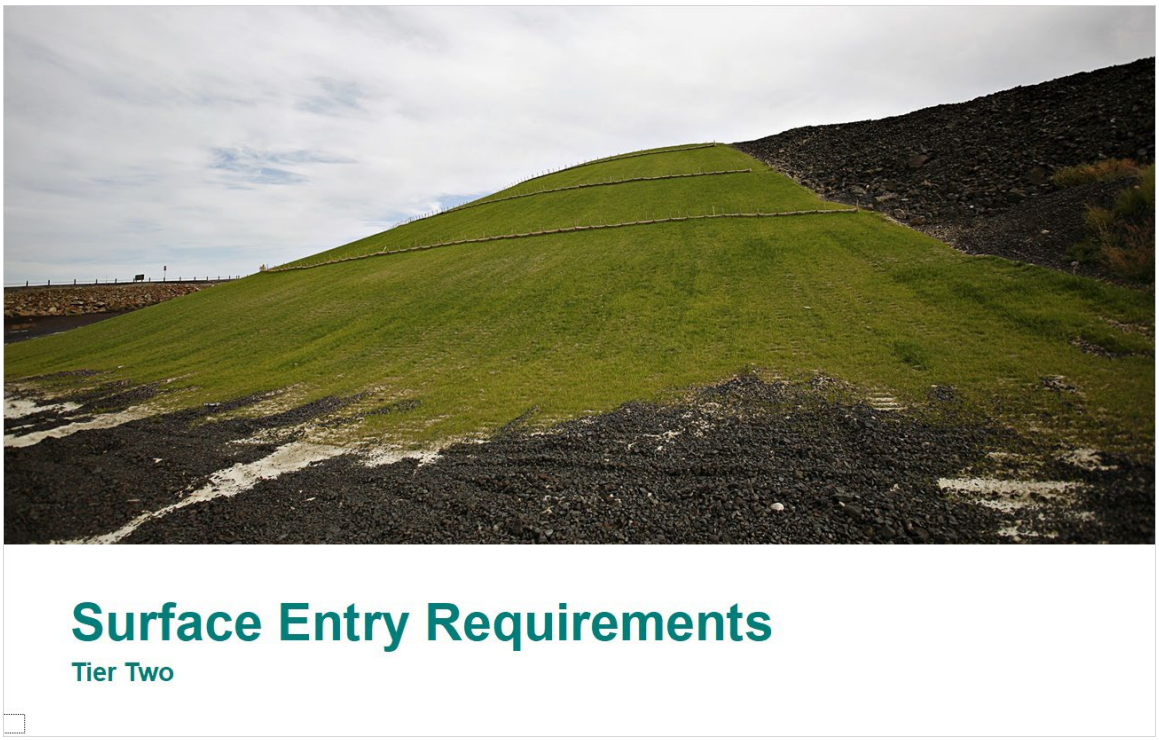
Tier 2: Surface Orientation

1. Surface Entry Requirements

1.1 Surface Entry Requirements



1.2 Disclaimer

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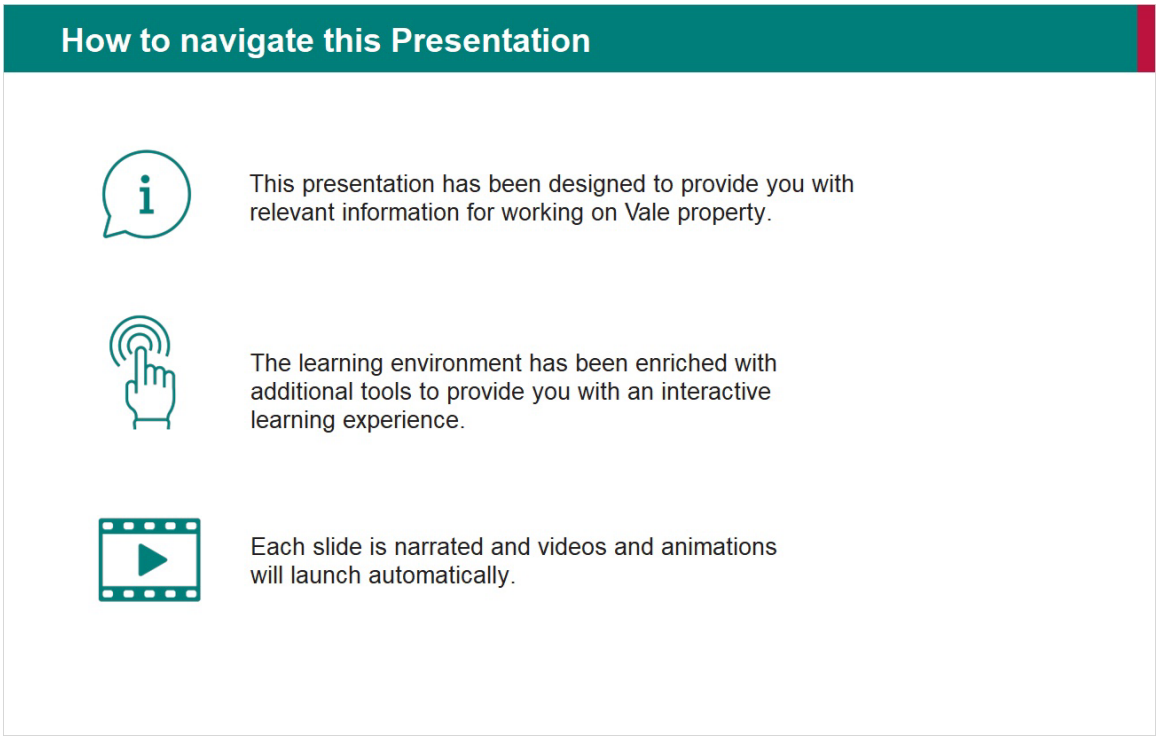
The information contained within this orientation is intended for controlled use within the Learning and Development Department for Ontario Operations. The content and structure of this orientation provides the learner with an overview of Sudbury Operations focusing on HR policies, Health, Safety and Environment and Operational Controls.

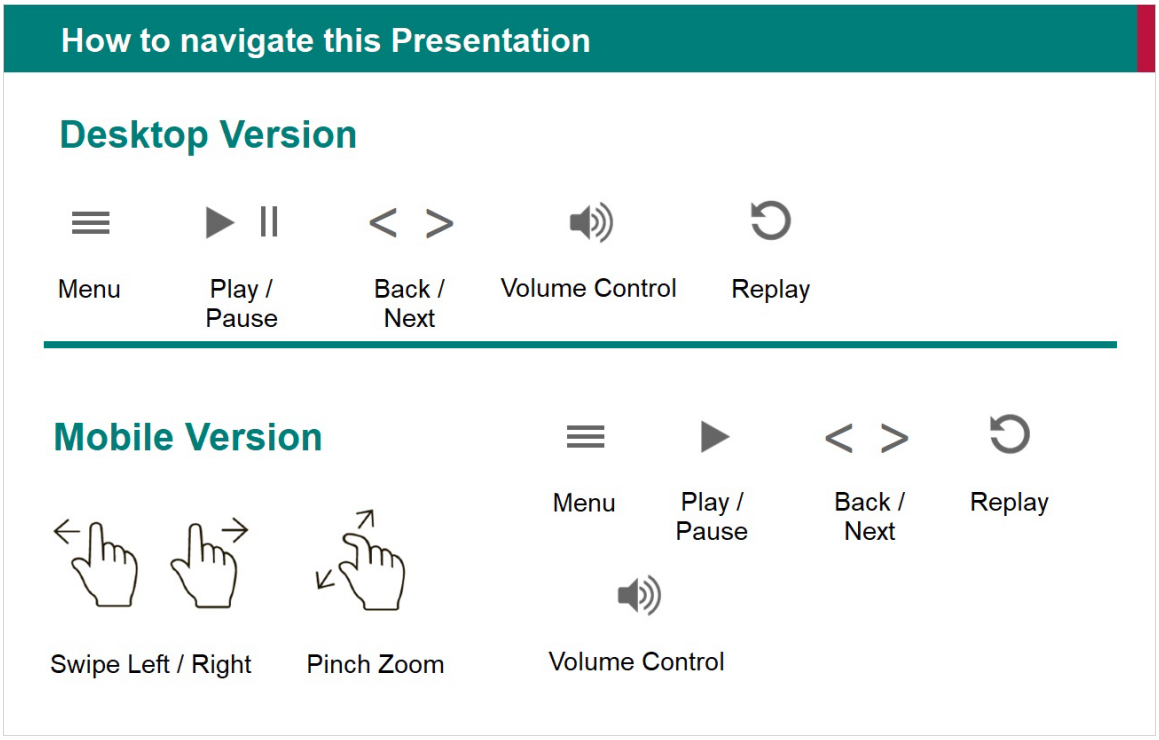
The information herein is intended as a training presentation and is not intended to be the sole source of reference information for this system.

The content of this document is current as of the latest release date. Any discrepancies found should be noted and reported to the Learning and Development Department for action.

