HEALTH & SAFETY ASSURANCE STANDARDS

HSE Department

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Introduction

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 planning, delivery, and operations across the Miral portfolio. Everyone working within our theme parks and facilities is expected to embrace this commitment to safety and wellbeing. All activities must be carried out in a manner that protects themselves, their colleagues, our guests, and the wider environment, ensuring that no one is placed at risk.

At Miral Experiences, we take an integrated approach to managing Health, Safety, and the Environment (HSE), guided by our strategic commitment to 'Protecting the Experience'. This approach is underpinned by four key elements:

Policy - Our HSE Policy outlines our core values, strategic pillars, and provides the framework for setting objectives and driving continual improvement.

Commitments - Our HSE Commitments define the leadership behaviours expected from everyone, helping to build and sustain a positive safety culture.

Standards - Our Health and Safety Assurance Standards set out clear, practical requirements that apply to all activities across our facilities - before, during, and after operations or events.

Legislation - All work must comply with applicable UAE and Abu Dhabi laws and regulations, forming the baseline for safe and lawful operations.

HSE Policy

The Miral Experiences HSE Policy is founded upon four core values of Care, Alliance, Respect and Excellence. The values represent the following:



Care: We care for about our guests, colleagues, service providers, community and environment



Alliance: We are stronger when working together to foster a collaborative sustainable and safe environment



Respect: We respect our diverse multicultural workforce and guest group. We are inclusive and treat everyone fairly



Excellence: We strive to deliver the best and safest experiences through the Miral HSE way.

HSE Commitments

Miral Experiences HSE Commitments provide organisational, leadership and colleague behaviours linked to the six pillars in the Protecting the Experience HSE strategy: We value the safety of our people above all else.

Leadership Engagement – demonstrating visible leadership and setting a personal example.

Communication and Consultation – effective two-way communication across all levels

Competency – improving competence and supporting the development of others.

Risk Management– Development of robust and world leading controls and management systems

Wellbeing – focusing on positive reinforcement, occupational health, worker welfare an inclusion and rewarding excellence.

Continual Improvement – driving continual improvement and innovation.



The ‘Protecting the Experience ‘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.

“All Parties” where used in this document refers to any individual, group, or organization undertaking work within a Miral Experiences facility. This includes but is not limited to:

- Miral Experiences, Miral Destinations, Masara colleagues and Qasr Al Watan colleagues
- Contractors and subcontractors
- Service providers and vendors
- Consultants, temporary workers, and agency staff

All Parties share the responsibility to work safely, protect themselves and others, and comply with the health, safety, and environmental requirements of Miral Experiences.

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 people.

Any contracted external 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.

1 Health and Safety Assurance Standards

1.2 Standards

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

- These Health & Safety Assurance Standards support consistent and robust safety management across all activities at Miral Experiences facilities. They apply to everyone working at or on behalf of Miral Experiences, including colleagues, contractors, event organizers, service providers, and any other engaged parties.

- These Standards are mandatory for all individuals and entities carrying out work within or on behalf of Miral Experiences theme parks and facilities.

- Everyone must be familiar with these Standards and apply them consistently to ensure a safe environment for all colleagues, guests, and partners.

- Where an individual or organization has its own health and safety management systems, these may continue to be used in conjunction with these Standards, provided they meet or exceed the requirements outlined in these Standards.

- Compliance will be monitored and audited in line with established performance measurement procedures to ensure expectations are met.

- Failure to comply may result in disciplinary action or contractual consequences, which may include removal from site, financial penalties, or termination of engagement for both individuals and organizations.

By following these Standards, we collectively contribute to 'Protecting the Experience', safeguarding the wellbeing of everyone within our facilities.

1.3 Legal and Other Requirements

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

- ADOSH SF and Technical Guidelines and Approved 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 there is a conflict between applicable standards and legal requirements, compliance shall be in accordance with UAE law. Where requirements differ in degree, the more stringent requirement shall be applied. Any discrepancies shall be referred to the Miral Experiences HSE Department for review and guidance.

2 Miral Experiences Facilities

Miral Experiences facilities include Ferrari World, Yas Waterworld, Warner Bros. World, CLYMB and SeaWorld Yas Island Abu Dhabi, Qasr Al Watan, teamLab Phenomena Abu Dhabi and Al Ain Zoo.

All Parties working within Miral Experiences facilities have a collective responsibility to prevent or reduce health and safety risks to themselves, their colleagues, and anyone who may be affected by their activities. Effective risk management requires robust planning to identify hazards and implement appropriate control measures to reduce risks to an acceptable level.

All Parties must ensure that any plant, tools, or equipment used within Miral Experiences facilities are suitable for the intended task and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Such equipment must only be operated by competent and, where applicable, licensed personnel.

All plant and equipment must have valid third-party certification and maintenance records to ensure safe and reliable operation.

All Parties must complete the site-specific Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) induction prior to commencing any work within a Miral Experiences facility.

This includes Miral colleagues, contractors, subcontractors, and any associated personnel. The induction ensures that everyone is aware of site-specific hazards, emergency arrangements, and safe working practices.

It is essential that the appointed Miral Experiences representative, contract manager, or relevant department is kept informed of project starts and completion dates to ensure effective coordination, monitoring, and inspections are in place.

All Parties must determine Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements in line with their activity-specific risk assessments and method statements. While PPE is an important layer of protection, risks must be controlled at source wherever possible. Any site-wide PPE requirements established by Miral Experiences must also be fully complied with.

All Parties must ensure that appropriate first aid provisions are in place, with trained first aiders available as required. They must also plan and provide for their own emergency and rescue arrangements related to their work activities. This includes having suitable rescue equipment, emergency PPE, and task-specific first responder provisions.

3 HSE Responsibilities

The following section provides an overview of HSE responsibilities.

