities – one First Aider for every 25 personnel.

For more information please refer to OSHAD SF / Code of practice 4.0 First Aid and Medical Emergency Treatment [4---First-Aid-and-Medical--Eng.pdf \(adphc.gov.ae\)](#)

Medical emergency cabinets are located around the facilities with essential medical supplies and equipment that can be used in the event of a medical emergency.

### 8.3 Fire Emergency

Contracted parties must ensure that flammable materials must be kept to a minimum, and sites kept tidy to reduce the risk of fire. Contracted parties should also be aware that arson is a major cause of

fires, so security arrangements must be complied with, and all flammable materials outside a building should be stored in a suitable secure, well- ventilated compound or in containers. Approved flame-retardant coverings are to be used where high fire loads are unavoidable.

Contractors are required to provide their own approved, current serviced fire extinguishers for hot works to be performed as part of their scope.

There may be special rules that apply to certain venues and possibly specific areas within venues, which will be advised to personnel working there.

This will include information about the alarm system and what to do in the event of a fire, and any restrictions on the storage of fuel, gases etc. In addition, there are additional permits required for “hot works” (where naked flames are used e.g., for welding, or where sparks can be created e.g. from grinding).

There are several types of fire and fire extinguishers, and the type of fire and the corresponding extinguisher used will depend on the source of the fire.

- Class A fires: These fires involve ordinary combustibles such as wood, paper, and fabric. The most common extinguisher for Class A fires is water, as it cools the fire and reduces the temperature of the fuel.
- Class B fires: These fires involve flammable liquids such as gasoline, oil, and grease. The most common extinguisher for Class B fires is foam, as it helps to smother the fire and prevent the spread of vapor.
- Class C fires: Fires involving flammable gases, such as propane and butane, are known as Class C. Flammable gases must be stored correctly in sealed containers and only operated by a competent person. Class C fires must be tackled using a powder fire extinguisher.
- Class D fires: These fires involve flammable metals such as magnesium, sodium, and potassium. The most common extinguisher for Class D fires is a dry powder extinguisher, as it can extinguish the fire by smothering it and preventing the metal from reacting with oxygen.
- Class E fires: It is an electrical equipment fire caused by a failure or malfunction within the electrical components of machinery or a piece of equipment. Electrical fires originate from electric wires, circuit breakers and cables. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers are ideal for Class E fires.
- Class K fires: These fires involve cooking oils and fats and are commonly found in commercial kitchens. The most common extinguisher for Class K fires is a wet chemical extinguisher, as it can cool the fire and prevent re-ignition.



It is important to note that not all extinguishers are suitable for all types of fires, and using the wrong extinguisher can make the fire worse. It is important to choose the right type of extinguisher for the type of fire, and to ensure that everyone in the area knows how to use it properly.

## 9 Significant Hazards

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Miral Experiences has identified several significant health and safety hazards that are applicable to Miral Experiences facilities. Although this section focuses on significant hazards, it should be noted that all hazards must be appropriately identified, assessed, and managed.

The following 13 significant hazards are to be given particular attention:

- Manual Handling.
- Slips and Trips.
- Working in the Heat / Adverse Weather.
- Driving.
- Working at Height.
- Electricity
- Hot Works
- Lock out tag out (LOTO)
- Mobile Plant and Equipment.
- Lifting.
- Working in or over water / Diving
- Hazardous Materials.
- Working in Animal Habitats
- Breaking Ground / Excavations

The above hazards and relevant controls that would be expected by Miral Experiences, are detailed in the following sections.

### 9.1 Manual Handling

Manual lifting tasks must be assessed before being undertaken. Weights must be known before being handled and appropriate equipment identified and used to handle heavy/awkward loads. Workers undertaking manual lifting must be instructed in safe practices and must follow safe manual lifting methods.

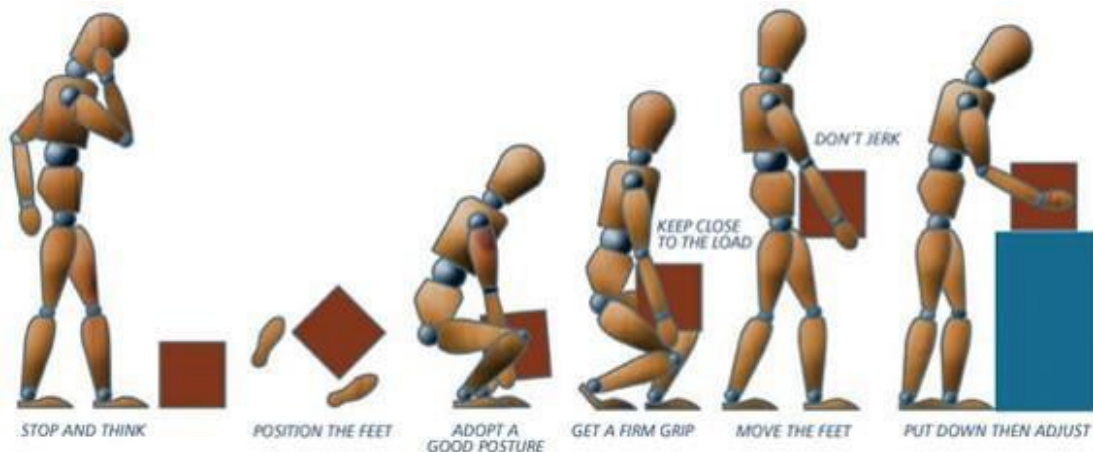
In general, contracted parties must:

- Avoid or mechanise manual handling operations, as far as possible.
- Verify and provide information on the load to be handled.
- Assess any hazardous manual handling operations which cannot be avoided.
- Implement control measures arising from the risk assessment.

Where manual tasks are to be conducted controls should be established that address the following:

- Postures, movements, forces and vibration relating to the hazardous manual task.
- The duration and frequency of the hazardous manual task.
- Workplace environmental conditions that may affect the hazardous manual task or the worker performing it.
- The design of the work area.
- The systems of work used.
- The nature, size, weight or number of persons or items involved in carrying out the hazardous manual task

Figure 9.1-1. Safe Manual Handling Technique



For more information refer to OSHAD SF Code of Practice 14.0 manual Handling and Ergonomics [14---Manual-Handling-Eng.pdf \(adphc.gov.ae\)](http://adphc.gov.ae/14---Manual-Handling-Eng.pdf)

### 9.2 Slips and Trips

Contracted parties are to ensure that the environment is safe for the access, egress and circulation of all visitors, guests and colleagues. All routes are to be kept clear of hazards, be clearly lit and maintained. Routes, especially those used by guests, are to be regularly inspected and actions taken to address hazards that could impede circulation.

Cables, leads, and utilities should not be in public areas and should be limited as far as possible in back of house areas. Where this cannot be avoided, they should either be raised above walkways or if unavoidable cable ramps in high visibility colours should be used. Cables should be placed in such a way as to avoid slips, trips and falls.

Doors and access corridors are to be always kept clear. Emergency exits are to be checked daily, including as part of the checks prior to opening, and always remain clear of obstructions.

### 9.3 Working in the Heat / Adverse Weather

Contractors, suppliers, and those working on their behalf must have a plan for working in adverse weather conditions. The plan must ensure that workers are protected from conditions, not limited to the summertime working hours, and must be reviewed on a regular basis. Contracted parties must cease all activities if it is deemed by Miral Experiences that the weather conditions have rendered the work environment unsafe.