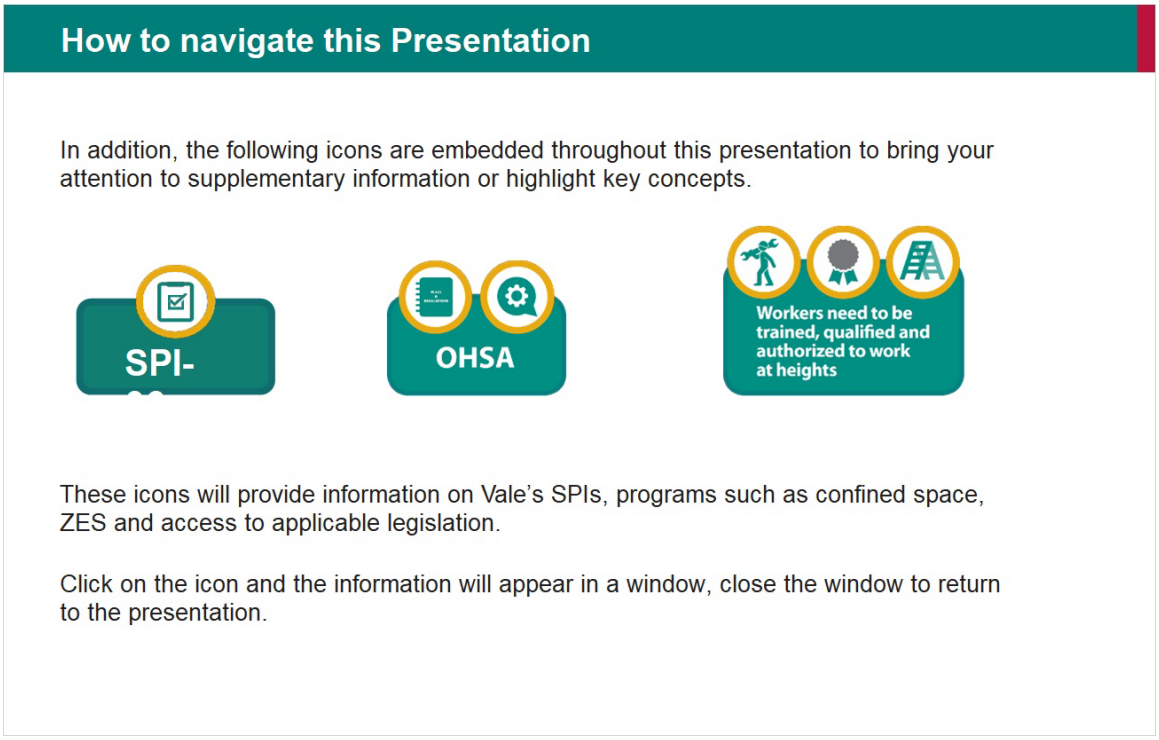
1.3 How to navigate this Presentation



1.4 How to Navigate this Presentation

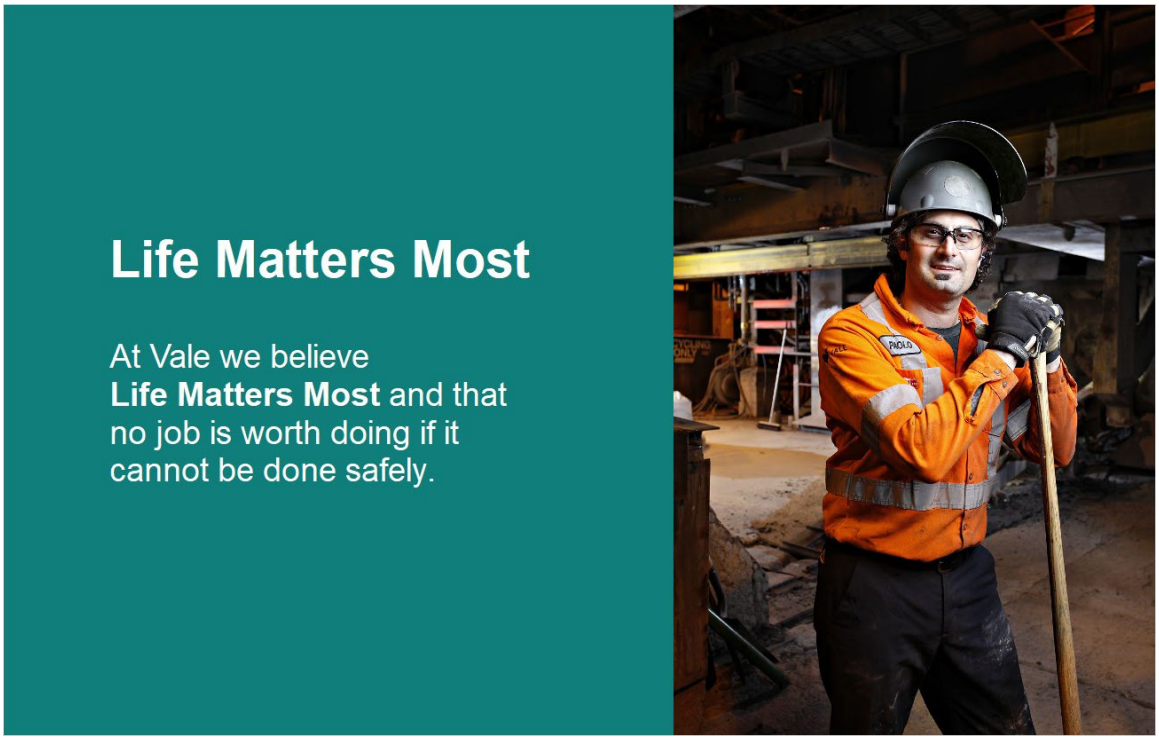


1.5 How to navigate this Presentation



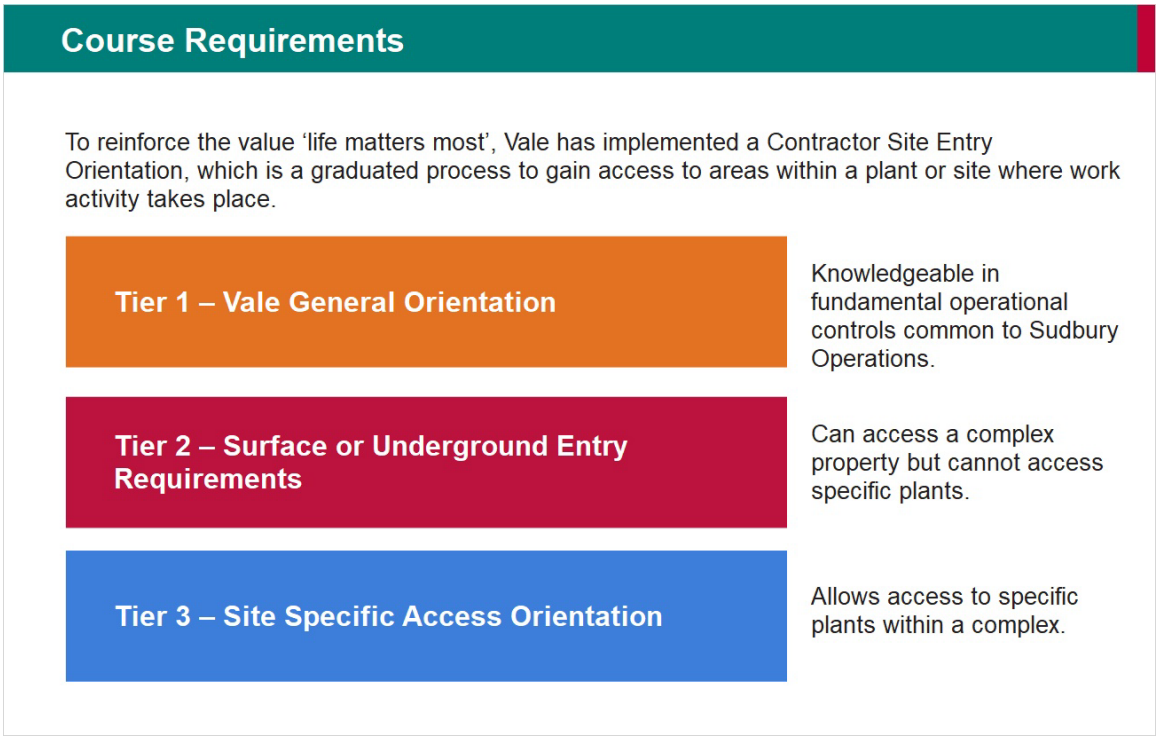
1.6 Mission Vision Values

1.7 Mission Vision Values



1.8 Course Requirements

1.9 Course Requirements



1.10 Course Requirements

Course Requirements

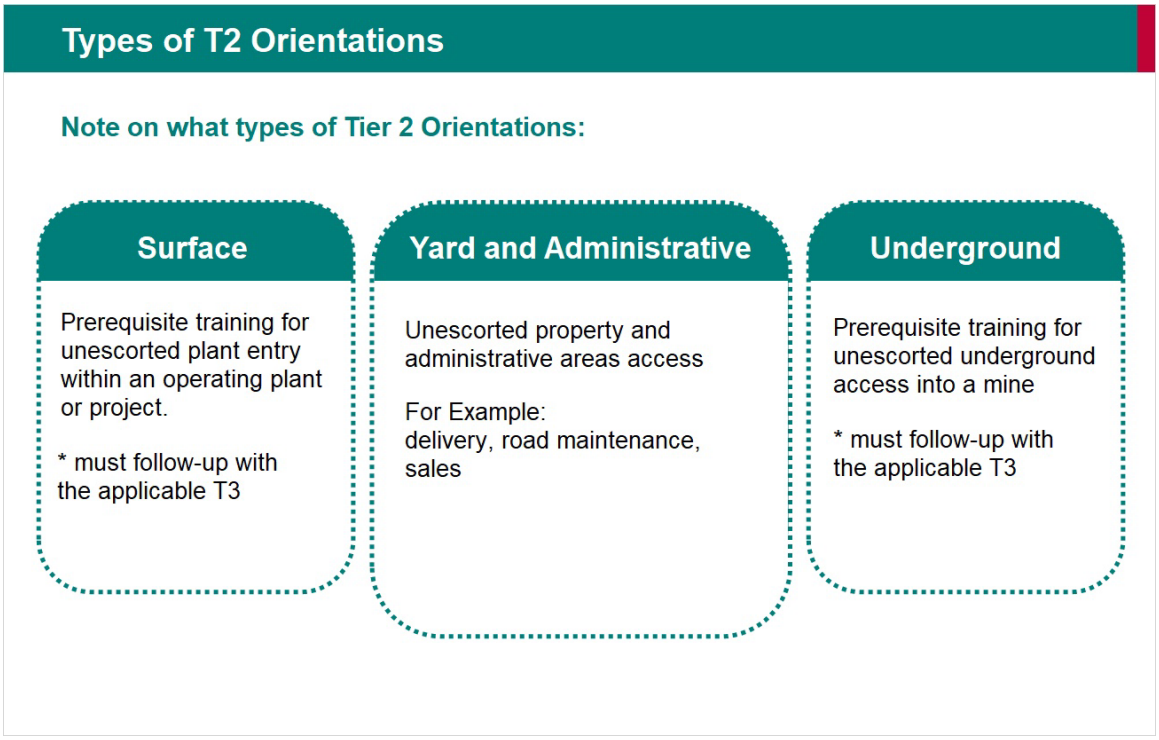
The Tier 1 module provided the prerequisite training elements that can be applied across all Sudbury Operations.

The Tier 2 module provides general information with regards to plant access and traffic plan requirements to enter a defined area within Sudbury Operations.

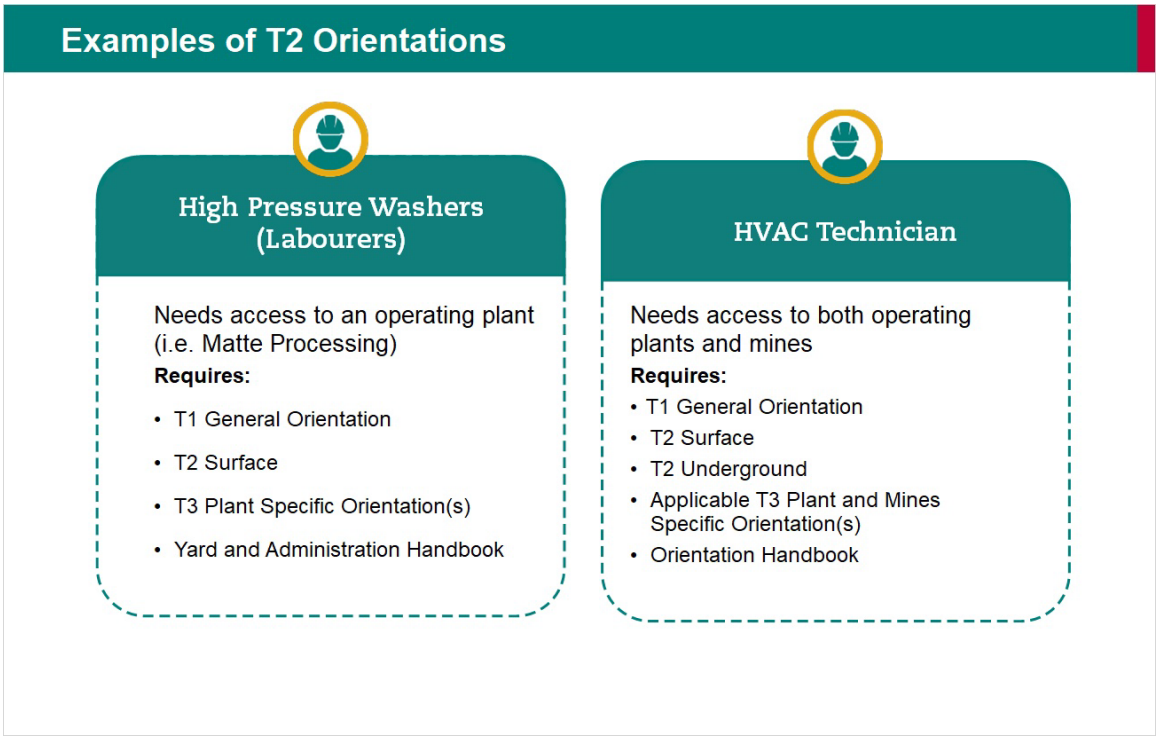
To participate in this Tier 2 Module, you will need the following:

- **Vale Swipe Access Card**
- **Tier 1 Vale Operational Controls**

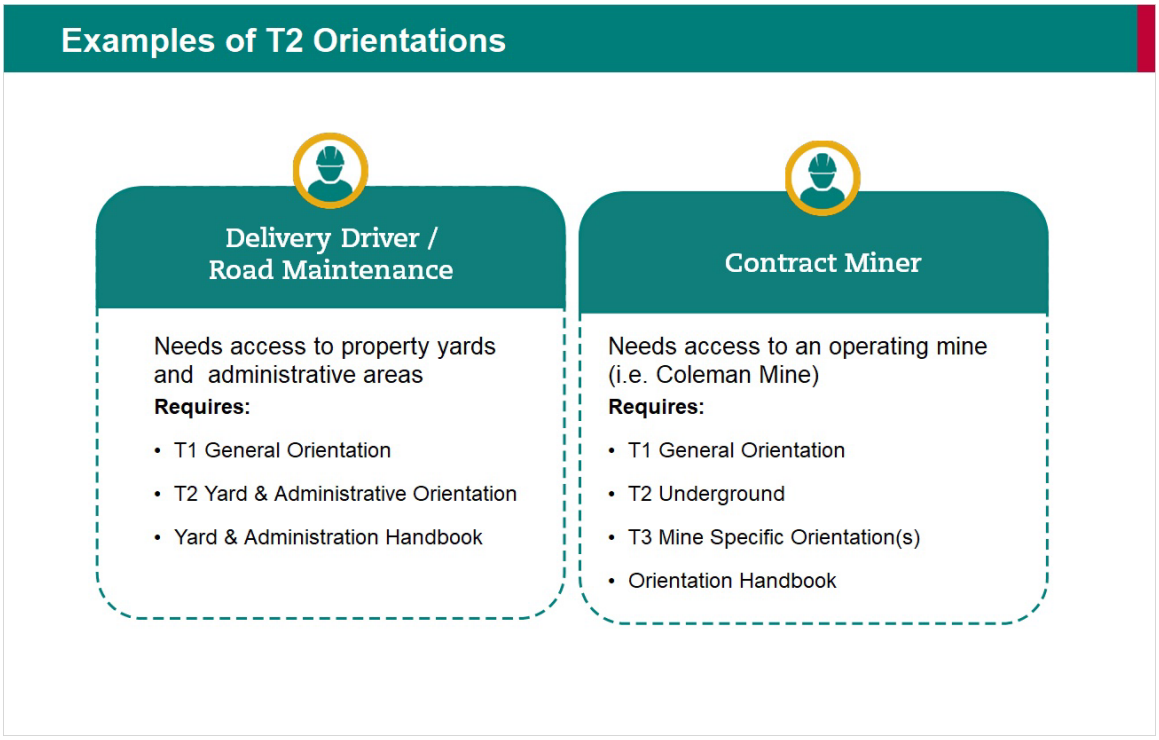
1.11 Types of T2 Orientations



1.12 Examples of T2 Orientations



1.13 Examples of T2 Orientations



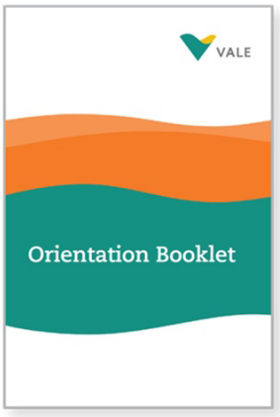
1.14 General Hazards and Controls

General Hazards and Controls

Orientation Booklet

All workers are required to understand hazards and how to mitigate those hazards within specific sites where they are assigned work.

The site specific hazards are referenced in the Tier 2 Mines and Tier 3 site specific Handbook and must be reviewed prior to entering those sites.



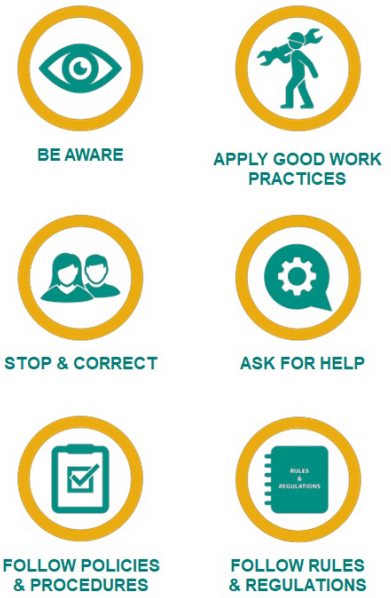
1.15 Risk Prevention

General Hazards and Controls

Risk Prevention

However, to aid in attaining the goal of “zero harm”, there are numerous risk management methods employed across the organization that help manage Risk to get **HomeSafe** which include;

- Being aware of our surroundings and the risks around us
- Applying good work practices and using knowledge, skills and experiences to safely complete each task
- Asking for help when required and applying the knowledge, skills and experience of others
- Stopping and correcting when necessary - being our brothers’ and sisters’ keeper
- Following internal policies and procedures that guide us in doing our work and reducing risk
- Following rules and regulations, which can be internal (such as the Golden Rules); or external (such as government regulations)



1.16 Course Objectives

1.17 General Hazards and Controls

General Hazards and Controls

Upon completion of this module as a worker you will be able to:

- Understand Surface Layout & Boundaries
- Identify key Access Points and Entry Requirements
- Understand high level general Hazards and Controls with regard to:
  - Traffic Plans
  - Occupational Health
  - Process Hazards/Upsets
  - Emergency Preparedness

Mill (Slide Layer)

General Hazards and Controls

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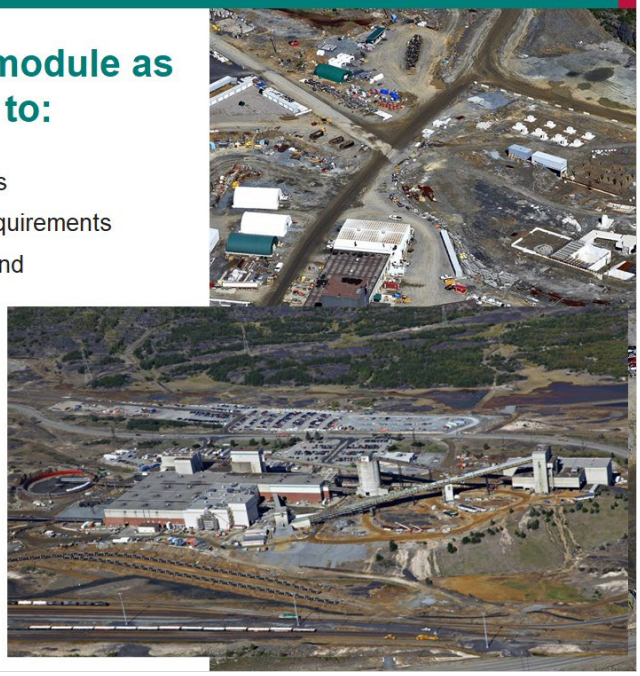

CCNR (Slide Layer)

General Hazards and Controls

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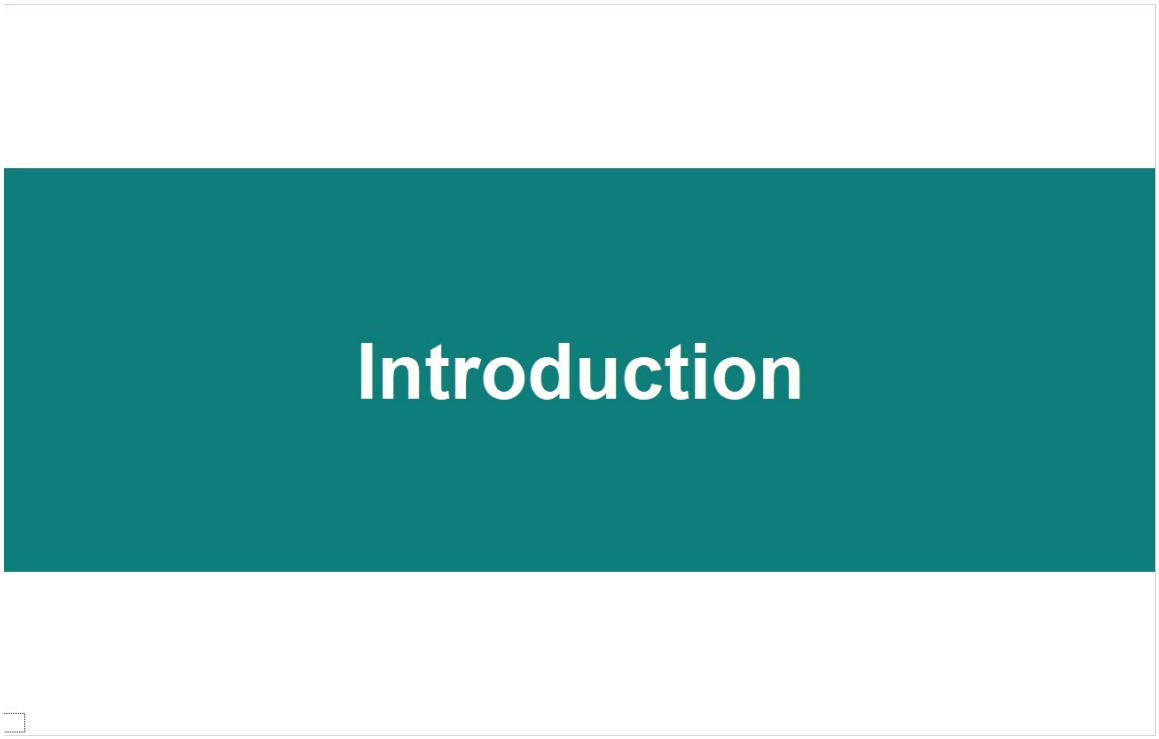
  - Process Hazards/Upsets
  - Emergency Preparedness

2. Introduction

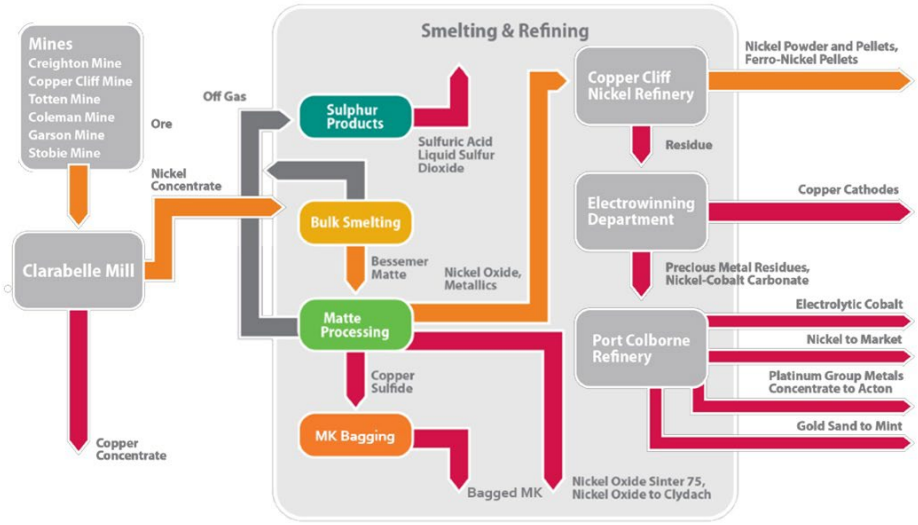
2.1 Untitled Slide



2.2 Surface Operation Overview

Surface Operation Overview

Below is a simplified flow diagram of Vale operations throughout the Sudbury Basin, from the mines to the refineries. The overall operation is quite complex, with many additional site services, logistics systems and process support.



