1 Purpose

Silver Eagle Distributors Houston, LLC (Silver Eagle Houston) operations involve a variety of hazards. By identifying these hazards and applying control measures, the risk of incident or injury involving these hazards can be reduced. This standard establishes requirements to ensure employees are actively involved in the hazard identification and control process. The hazard identification process is applicable to routine and non-routine activities as well as new processes, changes in operations, products or services.

2 Definitions

Hazard - Any source of potential damage, harm or adverse health effects on something or someone.

Risk – The measure of the likelihood of a hazard causing harm combined with the reasonably anticipated severity of that harm.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

3.1 Managers and Supervisors

Managers and supervisors will actively engage in the hazard identification process and will promptly implement control measures/corrective actions for hazards that present an unacceptably high level of risk.

3.2 HSE Department

The HSE Department will assist in hazard evaluations and development of control measures. The HSE Department may also issue guidance or standards for the control of common hazards within Silver Eagle Houston operations.

3.3 Employees

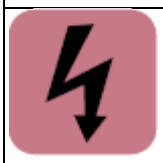
Employees shall immediately report uncontrolled hazards to their supervisor and actively participate in an observation process for unsafe behaviors.

4 Requirements

4.1 Hazard Categories

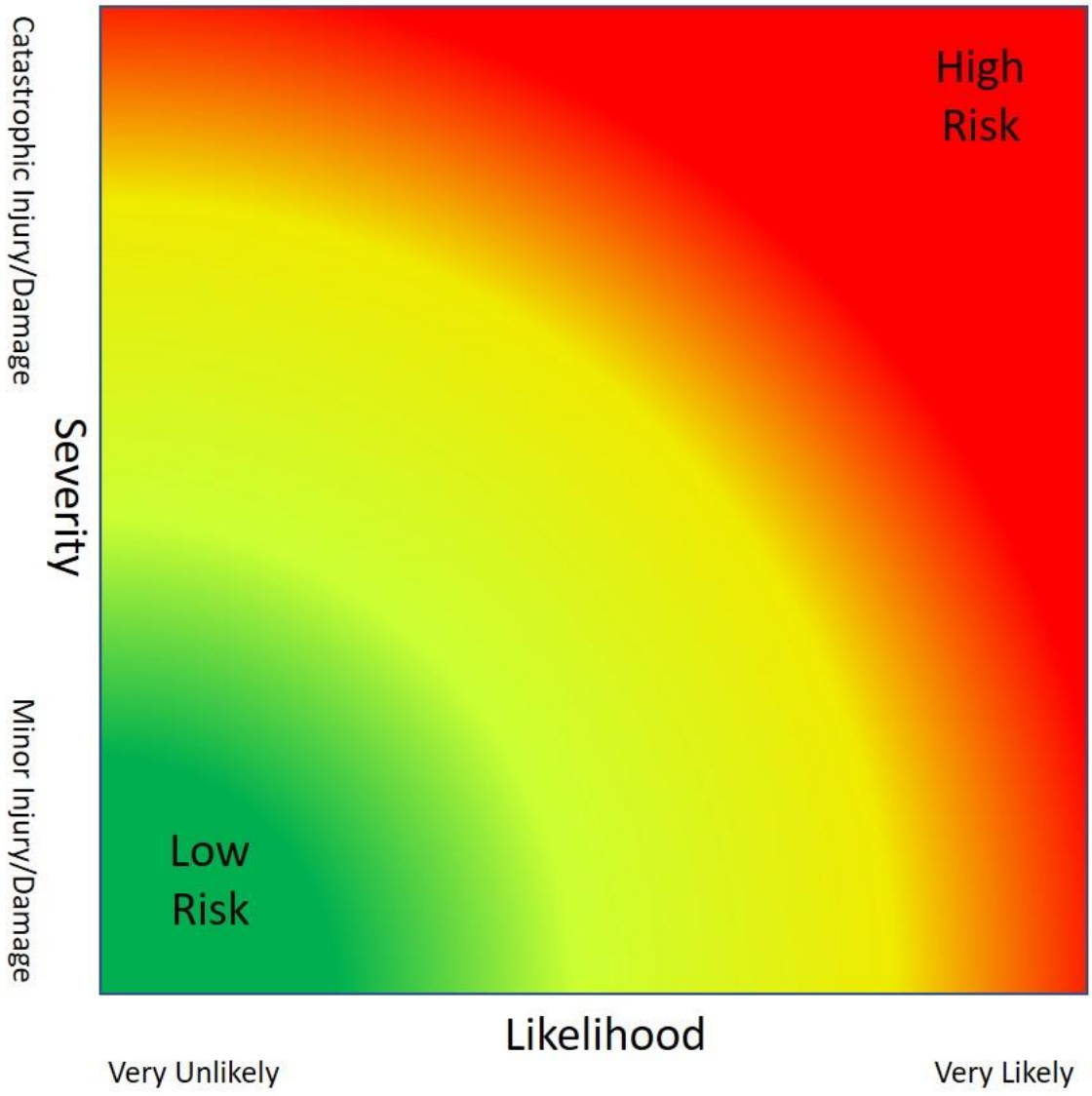
The diagram below outlines ten general categories of hazards and provides examples of each.