3.1 General responsibilities – All parties

All Parties involved in operations, projects, or activities under the control of Miral Experiences share a collective responsibility to:

- Comply with all applicable legal, regulatory, and organizational HSE requirements, including the ADOSH SF, relevant Codes of Practice, and Miral Experiences' internal procedures.
- Actively contributes to a positive safety culture by promoting safe behaviors, open communication, and mutual respect across all levels of the organization.
- Report all incidents, near misses, unsafe acts, and unsafe conditions immediately through the established reporting process and cooperate fully in any investigations or corrective actions.
- Stop or refuse to carry out any work that poses an immediate risk to health, safety, or the environment and notify supervision immediately.
- Participate in HSE training, inductions, drills, and toolbox talks as required for their role or activity.
- Use tools, machinery, and equipment safely, ensuring guards, PPE, and control measures are in place and effective.
- Protect the environment by preventing pollution, conserving resources, and following waste segregation and disposal procedures.
- Cooperate during inspections, audits, and HSE assurance activities conducted by Miral Experiences, regulatory bodies, or external auditors.
- Take reasonable care of their own health and safety and that of others who may be affected by their actions or omissions.

3.2 Guests and Visitors

Guests refer to any member of the public who enters a Miral Experiences facility for the purpose of recreation, leisure, entertainment, education, or participation in events and activities.

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

Visitor refers to any person who enters a Miral Experiences facility for a short-term purpose and who is not classified as a Guest, Worker, Contractor, or Service Provider. Visitors may include individuals attending meetings, inspections, training, deliveries, business appointments, interviews, or official tours.

Visitors who access the facilities are required to comply with any reasonable instructions given to them to protect their health and safety.

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.

3.3 Supervision Requirements

All work conducted within Miral Experiences facilities must be appropriately supervised to ensure safe execution and alignment with HSE expectations. All Parties ensure sufficient, competent supervisory presence is maintained at all times.

- Minimum supervision ratios: construction-related activities:
    - Minimum of 1 working supervisor per 8 workers
    - Minimum of 1 non-working supervisor per 24 workers
- Non-construction-related activities (e.g. events, maintenance, support services):
    - Minimum of 1 working supervisor per 12 workers
    - Minimum of 1 non-working supervisor per 36 workers

Exceptions and Adjustments:

Where these ratios cannot be met, a risk assessment must be submitted and approved outlining the justification and detailing mitigation measures to ensure that safety standards are maintained.

Certain high-risk activities may require enhanced supervision, such as:

- Working at height
- Working near water
- Working within or around ride/attraction areas
- High voltage electrical work
- Confined space entries
- Excavations
- Night or out-of-hours operations
- Complex or multi-party task coordination

Non-Compliance:

- If predetermined supervision is not present at the point of execution, the work must be suspended immediately until suitable supervision is reinstated.

4 Hazard and Risk Management

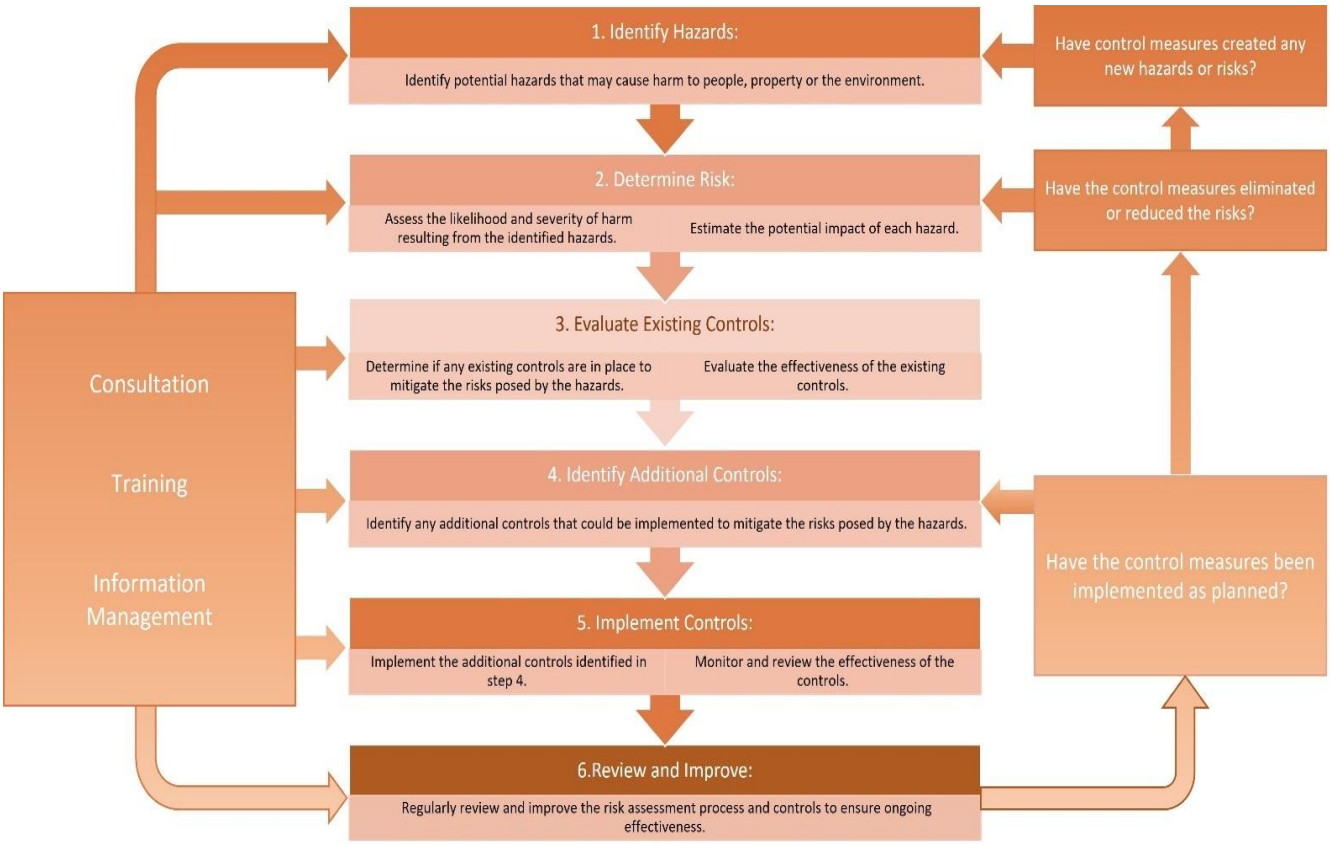
4.1 Hazard Identification

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.