The plan must include guidance for working in any of the following conditions:

Table 9.3-1. Guidance for Working Conditions

Weather Condition	Example Controls
Hot Weather	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local legislative requirements must be met and measures for monitoring weather must be established by the provision of calibrated project weather stations, which record the Thermal Working Limit (TWL) or other internationally recognized standard.</li> <li>Plans must include action levels and detail specific arrangements to be undertaken at each level.</li> <li>A communication and notification system must be established advising all personnel of changes in the TWL categories.</li> </ul>

Weather Condition	Example Controls
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work in hot weather must address hydration for workers and ensure that water and/or electrolyte drinks are available to all workers.</li> <li>• Provision of adequate shading and methods for monitoring worker physical condition must also be made.</li> </ul>
Sandstorms / Fog	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure arrangements are in place to dynamically assess works during periods of low visibility.</li> <li>• Appropriate PPE suitable for conditions must be provided.</li> <li>• Rest areas and eating areas to be suitably protected from sand ingress.</li> </ul>
High Winds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that any cranes, MEWP's, etc., are operating within allowable wind speed limits.</li> <li>• Ensure that arrangements are in place to monitor wind speed.</li> <li>• Ensure that any scaffolds and mobile towers are adequately secured and tied.</li> <li>• Ensure compound/site boundary fencing is erected/weighted down in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and any Municipality approvals.</li> <li>• Ensure that barriers are adequately secured/weighted down.</li> <li>• Ensure adequate arrangements are in place to secure any loose materials which may become projectiles, whether at ground level and or at height.</li> <li>• Remind personnel of their designated smoking areas, the location of disposal methods/containers, and the ease with which high winds can carry cigarettes to combustible materials igniting fires.</li> <li>• Ensure a site inspection is undertaken before operatives are permitted to return to work.</li> </ul>
Rain/Hail/Lightning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be aware of the risk of flooding, particularly in areas with poor drainage.</li> <li>• Prohibit the use of Cranes and Mobile Elevating Work Platforms, (Cherry Picker/Scissor lift) during periods of lightning.</li> <li>• Ensure that rest facilities are adequately protected from water ingress.</li> <li>• Electrical safety systems in place e.g. distribution boards are ingress protection rated and secured, ELCB's fitted and checked, plant earthed and electrical cables routed off ground where possible.</li> <li>• Ensure that adequate provisions are in place for dewatering.</li> <li>• Take additional care when driving as the roads surfaces can become extremely dangerous.</li> </ul>

The weather working plan must also address:

- Escalation process in relation to structures which may be impacted by adverse weather.
- When work is to be abandoned.

- Mitigation measures to protect workers from extreme conditions including adequate provisions for workers to take shelter.
- Return to work requirements.

For more information, please refer to OSHAD SF / Code of practice 11.0 Safety in the Heat [110---Safety-in-the-Heat-v31-English.pdf \(adphc.gov.ae\)](https://adphc.gov.ae/110---Safety-in-the-Heat-v31-English.pdf)

## 9.4 Driving

### Transport Safety

- The transport arrangements for sites are designed to allow for the safe operation of vehicles. Movement of traffic and pedestrians within the same area is to be eliminated, or where not practicable, either isolated by physical separation or controlled through traffic management. This may include one-way systems, segregation of pedestrians from vehicles, protection of higher risk assets / commodities and measures to minimise reversing.

Where drivers of vehicles have a restricted view, reversing should be undertaken with the assistance of someone who can guide the vehicle safely, to prevent accidents. All mobile plant must be fitted with 360-degree vision capability and reverse alarms when operating inside Miral Experiences facility premises.

Where drivers need to access the top of vehicles, measures must be taken to prevent the risk of falls from height (e.g., safety line, edge protection system).

Contracted parties must provide method statements and risk assessments for the loading, load distribution and unloading of goods and materials. This will include a safe driving route and safe access to and egress from Miral experiences sites.

All drivers must obey any site rules, speed limits, and drive with care and consideration for others. They should also carry correct documentation such as a valid driving licence, training certifications and details of insurance. The same requirements will also apply to other forms of transport, such as golf buggies.

All vehicles should have suitable permanent / temporary guard rails fitted to prevent the falls of persons / materials. All loads must be checked prior to straps being loosened to ensure that the load has not shifted during transport and that it can be safely offloaded.

### Traffic Management

Where there will be interaction between vehicles and pedestrians, control measures must be established. Deciding what control measures are reasonable and practical should be identified by a risk assessment and must include the various vehicle types encountered, speed and movement/route taken. The risk assessment will assist in the development of the traffic management plan which will communicate how traffic management risks will be managed. A hierarchy of controls should be applied to eliminate pedestrian and traffic movement in the same area, isolation by physical separation, or as a final resort the implementation of a traffic management scheme.

The traffic management risks and control measures for each of these stages should be actively considered and documented in a traffic management plan recognising that the overlay build, and removal stages involve significant construction activities and associated vehicle movements.

The most effective way to protect pedestrians is to eliminate traffic hazards. This could be achieved by designing the zone layout to eliminate interactions between pedestrians and vehicles. Examples could include not allowing vehicles to be used in pedestrian spaces or providing separate traffic routes so pedestrians cannot enter areas where vehicles are used.

## 9.5 Working at Height

Specific requirements regarding the management of working at height must be implemented by the contracted parties. Requirements apply to all fall hazards from one level to another, regardless of the distance from the ground, including the use of low-level platforms and ladders.

All working at height must be:



- Properly planned and organised, including planning for emergencies and rescue.
- Assessed for risks using the hierarchy of control measures.
- Appropriately supervised.
- Always done by competent people including managers and supervisors, who are appropriately trained and supervised.
- Undertaken using appropriate equipment that is regularly inspected and maintained.

Due to the high-risk nature of working at height, in addition to method statements and risk assessments the use of working at height permits must be used for high risk works such as roof access or working from lifelines, plus the development of a specific fall prevention plan.

### **Hierarchy of Control**

All working at height must be managed in accordance with the following hierarchy of control:

- Avoid the need to work at height, for example by using extending equipment from the ground.
- Prevent falls using appropriate access equipment such as work platforms or rope access.
- Reduce the distance and consequences of a fall should one occur.

Collective measures must be used over other measures to prevent falls, such as mobile elevating work platforms (MEWPs) as other measures may only mitigate the distance and consequences of a fall (such as fall protection systems) or may only provide personal protection from a fall.

Any selection of equipment for working at height must take account of:

- The working conditions and the risks to the safety of persons at the place where the work equipment is to be used.
- In the case of work equipment for access and egress, the distance to be negotiated.
- The distance and consequences of a potential fall.
- The duration and frequency of use.
- The need for easy and timely evacuation and rescue in an emergency.
- Any additional risk posed by the use, installation or removal of that work equipment or by evacuation and rescue from it.

### **Falling Objects**

Contracted parties must ensure that risk assessments consider and mitigate the risk of falling objects. In addition to the risk assessment, the following additional requirements apply.

### **Tool Tethering**

Work conducted at height must have lanyards used to tie-off tools and equipment including whilst working on platforms or access equipment. Exclusion zones are required in addition to tool tethering wherever possible.

### **Securing Material at Height**

All materials that might be blown or swept off of roofs, exposed floors or temporary structures or accidentally dislodged must be secured at all times.

- To comply with this requirement, it is important to be aware of the wind speed at the time of work
- activity and the forecast wind condition.

Mobile Elevating Working platforms (MEWPS)

Specific IPAF operator training is required for operation of MEWPs including both boom and scissor lift types. Additional training is required where the MEWP has any attachments or specialist features.

Managers and supervisors responsible for deploying MEWPs on site must undergo the IPAF MEWPs for Managers training course.

Contractors, suppliers, and those working on their behalf must conduct familiarisation training specific to the type of MEWP in use. This is normally delivered by the provider; however, where this is not possible then an individual or group of individuals must be nominated who are deemed to be more experienced than a standard operator, e.g., "MEWP champions".

- Fall restraints shall be worn when working in boom type lifts or where identified by risk assessment. Manufacturer installed anchor points must be used.
- Instructions and certificates of examination (or copies of) shall be held in each MEWP.
- A fire extinguisher will be provided for each MEWP.
- Minimum clearance distances are to be preserved whenever operating plant and equipment are used in the vicinity of overhead hazards or buried services.
- Risk assessments shall consider the use of secondary protection devices e.g., cages, anti-crush, and sky-siren.
- Banksman or spotters may reduce risk but must only be considered where other physical options are not available/suitable.
- Emergency arrangements must cover descent arrangements for MEWPs from the ground.

