

Occupational Health and Safety Supplier Requirements

At JP Sá Couto, S.A., maintaining a safe and healthy working environment is a fundamental priority. This priority extends to our supply chain, and we expect our suppliers to comply with Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) standards and national laws, as applicable. This document provides an overview of the key requirements and expectations for OHS management that we require our suppliers to follow.

a) OHS Management System: Context of the Organization

Suppliers must define the boundaries and applicability of the OHS management system and understand both internal and external factors that impact their ability to achieve OHS objectives, including organizational structure, culture, policies, resources, regulatory environment, market conditions, stakeholder expectations, and technological advances.

b) Leadership and Worker Participation

Suppliers are expected to demonstrate strong leadership and active worker participation in OHS matters. This includes establishing a clear OHS policy, defining roles and responsibilities, ensuring accountability and authority for OHS decisions, and fostering worker participation through consultation, safety committees, and training.

c) Risk and Hazard Identification and Assessment

Suppliers must implement robust processes for identifying hazards, assessing risks, and determining applicable OHS legal and other requirements. This involves regular workplace inspections, job safety analysis, incident reporting, and employee feedback. Appropriate control measures should be in place to mitigate identified risks, and specific goals should be set to drive continuous improvement.

d) Provision of Resources, Competence, and Awareness, information and communication and documented information.

Suppliers are required to provide adequate resources, including human, financial, and physical resources, to support OHS initiatives. Ensuring the competence of employees through training and development, and raising awareness about OHS policies, risks, and the implications of non-conformance. Suppliers must demonstrate effective communication, utilizing the available channels to share OHS information, and implementing feedback mechanisms for hazard reporting and improvements. Suppliers must also maintain comprehensive documentation, including OHS management system documents, training records, incident reports, and audit findings.

e) Operational Planning and Control

Suppliers must establish effective operational planning and control for managing OHS risks that also apply to outsourcing, procurement, and contractor management, ensure emergency preparedness and response plans are in place, and manage changes that could impact OHS.

f) Performance evaluation

Suppliers must regularly evaluate their OHS performance through internal audits, monitoring and measurement, analysis, and management reviews. This includes setting and tracking key performance indicators (KPIs), analyzing performance data, and making informed decisions based on management reviews.

g) Incidents, Nonconformities, and Corrective Action

Suppliers are expected to have processes in place for managing incidents and nonconformities. This includes development and implementation of corrective actions to address the root causes and actions to prevent recurrence. Continuous improvement should be a core focus, with regular reviews and updates to OHS objectives and processes.

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