4.2 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 4-2. Steps in Risk Management



Health and safety risk management process is detailed in the diagram above.

4.3 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.

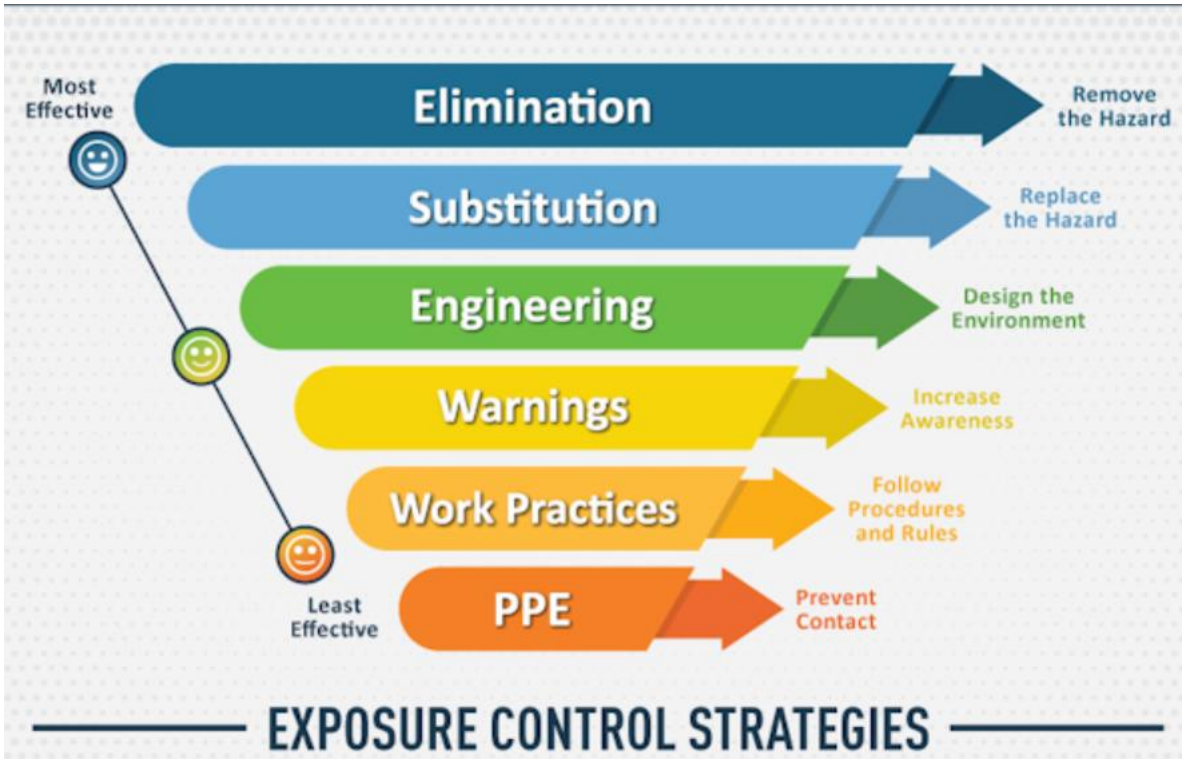
Miral Experiences expects All Parties to conduct and follow risk assessments associated with their scoped works along with considering other affected stakeholders.

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.

4.4 Hierarchy of Control

When identifying ways to minimize or control risk, the hierarchy of control should be considered. All 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 4-4. 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.

4.5 Risk Registers

A ‘Risk Register’ is a live document that captures all identified risks relevant to a workplace or a project, both at the outset and as work progresses. It documents the likelihood and potential impact of each risk, outlines appropriate mitigation measures, and assigns clear responsibilities for implementation of those controls.

The Risk Register must be actively maintained and regularly updated throughout the duration of the project or operational activity. Risks may be re-evaluated based on the effectiveness of implemented controls, and new risks added as conditions or scopes change.

Miral Experiences expect All Parties to maintain a Risk Register associated with the activities being undertaken.

4.6 Monitoring and Compliance

Miral Experiences maintains a comprehensive monitoring and assurance framework to ensure that health, safety, and environmental risks are effectively managed across all operations.

The HSE Department conducts formal inspections, audits, and assurance reviews to verify compliance with Miral Experiences Health, Safety, and Environmental Standards and to support continual improvement. However, given the scale and diversity of activities across all facilities, the HSE Department cannot oversee every task or operation directly.

Therefore, the responsibility for monitoring and assurance is shared across all levels of the organization.

- Departmental leaders and supervisors are expected to actively oversee their teams, monitor work activities, and intervene where unsafe conditions or behaviors are observed.
- Contract managers must supervise and monitor contractor works to ensure compliance with approved risk assessments, method statements, and permit-to-work conditions.
- All Parties, including Miral colleagues, contractors, and service providers, are responsible for self-monitoring their activities, conducting internal checks, and reporting any unsafe acts, conditions, or near misses immediately.

This collective approach ensures that safety oversight is continuous, embedded into daily operations, and not reliant on the HSE Department alone.
Where required, independent or specialist HSE advice should be sought, particularly for high-risk or complex work.

Miral Experiences may also conduct additional targeted assurance activities, proportionate to the level of risk and scope of work, to confirm compliance and promote a culture of shared accountability for safety.

4.7 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 stakeholders are affected by the same risks information on relevant controls should be communicated.

Communications, training and consultations must be documented, captured and evidenced. These must be submitted to the relevant departments and kept on record as part of permit to work close out evidence.

4.8 Method Statements

A ‘Method Statement’ is a key health and safety control document that explains how a specific task or activity will be carried out safely and in a controlled manner.

It is sometimes called a Safe System of Work (SSOW) or Work Method Statement, and it goes hand-in-hand with a Risk Assessment. While the risk assessment identifies what could go wrong and how to control it, the method statement describes step by step how those controls will actually be implemented during the work.

For any high-risk works covered under the permit to work system a method statement and risk assessment in both cases is to be submitted to Miral Experiences HSE team for review at a minimum five (5) days prior to works commencing.