2.3 Complex Layouts and Boundaries

Complex Layouts and Boundaries

Vale, relies upon a complex network of processes and equipment, which require routine planned and scheduled maintenance for continuous operation.

There are times when operations may be affected by non-routine and large scale maintenance periods (PMP) or large scale projects which greatly impact the business.

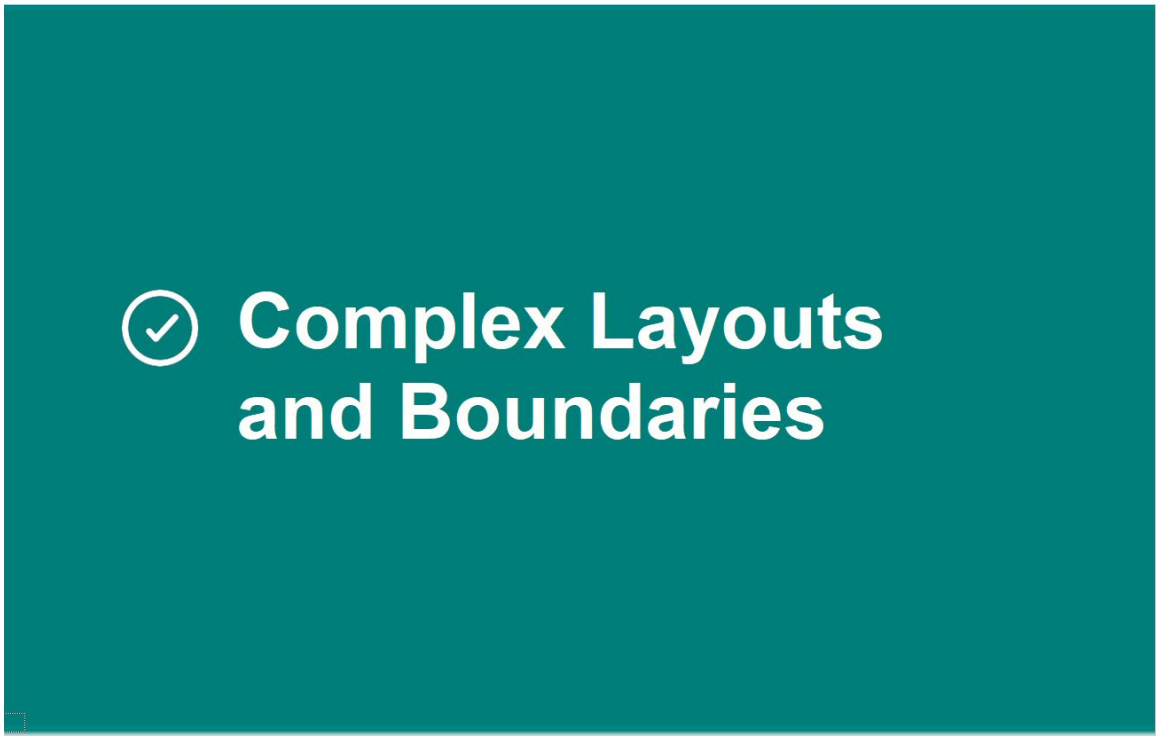
PMP:

A PMP is where production is reduced or stopped to complete infrastructure repairs and upgrades. PMP's can take place at scheduled intervals throughout the year, but are usually once a year.

Please contact your Vale Contact Person to see if there are any other requirements that need to be met before beginning work during these planned work periods.

3. Complex Layouts and Boundaries

3.1 Complex Layouts and Boundaries



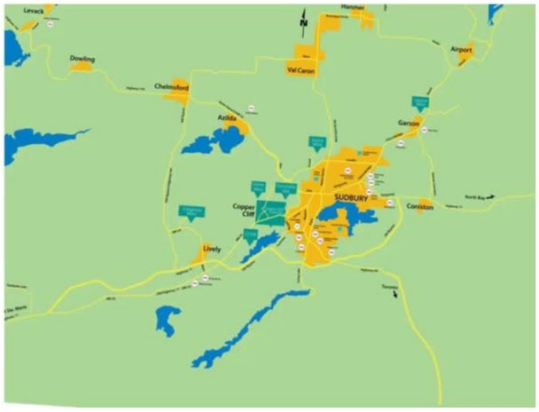
3.2 Complex Layout and Boundaries

Complex Layout and Boundaries

The following map illustrates the boundaries in which this T2 Module represents in the Surface Operating Area.

This T2 Module is not complete without an additional T3 Module(s) to cover site specific information.

- Copper Cliff Complex
- Engineering Building
- Electrowinning
- CCNR
- Clarabelle Mill
- Copper Cliff Club
- Tailings (area)



3.3 Tier 3 Modules

Tier 3 Modules

The following are Tier 3 Modules that represent the plants or buildings that are within this Tier 2 Boundary:

- Bulk Smelting
- Matte Processing
- Acid
- Oxygen
- Transportation
- Divisional Shops
- Warehouse
- Central Lab
- General Office
- Electrowinning
- Copper Cliff Nickel Refinery
- Clarabelle
- Tipple
- Central Tailings
- Water Treatment Plants

4. Entry Requirements and Access Points

4.1 Entry Requirements and Access Points

4.2 Documentation

Entry Requirements

Documentation

To access areas within Sudbury Operations, you must have the following:

- A Vale Swipe Access Card *(approved by the Contractor's Vale Contact Person)*
- Proof of WHMIS training
- Tier 1 (T1) Module accreditation
- Tier 2 (T2) Module accreditation

Where Applicable:

- Tier 3 (T3) Area Specific module(s)
- Proof of the appropriate level of ZES Training *(Core, Tagger or Supervisor)*
- Approved safety equipment appropriate for the work being performed
- Any other training as mandated by your Vale Contact Person

4.3 Vale Contact Person

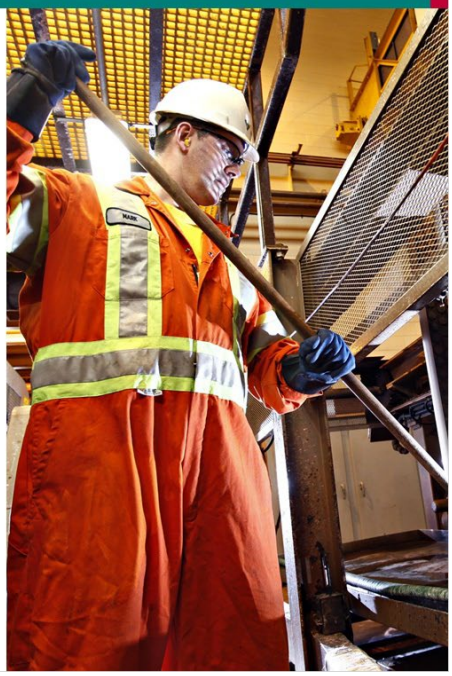
Entry Requirements

Vale Contact Person

All contractors and off-site Vale employees must have an on-site, Vale Contact Person. A Vale Contact Person is somebody who will:

- Communicate area and job hazards
- Monitor work progress
- Coordinate work activities within your work area
- Inspect the work-site to ensure compliance with Vale's work policies, procedures, rules and regulations
- Where required, request your participation in PHR/JHA risk assessments
- Issue required work permits

Contractors must have a Vale contact person responsible for them at each plant and be aware of their contact information.



4.4 Vale Contact Person

Entry Requirements

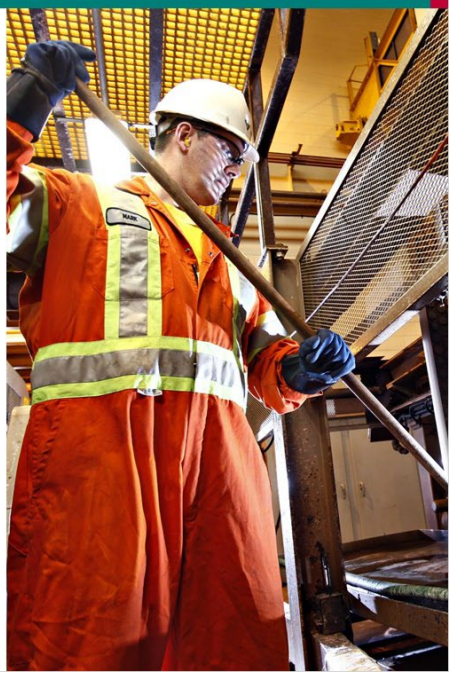
Vale Contact Person

Permission from your Vale Contact Person or designate is required to access areas or buildings within Sudbury Operations.

It would be helpful to have the following information with regards to your Vale Contact Person:

- First and last name
- Job Title
- Office location
- Telephone number
- Cellphone number
- Email address

Your Vale contact Person will arrange a tour upon request.



4.5 Vehicle Passes

Entry Requirements

Vehicle Passes

If workers are required to bring their vehicle through gates, either business or personal, Contractors must provide the required information to their Vale Contact Person, who will submit the completed forms to the Pass Office.

Once the Manager of the area approves the request, the vehicle pass will be issued.

There are a number of vehicle passes and depending on what site one requires access to, different passes are required.

All vehicles entering going through gates that lead into operational areas are required to have a vehicle pass unless the vehicle is a Company Vehicle that has a Company Logo or sign on the vehicle that makes it identifiable.

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4.6 Vehicle Passes

Entry Requirements

Inspections

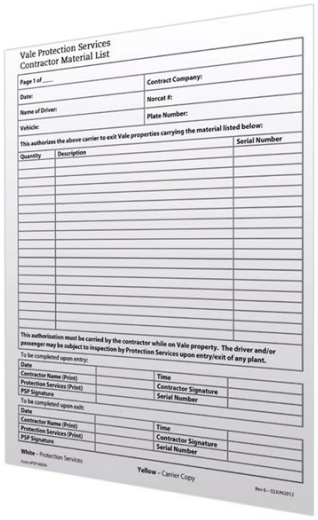
The driver and/or passenger(s) may be subject to inspection by Protection Services upon entry/exit of any plant.

A contractor material list must be completed upon entry to the plant to verify material, tools or equipment.

This authorized form allows the carrier to exit Vale Property carrying items listed on the form.

If a Contractor Material List was not completed upon entry; a pass-out is required from a Vale authorized signer upon exit.

Vale's Protection Services Professionals (PSP's) reserve the right to inspect vehicles and passes before entering or leaving Vale property.


Vale Protection Services
Contractor Material List

Page 1 of ____
Contract Company:
Date:
Norcat #:
Name of Driver:
Plate Number:
Vehicle:
This authorizes the above carrier to exit Vale properties carrying the material listed below:

Quantity	Description	Serial Number

This authorization must be carried by the contractor while on Vale property. The driver and/or passenger may be subject to inspection by Protection Services upon entry/exit of any plant.

To be completed upon entry:

Date			
Contractor Name (Print)		Time	
Protection Services (Print)		Contractor Signature	
PSP Signature		Serial Number	

To be completed upon exit:

Date			
Contractor Name (Print)		Time	
Protection Services (Print)		Contractor Signature	
PSP Signature		Serial Number	

White – Protection Services
Yellow – Carrier Copy

4.7 Vehicle Passes

Entry Requirements

Points of Entry

There are various access points throughout Sudbury Operations.

These include manned gates, unmanned gates, vehicle and pedestrian entry points, and restricted access points.

When approaching these points of entry, permission is granted by the following:

4.8 Vehicle Passes

Entry Requirements

Points of Entry

There are various access points throughout Sudbury Operations.

These include manned gates, unmanned gates, vehicle and pedestrian entry points, and restricted access points.

When approaching these points of entry, permission is granted by the following:

Permission through PSP

- In order to access Vale property, you MUST complete all required training modules
- If you are unable to access the plant with your swipe card, contact site PS P for access using the intercom or telephone located near the swipe stations. Do not attempt to bpass these locations.

Walk in Access (No vehicular access permitted)

- If you are required to walk to your work location, you will need to use your swipe card at the turnstile located at the entry, exit points.
- Adhere to pedestrian walkway locations and posted signage.

4.9 Gate Access

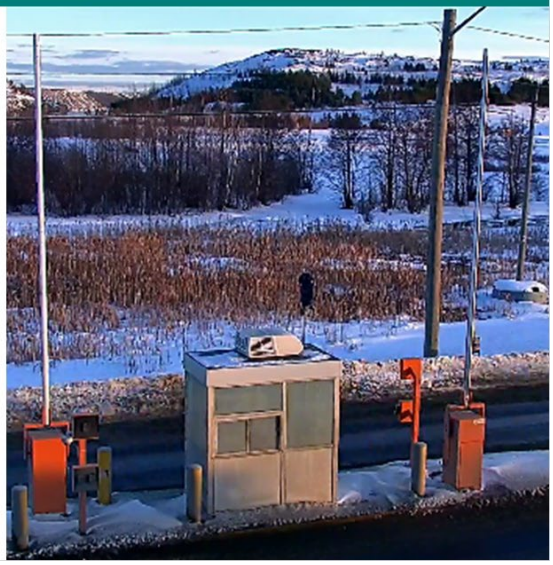
Entry Requirements

Be Aware: An electronic gate has been installed on Godfrey Drive (Off HWY 144) and will be operational as of March 01, 2021.

The gate was installed to control access to our property, to help account for personnel working on site and to control unauthorized access to our property.

All employees, contractors, delivery personnel and visitors who will require access to this gate, must possess a Vale swipe card and request access through their Vale contact.

Vehicles accessing our property are required to swipe their card on the readers upon entry and when exiting the property, all passengers will also be required to swipe their cards on the passenger readers when entering and exiting the property ensure they are accounted for.



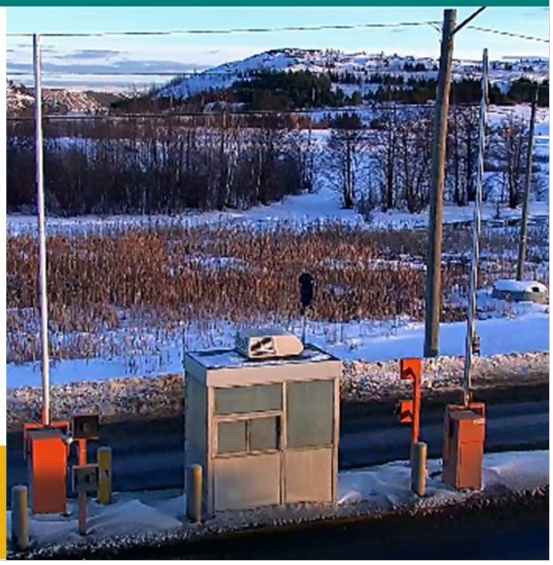
4.10 Gate Access

Entry Requirements

Be Aware: An electronic gate has been installed on Godfrey Drive and will be operational as of March 01, 2021.