## Scaffolding

A scaffold coordinator must be appointed to oversee and manage all scaffolding arrangements on-site, ensuring maintenance of a scaffold register, inspections, competence of the team and continued support to provide access.

Scaffolds must have

- Guardrails, mid-rails and toe boards installed on all open sides of platforms from which people or materials may fall. Where materials may fall over toe boards guards, fencing or weighted (designed) netting shall be provided.
- All working platforms are to be closely boarded. Boards must be secured, free from defective and/or damaged boards and debris. Damaged boards shall be quarantined and not available for use. Boards must be placed close together with no gaps in the system. Where smaller gaps exist, boards present a trip hazard or walkway is under heavy usage, the platform must be fully boarded with plywood.
- Where a guard rail system is required either in situ or as an added element, the working platform must have a top rail, mid-rail and toe board fitted on all four sides of the platform.
- Toe boards must rise at least 15 cm above platform level.
- Guardrails must be between 95 cm and 105 cm above platform and there must be no vertical gaps between any guardrails or toe boards which exceeds 47 cm, there must be no gaps below the toe boards.

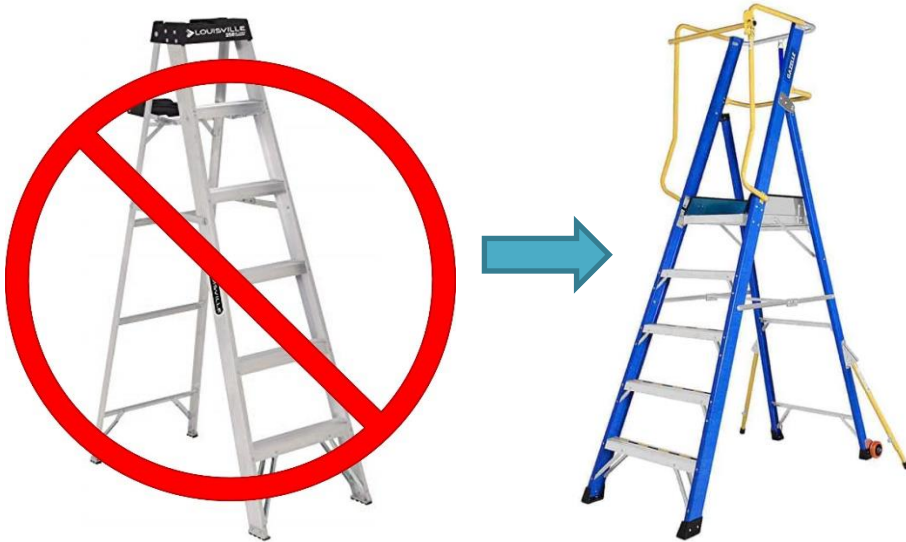
## Mobile Towers and podiums

- Height to base ratio for free standing towers is normally given as no more than 3:1 except where demonstrable by manufacturers guidance and specifications. Stabilisers or outriggers can be used to increase the effective base size of towers.
- Mobile towers and podiums must be fully boarded with toe boards where these have been specified by the manufacturer or where any materials (tools or equipment) are on the tower. Materials on the platform shall be kept at a minimum, stored in appropriate containers and any risk of dropped objects must be assessed and mitigated.
- Climbing end horizontals are not permitted and designated ladders internal of the structure must be used. Trapdoors and gates shall be closed when not in use.
- The maximum recommended free-standing height for mobile towers is 9.6 m and for static towers is 12 m.
- No person shall remain on a mobile tower or podium whilst it is being moved.
- Wheels must be locked when in use.
- The number of people using any tower or podium shall be in line with the manufacturer's guidance.
- Towers and podiums must have an in-date inspection tag on display on the equipment.

## Ladders

The use of any forms of A-frame Ladders are strictly prohibited on Miral Experiences Facilities.





Miral Experiences obligates all contractors to use podium ladders as they provide working platforms for the specific heights of the task and are safer to use.

Miral Experiences aims to minimise the use of all types of ladders and incorporate the use of safer means of working at height (e.g., MEWPs, scaffold towers and podium steps). All ladders in use must be structurally sound, safely installed and used only as a means of access.

Ladders must be used for access ONLY and not as a place of work. Ladders, step ladders and extension ladders can only be considered for a place of work if all these requirements are met:

- All other safer alternatives such as, MEWPs, mobile scaffold, platform steps, podium steps have been considered and deemed 'not reasonable' or 'not practicable'.
- The task is of a light nature, short duration (i.e., less than 10 minutes) and non-repetitive.
- Location cannot be closer than 3 m to an additional fall hazard i.e., edge, stairs.
- Platform ladders can be used; however, they must be at the correct height for the work to be undertaken and have an appropriate guard at the rear of the platform.

**Note:** A ladder is permitted as a form of access to working decks on platforms/scaffold if there will be no requirement for workforce to manually handle tools or material to work area.

Miral Experiences are mandating the use of podium ladders OVER the use of any other type of ladders when work must be performed from the ladder.

Figure 9.5-1. Podium step example



The following applies when using ladders:

When the activity identifies work to be performed from a ladder it must be a podium ladder.

The following applies when using ladders:

- Ladders are only to be used as a means of access from one level to another.
- The ladder will project a minimum of 1.05 m above the top landing point unless sufficient handholds are provided.
- If ladders rise more than 9 metres in height, suitably guarded and protected intermediate landing platforms must be provided.
- Separate provision must be made to avoid carrying materials up or down a ladder such as stairs, hoist, and satchel bags.
- Aluminium ladders are not to be used where live electrical facilities are present.
- Only one person may use a ladder at any time.
- Ladders must be inspected prior to use and weekly inspections must be conducted and a record kept by a competent person who is able to verify the condition of the ladders.
- Ladders must not be subject to any side loading.
- Ladders must not be used adjacent to building edges.
- Gates must be closed, and wheels must be locked on access steps where installed.

### Rope Access

Rope access work should be planned (and managed) by a competent person. Rope access is a specialist access technique, and should only be undertaken by appropriately audited, accredited, certified companies employing qualified technicians.

Rope access is a system that specifically uses two static (i.e., non-moving relative to the anchor) separately secured sub-systems with one of these subsystems a means of support and the other a safety backup.

- Depending on the assessment of the risk, where work will take place for a reasonable time in one position, rope access workers should be provided with a seat for comfort.
- During rope access work contracted parties should consider:
  - Proper management and supervision of the rope access worksite.
  - Managers responsible for rope access sites should be competent in management skills and have adequate knowledge of rope access technical procedures to enable them to manage the rope access work site competently.
  - Worksites using rope access require the on-site supervision of rope access safety supervisor (e.g., under the International Rope Access Trade Association (IRATA) training, assessment and certification scheme, only Level 3 rope access technicians are permitted to be rope access safety supervisors).
  - Rope access technicians should be trained and competent to carry out any access tasks, including workmate rescue/retrieval and should only be allocated tasks appropriate to their level of training.
- **Double Rope Working** (This is the minimum requirement when undertaking rope access activities)
- The working line must be equipped with a device or system to stop or slow an uncontrolled descent if a worker loses control. Similar devices to arrest the fall of a worker must also be in place on the safety line.
- In all rope access work there should be a minimum of two workers, one of whom is competent to supervise (i.e. IRATA Level 3, supervisor).
- Contingency plans should be in place in the event of a rescue being required, especially in circumstances where someone is left hanging motionless.
- An effective communication system should be in place between all workers and, where necessary, third parties. This system should ensure that all those involved in the task are visible to one another and in audible range. Where this is not possible or suitable, an alternative

safeguard, such as an extra banksman or a radio system, should be in place, in accordance with the risk assessment.