Method statements are to be communicated to all relevant parties, 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.

4.9 Permits to Work

To support safe and controlled operations, Miral Experiences requires a formal Permit-to-Work (PTW) system to be followed for both routine and high-risk activities within its facilities. This system ensures that all work (particularly those with elevated risk) is properly assessed, authorized, and monitored.

A General Permit is required for routine or low-risk work that still involves potential interaction with existing systems, restricted spaces, or operational areas. These activities typically involve minimal hazards, are well controlled, and can be managed with standard precautions.

For high-risk activities, a specific High-Risk PTW is mandatory, supported by detailed risk assessments, method statements, and relevant competencies. The following activities are classed as High risk.

- 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.
- Lifting operations

All contracted parties can be defined as any individual, company, organization, or legal entity engaged by Miral Experiences or Miral Destinations to perform work, supply services, or provide goods under a formal contract, agreement, or purchase order. This includes contractors, subcontractors, consultants, service providers, and suppliers. 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/Miral Destinations departments contract managers who are responsible for the contracted parties will assist and guide any 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 competency requirements of workers engaged in high-risk activities section 11 – Competency framework outlines the requirements.

For more information refer to ADOSH SF Code of Practice 21.0 Permit to Work 21---Permit-to-Work-Systems--Eng.pdf (adphc.gov.ae)

5 Training and Competency

All Parties working within Miral Experiences facilities must be competent, appropriately skilled, and suitably trained or qualified to carry out their assigned tasks safely and effectively.

Ensuring that the right people are in the right roles is fundamental to delivering safe, reliable operations and 'Protecting the Experience' for everyone. All Parties must take reasonable and practical steps to verify the competency of personnel for the work they perform including, but not limited to, activities such as scaffold erection, electrical works, and the operation of workplace plant and equipment.

All internal departments must ensure that personnel performing activities with potential health, safety, or environmental impacts possess the relevant competencies required for their roles.

Personnel involved in high-risk work tasks must receive sufficient information, instruction, and training to enable them to perform their duties safely.

Miral Experiences requires All Parties to provide valid VOC (validation of competency) evidence for their personnel operating plant, equipment, or undertaking high-risk work.

Miral Experiences reserves the right to request the removal or replacement of any individual whose performance, conduct, or competency does not meet required standards.

6 Incident Reporting and Investigation

Effective incident response and reporting are essential to maintaining a safe and healthy workplace. Open and transparent reporting of all health and safety incidents, including near misses, is a fundamental requirement and supports the prevention of future occurrences.

All incidents must be reported promptly through the established incident reporting process and recorded in the Miral Experiences online reporting system as required.

All Parties are expected to report incidents, hazards, and near misses without delay.

All Parties must also ensure there is a mechanism for preserving an incident site where necessary, and for reporting to and cooperating with relevant authorities during any investigation or follow-up process.

6.1 Reporting of Injury / Accidents

Any occurrence resulting in injury or any incident having the potential to cause injury or damage needs to be reported.

Contracted parties should report any incidents through to the Miral Experiences contract manager.

All incidents must be reported through the correct escalation channels 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.

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

6.2 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 HSE 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 ADOSH SF Mechanism – Incident Notification, Investigation and Reporting Mechanism 11. Incident Notification, investigation and Reporting

7 Emergency and First Aid Requirements

7.1 Site Emergency

Emergency arrangements must be clearly defined within separate emergency plan documents. Each Miral Experiences facility has a venue evacuation plan. Contracted parties must comply with all instructions given during an emergency evacuation of a Miral Experiences facility. Miral Experiences colleagues and service providers should be trained on the evacuation arrangements within their facilities.

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 colleague 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.

7.2 Medical Emergencies

Within each facility there are designated clinics with trained medical professionals for colleague and guest medical incidents. Colleagues within each department are first aid trained and can provide initial treatment for other colleagues, visitors or service providers.

Any 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 ADOSH 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.

7.3 Fire Emergency

All Parties must ensure that flammable materials must be kept to a minimum, and sites kept tidy to reduce the risk of fire.

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 facilities 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.

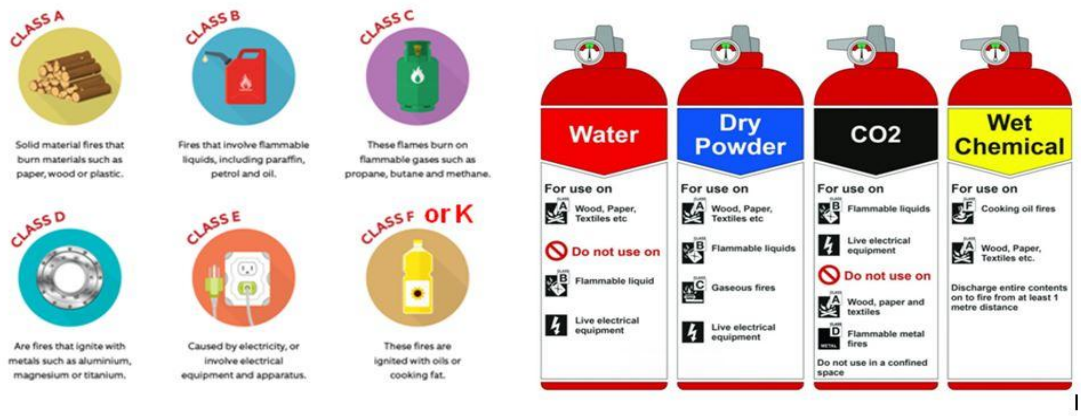


Figure 7.3-1. Fire extinguisher types

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.

8 Hazards

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

8.1 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.