If an individual arrives at the gate and they don't have a card, depending on the circumstances, the vehicle will be turned away by the PSPs and will be permitted to access the property, turn around and leave (u-turn).

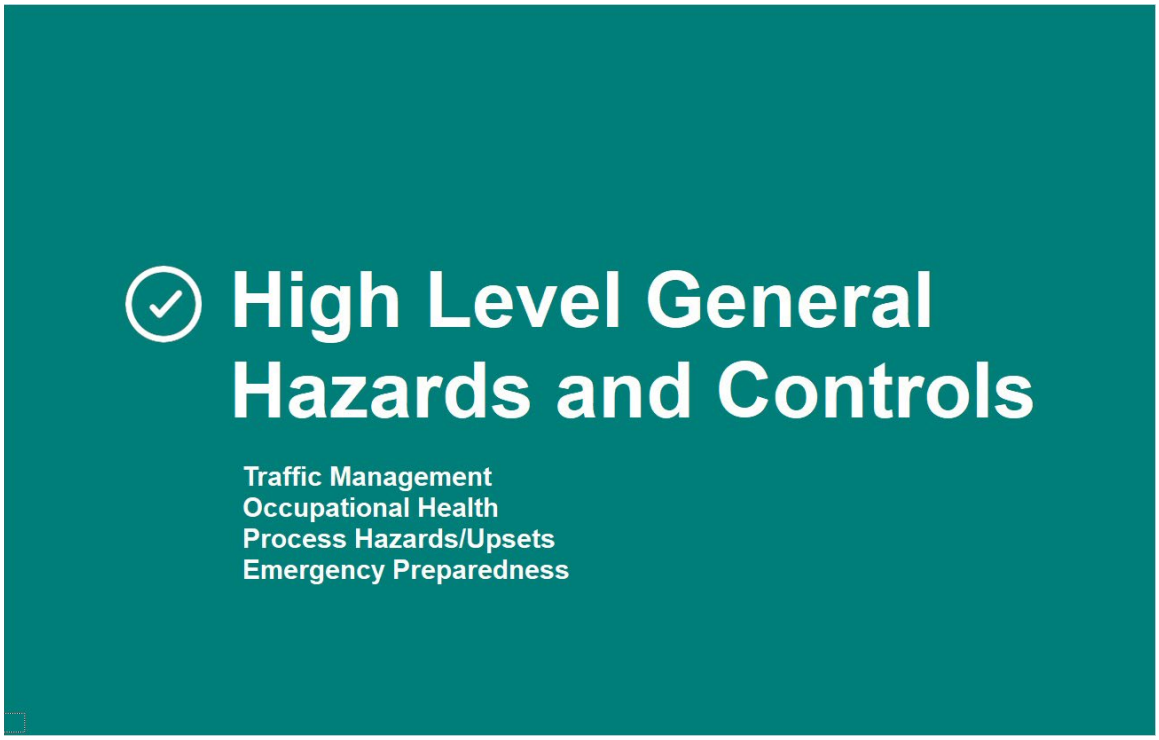
If you are attempting access to this gate and your swipe card isn't working, use the intercom to speak to the site PSP. You will be asked to state your name, provide your contractor number to verify credentials, where you are reporting to work and your site contact.



! Access to your card may be revoked if you are found using this roadway as a short cut to or from Copper Cliff. No bicycles are permitted to ride on this road.

5. High Level General Hazards

5.1 High Level General Hazards



5.2 Traffic Management

5.3 Introduction

Traffic Management

Vehicles & Mobile Equipment states that you must always use mobile equipment and light vehicles for the purpose they were designed for and adhere to site pedestrian/vehicle traffic rules.

The following section includes general information and standard procedure instructions for the safe interaction with motorized vehicles and workers.

5.4 Operation of Licensed Vehicles

5.5 Requirements While Operating:

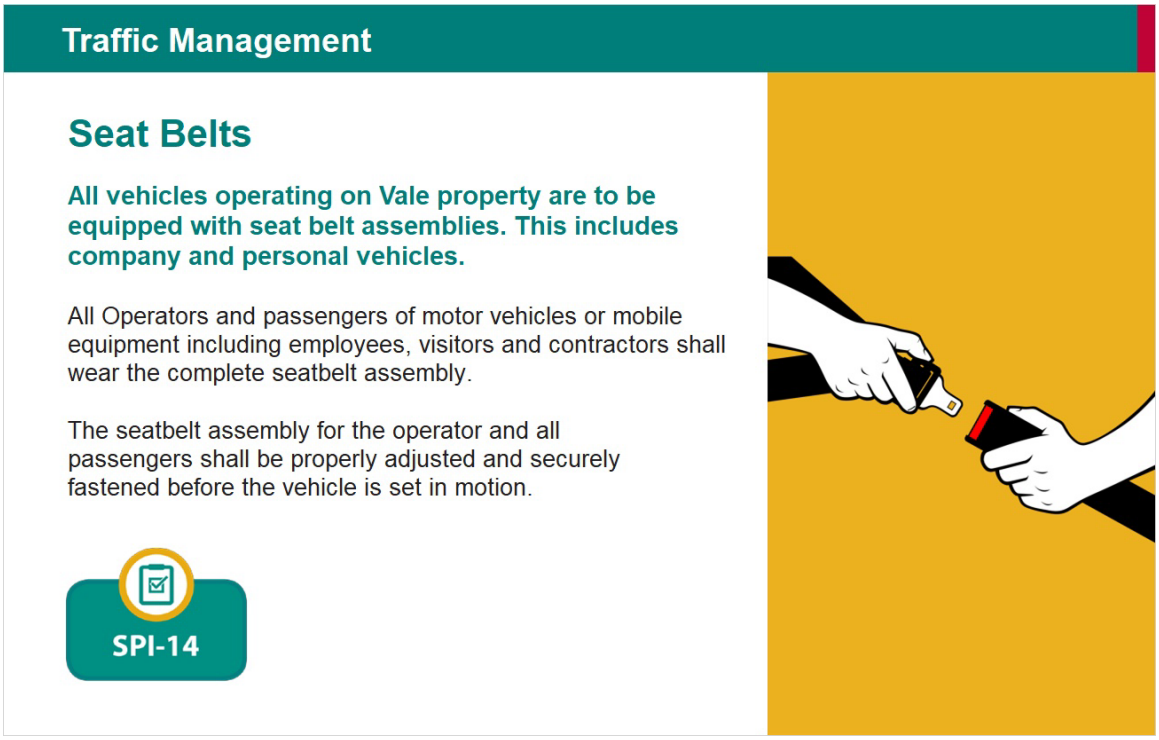
Traffic Management

Operation of Licensed Vehicles

To operate a licensed vehicle, workers must:

- Obey the Highway Traffic Act requirements while driving on Vale property such as following posted signs speed limit and warning, use of seat belts.
- Absolutely no cell phone use is allowed while driving on Vale property, including handsfee. Drivers must pull over in a safe location prior to answering or making a call.
- Keep headlights on at all times while your vehicle is in motion.
- Refrain from driving over electrical cables.
- Ensure hazard lights are turned on when stopped at the side of the road.
- No smoking is permitted in company vehicles.
- No watching TV/DVD's or using Personal Electronic Devices while driving.
- Follow all site specific procedures for the safe operation of the vehicle.

5.6 Seat Belts



5.7 Pedestrian Walkways

Traffic Management

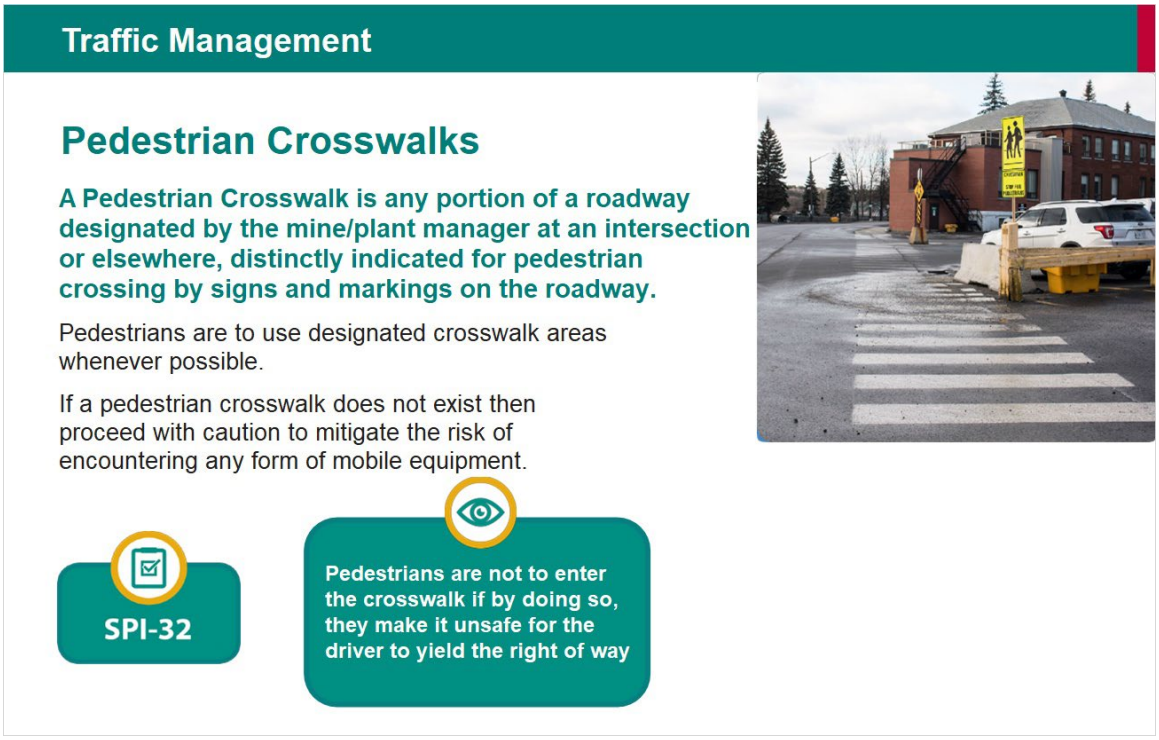
Pedestrian Walkways

Pedestrian walkways are areas that can be found either inside or outside of plant buildings. These areas are PPE free however there are exceptions in some areas.

If you are a motorist and come across a pedestrian walkway, slow down to ensure you're able to stop in the event a pedestrian crosses your path.

Vehicles are not permitted to drive inside the hash-marked areas.

5.8 Pedestrian Crossovers



5.9 Pedestrian Crossovers

Traffic Management

Pedestrian Crosswalks

At a controlled crosswalk, drivers are to yield the right of way to pedestrians by slowing or stopping.

Drivers can proceed once the pedestrian has cleared the crosswalk area.

When a vehicle is stopped at a pedestrian crosswalk, the driver of any other vehicle overtaking the stopped vehicle shall bring the vehicle to a full stop before entering the crosswalk and shall yield the right of way to the pedestrian.

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5.10 Multi Way Stops

Traffic Management

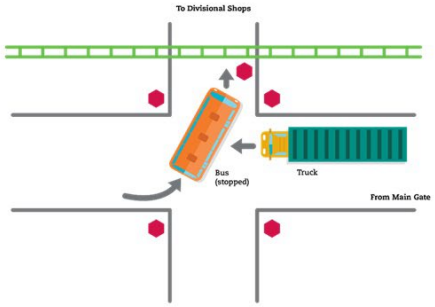
Multi Way Stops

Multi-way stops include three or more approaches to an intersection, all of which are controlled with stop signs.

After a full-stop has been made, vehicles usually have the right-of-way to proceed through the intersection in the order that they arrived at the intersection.

Be sure that the intersection has been cleared of all other vehicles or pedestrians before proceeding.

At the Copper Cliff Complex Property at the Divisional Shops intersection, due to a set of train tracks, there is a history of near miss collisions due to traffic coming from the Main Gate not waiting for the traffic at the stop sign for the tracks to clear.



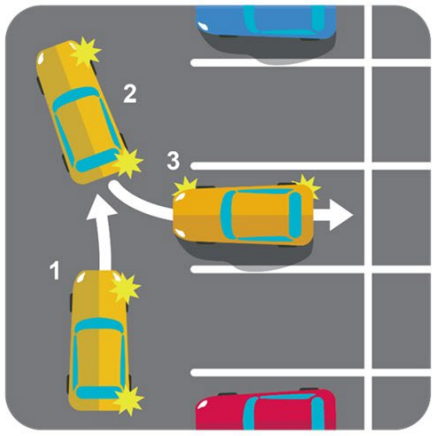
5.11 Parking in Designated Lots

Traffic Management

Parking in Designated Lots

There are designated parking lots for vehicles throughout Surface Operations. Where designated, contractors should park in the "Contractor Assigned Area".

- As a best practice, vehicles should back into parking spots.
- Be aware that some parking lots are divided into dayshift/nightshift sections which help coordinate parking lot maintenance.
- Do not park past lane boundary markers.



5.12 Parking in Non-Designated Areas

Traffic Management

Parking in Non-Designated Areas

Aside from designated parking lots, at times workers are required to park their vehicles in non-designated areas. This should not be confused with restricted areas.

- In areas where heavy equipment is operating, make sure your vehicle is visible and that it's not parked in the path or potential path of mobile equipment.
- Although there are some areas to park, there are other areas that are marked as "do not park". These areas have other hazards associated them.
- There are sites that require the use of safety whips (flags). Check with your Vale Contact Person to see if this is a requirement for the area in which you are working.

Safety Whips (Flags) Engineering Standard SPEC-81003

5.13 Train Awareness

Traffic Management

Train Awareness

Vale has an extensive track system for the movement of process materials within the operation. There are many points in which pedestrian paths or roadways intersect with train track and train movement

- Trains can be pushed or pulled. What appears to be a train going away from you may be a train coming towards you.
- Molten metal may splash from slag cars. Allow plenty of room between your vehicle and the train.

Any time is train time! Trains always have the right of way.

5.14 Railway Crossings

Traffic Management

Railway Crossings

All vehicles required to cross over train tracks must use the approved railroad crossings.

- When at a crossing, you must come to a complete stop at the stop sign, look both ways, then proceed only when it is safe to do so.
- Failing to comply with this procedure will result in a suspension of driving privileges on Vale property.

5.15 Working Around Rail

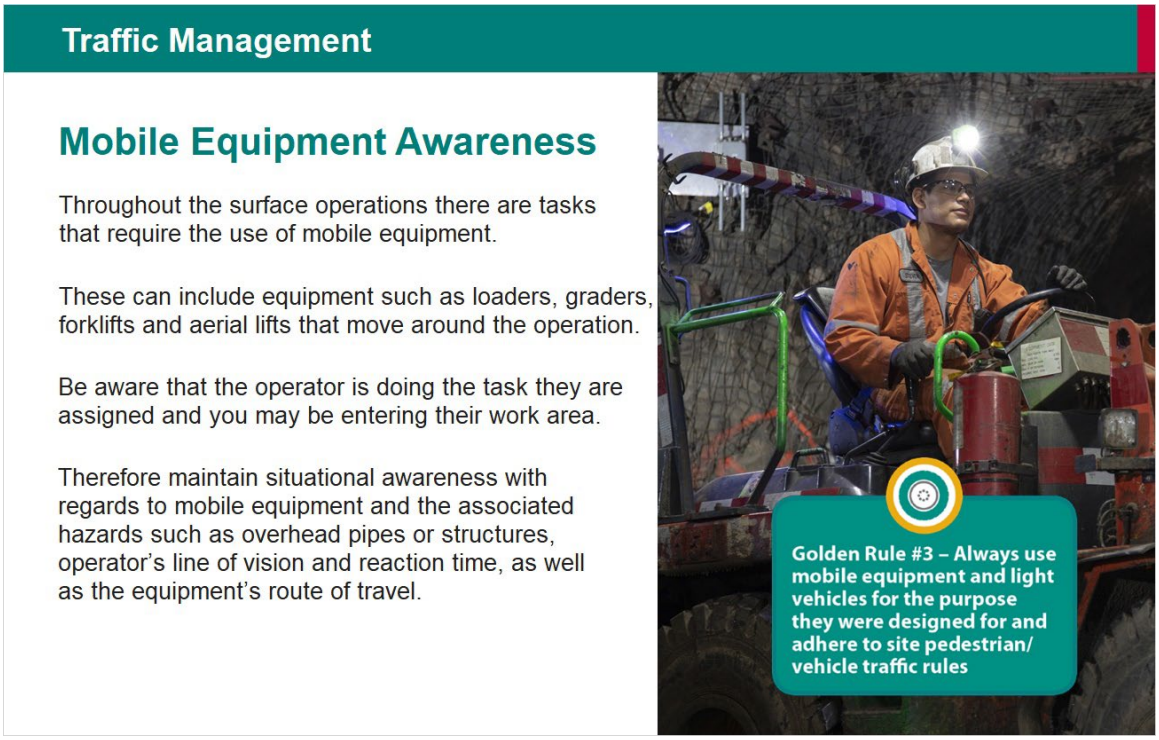
Traffic Management

Working Around Rail

Any work performed within 12 feet of Transportation Rail System on Vale Property requires a work permit from the Transportation Department Dispatcher.