- Rope access workers should be trained to IRATA 1 standard as a minimum requirement.
  - Rope access Supervisors trained to a minimum of the level of IRATA Level 3 standard (additional supervisory / management and /or trade skill is advantageous).
  - Rope access operations should only be undertaken by specialist and certified companies, IRATA Audited and Compliant with the requirements of OSHAD SF for undertaking such works. The companies which provide operational Rope / Specialist Access services, are subject to a check of both technical and quality assurance aspects of procedures and equipment.
- 
- **Single Rope Working** (can be used for Work Positioning and Restraint Only)
  - Single rope working is only permitted where use of another line would entail higher risk and where appropriate measures have been taken to ensure safety.
  - Example: harness, lanyard or rope system adjusted so that it prevents the user from getting to the edge of a roof.

### Rigging

Rigging includes the installation, removal, or other activity using lifting, or suspension equipment, or accessories used in tension for lifting or supporting display, production, performance, or event technical requirements. The following measures should be implemented for all rigging activities:

- A competent person employed to carry out rigging.
- Climb or non-supervisor riggers are to be competent and hold a Level 2 NRC or suitable and recognized equivalent standard.
- A supervisor being always present throughout work activity.
- Riggers engaged as a supervisor or managers are to be competent and hold a Level 3 NRC or suitable or recognised equivalent standard.

For more information refer to OSHAD SF

**Code of Practice 23.0 Working at Heights** [23---Working-at-Heights---Eng.pdf \(adphc.gov.ae\)](#)

**Code of Practice 26.0 Scaffolding** [26---Scaffolding--Eng.pdf \(adphc.gov.ae\)](#)

**Code of Practice 37.0 Ladders** [37---Ladders-v30-English.pdf \(adphc.gov.ae\)](#)

**Code of Practice 34.0 Safe Use of Lifting Equipment and Lifting Accessories** [34---Safe-Use-of-Lifting-Eng.pdf \(adphc.gov.ae\)](#)

## 9.6 Electricity

Contracted parties must ensure:

- All electrical installations are fully compliant with BS 7671, or an equivalent international standard.
- All site temporary electrical systems are inspected on a regular basis and PAT tested at three monthly intervals.
- A competent person is appointed to oversee the design, installation, testing and maintenance of temporary electrical systems.
- All electrical equipment used on the site is manufactured in accordance with internationally recognised standards and installed in accordance with BS 7671, or an equivalent international standard.
- Cables, sockets, connectors, and splitters will be of an industrial type. Domestic type cabling, connectors and sockets are prohibited in construction areas. Jointing of all electrical cables and wires shall be by means of proprietary terminations or connectors/splitters.
- Requirements for the installation of permanent equipment, pulling of cables and new connections or work of a similar nature should be under the supervision and approval of the onsite Miral Experiences Facilities team;

## Portable Electrical Equipment and Power Tools

- All electrical portable tools and equipment should operate from a 110-volt supply. Where this is not possible all such equipment must be protected by a residual current device and armoured cable where necessary and be checked by an approved electrician before commencing work.
- All electrical portable tools and equipment shall be PAT tested and inspected ahead of first use and regularly in accordance with industry best practice and be labelled to show the date of last test. Any item of equipment that can be connected to an electrical supply by means of a removable plug shall be tested, including both site equipment and office appliances as well as extension cables.
- Testing must be completed by a competent person and records of testing must be maintained.
- Users of equipment shall be trained and undertake a visual inspection prior to use.

For more information refer to OSHAD SF Code of Practice **15.0 Electrical Safety** [15---Electrical-Safety---En.pdf \(adphc.gov.ae\)](#)  
Abu Dhabi Electricity Wiring Regulations (EWR) 2020

## 9.7 Hot works

Hot works refer to any activities that generate heat, sparks, or flames, such as welding, cutting, grinding, and brazing.

These activities pose a high risk of fire and explosion, which can cause severe injury, damage to property, and even loss of life. Therefore, it is essential that all contracted parties implement effective control measures to mitigate the risks associated with hot works.

Contracted parties must ensure:

- All hot work requires the application and issuance of a Hot Work Permit.
- Equipment used for hot work must be fit for purpose and inspected, verified, and certified safe for use. Specialist equipment must be third party certified as safe to use.
- Operators and workers performing hot works must be competent, trained and verified to be able to perform their selected duties safely and contracted parties are responsible for providing the necessary evidence that all controls are in place prior to work commencing.
- A competent person is appointed to oversee the execution of the hot works. A trained and verified competent individual will be assigned at all possible locations to observe and monitor works as a fire watchman for the duration of the activity and as a minimum 1 hour after the work is completed to verify no residual heat energy or sparks that could start a fire is present. This monitoring must be documented and evidencable to the Miral Experiences Representative.
- Hot work areas to be demarcated and appropriate signage must be installed to warn other occupants and parties of the ongoing works.
- All combustible material in the hazard area identified must be removed or covered with a fire blanket. A competent supervisor to ensure this is completed prior to work commencement and at least once during the activity shift.
- Hot works must be accompanied with the correct firefighting equipment appropriate to the task and risk as defined in the risk assessment.
- Emergency measures will be specified and implemented with regards to response and raising the alarm to the Miral Experiences facility and representatives.
- Provide appropriate PPE, such as flame-resistant clothing, gloves, and eye protection, to workers performing hot works. Workers should be trained on how to use and maintain PPE properly.

- Cables, sockets, connectors, and splitters will be of an industrial type. Domestic type cabling, connectors and sockets are prohibited in all active work areas. Jointing of all electrical cables and wires shall be by means of proprietary terminations or connectors/splitters.
- Assign a responsible person to supervise the hot work activities and monitor the work area. The supervisor should have the authority to stop the work if necessary.
- Only proprietary fittings are used on gas welding equipment.
- All flammable gas or oxygen cylinders are fitted with 'flash-back' arrestors and are only moved on a proprietary trolley with a fire extinguisher nearby or moved with the cylinders.
- Full screening to arc welding is available where access to the welding area cannot be entirely restricted.

For more information refer to OSHAD SF Code of Practice **28.0 Hot Works Operations** [28---Hot-Work-Operations-En.pdf \(adphc.gov.ae\)](#)

### **9.8 LOTO (Lock Out Tag Out)**

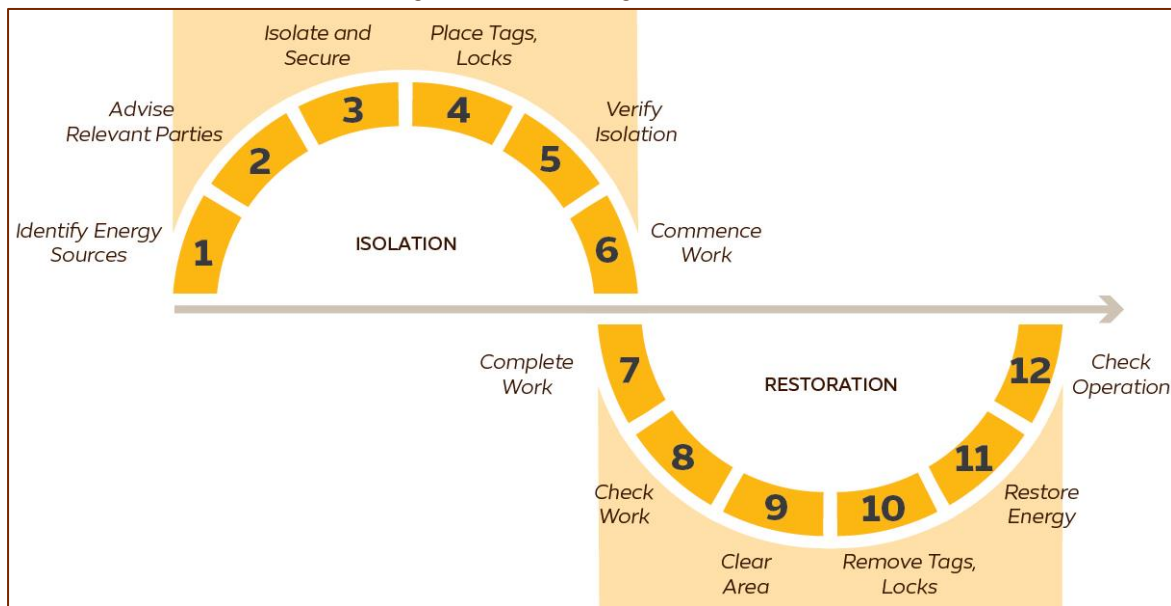
Works on live electrical and mechanical systems must be prohibited, unless required for testing and commissioning, and a LOTO and Permit to Work system used to ensure energised systems are locked off and de-energised before work is conducted on them.