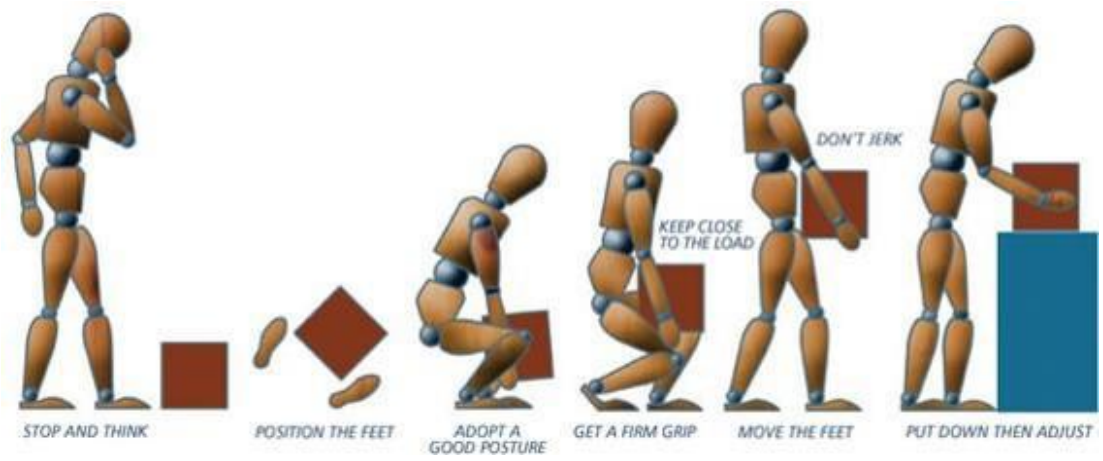
In general, persons working in Miral Experiences facilities must:

- 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 8.1-1. Safe Manual Handling Technique



For more information refer to ADOSH SF Code of Practice 14.0 manual Handling and Ergonomics

14----Manual-Handling-Eng.pdf (adphc.gov.ae)

8.2 Slips and Trips

Anyone working in Miral Experiences facilities should ensure that their working 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.

8.3 Working in the Heat / Adverse Weather

All Parties must have a plan and risk assessment 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.

For more information, please refer to ADOSH SF / Code of practice 11.0 Safety in the Heat

110---Safety-in-the-Heat-v31-English.pdf (adphc.gov.ae)

8.4 Driving

The transport arrangements for all Miral Experiences facilities 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.

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. Miral Experiences colleagues who drive buggies should attend internally provided buggy training.

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 a 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 most effective way to protect pedestrians is to eliminate traffic hazards.

8.5 Working at Height

Specific requirements regarding the management of working at height must be implemented when working at height across Miral Experiences facilities. 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

Risk assessments should 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 (International Powered Access Federation) 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.

When working on MEWPS 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

Mobile access towers and podiums are temporary work platforms used to provide safe access at height where fixed scaffolding is not practical. They are designed to support both workers and materials for short-duration or repetitive tasks such as maintenance, inspections, or installation activities. All temporary access equipment must be selected, erected, used, and dismantled by competent persons and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

- 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

Ladders, including A-frame (step) ladders, must only be used for short-duration, low-risk work where it is not reasonably practicable to use safer access equipment such as podiums, mobile towers, or scaffolds. ladder use must be based on a suitable and sufficient risk assessment that confirms the task can be carried out safely without overreaching or loss of stability.

When using A-frame ladders, All Parties must:

- Ensure the ladder is fully opened and locked into the correct position on a firm, level surface;
- Maintain three points of contact (two feet and one hand) with the ladder at all times;
- Avoid side loading, overreaching, or carrying materials that could compromise balance;
- Limit work to short periods (typically no more than 15–30 minutes) at any one time;

- Position the ladder to allow safe access and egress without the need to step or stretch from the top platform; and
- Ensure inspection, tagging, and pre-use checks are completed in accordance with site requirements.

Ladders must never be used as a substitute for suitable working platforms or where extended or repetitive work at height is required.

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).

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:

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.

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 ADOSH 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 (National Rigging Certificate) 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 ADOSH 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)

8.6 Electricity

When working with electricity All 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. (Competency requirements can be found in the competency framework at the end of this document)
- 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 ADOSH SF Code of Practice **15.0 Electrical Safety** 15----Electrical-Safety—En.pdf (adphc.gov.ae)
Abu Dhabi Electricity Wiring Regulations (EWR) 2020 -EWR-2020-EN-V8-B-Online.pdf

8.7 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.

All persons engaging in hot work activity 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.

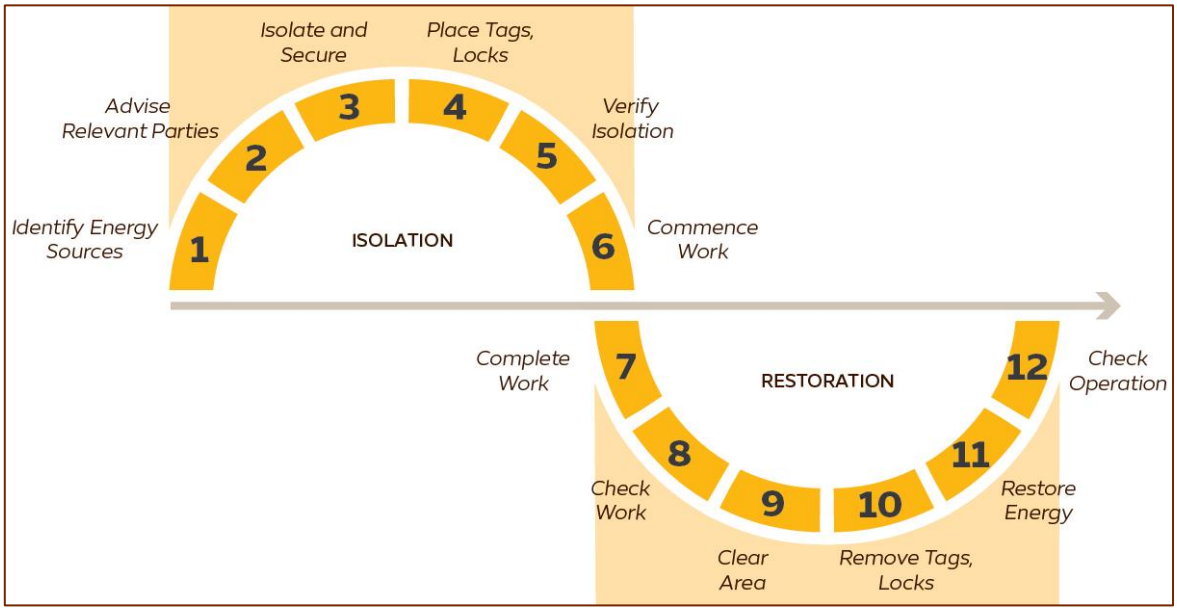
For more information refer to ADOSH SF Code of Practice **28.0 Hot Works Operations** 28---Hot-Work-Operations-En.pdf (adphc.gov.ae)

8.8 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.

