

2023



The Hess Rules



Our Values

Hess is committed to the health and safety of our workforce and the communities where we operate, and that commitment is embedded in the Hess Values. Our safety culture is continuously reinforced by executive leadership, with oversight from our Board of Directors.

HESS VALUES



Environment, Health and Safety

Nothing is more important than the safety of every person working on a Hess location. We strive for everyone, everywhere, everyday to get home safe. Safety is our first priority, from the time we start planning a project all the way through to the operations of each of our facilities, wellsites and offices.

**EVERYONE
EVERYWHERE
EVERY DAY
HOME SAFE**

STOP WORK AUTHORITY

EVERYONE DOING WORK FOR HESS IS EMPOWERED TO STOP ANY JOB, AT ANY TIME, TO HELP ENSURE THAT IT IS BEING DONE SAFELY.

Why Rules?

Industry analysis has indicated that failure to identify, prevent or mitigate risks associated with certain activities contribute to the majority of severe incidents. There are nine of these activities which are discussed in the following pages. We have established a rule for each of these nine activities so we can all contribute to the prevention of these incidents. ***These are Life Saving Rules!***

Hess Expectations


- ▶ Activities are planned and discussed before work begins to identify areas of high risk.
- ▶ All employees, service providers, contractors, subcontractors, partners and visitors will utilize and comply with these rules whenever they are working or visiting a Hess office, facility, wellsite or project.
- ▶ These rules will be part of the Hess onboarding process for employees, service providers and contractors and will be accessible to everyone at our worksites.
- ▶ Hess business units or assets will develop safe work practices and/or procedures to implement these rules.
- ▶ Service providers will contractually agree that they, and their subcontractors, will comply with these rules.

About The Hess Rules

Hess adopted The Hess Rules for its E&P operations in 2011, and they were updated in 2019. This current version is aligned with the International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP) Life-Saving Rules - Report 459 to support standardization of Life-Saving Rules across the oil and gas industry. Since their introduction, The Hess Rules have become instilled in our daily business worldwide, and they support our safety culture and influence the Hess Operational Management System (HOMS).

We encourage everyone to consider these rules in all aspects of their lives. They are applicable whether you are at home, working in an office, a warehouse, an offshore platform, a large facility on land, an onshore wellsite, and can be a resource even during your time away from work. Using these simple rules can help protect your coworkers, friends, family and yourself!

The Hess Rules

- 1 **ENERGY ISOLATION** 
- 2 **LIFTING AND HOISTING** 
- 3 **WORKING AT HEIGHTS** 
- 4 **CONFINED SPACE ENTRY** 
- 5 **HOT WORK** 
- 6 **EXCAVATION AND TRENCHING** 
- 7 **LAND TRANSPORTATION** 
- 8 **SAFETY SYSTEM BYPASS** 
- 9 **LINE OF FIRE INCLUDING DROPPED OBJECT PREVENTION** 

Incident Prevention

Incidents do not happen because one single thing went wrong. Incidents happen because multiple things occurred, and they lined up perfectly for the incident to occur.



The swiss cheese model illustrates how this works. Each slice is a barrier that is designed to prevent the incident from occurring. No single barrier is perfect,

which is where the potential incidents slip through. The more barriers and controls we have in place, and the better we develop these, the less likely it is for an incident to get through them.

Each of the Hess Rules includes a **barrier checklist**, which is a list of barriers and controls that, if used correctly, will reduce the likelihood of severe incidents from happening. Use these checklists before starting any activity to evaluate which barriers you have in place or any that need improvement. It is up to all of us to understand what the barriers are for the task at hand. If one of these barriers is not clear to you or anyone you are working with, be proactive and take the additional time needed to discuss it before starting the job. If the job has already started, do not hesitate to stop the job and discuss it. *That responsible action could save someone's life!*

Each of the Hess Rules also lists **common hazards to consider**, which are potential sources of hazards to consider while identifying the potential risks of any job or activity. For each hazard identified, consider the barriers in place. Effective hazard identification is key to preventing severe incidents from occurring.

It is important to understand that the hazards and barriers identified in each Hess Rule are not a complete list. Every situation is unique and may have additional hazards and barriers to consider.



RULE 1

Energy Isolation

Verify isolation and zero energy before work begins.



BARRIER CHECKLIST

- ▶ Identify potential energy sources during the JSA.
- ▶ Isolate by Lock out/Tag out or remove component to make non-operational.
- ▶ Confirm energy is isolated or discharged by testing; be mindful of residual or stored energy.
- ▶ Communicate with anyone potentially affected when isolation is made.
- ▶ Periodically monitor isolation for effectiveness while it is in place.
- ▶ Communicate with anyone potentially affected before isolation is removed.

COMMON HAZARDS TO CONSIDER

KINETIC ENERGY

- Moving/rotating parts
- Cutting blades
- Pressurized gas or liquid
- Dropped object potential
- Crush/pinch points
- Moving equipment

ELECTRICAL ENERGY

- Powered equipment
- Power lines
- Static build up

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

- Chemicals
- Fumes
- Flammable gases/liquids
- Airborne dust and fibers

RULE 2

Lifting and Hoisting

Plan lifting operations and control the area.