Where works cannot be avoided, a specific LOTO procedure must be implemented. The procedure shall cover, as a minimum, the following points:

- Scope of procedure.
- Definitions of terms (energy sources/isolation/system).
- Key personnel (names), roles and competencies.
- Responsibilities/authority.
- Permit to work system controls.
- Arrangements for planning, communication and coordination.
- LOTO equipment to be used.
- Procedures prior to isolation.
- Isolation procedures for all types of equipment.
- Completion of task and restoration of energy procedures.
- Procedures for incomplete tasks.
- Training and competency requirements.
- Register of equipment requiring isolation.

All works must follow the LOTO process model shown below.

Figure 9-1. Lock Out Tag Out Process Model



**The LOTO system** requires two or more padlocks fitted to the isolation switch with keys being held by the operator/maintenance personnel. Their name(s) and reason for the lock-out is written on the tags attached to the padlock. When the task is completed, the locks and tags are removed, and power can be restored. The following points must be considered:

- To be effective, tags must be legible and understandable.
- Any person working within an energized area shall ensure that the energy sources are positively isolated.
- Tags may evoke a false sense of security, and their purpose needs to be communicated within training programmes.

## Accessing Ride areas

Any contractor or supplier that needs to enter a **ride area** must be aware of the risks, and the control measures in place to do it safely, A ride area is the area inside an attraction’s perimeter fence or walls, including the load station, load, and unload platforms, but excluding the queue line area. The contracted parties must follow the following process:

- Miral Experiences LOTO training must have been undertaken by all entering the ride area.
- Inform the relevant Miral Experiences department that it is required to enter a ride area to carry out a task.
- Padlock position for lock-out may vary from one ride to another — ask the colleague from Maintenance/ Operations where to apply your padlock.
- Apply your own padlock and inform the colleague with you how long you think the task will take.
- Complete the ride area access permit at the OCC.
- Carry out work in accordance with the relevant requirements and PTW.
- Return to the ride OCC and remove the padlock. Sign out on the Access permit.
- Inform the relevant department that work has finished.

Under no circumstances can multiple people enter a ride area under one padlock. Use a multi-hasp if required to allow more padlocks to be added.



**Contracted Parties and workers** who fail to comply will be removed from the site and reported to the relevant contracted party management and Miral Experiences department.

For more information refer to OSHAD SF Code of Practice 24.0 **Lock Out Tag Out (Isolation)** [24—Lockout—Tag-out-Isolation-Eng.pdf \(adphc.gov.ae\)](#)

## 9.9 Mobile Plant and Equipment.

Contracted parties are required to ensure that any plant or equipment they use is fit-for-purpose and appropriate for the activity being undertaken. Specifically, this must include:

- Ensuring the correct plant and equipment for the task is selected and maintained.
- Records of inspections and maintenance including any certification shall be available locally and must be easily accessible by those using the equipment. Equipment must be marked with basic details of in date certification.
- Operative training and competency, typically including relevant accredited training provider cards, must be available.

All plant and equipment must meet the following requirements:

- All items of mobile plant must be capable of 360-degree vision or fitted with 360-degree visibility aids so that the driver can see a one-metre-high object, one metre from all sides of the vehicle. Curtains or cardboard that can restrict vision must not be installed.
- All mobile plant and vehicles must be manufactured and maintained to internationally recognised standards.
- All mobile plant, vehicles, and powered access equipment must only be supplied with parts and fittings approved by the manufacturer. Unapproved or untested parts and fittings are prohibited.
- Mobile plant and vehicles used on-site will be fitted with working lights, horns, reverse alarms, and amber flashing beacons. Risk assessments must consider plant/pedestrian segregation and banksmen must only be provided where necessary.
- All plant and equipment deployed to the site will undergo an initial inspection by an appropriately qualified person working on behalf of the suppliers or contractors prior to first use on site.
- Operators shall only use designed safe means of access to the vehicle cab (ladders, steps, stairs etc.).
- Noise produced by mobile plant and vehicles must be reduced at the source to a minimum. Persons performing work around noisy plant must wear hearing protection, and, where applicable, protective clothing.
- Traffic rules must be always followed, e.g., speed limits, crossing points, etc.
- Passengers must not be carried on items of plant except where the equipment has a manufacturer's fitted passenger seat.
- Engines must be switched off and keys removed when plant is not in use or left unattended.
- Where the risk of rollover and falling objects is present, all mobile plant and equipment must be fitted with manufacturer approved Roll Over Protections Systems (ROPs) and Falling Object Protections Systems (FOPs) plus seat belts.
- All enclosed cabs must be fitted with fully functioning air conditioning units.
- All mobile plant shall carry a fully functional fire extinguisher.
- Fuel and oil spillages must be reported and cleaned up as soon as practicably possible.
- All mobile plant and vehicles in use must have daily user inspections and weekly inspections.

- A maintenance schedule must be established, implemented, and maintained for all mobile plant and vehicles.
- Routine maintenance and repairs may be carried out by an in-house plant department. Records shall be maintained. Only manufacturer approved spare parts shall be used.
- Mobile plant and equipment deployed full time must be provided with an equipment tag system showing details of inspection and maintenance plus details of the owner and unique identifier. This tag must never be removed while the equipment is on the relevant site.

For more information refer to OSHAD SF Code of Practice **36.0 Plant and Equipment** [36---Plant-and-Equipment--Eng.pdf \(adphc.gov.ae\)](#)

## 9.10 Lifting.

Contracted parties must appoint a team of competent persons to manage all lifting operations. All lifting must be undertaken in accordance with BS 7121:2016.

- Lifting must be overseen by a competent team of trained and experienced personnel. Contracted parties must appoint a suitable qualified person to oversee all lifting activities. ("Appointed person")
- The Appointed Person has the overall responsibility for the safety of lifting operations and lifting equipment supervisors shall defer to the Appointed Person's decision/advice.
- Lifts must be planned and documented with a level of detail proportionate to the complexity of the lift.
- When undertaking multiple lifting tasks, a regular lifting coordination meeting must be undertaken attended by the Appointed Person and relevant team members. The content can be covered within subsequent meetings if appropriate.
- Contracted parties must submit appropriate documentation to cover arrangements for lifting which meets BS 7121 and Miral Experiences requirements. This suite of documents must include a specific Lifting Operations Management Plan, which includes a schedule of common lifts and relevant method statements and risk assessments.
- Lifting equipment and accessories (lifting gear) must be colour-coded monthly to ensure that only certified equipment is in use. Coloured tags must only be attached to equipment or accessories that have a valid test or inspection certificate.
- Exclusion zones must be implemented in loading/unloading zones and lifting areas and must be clearly signed and demarked with warning tape or hard barriers to prevent inadvertent access. All slingers and signallers will be issued a whistle for warning others of lifting operations in progress.
- A competent person shall issue a certificate of safety after due examination and test, and only after any repairs have been carried out, specify the serial number, technical details, tests performed, safe working load, etc. for each equipment/appliance. Any equipment requiring repair or awaiting parts shall be suitably quarantined and unavailable for use.
- A copy of third-party inspection and test certificates must be available on-site for all lifting equipment and lifting accessories.
- Safe working loads shall be displayed on the equipment.
- Where lifting persons, specific safety requirements must be instigated and monitored including six monthly third-party examination of equipment and a specific MS/RA for the lifting operations.