All works must follow the LOTO process model shown below.

Figure 8.8-1. 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 person 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.

Any person who fails to comply will be removed from the site and reported to the relevant responsible management representative and Miral Experiences department.

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

8.9 Mobile Plant and Equipment.

When using any plant or equipment across Miral Experiences facilities ensure it 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 ADOSH SF Code of Practice **36.0 Plant and Equipment** 36---Plant-and-Equipment--Eng.pdf (adphc.gov.ae)

8.10 Lifting.

When using any lifting equipment across Miral Experiences facilities ensure it is fit-for-purpose and appropriate for the activity being undertaken. Specifically, this must include:

- 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 **ADOSH SF Code of Practice 34.0 Safe Use of Lifting Equipment and Lifting Accessories** 34---Safe-Use-of-Lifting-Eng.pdf (adphc.gov.ae)

8.11 Working on or near Water

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

Persons 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 Method statement and risk assessment 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 **ADOSH SF Code of Practice 31.0 Working on, Over or Adjacent to Water** 31--Working-on-Over--Eng.pdf (adphc.gov.ae)

8.12 Hazardous Substances

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

The following control measures must be considered 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 Safety Data Sheet (SDS) 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 SDS shall be included as part of the method statement.

All Parties should be 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 SDS. Any Contracted parties must submit a register of hazardous substances along with copies of the relevant SDS to the Miral Experiences representative.

An SDS 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 **ADOSH SF / Code of practice 1.0 – Hazardous Materials** 1---Hazardous-Materials-Eng.pdf (adphc.gov.ae)

8.13 Working in / near Animal Habitats

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. Unauthorized persons 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.

8.14 Breaking ground / Excavations

No breaking ground, including driving stakes into the ground is permitted 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 concerned 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 ADOSH SF Code of Practice **29.0 Excavation Work** 29---Excavation-Work--Eng.pdf (adphc.gov.ae)

8.15 Sandblasting Operations

Sandblasting (also referred to as abrasive blasting) involves the use of compressed air or other propellants to direct abrasive material against a surface for cleaning, finishing, or surface preparation. This activity generates high-velocity particles, dust, and noise, and may involve the use of hazardous abrasive media. Sandblasting presents significant risks including respiratory illness from dust inhalation, eye injury, skin lacerations, hearing damage, and fire/explosion if flammable materials or coatings are present. Selection of blasting media and paints needs to consider toxicity, flammability, and environmental impact.

Therefore, All Parties involved in this activity must implement effective control measures to mitigate the risks associated with sandblasting including ensuring workers are medically fit.

- Effective containment and ventilation is required with an enclosed booth or screened area with LEV system this is to prevent dust and overspray release into the surrounding environment. The LEV system and filtration equipment should be maintained as per the manufacturers instruction.
- Compressed air and equipment such as blasting pots, hoses, valves, and couplings should be pressure-tested and certified. There should be dead-man control valves on blasting hoses. Any metal parts of equipment should be grounded to prevent static discharge.
- Hazardous substances used in abrasive blasting and spray painting must be handled, stored, and labelled in accordance with CoP 27.0, with current Safety Data Sheets (SDS) readily available for all materials. Spent abrasives, paint residues, and contaminated waste must be collected and disposed of through approved hazardous waste contractors to prevent environmental contamination of air, soil, or water. Noise and vibration risks shall be controlled through regular assessments.
- The use of hearing protection must be in place where noise exposure exceeds 85 dB(A), and the implementation of engineering measures such as acoustic barriers or vibration dampening.
- Emergency preparedness provisions must include accessible eyewash stations, first aid and firefighting equipment. Work areas should be kept clean and free from residue, with dedicated washing and changing

facilities provided. Eating, drinking, and smoking is prohibited in operational zones to maintain high standards of hygiene and contamination control.

- Persons engaged in abrasive blasting must wear an approved type of supplied-air respirator designed for abrasive blasting.

For more information refer to ADOSH SF Code of Practice **50.0 for Abrasive Blasting and associated protective coating work** **50---Abrasive-Blasting---Eng.pdf.**

9 Occupational Health Hazards

Sufficient focus must be given to occupational health and wellbeing across all operations to protect the workforce and maintain safe, effective performance. All personnel working within the facilities are required to meet the following standards including visitors:

Basic health checks must be undertaken, in addition to those required for visa purposes, to confirm everyone's fitness to perform their assigned duties safely and effectively. Additional checks may be required under the relevant Abu Dhabi ADOSH Codes of Practice, including but not limited to:

- **CoP 5.0 – Occupational Health Screening and Medical Surveillance** (core requirement for all occupational health programmes, defining when and how health assessments, medical surveillance, and fitness evaluations must be conducted).
- **CoP 3.0 – Noise** and **CoP 3.1 – Vibration**, which require audiometric and vibration exposure health surveillance for affected workers.
- **CoP 27.0 – Hazardous Substances**, requiring health monitoring for those exposed to hazardous chemicals, heavy metals, or respiratory sensitizers.
- **CoP 28.0 – Welding and Cutting**, specifying medical fitness for work involving exposure to fumes, ultraviolet radiation, and confined spaces.
- **CoP 29.0 – Confined Spaces**, mandating pre-entry medical assessments and confirmation of physical and psychological fitness.
- **CoP 30.0 – Diving Operations**, requiring diving medical certification by an approved medical practitioner.
- **CoP 34.0 – Working at Height**, which requires medical fitness to ensure no conditions (e.g., vertigo, balance disorders) impair safe work at height.
- **CoP 50.0 – Abrasive Blasting and Spray Painting**, requiring medical fitness and ongoing surveillance for respiratory, dermatological, and noise-related risks.
- **CoP 53.0 – Heat Stress**, which includes medical monitoring and acclimatization assessments for workers exposed to high temperatures.
- **CoP 54.0 – Manual Handling and Ergonomics**, where medical checks may be needed to confirm musculoskeletal suitability.