BARRIER CHECKLIST

- ▶ Plan all lifts. The riggers/people on the ground, the spotters and the operators of the lifting equipment all need to understand what is being lifted, the path it will take and where it will be placed.
- ▶ Ensure all lifting equipment is inspected and certified for use.
- ▶ Control the area around the lift with exclusion zones to prevent people from unnecessarily entering.
- ▶ Inspect the load before the lift to verify its integrity and clear of potential dropped objects.
- ▶ Use tag lines to control all overhead lifts.
- ▶ Never walk under a suspended load or move a load above anyone.
- ▶ Only qualified individuals are to operate lifting equipment.

COMMON HAZARDS TO CONSIDER

KINETIC ENERGY

- Uncontrolled movement of loads and booms
- Dropped objects left on the load

ELECTRICAL ENERGY

- Power lines

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

- Chemicals
- Toxic materials

NATURAL HAZARDS

- Wind
- Lightning
- Waves, if working on water

RULE 3

Working at Heights

Protect yourself against a fall when working at height.



BARRIER CHECKLIST

- ▶ Identify any people, tools or equipment that will be exposed to working above 6 feet (1.8 meters).
- ▶ Elevated platforms need to have handrails and toe boards.
- ▶ Personal fall protection must be used anytime working above 6 feet; including body harness, shock absorber and lanyard.
- ▶ Secure tools and work materials to prevent dropped objects.
- ▶ Tie off to anchor points whenever working outside of an elevated protected area.
- ▶ Inspect handrails, toe guards, personnel fall protection, tool/equipment securing devices and tie off points before work commences.
- ▶ If working from scaffolding, ensure the scaffolding has been inspected and is safe for use.

COMMON HAZARDS TO CONSIDER

KINETIC ENERGY

- Moving/rotating parts
- Moving equipment
- Fall and/or dropped object potential

ELECTRICAL ENERGY

- Powered equipment
- Power lines
- Static build up

NATURAL HAZARDS

- Wind
- Lightning
- Rain
- Snow/ice

PERSONAL

- Poor body position
- Awkward positions
- Static body position
- Fear of heights



RULE 4

Confined Space Entry

Obtain authorization before entering a confined space.



BARRIER CHECKLIST

- ▶ Evaluate alternative options to complete the task other than entering a confined space.
- ▶ A permit must be obtained before entering a confined space when doing work for Hess.
- ▶ A designated individual will remain solely focused on controlling the entrance/exit point at all times when the space is being entered and notify others in case of an emergency.
- ▶ A rescue plan needs to be developed and communicated to all parties involved.
- ▶ Ensure a confined space rescue kit is on location and being utilized as applicable.
- ▶ Confirm that all energy sources which can enter the confined space remain isolated.
- ▶ Confirm the atmosphere has been tested prior to entry and periodically during entry.
- ▶ Use inspected breathing apparatus as appropriate.

COMMON HAZARDS TO CONSIDER

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

- Low oxygen level
- Flammable gases/liquids
- Chemicals
- Airborne dust and fibers
- Fumes

PERSONAL

- Poor body position
- Static body position
- Awkward positions
- Claustrophobia
- Entrapment

ENVIRONMENTAL

- Temperature
- Noise
- Naturally occurring radioactive material

KINETIC ENERGY

- Pressurized gas or liquid



RULE 5

Hot Work

Control flammables and ignition sources.



BARRIER CHECKLIST

- ▶ Many locations have a designated hot work area, and all hot work should be conducted there whenever possible.
- ▶ A permit must be obtained whenever hot work is done outside of the designated area when doing work for Hess.
- ▶ All ignition sources need to be identified and controlled.
- ▶ All flammable materials need to be removed or isolated.
- ▶ Any area with potential exposure to flammable gases must have atmospheric testing before hot work commences and continuously monitored throughout the work activity.
- ▶ A designated individual will remain solely focused on being a fire watch at all times during the hot work and for 30 minutes afterward.
- ▶ Fire extinguishers and other appropriate fire extinguishing equipment must be inspected and available at all times.

COMMON HAZARDS TO CONSIDER

KINETIC ENERGY

- Pressurized gas or liquid

PERSONAL

- Burns
- Poor body position
- Arc weld flash

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

- Flammable gases/liquids
- Fumes
- Chemicals
- Toxic materials

ENVIRONMENTAL

- Temperatures
- Burns
- Naturally occurring radioactive material

RULE 6

Excavation and Trenching

All excavation and trenching work greater than 4 feet (1.2 meters) deep requires written approval.