All contract employees must attend Transportation Orientation before they can take out a work permit from the Transportation Department.

5.16 Mobile Equipment Awareness



5.17 Working Around Energized Overhead Transmission Lines

Traffic Management

Working Around Energized Overhead Transmission Lines

Contacting energized power lines can result in fatal electrocutions, if not serious burns or damaged equipment.

Contact with overhead power lines is the most common cause of deaths involving cranes or other high-reaching mobile equipment.

5.18 Working Around Energized Overhead Transmission Lines

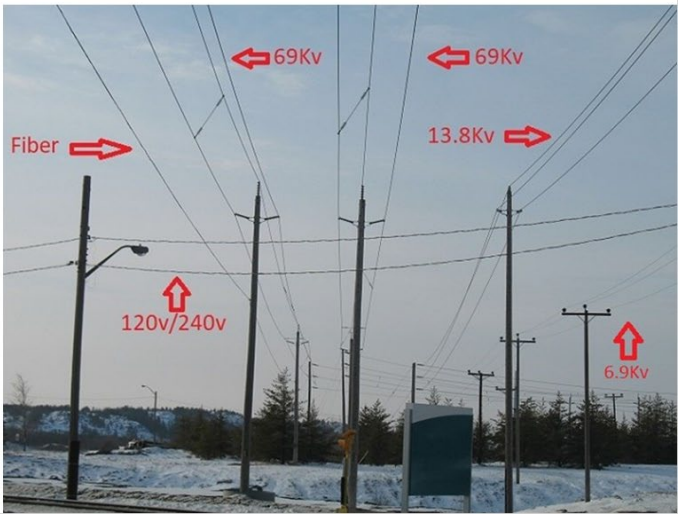
Traffic Management

Working Around Energized Overhead Transmission Lines

Most forms of overhead lines on Vale property are represented in this photo.

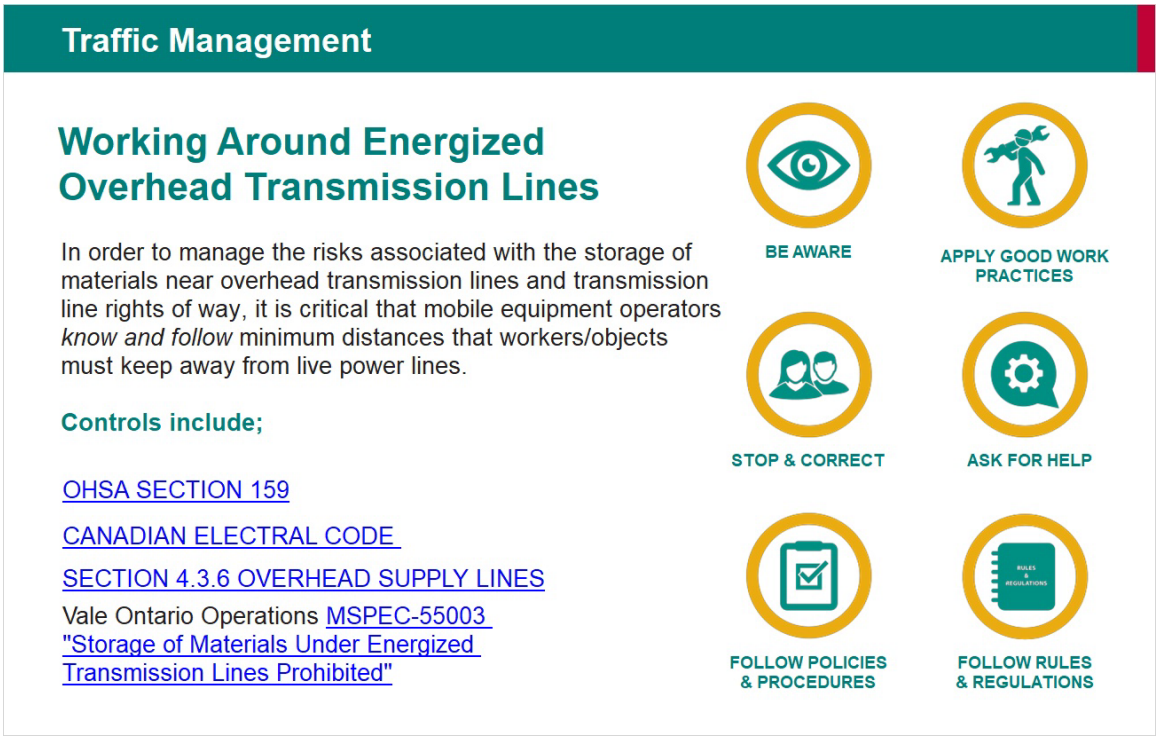
The overhead lines of concern in this photo would be the 6.9 Kv, 13.8 Kv and 69 Kv lines. They have bare conductors.

The fiber and 120v/240v are of less concern when it comes to contact but care should be taken not to take them down. They have insulated conductors.

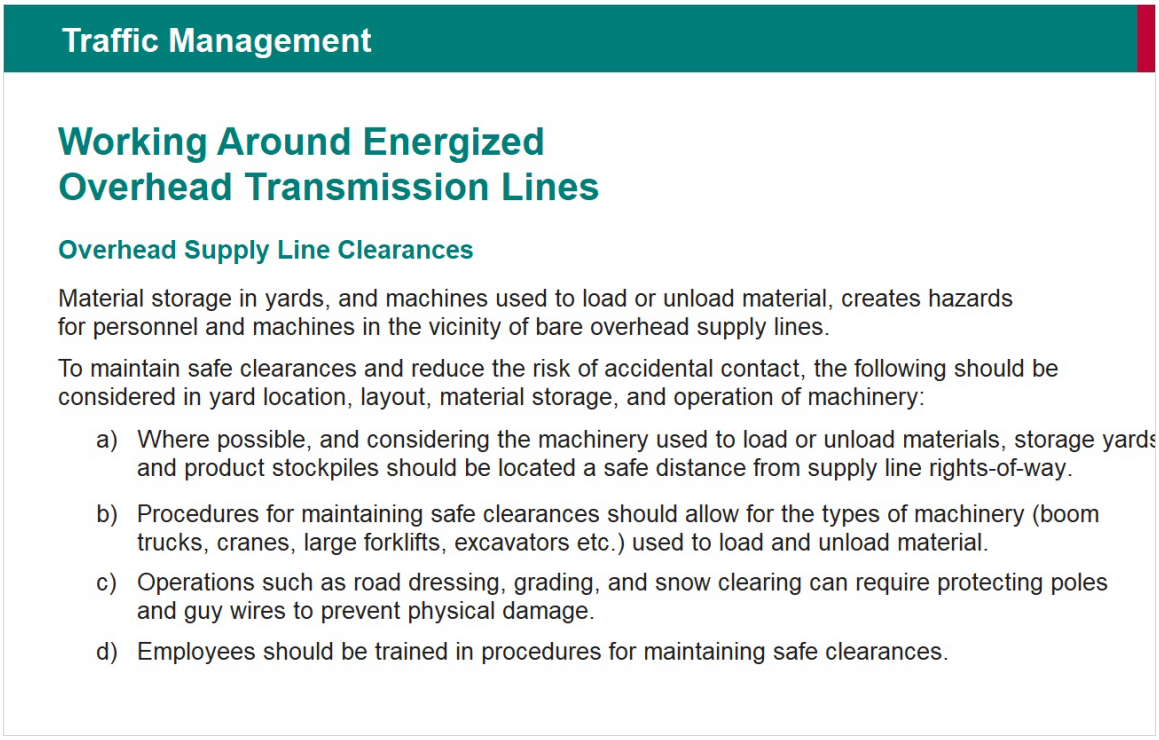


5.19 Working Around Energized Overhead Transmission Lines

5.20 Working Around Energized Overhead Transmission Lines



5.21 Overhead Supply Line Clearances



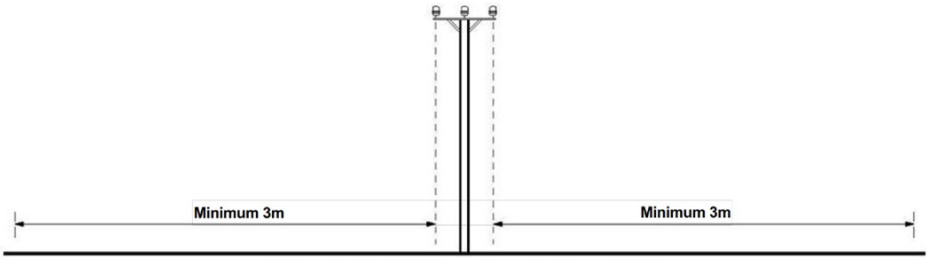
5.22 Minimum Horizontal Clearance

Traffic Management

Working Around Energized Overhead Transmission Lines

Minimum Horizontal Clearance

The minimum horizontal clearance for the storage of equipment, aggregates, construction, or any other materials from any overhead transmission line shall be three (3) meters from the closest bare conductor.



Minimum horizontal distances to overhead power lines

5.23 Minimum Horizontal Clearance

Traffic Management

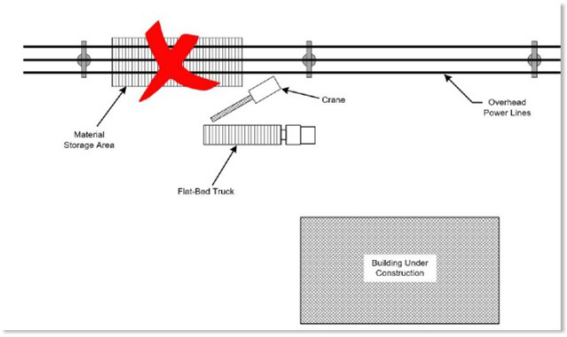
Working Around Energized Overhead Transmission Lines

Loading / Unloading Scenario

Storing material underneath overhead power lines is a hazard for mobile equipment, cranes and dump trucks.

The only way to eliminate the hazard is to prohibit the storage or placement of any material under an overhead power line.

Refer to MPROC-55002 (Electrical Power Department Authorization to Work Around Energized Overhead Conductors) whenever work around overhead power lines is required.



5.24 Occupational Health

5.25 Identification of Hazards

Occupational Health

Identification of Hazards

Occupational health refers to the identification and control of the risks arising from physical, chemical, and other workplace hazards in order to establish and maintain a safe and healthy working environment.

These hazards may include:

- heavy metals such as lead and mercury
- physical agents such as loud noise or vibration
- chemical agents and solvents

Emergency showers and eyewash stations are necessary to minimize the effects of accident exposure to chemicals.
Depending on your area of work or tasks being performed, you should know how to operate eyewash and safety showers and be familiar with their locations prior to commencing work.

5.26 Eyewashes

Occupational Health

Eyewashes

Emergency eye wash stations are specifically designed to immediately flush contaminants out of the eyes after exposure. Location and familiarization make the difference in how well first aid is performed. The efficiency of emergency eyewash depends on following instructions:

1. Do not panic.
2. Get to the eye wash station and turn the eye wash on.
3. Rinse both eyes with copious amounts of water for a minimum of 15 minutes.
4. Keep your eyelids open by using your hands to ensure adequate flushing of the eyes.

Never pull on handles unless you are using the unit as they will activate when the handle is pulled; eyewashes will fully discharge their bladders.

Report discharged eyewash stations to Supervision

Please note:

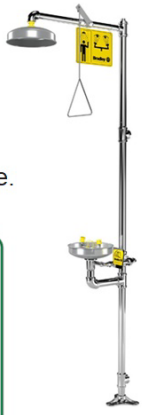
The emergency eye wash station is only for first aid. It is not medical treatment for chemical exposures. Proceed to First Aid as soon as possible.

5.27 Emergency Showers

Occupational Health

Emergency Showers

Vale has two types of emergency showers on the property:



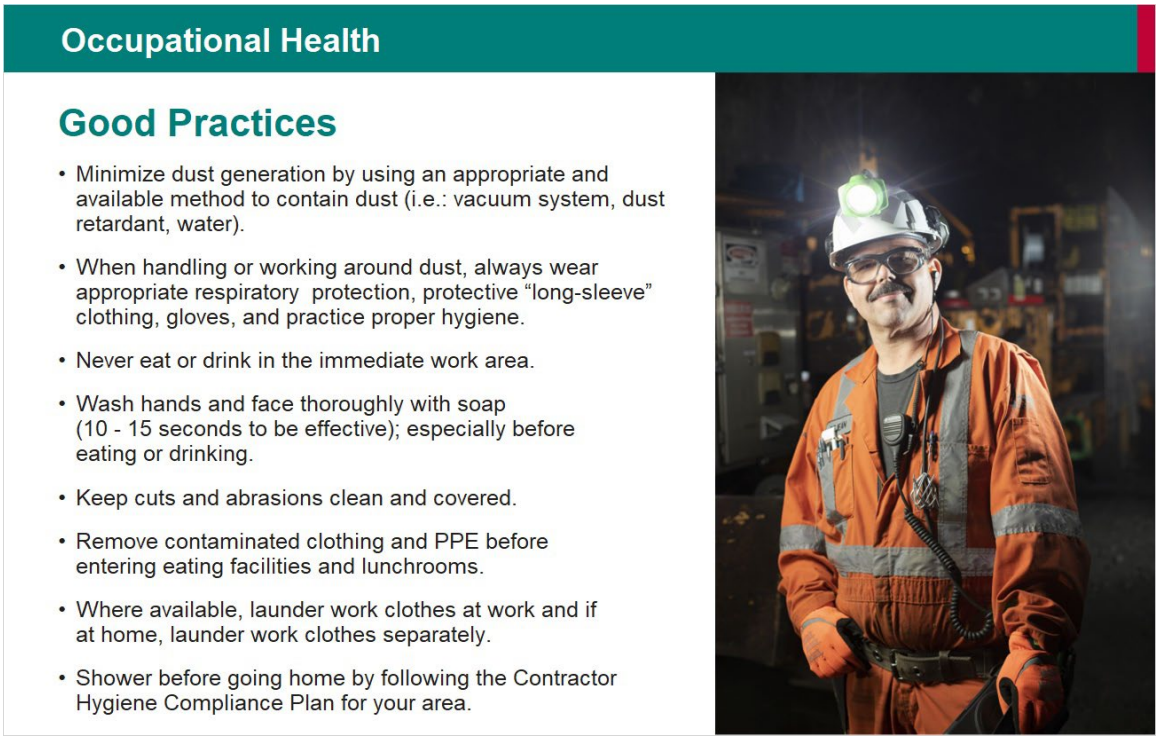
Plumbed Showers: An emergency shower permanently connected to a continual source of potable water.

Self-Contained Showers: A stand-alone shower that contains its own fluid source.

1. Do not panic.
2. Shout for help so co-workers can assist you.
3. Enter shower and pull down on the triangular handle.
4. Rinse off clothes, face, hands for a minimum 20 minutes.
5. Control Room / First aid will be signaled by shower activation and will send someone to assist you.

Stay in the shower until you are otherwise instructed.