Where ill health may compromise a person's ability to safely carry out a safety-critical task, additional medical assessments must be completed to manage the risk. Examples include, but are not limited to, mobile plant operators, drivers, scaffolders, slingers/signallers, traffic marshals, confined-space workers, and those working at height. The need for additional checks shall be determined through risk assessment or in accordance with recognised guidance.

Occupational health monitoring must be implemented for individuals exposed to specific high-risk activities such as excessive noise, hazardous substances, manual handling, or hand-arm vibration. Medical surveillance shall be conducted in line with ADOSH-SF Code of Practice 5.0 – Occupational Health Screening and Medical Surveillance, and relevant records maintained securely.

A proactive and ongoing programme of health and wellbeing initiatives must be provided to promote workforce awareness, encourage healthy lifestyles, and support early intervention for physical and mental health concerns.

Appropriate arrangements must be established to ensure good personal and occupational hygiene practices. This includes maintaining personal cleanliness, preventing dermatitis, proper use and care of PPE, and providing clean washing and welfare facilities.

All relevant health risks must be identified through risk assessment and addressed through suitable control measures documented in health and safety plans. Personnel must obtain an Occupational Health Card in line with Abu Dhabi Public Health Centre (ADPHC) requirements to verify participation in medical surveillance where exposure to occupational health hazards exists.

Any prescribed medication that may affect an individual's ability to work safely must be declared confidentially to the employer, who shall arrange an occupational health review if increased risk is identified. Similarly, any person with an injury or illness requiring additional support or special emergency arrangements must have an individual risk assessment and management plan in place.

For more information please refer to ADOSH 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 ADOSH SF / Code of practice 3.1 Vibration ADOSH-SF — CoP 3.1 — Vibration (adphc.gov.ae)

9.1 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.

9.2 Noise

All Parties operating within the facilities must ensure effective arrangements are in place to identify, assess, and control exposure to noise arising from their activities, in accordance with ADOSH-SF Code of Practice 3.0 – Occupational Noise.

Collective noise control hierarchy protection methods, such as engineering and administrative controls, shall be prioritised ahead of personal protective equipment wherever reasonably practicable.

Areas or activities producing noise levels above 80 dB(A) must have appropriate warning signage displayed and suitable hearing protection readily available. Where noise levels exceed 85 dB(A), hearing protection is mandatory, and clear signage must indicate that hearing protection must be worn.

All equipment and machinery used on-site must have declared noise emission levels. Where equipment generates noise levels exceeding the legislated exposure standard, it must be clearly identified as a noise hazard, and appropriate control measures implemented to protect workers and others in the vicinity. This may include isolation of noisy equipment, restricted access, or the mandatory use of hearing protection.

A noise assessment must be undertaken wherever noise levels appear excessive or where normal conversation cannot be maintained at a distance of approximately one metre. Identified noise hazards must be communicated to the Miral HSE Team to evaluate potential impacts on workers and guests within the facilities. Miral Experiences reserves the right to restrict or prohibit the use of any equipment or activity that poses unacceptable noise risks following review and consultation.

The use of personal music or communication devices with headphones (e.g., mobile phones, audio players) is prohibited in any area or situation where such use may compromise personal or operational safety.

All performances, shows, and entertainment activities must adhere to the requirements of ADOSH-SF Code of Practice 3.0 – Occupational Noise, ensuring noise exposure to performers, crew, and audiences is managed to safe levels. 30---Occupational-Noise—Eng.pdf (adphc.gov.ae)

9.3 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.

All 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.

9.4 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.

All 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.

All 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 ADOSH SF / Code of practice 9.2 Managing work-related stress 92---Managing-Work-Eng.pdf (adphc.gov.ae)

9.5 Display Screen Equipment

Risks that may arise from the use of display screen equipment (e.g., VDUs, computers etc.) should be considered for those using them. Workstations should be designed to minimise the risks from upper limb disorders. Workstations should be assessed, and in carrying out the assessment the requirements of the job and the needs of the individual should be considered.

10 General Safety Requirements

10.1 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.

- 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 ADOSH SF Code of Practice 27.0 Confined Space 27---Confined-Spaces—Eng-Updated.pdf (adphc.gov.ae)

10.2 Fire

All Parties 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.
- 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 and emergency procedures.
- 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.

10.3 Lithium-Ion Batteries

Lithium-ion (Li-ion) batteries are used in various operational equipment, tools, mobility devices. While generally safe when used correctly, they present a significant fire and explosion hazard if damaged, overcharged, short-circuited, exposed to heat, or improperly stored. Fires involving lithium-ion batteries can escalate rapidly, emit toxic gases, and be difficult to extinguish.

All parties dealing with Li-ion batteries must ensure:

- Maintain an up-to-date inventory of all Li-ion batteries, including type, capacity, and location.
- Store Li-ion batteries in cool, dry, and well-ventilated areas away from direct sunlight, heat sources, and combustible materials. This includes scooters that have Li-ion batteries, these should not be stored within facilities they should be in designated scooter areas.
- Do not store large quantities of batteries together without fire separation or protective containment.
- Charging must only be carried out in designated, well-ventilated areas away from flammable or combustible materials and do not leave charging batteries unattended.
- Cables and connectors must be industrial type and free from damage; domestic multi-plug adaptors are prohibited.
- Inspect batteries regularly for swelling, dents, cracks, corrosion, or overheating any damaged battery must be removed from service and quarantined in a fire-resistant container.
- Do not expose batteries to water or high humidity unless specifically rated as waterproof.
- In the event of a Li-ion battery fire, only trained personnel should attempt to extinguish using Class D extinguishers or fire blankets designed for metal fires, or copious amounts of water if recommended by the manufacturer. Ensure that suitable firefighting equipment (e.g., lithium-ion fire blankets, water supply, or specialist extinguishers) is available at storage and charging locations.

10.4 Underground Services

Consult facility or project teams 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.
- 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.

10.5 Material Storage and Distribution

All 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, not blocking any fire routes or assembly points.