For more information refer to OSHAD SF Code of Practice 34.0 Safe Use of Lifting Equipment and Lifting Accessories [34---Safe-Use-of-Lifting-Eng.pdf \(adphc.gov.ae\)](#)



## 9.11 Working on or near Water

Due to the nature of some Miral Experiences Facilities (e.g., Yas Water World, SeaWorld Abu Dhabi, Ferrari World Abu Dhabi), there are large bodies of water in the facilities which may create a risk of drowning, exposure, or water-borne infection.

Contractors and suppliers that are required to work on or in the water (e.g., in boats, kayaks), over the water (e.g., catwalks), or next to the water must be aware of the relevant facility health and safety arrangements, or where they have been engaged to conduct this work have a MS/RA for the task.

For water features and fountains there must be suitable arrangements in place to manage associated risks. Consideration should also be given to extraction from water within emergency planning.

In some cases, life jackets and lifeguards may be required where persons could be at risk from drowning, and they must be suitable for the activity taking place.

Diving:

Any diving activities must meet the following requirements:

- All diving activities must have an approved dive permit to work approved by Miral Experiences Dive Safety Manager.
- Medical fitness certificates must be submitted that are no older than 12 months to obtain a permit.
- All dive certifications and competencies must be submitted to get a permit.
- Minimum procedures must be followed as per SWAD Dive Manual and under approval of SWAD Dive Safety Manager, this includes minimum levels of rescue and standby divers, rescue procedures and equipment.
- Visa and medical insurance documents must be submitted prior to any diving activities.

For more information refer to OSHAD SF Code of Practice 31.0 Working on, Over or Adjacent to Water [31--Working-on-Over--Eng.pdf \(adphc.gov.ae\)](#)

## 9.12 Hazardous Substances

Any work activity involving a hazardous substance must have an accompanying Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) assessment undertaken by the contracted party for the associated task, which considers the exposure to operatives and others who may be affected.

Contractors, suppliers, and those working on their behalf must consider the following control measures for hazardous substances in hierarchical order:

- Elimination of the hazardous substances.
- Modification of the substance, process and/or workplace.
- Applying controls to the process, such as enclosures, splashguards and Local Exhaust Ventilation (LEV).
- Working in ways that minimise exposure, such as using a safe working distance to avoid skin exposure.
- PPE or devices worn by exposed individuals.

The assessment itself must be based on the information contained within the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) relating to the hazardous substance to be used. All workers involved in the use of hazardous substances must be briefed on the contents of the COSHH assessment prior to undertaking the operation.

COSHH assessments and MSDS shall be included as part of the method statement.

Contractors, suppliers, and those working on their behalf must ensure employees are trained, licensed (where applicable) and competent in the nature of work and briefed before starting work.

Warning signs must be provided in all potentially dangerous areas, such as chemical/gas cylinder storage areas.

All hazardous materials stored on-site must be stored in accordance with the guidance contained in the supporting MSDS. Contracted parties must submit a register of hazardous substances along with copies of the relevant MSDS to the Miral Experiences representative.

An MSDS shall be provided by the manufacturer or supplier, dated within the last five years and to a recognised standard.

Any chemical use on site at SWAD must go through the approval of the animal health and welfare team prior to being brought onto or used on site.

For more information please refer to OSHAD SF / Code of practice 1.0 – Hazardous Materials [1--- Hazardous-Materials-Eng.pdf \(adphc.gov.ae\)](#)

### **9.13 Working in / near Animal Habitats**

Contracted Parties must ensure that any work carried out in or next to an animal habitat must comply with the following:

- All the standards for working on or near water and animal habitat as specified applies.
- All work must be coordinated daily with the zoological department even if an approved permit to work is in place.
- Entry to all animal areas must only be with an approved SWAD zoological colleague escort.
- All chemicals must be approved for use by the relevant animal health and welfare team prior to any work commencing.
- There are several locations in SWAD that have the sole purpose to provide quarantine areas for new collection specimens. These locations are strictly access controlled and unauthorized access is not permitted.
- There are footbaths at all entrances/exit to zoological areas and these must be used at each location to help protect the biosecurity measures in place.
- Transfer of water is one of the most common means of cross contaminating the systems. Contact with all system water shall be avoided without assistance and/or supervision from attending SWAD dynamic habitats team colleagues.
- Any contact with animals or an animal habitat must be followed by strict handwashing procedures to avoid transmission of any pathogens and to prevent exposure to zoonotic diseases.
- There are water tanks/ pools in some areas, the contractors must stay on approved platforms or behind demarcated lines and work areas and do not lean over, or reach into pools.
- Life jackets must be worn where there is a risk of falling into water. No lone working is permitted in or near to pool areas.
- If work at height provisions are required, the work at height Standards specified above applies.
- Where required and when entering habitats with large mammals, the appropriate LOTO procedure must be applied and adhered to.
- Stay clear of animal habitats and be mindful of your presence in or near to habitats/ pools/ tanks. Contracted parties must not interact with animals or throw things into the pools. Any approved contact with animals must be under SWAD zoological team supervision and must be followed by strict handwashing procedures.
- Any tools/ equipment or any other item that inadvertently falls into an animal habitat or area must be reported immediately to the SWAD zoological team.
- Contracted parties must not take photographs of the habitats or the animal collection.

## 9.14 Breaking ground / Excavations

No breaking ground, including driving stakes into the ground is permitted by the contracted parties unless in exceptional or emergency cases and approved by Miral Experiences. In such cases a specific survey is to be undertaken, and relevant information obtained related to existing unground infrastructure.

For exceptional cases when breaking ground is permitted (e.g., emergency repairs to underground services), the following requirements are to be met by the contracted parties.

- Permit to work required.
- Use facility records and a visual inspection to gather site information to determine hazards and potential safety concerns.
- Identify any site characteristics that may impact health and safety.
- Dig trial pits/holes to prove actual locations of underground infrastructure.
- Locate potentially dangerous physical obstructions and plan how to work around them.
- Implement a safe system of work, including permit to work and an approved risk assessment and method statement.

For more information refer to OSHAD SF Code of Practice **29.0 Excavation Work** [29---Excavation-Work--Eng.pdf \(adphc.gov.ae\)](#)

## 10 Occupational Health Hazards

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Contracted parties must ensure sufficient focus is given to occupational health, including:

- **Fitness to Work.** Basic health checks are to be carried out of personnel (in addition to those required for visa purposes).
- **Safety Critical Roles.** Where ill health of an individual may compromise their ability to undertake a safety critical task, additional checks must be undertaken to manage this risk. Examples of personnel undertaking safety critical tasks may include mobile plant operators, drivers, scaffolders, slingers/signallers, traffic marshals, confined space workers or those working at height. Additional checks shall be identified through risk assessments or in line with appropriate guidance.
- **Medical Surveillance.** Occupational health monitoring should be undertaken of operatives exposed to high-risk operations such as noise, manual handling, hand arm vibration, etc.
- **Well-being.** An ongoing programme of health awareness to educate the workforce.
- **Hygiene.** Arrangements are required to educate and ensure workers adopt good hygiene practices, such as personal hygiene standards, protection against dermatitis, use of PPE etc.

Contracted parties must ensure relevant health risks are identified through risk assessments as well as recorded in health and safety plans with controls identified and implemented.

Contracted parties are reminded of the requirement to obtain an Occupational Health Card in line with the Abu Dhabi public Health Centre requirements to ensure employees undergo medical surveillance where they are directly exposed to health hazards.