	**Gravity -**The force caused by the attraction of all other masses to the mass of the earth. *Examples:* falling object, collapsing roof and a body tripping or falling.		**Temperature -** The measurement of differences in the thermal energy of objects or the environment which the human body senses as either heat or cold. *Examples:* open flame; ignition sources; hot or cold surfaces, liquids or gases; steam; friction; and general environmental and weather conditions

	**Motion -** The change in position of objects or substances. *Examples:* vehicle, vessel or equipment movement; flowing water; wind and body positioning when lifting, straining or bending		**Chemical -** The energy present in chemicals that inherently or through reaction has the potential to create a physical or health hazard to people. *Examples:* flammable vapors, reactive hazards, carcinogens or other toxic compounds, corrosives, pyrophorics, combustibles, oxygen-deficient atmospheres, welding fumes and dusts
	**Mechanical -** The energy of the components of a mechanical system, i.e., rotation, vibration or motion within an otherwise stationary piece of equipment or machinery. *Examples:* rotating equipment, compressed springs, drive belts, conveyors and motors		**Biological -** Living organisms that can present a hazard. *Examples:* animals, bacteria, viruses, insects, blood-borne pathogens, improperly handled food and contaminated water
	**Electrical -**The presence and flow of an electric charge. *Examples:* power lines, transformers, static charges, lightning, energized equipment, wiring and batteries		**Radiation** - The energy emitted from radioactive elements or sources and naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM). *Examples:* lighting issues, welding arcs, solar rays, microwaves, lasers, X-rays and NORM scale
	**Pressure -** Energy applied by a liquid or gas that has been compressed or is under a vacuum. *Examples:* pressure piping, compressed cylinders, control lines, vessels, tanks, hoses and pneumatic and hydraulic equipment		**Sound -** Sound is produced when a force causes an object or substance to vibrate and the energy is transferred through the substance in waves. *Examples:* equipment noise, impact noise, vibration, high-pressure release and the impact of noise to communication