Areas should be maintained, site access routes kept clear and segregated from other areas and all surplus packaging should be removed and waste materials generated from projects or activities taken away and not left at the facility.

10.6 Surface Loadings and Limitations within Facilities

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, the facilities team should engage an engineer 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.

10.7 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.

All 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.

For more information refer to ADOSH SF Code of Practice 35.0 Portable Power Tools 35---Portable-Power-Tools-Eng.pdf (adphc.gov.ae)

10.8 Mobile Phone Usage

All Parties must ensure that mobile phones are only used in safe areas. Controls required to prevent personnel wandering close to bodies of water 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.

10.9 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.

10.10 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 ADOSH SF Code of Practice 30.0 Lone Working and/or in Remote Locations 30---Lone-Working--Eng.pdf (adphc.gov.ae)

10.11 Public Safety

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

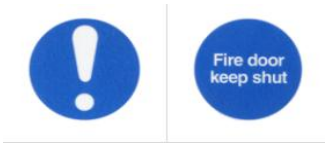
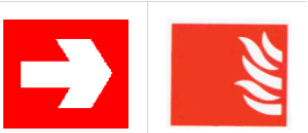
10.12 Safety Signage

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.

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

Table 10.12-1. 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.
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 ADOSH SF Code of Practice 17.0 Safety Signage and Signal 17---Safety-Signage--Eng.pdf (adphc.gov.ae)

10.13 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. All Parties working within Miral Experiences facilities shall ensure there is access to and that appropriate PPE, including sun safe clothing, protective footwear, hearing protection, eye protection, sunscreen lotion, hat, or gloves is used. 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 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).

Table10.13-1. 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.

This section outlines the mandatory inspection and maintenance procedures for fall-arrest systems including harnesses for all personnel working at heights across Miral Experiences facilities.

Harness	Inspection frequency
1. Harnesses & Lanyards	Before & after every use (user)
2. Full equipment detailed check	Every 6 months (Competent person)
3. Post incident fall	Immediately (Competent person)
4. Anchor points	Initial certification (then annually)
5. Fall arrest devices	Every 3 months
6. Lifelines / Rails	Every 12 months

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

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

10.14 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.

11 Competency framework

PERMIT ACTIVITY	TASK or ASPECT	CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT	NOTES
Hot Work	Welder	Welder's certificate	6 months validity for AWS and SEC IX / 1 year for BS EN ISO Welder certificate
	Welding machine	PAT certificate	
	Welding cylinders	Regulator certificate	
	Fire Watch	Proof of fire watch training	often 1-day course
	Grinders, cutters, hot wire cutters, other hot work electrical tools	PAT certificate	
WAH – Ladders	Work on ladders	Ladder Safety training, or Work at Height training	3rd party training provider can be online for Ladder Safety. WAH must be in person
WAH - Scaffold Tower or Fixed	Scaffold installation/ dismantling	Scaffolding installation/dismantling certificate	PASMA or equivalent
	Scaffold inspection	Scaffold inspector certificate	PASMA or equivalent
	Work on scaffold	Work at Height training	3rd party training provider must be in-person training.
WAH - Ropes Access	Initiate and supervise ropes work	IRATA Level 3	Must be at least 2 x people with IRATA certificates for ropes work
		First-Aid Certificate	IRATA Level 3 must hold First-Aid Certificate

PERMIT ACTIVITY	TASK or ASPECT	CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT	NOTES
WAH - MEWPs	MEWP operator MEWP operation MEWP operation Work at Height on a MEWP Work at Height for Basket (if using controls)	IPAF license Vehicle registration 3rd party safety inspection certificates including SWL Work at Height training Work at Height for Basket (if using controls)	There are different categories of IPAF depending upon type of the equipment. 3rd party training, must be in person
Electrical	Person doing electrical work Work in Substation Colleagues - Electrical professionals/ tradesmen Enova - Electrical professionals/ tradesmen	ADQCC certificate TAQA competent person card ADQCC certificate ADQCC certificate	
Harnesses	Work near an open edge or at height requiring use of harnesses	Safety inspection certificate for harnesses, lanyards and accessories	6 monthly inspection certificates
Forklift	Forklift operator Forklift operation Banksman/ Flagman certificate	Forklift license 3rd party safety inspection certificates including SWL Banksman/Flagman Training course	3-year Validity for the license. Annual Inspection and certification 3-year validity

PERMIT ACTIVITY	TASK or ASPECT	CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT	NOTES
Lifting	Rigging/ slinging	Rigger/ slinger certificate	Person to be nominated as the 'appointed person' in RAMS
	Crane operator	Crane operator license	Standard validity period of 2 Years
	Crane operation	3rd party inspection certificates including SWL	Annual inspection and certification
	Crane operation	Vehicle registration	Registration validity is 12 months
	Tripod for vertical entry rescue	6-month inspection certificate	
	Banksman/ Flagman certificate	Banksman/Flagman Training course	3-year validity
Confined Space	Confined space entry or rescue	Confined Space Entry or Rescue Certificate	3rd party training provider. Must be at least 2 x trained people on permit (entry, rescue). Also require standby person.
	Gas detector usage	Calibration certificate	
	First-aider	First-Aid certificate or DOH license	
Diving	Scuba diving	Dive Medical Insurance	
	Scuba diving	Occupational Divers Medical Assessment	Every 12 months
	Scuba diving	PADI certificate	Appropriate to depth
	Scuba diving	Dive equipment inspections as per Contractor Standards	
	Scuba work using other equipment, e.g. filming	PADI certificate (professional category)	

PERMIT ACTIVITY	TASK or ASPECT	CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT	NOTES
Excavation	Work in trench or pit	3rd party inspection certificates including SWL	RAMS - engineer to certificate shoring beyond a certain depth
	Excavation equipment operation	Machine operator license	
	Excavation equipment operation	3rd party safety inspection certificate	
	Oxygen and hazardous gas monitoring	Gas detection equipment calibration certificate	For deeper trenches, limited fresh air exchange or risk or hazardous gas presence
Medical First Aid	First-aider	First-Aid/CPR certificate or DOH license	1 x First Aider: 25 operatives for high-risk permits