5.28 Good Practices

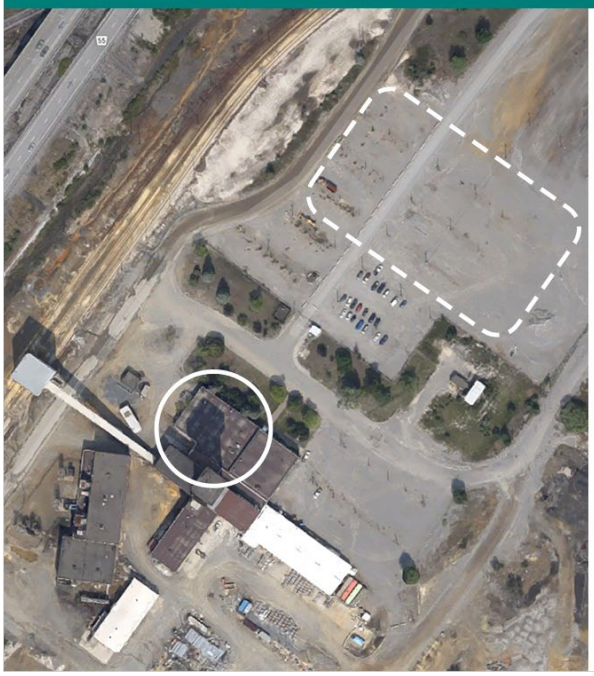


5.29 Contractor Hygiene Compliance Plan

5.30 Contractor Hygiene Compliance Plan

5.31 Occupational Health

Occupational Health



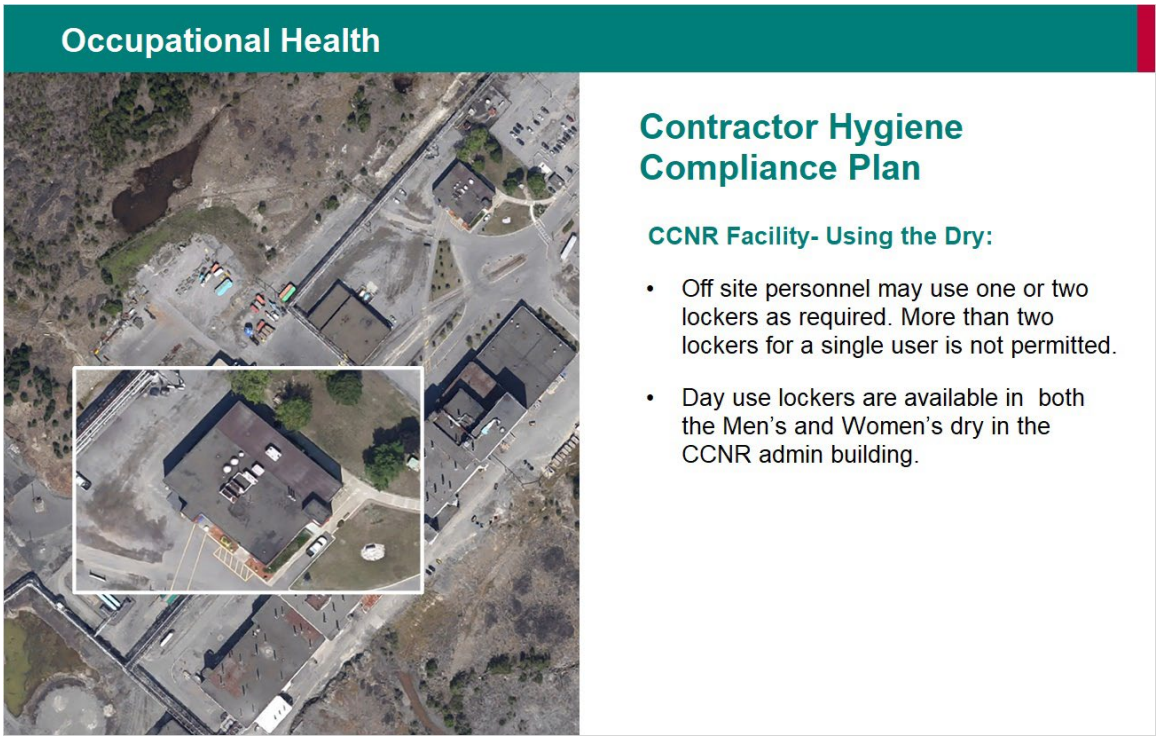
Contractor Hygiene Compliance Plan

South Mine Facility - Using the Dry:

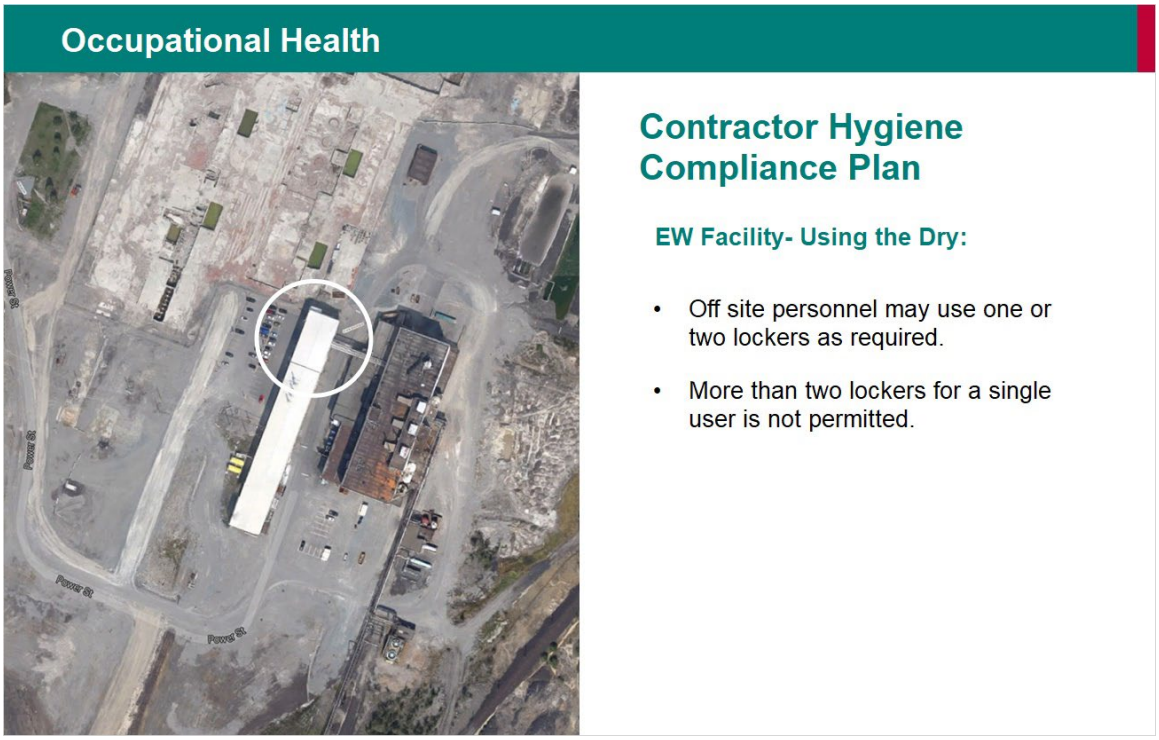
1. Park and proceed through the gate into the Dry. Women are to proceed to the left door marked “Women’s Dry” The Pass Code for accessing the women’s dry will be provided by the Site PSP.
2. Men are to proceed directly to the door marked “Men’s Dry”.
3. Baskets are available in the designated section on a First-Come First-Served basis and are only to be used for the shift.

5.32 Smelter Facility - Using the Dry:

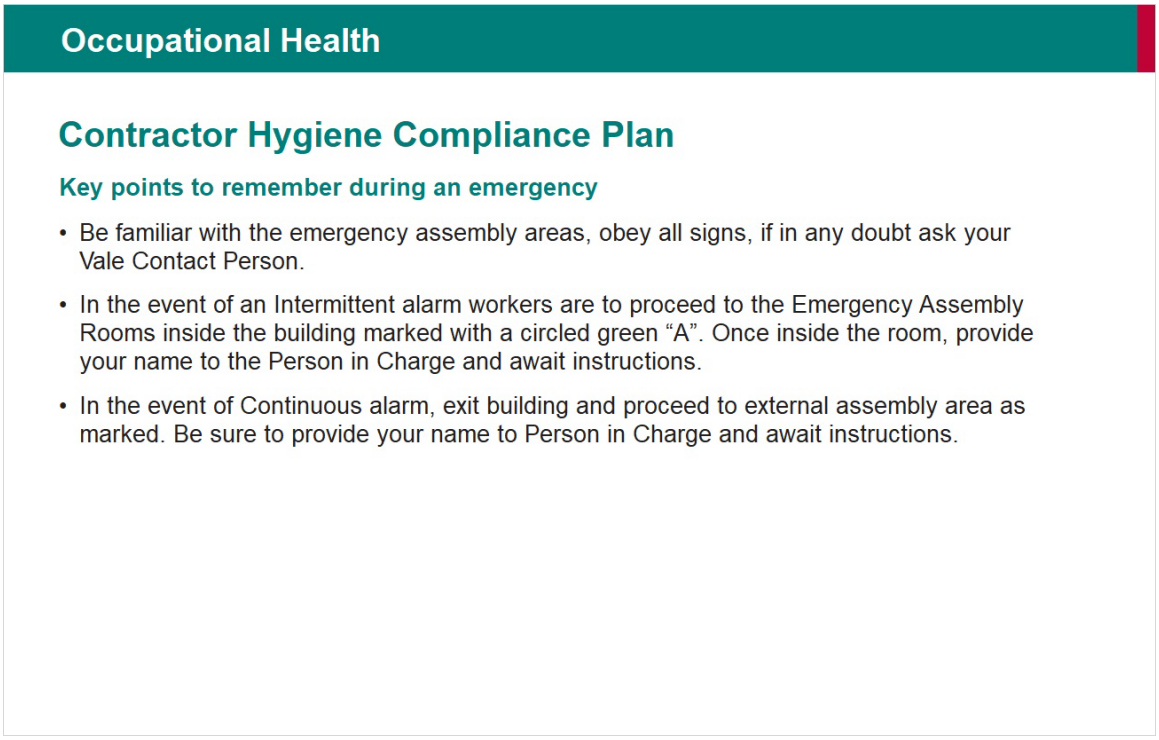
5.33 CCNR Facility- Using the Dry:



5.34 CCNR Facility- Using the Dry:



5.35 Key points to remember during an emergency



5.36 Process Hazards/Upsets

5.37 Introduction

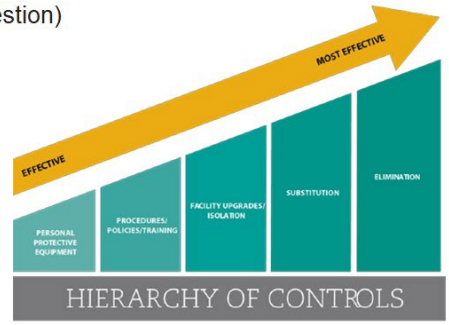
Process Hazards/Upsets

Vale's Surface Operations involve many interactions between plants and facilities involving different metal streams and processes.

There are hazards associated with these processes such as:

- Hot metal (burns, fires or explosions)
- Heat sources (radiation or exposure)
- Designated Substances (inhalation, absorption, ingestion)
- Chemical (reactions or release)
- Mechanical (mobile or stationary equipment)
- Physical (musculoskeletal, slips, trips, falls)

Vale has a hierarchy of controls to manage the exposure to hazards such as process hazard reviews (PHR), PPE, procedures and training.



5.38 Introduction p2

Process Hazards/Upsets

Harm is the physical injury or damage to the health of people either directly or indirectly, or damage to property or the environment as a result of a failed operational control or Process Upset.

Process upsets can occur in many different situations and can be caused by:

- Inefficiencies in the process design, organization and control
- Human factors
- Chemical (reactions or release)
- Natural disasters and other emergencies
- Exhaustion or failure of equipment
- Unsafe use of machinery
- Random upsets

Depending on the type of upset, a response to the emergency may be required.

5.39 Emergency

Preparedness

5.40 Emergency Preparedness

Emergency Preparedness

Vale's Emergency Policy defines an emergency as:

- a situation or a set of circumstances which, if not promptly eliminated, controlled, or contained, results or could result in significant injury to people (including the community) and/or damage to the plant, property or the environment."
- Vale has developed an Emergency Preparedness plan to provide an appropriate and consistent response to any reasonably foreseeable emergency situation likely to occur at the Company's Sudbury operating facilities.

5.41 Emergency Preparedness

Emergency Preparedness

Each mine surface site has a set of Emergency Procedures that include;

- Emergency Protocols *(e.g knowing where the safe assembly areas are located).*
- Fire Safety
- Emergency Management

Your worksite pre-entry requirements will include an orientation to these area-specific procedures and protocols as they apply to your work area.

***Everyone* is to *know* and *understand* their role in the event of an emergency.**

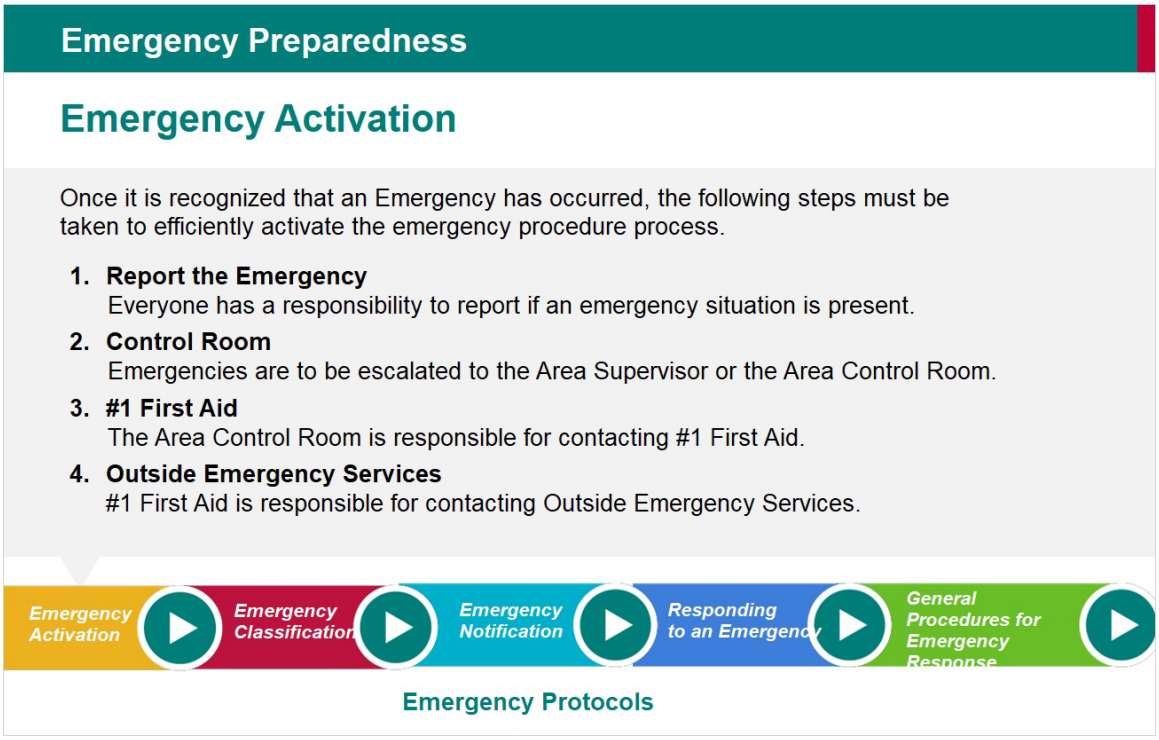
5.42 Emergency Preparedness

Emergency Preparedness

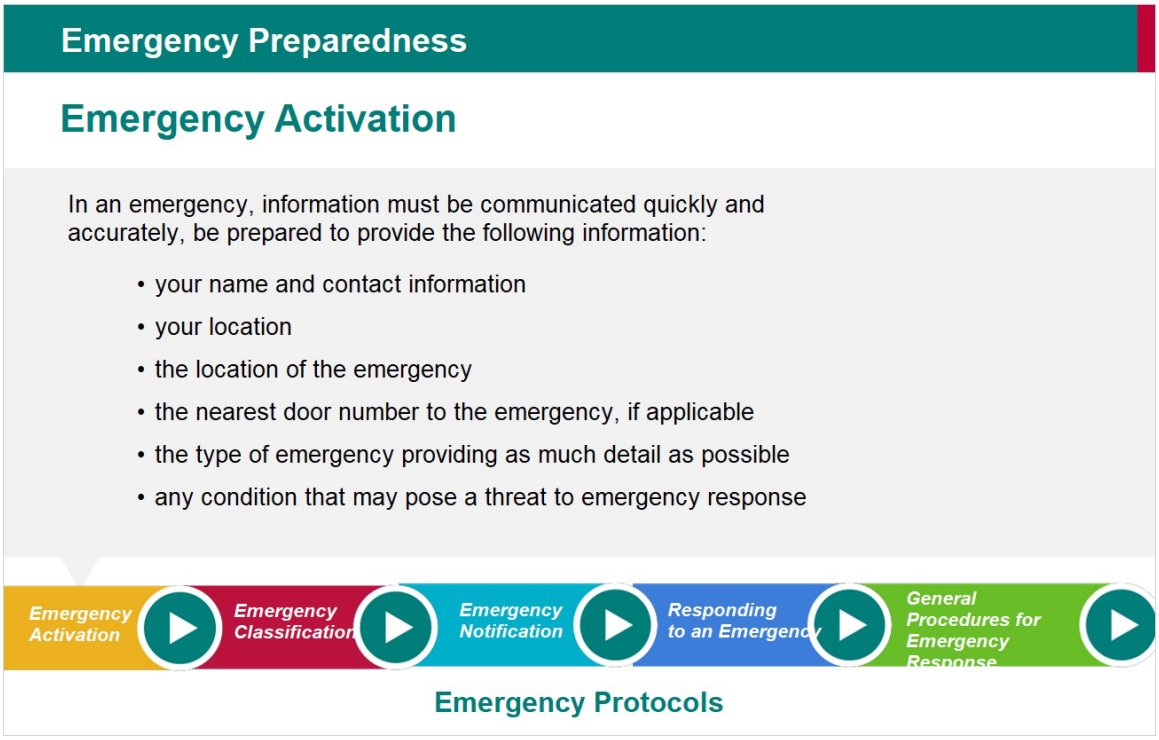
Vale's *Emergency Protocols* establish an effective response procedure to help manage risk to **Get HomeSafe**, they include;