BARRIER CHECKLIST

- ▶ Locate, identify and mark underground pipelines and cables using “One call,” “811” or a Hess P&ID as appropriate.
- ▶ Pipelines and electrical lines must be isolated before digging.
- ▶ Identify overhead powerlines, signs or obstructions.
- ▶ A permit must be obtained whenever digging below 4 feet (1.2 meters) when doing work for Hess.
- ▶ Appropriate sloping or shoring to prevent collapse must be used whenever digging below 4 feet or whenever a person may completely enter the hole. (If a person does enter the trench or excavation, then the confined space rule is to be applied.)

COMMON HAZARDS TO CONSIDER

KINETIC ENERGY

- Cave-ins
- Fall and/or dropped object potential
- Moving equipment
- Lines containing pressurized gas or liquid

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

- Low oxygen level
- Chemicals
- Flammable gases/liquids
- Hazardous waste

NATURAL HAZARDS

- Wind
- Lightning
- Rain
- Snow/ice

ELECTRICAL ENERGY

- Powerlines

PERSONAL

- Poor body position
- Claustrophobia
- Entrapment

RULE 7

Land Transportation

Follow safe driving rules.



BARRIER CHECKLIST

- ▶ Challenge the trip; make only the trips you need to make and always take the safest route.
- ▶ Ensure you are rested and capable of safely operating a vehicle.
- ▶ Evaluate the condition of your vehicle before driving.
- ▶ Wear your seat belt and ensure everyone in the vehicle does too.
- ▶ Do not speed and reduce speed for road and weather conditions.
- ▶ Comply with all local laws and driving regulations.
- ▶ Eliminate distractions by not using phones, texting, or other hand-held devices while driving.
- ▶ Remain aware of pedestrians, bicycles, motorcycles and slow-moving vehicles that are also using the roadway; and give them plenty of space when passing.
- ▶ Secure loose items inside your vehicle and any exterior loads.
- ▶ When traveling in a Hess or service provider vehicle, comply with local journey management procedures.

COMMON HAZARDS TO CONSIDER

KINETIC ENERGY

- Moving equipment

PERSONAL

- Fatigue
- Medications
- Stress/loss of focus
- Attitudes of others on road

NATURAL HAZARDS

- Rain
- Snow/ice
- Fog
- Lightning

RULE 8

Safety System Bypass

Obtain authorization before overriding or disabling safety controls.



BARRIER CHECKLIST

- ▶ Understand and appropriately use the safety critical equipment and procedures which comprise a safety system.
- ▶ Prevent restricting access to safety critical equipment: fire extinguishers, emergency routes and emergency shut down devices.
- ▶ Authorization is needed before disabling or overriding any safety equipment.
- ▶ Authorization is needed before deviating from any safety procedure or process.
- ▶ Any safety system which is approved to be bypassed must be logged and communicated to all affected parties.

SAFETY SYSTEM EXAMPLES

- Fire protections systems
- Fire and gas detection systems
- Emergency shutdown systems
- Emergency access and egress routes and systems
- Emergency power systems

COMMON HAZARDS TO CONSIDER

KINETIC ENERGY

- Pressurized gas or liquid

ELECTRICAL ENERGY

- Powered equipment
- Powered lines
- Static build up

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

- Flammable gas or liquid
- Chemicals
- Toxic materials



RULE 9

Line of Fire Including Dropped Object Prevention

Keep yourself and others out of the line of fire.



BARRIER CHECKLIST

- ▶ Position everyone to avoid moving objects, vehicles, pressure releases and dropped objects.
- ▶ Use spotters when moving equipment, releasing pressure or during complex lifting operations.
- ▶ Control the area around line of fire hazards with exclusion zones to prevent people from unnecessarily entering.
- ▶ Identify and plan to prevent or mitigate dynamic forces that can lead to collisions or snagging when lifting or moving equipment.
- ▶ Secure all loose objects and report potential dropped objects.
- ▶ Inspect all fixtures and fittings on overhead equipment and structures, particularly where vibration is present.

LINE OF FIRE EXAMPLES

- Moving vehicles and equipment
- Moving loads during lifting and hoisting
- Shifting equipment or materials
- Dropped objects
- Equipment failures or releases of pressurized liquid or gases
- Release of stored energy

COMMON HAZARDS TO CONSIDER

KINETIC ENERGY

- Uncontrolled movement of loads
- Moving and rotating equipment
- Moving vehicles, trucks and equipment
- Stored energy (mechanical, hydraulic, electrical)
- Suspended loads
- Air displacement (downdrafts)




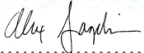
NATURAL HAZARDS

- Wind
- Rain
- Snow/ice
- Waves if working on water
- Earthquakes

PERSONAL

- Incorrect lifting techniques
- Force applied on tools
- Pushing/pulling

APPROVALS

NAME	TITLE	SIGNATURE	DATE
Greg Hill	President & Chief Operating Officer		10/19/23
Gerbert Schoonman	Senior Vice President, Production		10-19-23
Richard Lynch	Senior Vice President, Technology & Services		10/19/23
Alex Sagebien	Vice President, EHS		Oct-20, 2023

External Reference

The Hess Rules are influenced by, align with, and support the IOGP Report 459 Life Saving Rules for the Oil and Gas Industry.