For more information please refer to OSHAD SF / Code of practice 5.0 Occupational Health Screening and Medical Surveillance [5---Occupational-Health-Eng-updated.pdf \(adphc.gov.ae\)](#)

Any prescribed medication must be declared to the employer and an occupational health assessment put in place where there is an identified increased risk. Similarly, any person suffering an injury or illness where they require additional support or attention including in the event of an emergency must have a risk assessment in place.

For more information regarding Vibration please refer to OSHAD SF / Code of practice 3.1 Vibration [OSHAD-SF — CoP 3.1 — Vibration \(adphc.gov.ae\)](#)

### 10.1 Fitness for Work

It is important that all workers are fit to conduct the task for which they are engaged so they can conduct this safely without risk to themselves or others. Fitness for work may be affected by such items as illness, fatigue, drugs, and alcohol. It is strictly prohibited for any worker to report to work in an unfit state and this should be discussed with their supervisor as required.

If you are not assessed as being in a fit state to conduct your daily activities, you will be requested to immediately cease work and leave the site and only returned when sufficiently recuperated.

If you are taking prescribed medication that may affect work performance, the supervisor must be informed prior to commencement of work.

### 10.2 Noise

Contracted parties must have arrangements in place for those exposed to noise associated with their works. Collective protection must be chosen ahead of personal protection wherever possible.

Areas and activities producing noise levels above 80 dB (A) must have appropriate signage posted and hearing protection must be available. Above 85 dB (A) hearing protection is mandatory and signage stating that hearing protection must be worn should be displayed.

Equipment brought on-site shall have noise emission levels identified. Where the emission levels exceed the legislated exposure standard for noise, the equipment must be identified as a noise hazard and steps taken to adequately control exposure to workers and others. This may include the provision of appropriate hearing protection.

As a rule, a person should be able to hear a conversation at a distance of 1 metre from the noise source and therefore would not need hearing protection. If noise levels are excessive, then a noise assessment should be undertaken.

Miral HSE team is to be advised of identified noise hazards to ascertain the impact on workers and others within the facilities. Miral Experiences reserves the right to prohibit or restrict use of such equipment depending on the outcomes of consultation with impacted stakeholders.

The use of devices with headphones (for example, iPods) shall not be used where it is assessed that the use of these items may pose a risk to safety.

All performances and other related activities are to adhere to the requirements of the OSHAD statutory framework – Code of Practice 3-0 Occupational Noise

For more information, please refer to OSHAD SF / Code of practice 3.0 Occupational Noise

[30---Occupational-Noise---Eng.pdf \(adphc.gov.ae\)](#)

### **10.3 Fatigue Management**

In a work context, fatigue is a state of mental and/or physical exhaustion that reduces a person's ability to perform work safely and effectively. It can occur because of prolonged or intense mental or physical activity, sleep loss and/or disruption of the internal body clock.

Signs of fatigue include:

- Tiredness even after sleep.
- Reduced hand-eye coordination or slow reflexes.
- Short term memory problems and an inability to concentrate.
- Blurred vision or impaired visual perception.
- A need for extended sleep during days off work.

Contracted parties shall implement effective arrangements for managing the risks from fatigue, with consideration for periods of the year (e.g., Holy month of Ramadan) when the likelihood of fatigue is increased.

### **10.4 Stress**

Stress is the adverse reaction people have to excessive pressures or other types of demands placed on them. Work-related stress is a major cause of occupational ill-health which can cause severe physical and psychological conditions.

Contracted parties must assess the risks from stress associated with activities, in consideration of the following factors:

- Demands – issues such as workload, work patterns and the work environment.
- Control – how much say people have in the way they work.
- Support – includes encouragement, sponsorship, and resources provided by the organisation, line management and colleagues.
- Relationships – includes promoting positive working to avoid conflict and dealing with unacceptable behaviour.
- Role – do people understand their role within the organisation and does the organisation ensure roles are not conflicting.
- Change – how is organisational change (small and large) managed and communicated.

Contracted parties must ensure control measures are implemented to manage stress and to promote positive mental health and well-being.

For more information please refer to OSHAD SF / Code of practice 9.2 Managing work-related stress [92---Managing-Work-Eng.pdf \(adphc.gov.ae\)](#)

## **10.5 Display Screen Equipment**

Contracted parties should control the risks that may arise from the use of Display Screen Equipment (e.g., VDUs, computers etc.). Workstations should be designed to minimise the risks from upper limb disorders. Workstations should be assessed, and in carrying out the assessment the contracted party should consider both the requirements of the job and the needs of the individual.

## 11 General Safety Requirements

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### 11.1 Confined Spaces

Where there is a requirement for work in a confined space (i.e. underneath stages, water / surge tanks, manholes, or similar space in which, by virtue of its enclosed nature, there arises a reasonably foreseeable significant risk), these works must be carried out under the conditions specified within a confined space entry permit, method statement and risk assessment.

Measures must be in place to ensure workers in confined spaces have adequate ventilation and lighting and are issued with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Any work conducted in a confined space must ensure that a permit is obtained prior to any work commencing.

Contracted parties will be responsible for the following:

- Supply all safety equipment including portable gas detection devices, escape-breathing apparatus, harnesses and other escape equipment (including a rescue tripod for work in holes), which must be certificated, and in good order.
- Ensure all personnel who enter a confined space are trained.
- Implement a Confined Space Permit System including emergency plan.

Prior to any work being undertaken in a confined space, the following must be considered:

- Personnel selection.
  - Suitable size and fitness for the task.
  - Medically fit.
  - Experienced.
  - Trained by third party in entry and rescue.
  - Familiar with all necessary procedures.
  - Suitable attendants.
  - Confirmation of the above by the production of an in-depth risk assessment.
- Supervision of the operation.
- PPE and emergency equipment provision.
- Communications, ensuring devices are intrinsically safe.
- Atmospheric monitoring before and during entry.

For more information refer to OSHAD SF Code of Practice 27.0 Confined Space [27---Confined-Spaces---Eng-Updated.pdf \(adphc.gov.ae\)](#)

### 11.2 Fire

Contractors, suppliers and those working on Miral Experiences Facilities must consider fire safety within their activities.

The key fire safety precautions include:

- Eliminating/controlling the use and storage of combustible and flammable material on sites.
- The removal, isolation and or reduction of ignition sources.
- Selection of fire rated materials: - Fire resistant materials (i.e. to the fire standard LPS 1207) shall be used for the temporary protection of building finishes, materials and plant, such as Monoflex and Correx and for the containment and protection of materials delivered to site.
- Smoking at designated points only, these shall be labelled and completely segregated from any flammable or combustible material storage areas.
- Sufficient personnel trained in the safe use of fire extinguishers.
- Management of fire safety system's impairments with adequate mitigation in place.  
Please refer to the [UAE Fire and Life Safety Code of Practice](#) for more detail on fire safety.

### 11.3 Underground Services

No breaking ground, including driving stakes into the ground, is permitted unless in exceptional or emergency cases. In such cases a risk assessment must be undertaken, and relevant information obtained related to existing underground infrastructure. For exceptional cases when breaking ground is permitted, the following requirements must be met:

Consult facility and authority as built drawings to determine any potential hazards and underground services in the proposed area of work.

- Use facility records and a visual inspection to gather site information to determine hazards, exposures, and/or other potential safety problems.
- Identify any site characteristics that may impact safety on the job.
- Trial hole to prove actual locations of underground infrastructure.
- Locate potentially dangerous physical obstructions and plan how to work around them.
- Consider traffic hazards.
- Identify soil conditions and other factors like trenches, pits, bores, standing water, etc. that could affect safety and plan how to work around them.
- Implement a safe system of work, including permit to work, method statement, procedures, employee roles, equipment, and time requirements.

Information relating to underground services is to be provided to Miral Experiences on completion of the works.