- Emergency Activation
- Emergency Classification
- Emergency Notification
- Responding in an Emergency
- General Procedures for Emergency Response

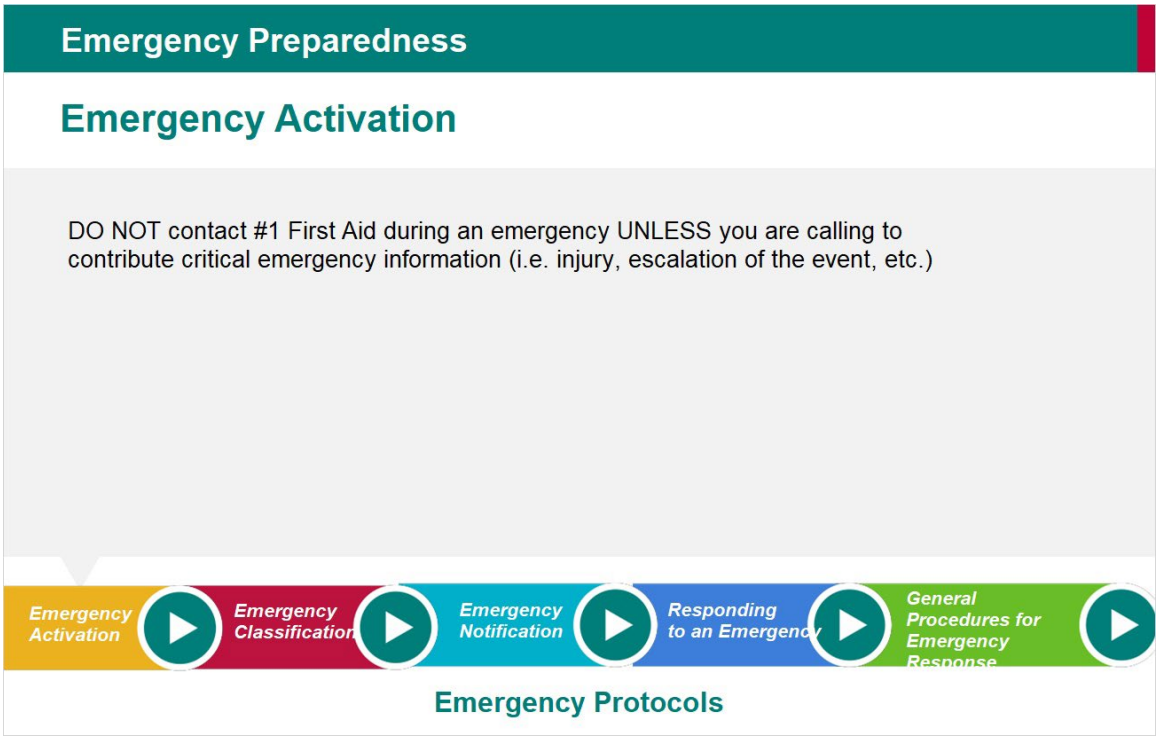
5.43 Emergency Preparedness



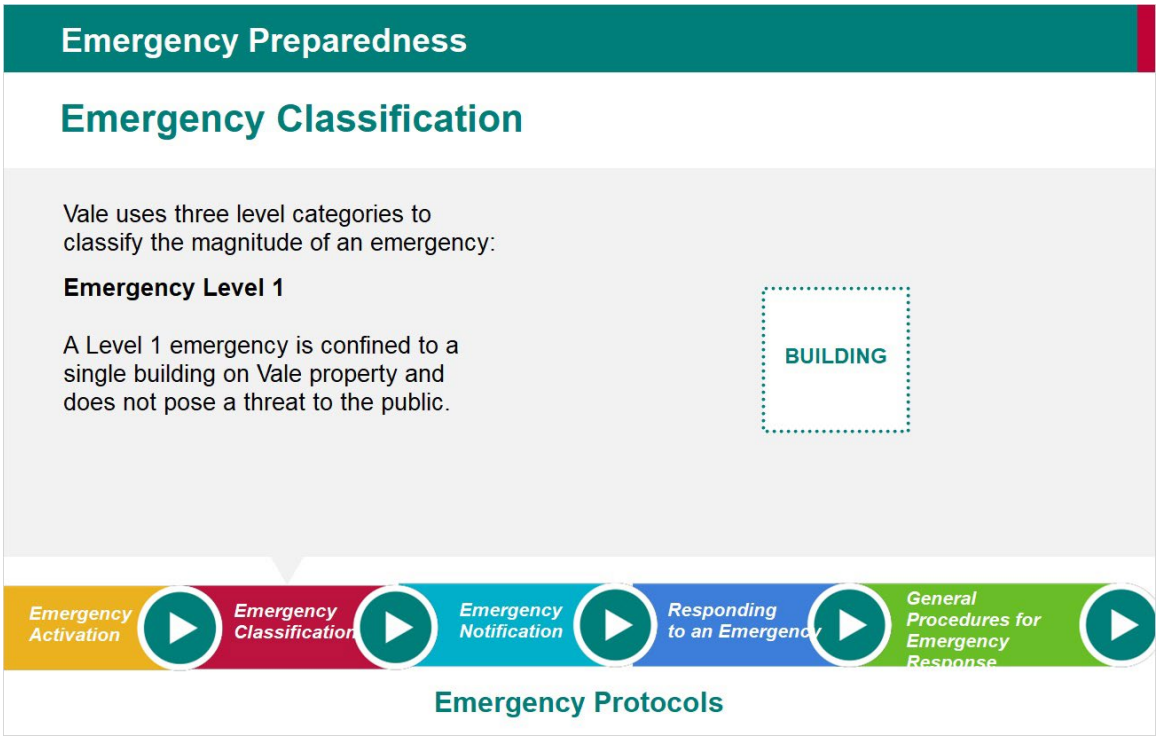
5.44 Emergency Preparedness



5.45 Emergency Preparedness



5.46 Emergency Preparedness

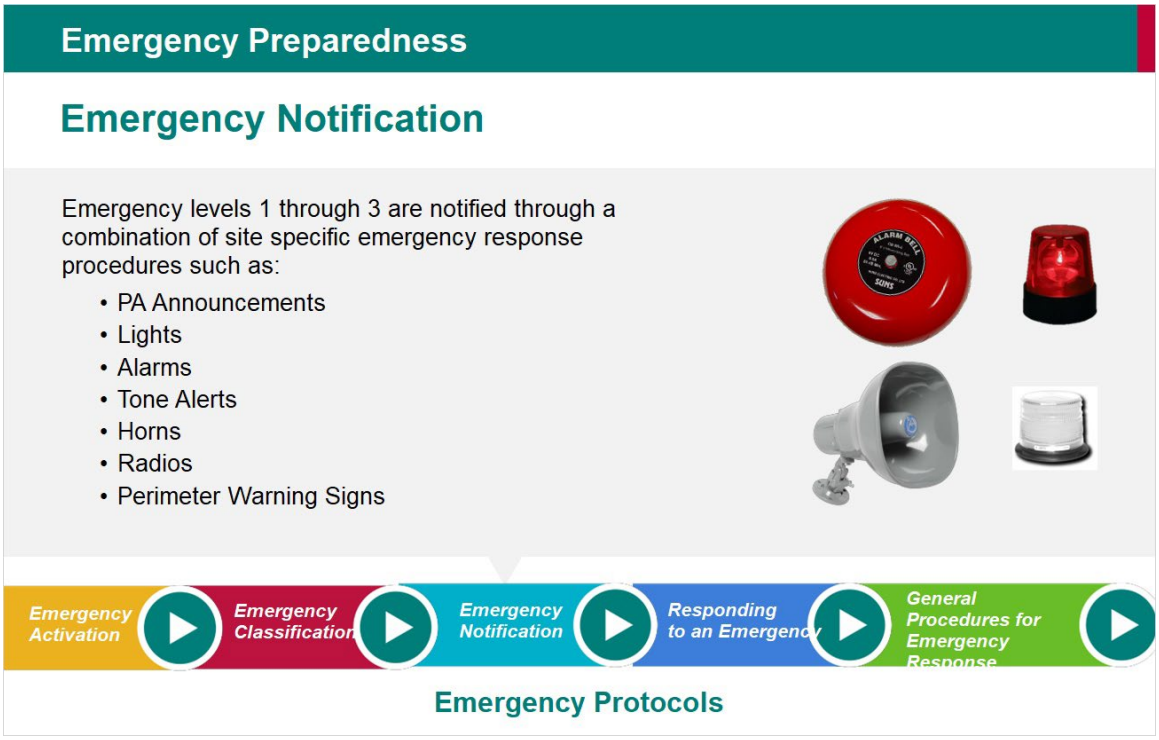


5.47 Emergency Preparedness

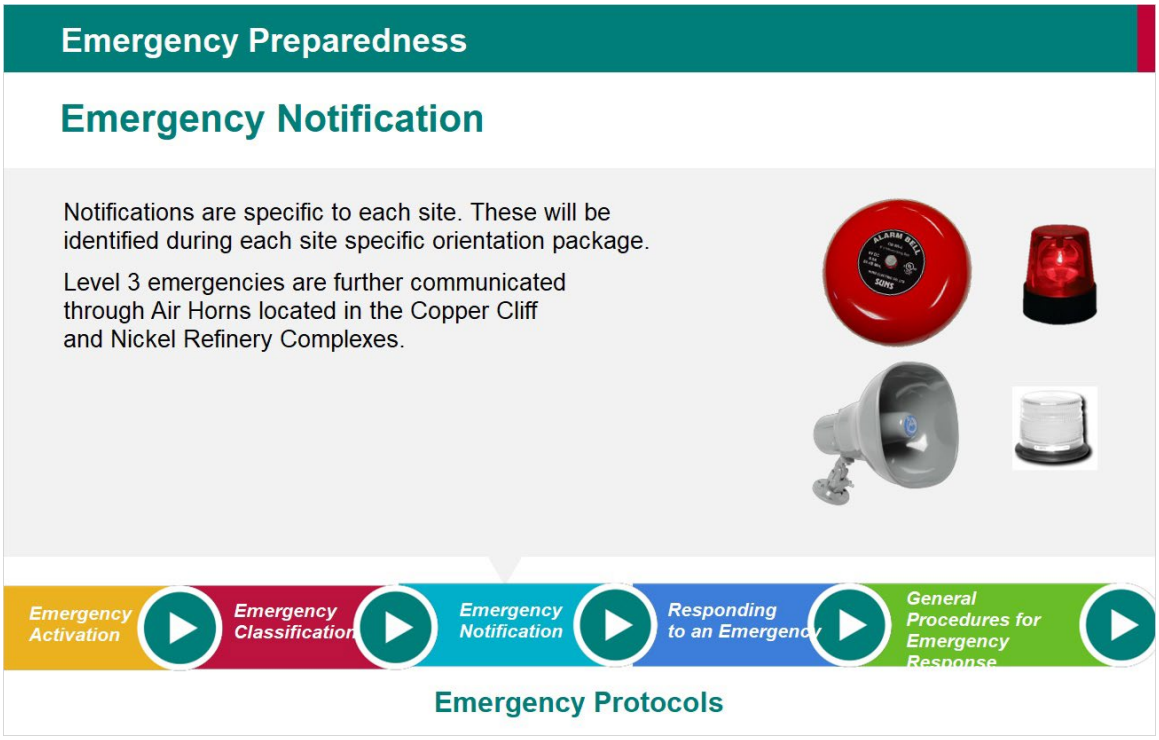
5.48 Emergency Preparedness

5.49 Emergency Preparedness

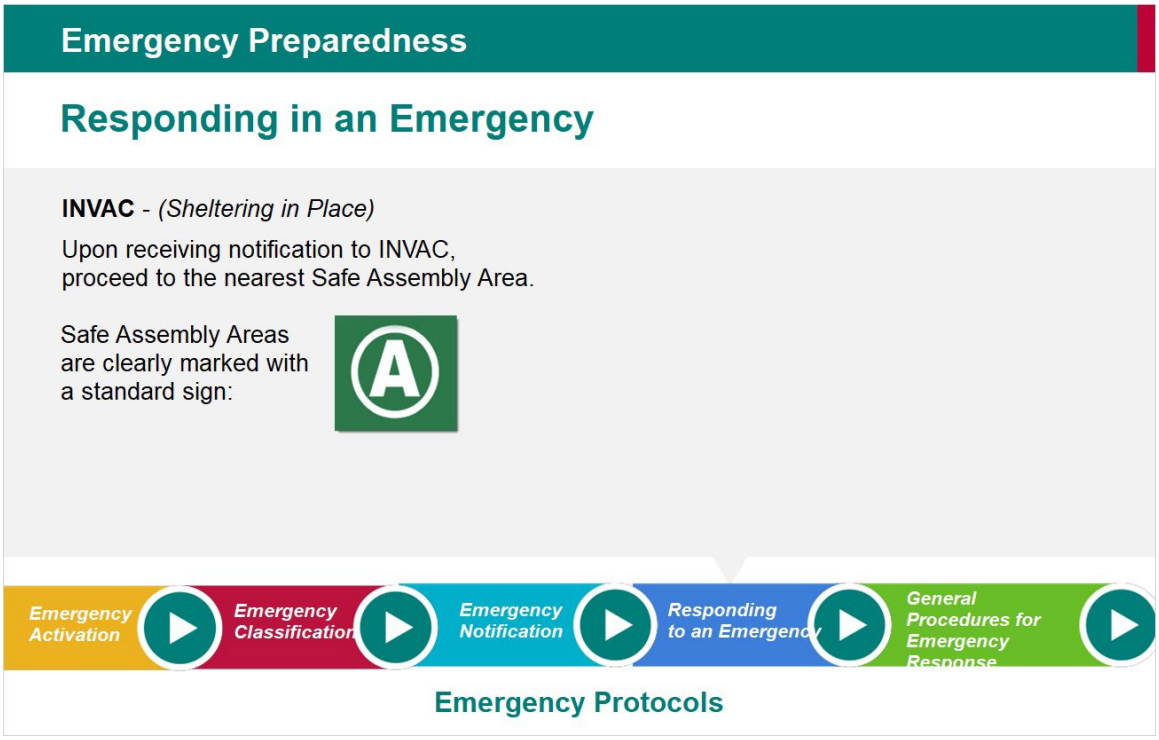
5.50 Emergency Preparedness



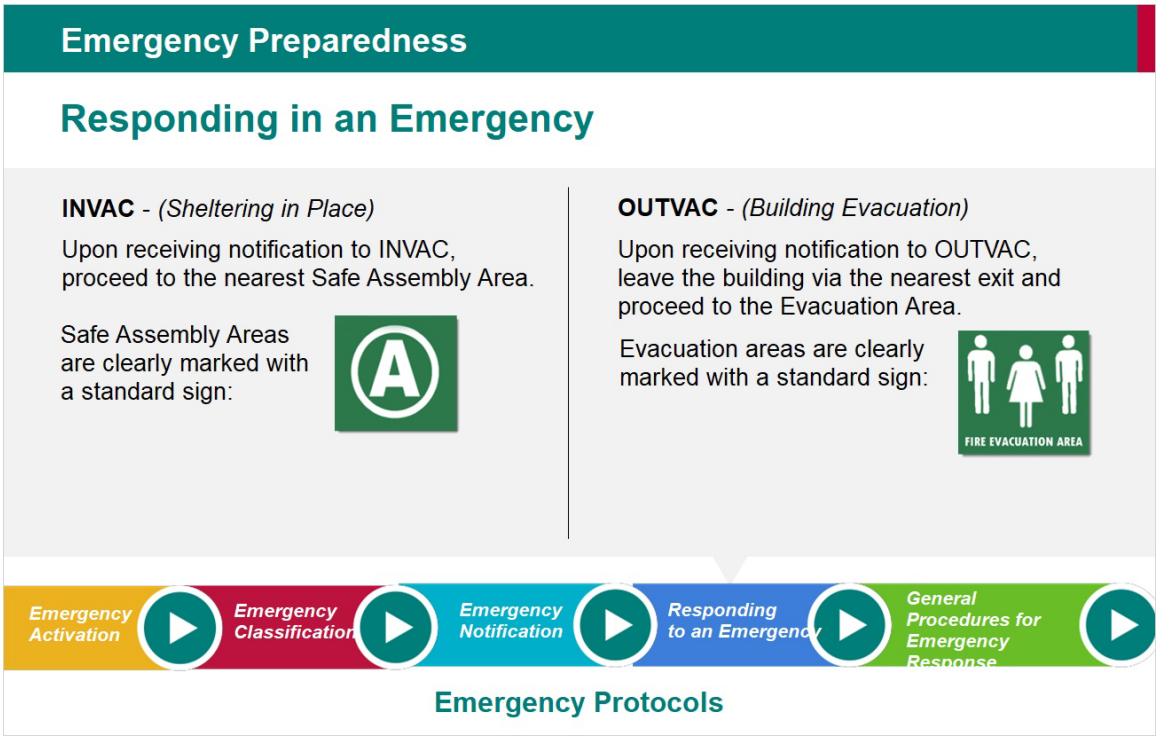
5.51 Emergency Preparedness



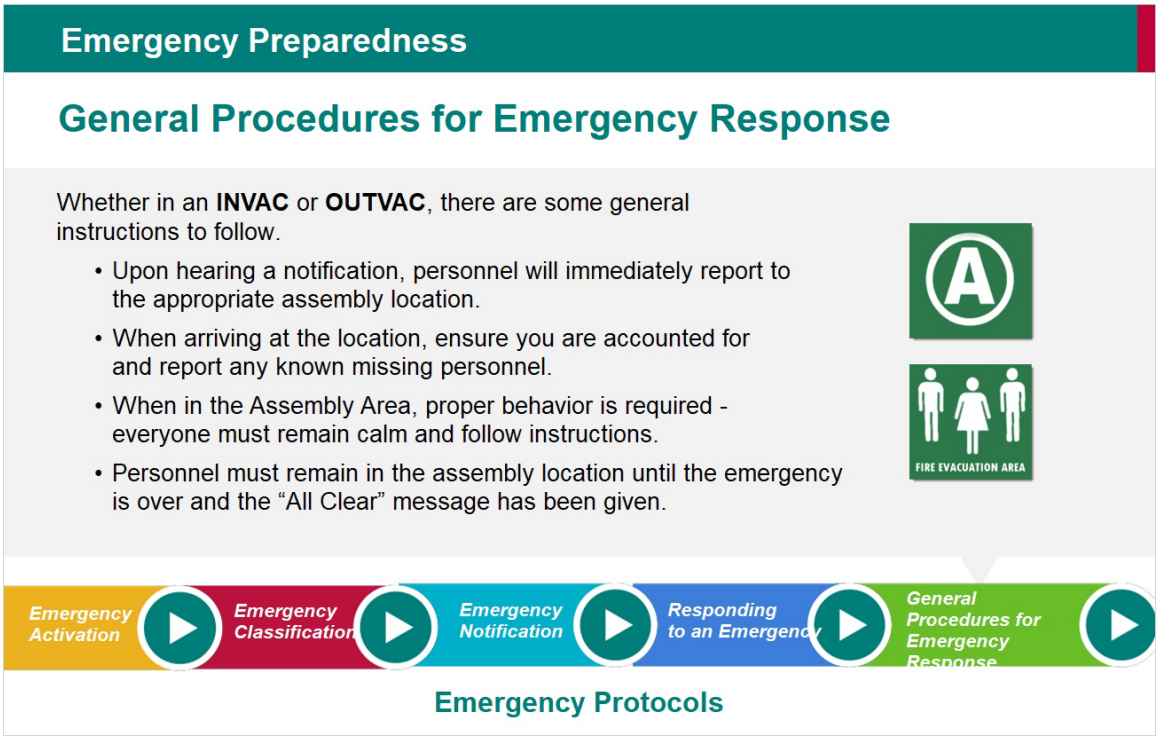
5.52 Emergency Preparedness



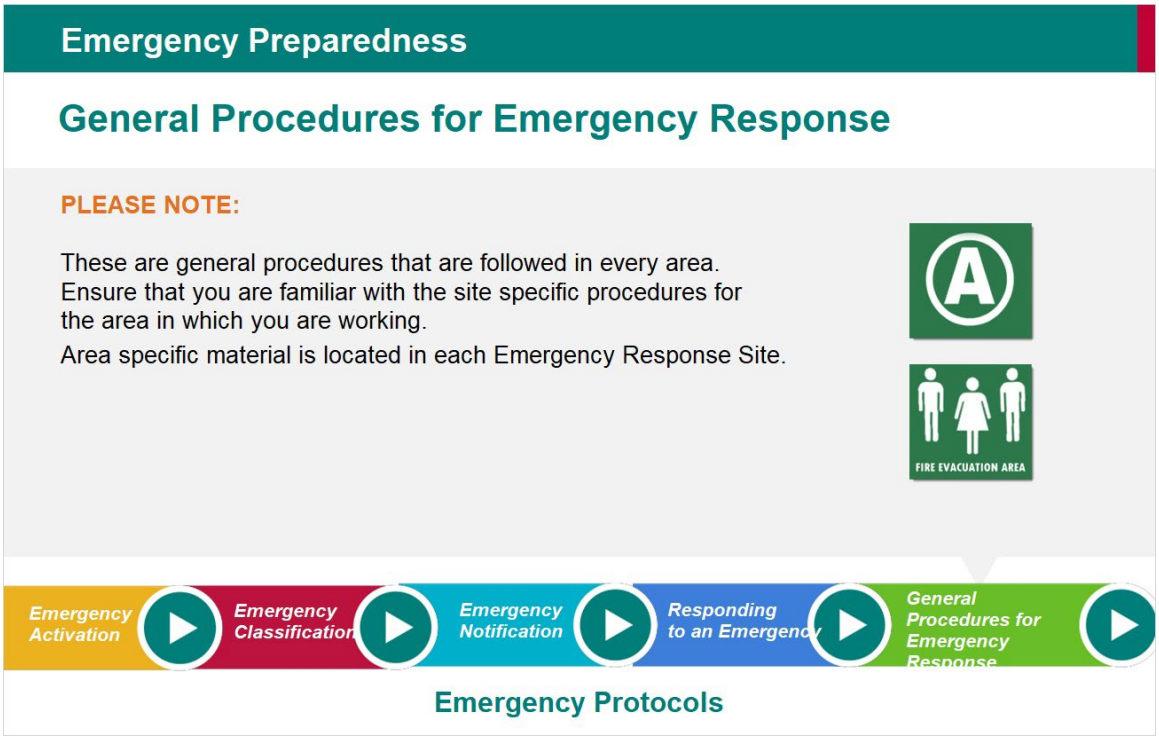
5.53 Emergency Preparedness



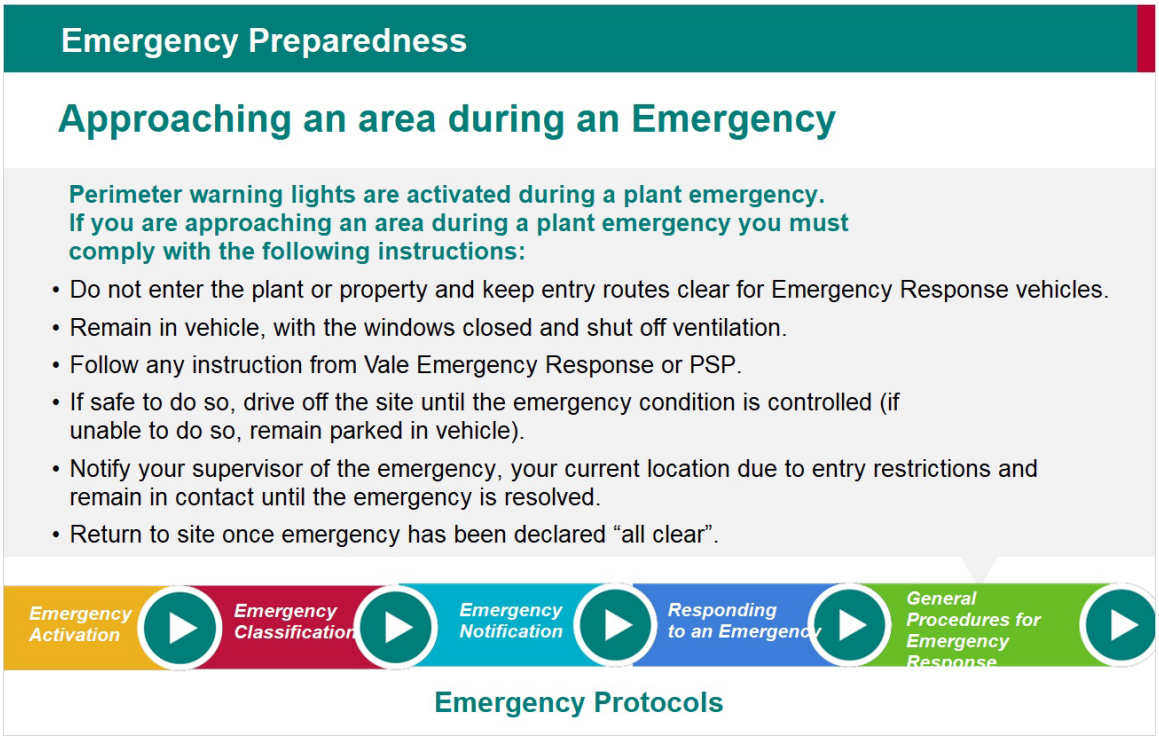
5.54 Emergency Preparedness



5.55 Emergency Preparedness



5.56 Emergency Notification



5.57 Small Fire Response Procedure

Fire Safety

Small Fire Response Procedure

Fire extinguishers are to be used only on fires which appear to be manageable.

At no time shall an employee put his or her safety, or the safety of others, at risk to extinguish a fire.

A person discovering a fire may attempt to extinguish it, if it is small and only if they are knowledgeable in the use a fire extinguisher and it is safe to do so.

If more than two extinguishers are used and the fire is still not out, follow the Large Fire Response procedures.

5.58 Small Fire Response Procedure

Fire Safety

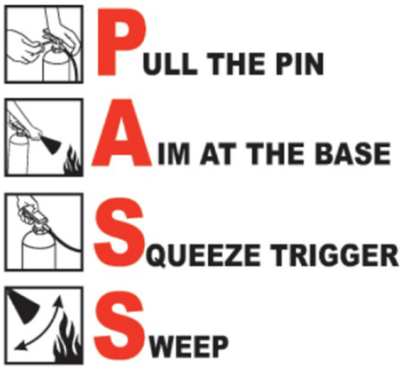
Small Fire Response Procedure

A fire extinguisher which has been used, or does not work, should be laid on its side to indicate to other responders not to use that fire extinguisher.