4.2 Risk

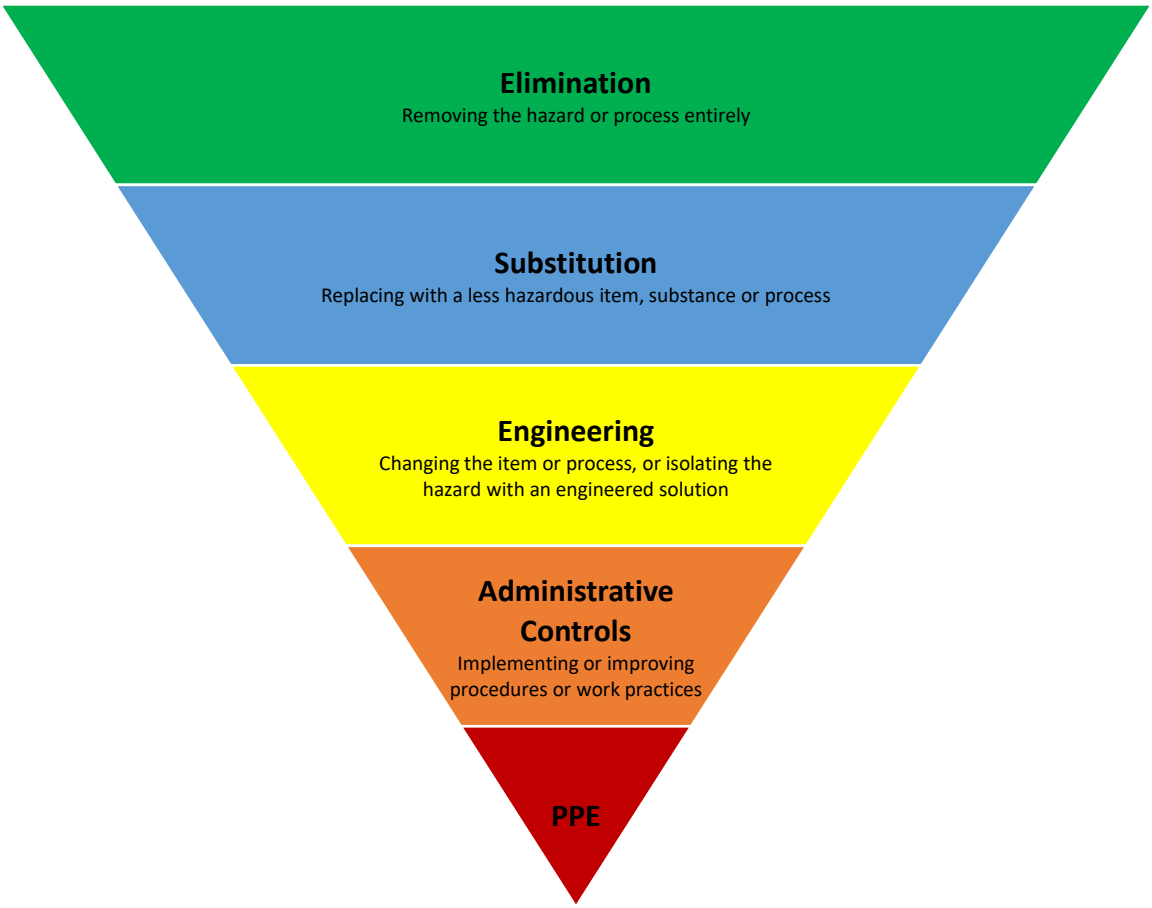
Risk can be determined by factoring the likelihood of a hazard causing harm against the potential severity of that harm, as illustrated below. A hazard that presents a low potential injury severity (such as a minor cut) that is likely to happen frequently can be considered a high risk. Likewise, a hazard that presents a high potential injury severity (such as a fatality or permanent disability) that is unlikely to happen may also be considered a high risk. Similarly, HSE incidents are rated by severity, depending on the nature of the injury or harm. See Incident Management - SED-CORP-HSE-02-027 for more information.



4.3 Control Measures

Once a hazard is identified, it should be evaluated to determine the risk it presents. Ideally, all identified hazards will present risks that fall into the green area of the illustration above. This will be accomplished through the application of control measures where needed. When developing control measures, the hierarchy of control shall be considered to identify the most effective practicable

control. Corrective actions that fall under categories at or near the top of the hierarchy generally have the most long-term effectiveness. Those near the bottom of the hierarchy are generally the least effective.



Whenever possible, control measures to correct the hazard should be implemented as soon as practicable. In situations where a rapid or immediate corrective action is not feasible, a corrective action plan may be developed, in consultation with the HSE Department. This plan will detail the hazard, the control measure/corrective action to be implemented, the person responsible for its implementation and the target date for implementation.

4.4 Observation Process

All employees will actively engage in Silver Eagle Houston's HSE observation process so that hazards are identified and reported. Additionally, employees will intervene when unsafe behaviors by another employee are observed. These interventions will be constructive and non-confrontational coaching opportunities. Managers and supervisors are also to routinely conduct hazard hunts to look for previously unidentified hazards in their areas of responsibility.

5 References

SED-CORP-HSE-02-027 - Incident Management

6 Document Revision Register

Revision #	Section #	Date	Revision Description
0		01/01/2020	Initial Issue