### 11.4 Material Storage and Distribution

Contracted parties must have in place appropriate management arrangements to ensure the safe offloading, storage, and distribution of materials. All materials must be safely stacked, away from fences and hoardings, and located to minimise double handling and reduce transport distances. Areas should be maintained, site access routes kept clear and segregated from other areas and all surplus packaging should be removed.

Deliveries should be planned to minimise materials stored on-site. Materials should be stored in appropriate receptacles and secured to prevent collapse. Materials should not be leaned against walls or other items where there is a potential to fall.

### 11.5 Surface Loadings and Limitations within Zones

Some Miral Experiences facilities have restrictions on the loads that can be supported by the ground. Prior to the commencement of any work that involves the introduction of loads onto the ground an engineer is to assess the impact and imposed loads to ensure that this can be supported. Where the ground cannot support the imposed load additional controls should be implemented.

### 11.6 Tools and Equipment

Tools and equipment include hand tools (screwdrivers, hammers etc.), power tools (drills, angle grinders, etc.), and other items are to be suitable for the task, in safe condition and the user must be competent. All tools and equipment must be visually checked daily prior to use and inspected at suitable intervals to ensure that maintenance or replacement takes place.

Contracted parties must provide training to workers to ensure that they can use the tools and equipment safely, and any specific Personal Protective Equipment that may be necessary (e.g., eye protection, gloves, hearing protection) is provided.

There are specific requirements at all Miral Experiences Facilities that certain tools and equipment can only be used if authorised by the Miral Experiences Representative or manager and HSE team

For more information refer to OSHAD SF Code of Practice 35.0 Portable Power Tools [35---Portable-Power-Tools-Eng.pdf \(adphc.gov.ae\)](#)



## 11.7 Mobile Phone Usage

Contractors, suppliers, and those working on their behalf must ensure that mobile phones are only used in safe areas, such as walkways or designated areas on site. Controls required to prevent personnel wandering across roads or into restricted ride areas whilst on their mobile phones must be considered.

Any activity which creates a distraction when driving is not permitted when in control of a vehicle.

## 11.8 Working at Night

Some activities will be undertaken at night or at times when visibility is reduced. Where this is the case a risk assessment is to be undertaken to decide on appropriate control measures. This may include suitable lighting for the task to be undertaken; wearing high visibility vests when operating outside of buildings; and vehicles having lights and warning devices suitable for the task performed.

## 11.9 Remote and Isolated Work

Remote or isolated work refers to work that is isolated from the assistance of other people because of the location, time or nature of the work being undertaken. Assistance from other people includes rescue, medical assistance and emergency services. A specific risk assessment must be conducted and a procedure for monitoring and communication established for workforce members required to work remotely or in isolated location. When conducting the risk assessment, the following control controls should be considered:

- Communications systems selected depending on the location and nature of the work.
- Personal security alarms; mobile phones; satellite communication; distress beacons.
- Buddy systems arranged for situations in which a worker should not work alone.
- Movement records to monitor staff whereabouts.
- Training.

For more information refer to OSHAD SF Code of Practice 30.0 Lone Working and/or in Remote Locations [30---Lone-Working--Eng.pdf \(adphc.gov.ae\)](#)

## 11.10 Public Safety

Miral Experiences aims to maintain the safety and wellbeing of the public. Contracted parties are responsible to ensure that members of the public are not affected, disrupted, injured or otherwise affected during operations.

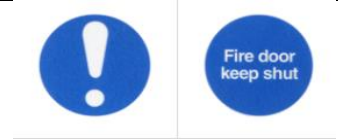
## 11.11 Safety Signage


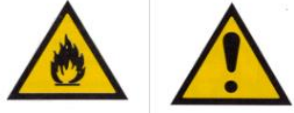


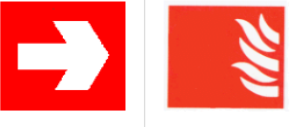

The primary importance of displaying safety signs is to ensure contractors, colleagues, visitors, and guests are aware of the possible dangers and hazards in certain situations and/or environments.

BS:5499 – Safety Signs including Fire Safety Signs sets out the requirements for the design and use of safety signs intended for use in the occupational environment. These signs are designed to regulate and control safety related behaviour, to warn of hazards and to provide emergency information including fire protection information.

Contractors must use and abide by safety signage at all times while at the Miral Experiences facilities.

Table 11.11-1. Key Signs

Sign Type	Pictorial	Sign Use
Mandatory Signs.		These signs require actions or activities that will contribute towards safety. White graphical symbol on a blue circle.

Sign Type	Pictorial	Sign Use
Prohibited Signs.		These signs prohibit actions detrimental to safety. Black graphical symbol on a white circle with a circular red band and behind a red cross bar.
Warning Signs.		These signs give warnings of potential risks. Black graphical symbol on a yellow triangle that has a strong black border.
Fire Equipment Signs.		These signs are used to indicate the location of fire equipment. White graphical symbol and a red square.
Safe Condition Signs.		These signs indicate exit routes in the event of a fire or emergency.
Supplementary Information Signs.		Supplementary signs are determined by the appropriate sign.
Ride Box areas		Ride restricted areas

For more information refer to OSHAD SF Code of Practice 17.0 Safety Signage and Signal [17---Safety-Signage--Eng.pdf \(adphc.gov.ae\)](#)

## 11.12 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) comprises clothing, equipment and/or substances used to protect part or all the body from foreseeable work-related injury or illness. Contracted parties shall ensure that all people working on their behalf have access to and use the appropriate PPE, including sun safe clothing, protective footwear, hearing protection, eye protection, sunscreen lotion, hat, or gloves. The nature and type of PPE is to be selected based on a risk assessment and suitable for the environment and hazards present.

Contracted parties must cover the costs associated with the provision of PPE and provide training in its use.

Contracted parties must provide access to adequate supplies of PPE to protect all workers. All items must have the CE mark (the recognised mark) for PPE tested and approved to International Standards (as below).

Table11.12-1. PPE Requirement

PPE	Requirement
1. Hard Hat.	BS EN 397 or equivalent.

2. Safety footwear, toe and midsole protection with ankle support.	BS EN ISO 20345:2011:SB-P (label should include one of SB-P, SB & P, S1-P, S3, S5, P3, P5).
3. High Visibility clothing.	BS EN 20471 Class 2.
4. Light Eye Protection.	BS EN 166 F.
5. Gloves suitable for the task.	BS EN 420.

### Task Specific PPE

Where a risk assessment determines specific or additional items of PPE are required for a task, this must be provided and subjected to the same controls as above.

In addition to the minimum standards for all personnel, the following task specific minimum PPE is likely to apply and must be appropriately risk assessed:

- Ankle protection on uneven ground.
- A full body safety harness with lanyard for scaffolders and riggers.
- Risk assessments must consider climbing helmets (no peak helmets) and chinstraps for scaffolders/riggers and those working at height, including rescue team members and crane drivers.
- Boom type MEWP operators and suspended access platform (cradle) users must use a full body safety harness with lanyard.
- Users of grinders must wear full face shields or masks.
- Workers exposed to ongoing high levels of noise must wear ear protection.

Workers at night and/or within the basement must wear a high visibility vest or equivalent at all times.

Workers dealing with hazardous substances must wear protective clothing as prescribed by Material Safety Data Sheets and COSHH assessments.

For more information please refer to OSHAD SF / Code of practice 2.0 Personal Protective Equipment [20--Personal-Protective--Eng.pdf \(adphc.gov.ae\)](#)

### 11.13 Smoking

Smoking, Vaping and any other similar smoking or e-cigarette device ("**Smoking**") is prohibited within all enclosed Miral Experiences Facilities and in the vicinity of combustible materials, explosives, and flammable liquids/gases.

Smoking is not allowed at the following locations:

- In existing buildings, basements or car parks.
- In vehicles being driven on site.
- In offices, rest areas, welfare facilities, toilets, and changing rooms.

Smoking is allowed:

- In the designated external smoking areas.