Test extinguisher before approaching the fire.

Keep low and approach with the wind at your back.

Back away, watching for rekindle



5.59 Large Fire Response Procedure

Fire Safety

Large Fire Response Procedure

When a fire is too large to extinguish, leave the area immediately, closing doors behind you. Notify others as you leave the building.

Activate the nearest Fire Alarm system pull station, located at exit doors or contact the area control room.

Leave the building via the nearest exit and assemble at your designated assembly location.

Contact No.1 First Aid 682-6622 for emergency response. Be prepared to provide your name, contact number and location of the fire.

Notify Number 1 First Aid if there are any, injuries, potential risks or threats.

5.60 Additional Emergency Resources

Emergency Management

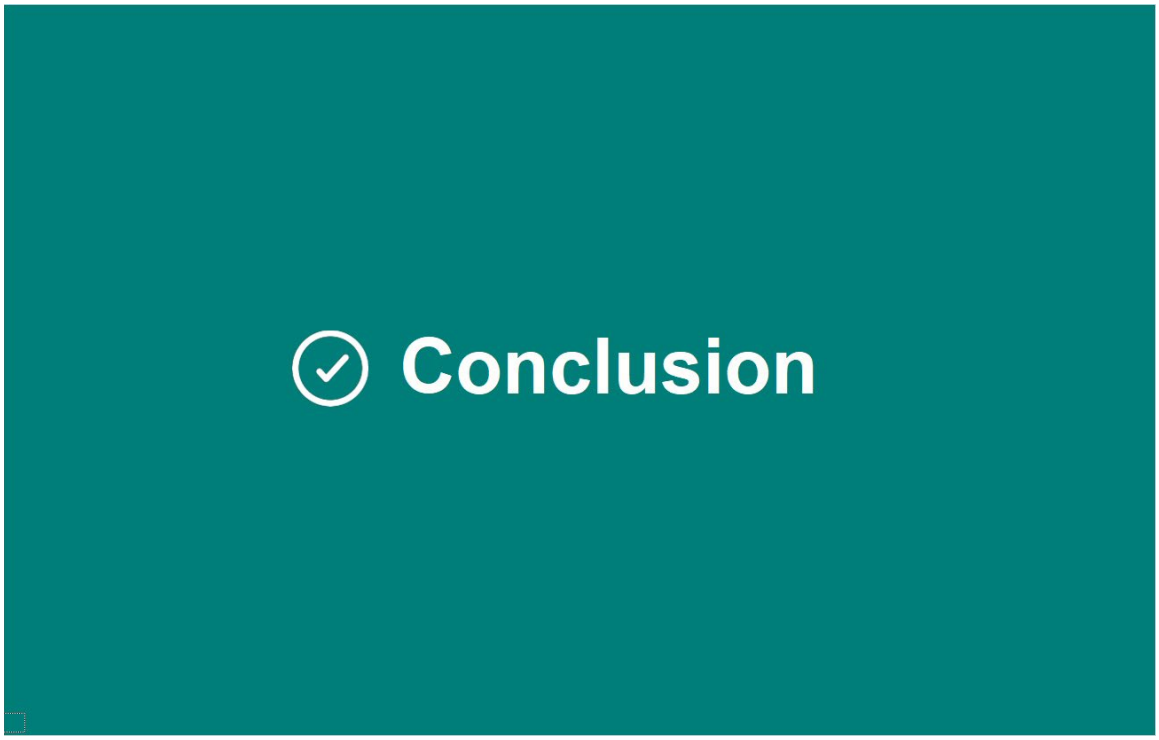
Additional emergency resources are available through your Vale Contact person.

These include:

- Emergency Maps
- Emergency Response Plans
- Fire Safety Presentation
- Specific Plant Hazards
- General Information regarding Emergency Preparedness

6. Conclusion

6.1 Conclusion



6.2 Conclusion

Conclusion

This concludes the material for Tier 2 Vale Mine Orientation.
You should now have a working knowledge and understanding of:

- The surface layout and boundaries
- The key access points and entry requirements
- The high level general hazards and controls with regard to:
  - Traffic plans
  - Occupational health
  - Process Hazards/Upsets
  - Emergency Preparedness

This module only serves as a prerequisite to a Tier 3 Plant Specific Orientation and is not an isolated module. You can request further training in Tier 3 as per instructions from your Vale Contact Person.

6.3 Conclusion