

**AMAZON SPECIAL SAFETY CONDITIONS**  
*Effective January 2023 Version 2*

## **1.0 Purpose**

Amazon Special Safety Conditions (SSCs) is neither a substitute for nor a legal interpretation of the environmental, health and safety regulations that apply to the work that Amazon (the “Purchaser”), has hired your company (the “Supplier” and/or “Contractor”) to perform. These conditions do not in any way alleviate Suppliers/Contractors exclusive responsibility to ensure the safety of its employees, contract workers, subcontractors, suppliers, visitors, and guests. These special safety conditions are a collection of requirements whose sole intention is to improve the overall safety performance of the Purchaser’s suppliers. The Supplier/Contractor is required to evaluate these special safety conditions and any applicable regulatory requirements for the work to be performed on the Purchaser’s sites and have safety programs in place to meet or exceed these requirements. Lastly, the special safety conditions require that your company refer directly to the laws and regulations, specifications, and exceptions that may be applicable to the scope of your work in addition to these requirements.

- This document applies to the work that the Supplier/Contractor is performing if it is required by the contractual agreement between the Purchaser and Supplier/Contractor.
- This document is not all-inclusive and may not address all hazards within your workplace.
- Safety of the Supplier/Contractor employees’ is the responsibility of your company, meaning that workplace safety of your employees and subcontractors is solely your company’s responsibility.
- The Supplier/Contractor is solely responsible for providing its employees and subcontractors with safe means and methods for the work being performed on the Purchaser’s sites.
- The Supplier’s/Contractor’s adoption of the Purchaser’s special safety conditions is not intended to diminish your company’s knowledge and specialized skills or to be a substitute for your company’s knowledge and specialized skill. The Supplier/Contractor shall develop the means and the methods necessary to implement the SSCs requirements.

Acceptance of these SSCs by the Supplier/Contractor does not indicate that the Purchaser has taken the responsibility for the environmental, health or safety of your employees or processes, nor does it indicate that the Purchaser has set forth means, methods, techniques, procedures, or equipment required for the Supplier/Contractor to perform the work that the Supplier/Contractor was hired to perform. The Supplier/Contractor is exclusively responsible for establishing effective safe work practices and conditions for its employees. By imposing these minimum or core standards, the Purchaser is not warranting them or assuming any responsibility for the safety of the Supplier’s/Contractor’s employees or subcontractors or creating any employment or co-employment relationship. Defining means, methods, and manner in which the work will be performed remains the obligation of your company.

Where construction work occurs at Amazon owned or leased facilities and where the Construction Safety Conditions (CSCs) are incorporated into contractual agreements, compliance with both the SSCs and CSCs are required. The contractor shall comply with both CSCs and SSCs, as appropriate by construction and general industry regulations.

Each SSC, is comprised of general safety conditions, risk mitigation requirements, and also industry and trade specific practices, risk specific planning, competency, tools and equipment requirements, and also industry and trade specific practices. The requirements in this document are not all-inclusive and it is the responsibility of the Supplier/Contractor to determine any additional Safety Controls.

## **2.0 Scope**

The Purchaser’s special safety conditions are applicable to all Suppliers/Contractors and their subcontractors performing work on the Purchaser’s owned or leased sites, as called out through the Master Service Agreement (MSA), Master Purchase Agreement (MPA), Master Work Order (MWO), Purchase Agreement, (PA), or Purchase Order (PO) agreed upon between the Purchaser and Supplier/Contractor, during or post the sourcing process. The Purchaser’s special safety conditions are subject to change based on changing business conditions. Changes and updates to the Purchaser’s special safety conditions will be provided through the Purchaser’s prequalification platform, where the Supplier/Contractor will be required to acknowledge and accept within 60 days of the change.

**Exemptions:** 3P RME Suppliers (JLL, CBRE, ELS, LGSTX) are not subject to the requirement of the SSCs.

Section 5.0, General Safety Conditions below applies to all Suppliers/Contractors who are performing work on Purchaser’s owned or leased sites. Each Supplier/Contractor must review each sub-section outlined in section 6.0, Risk Mitigation Requirements, to determine applicability based on the Supplier’s/Contractor’s Scope of Work. Sub-section of 6.0, Risk Mitigation Requirements applies based on the risk exposure based on the Supplier’s/Contractor’s Scope of Work.

## **3.0 Revisions**

The Special Safety Conditions will be reviewed and if needed, amended or revised, as required at least annually to reflect process changes determined by audit activities or regulatory requirements.

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## 5.0 General Safety Conditions

### 5.1 Supplier/Contractor Prequalification

The Supplier/Contractor must review the Purchaser's special safety conditions document and confirm conformance in order to be considered for selection. The Supplier/Contractor agrees to submit all qualification documentation to the Purchaser's prequalification process, and agrees to pay all fees associated with the prequalification process. Failure to follow the Purchaser's prequalification process will result in the Supplier/Contractor being ineligible to provide services on the Purchaser's sites. The Supplier/Contractor agrees to provide and comply with the following prequalification information:

- Certificates of Insurance that must meet Amazon specifications, including but not limited to;
  - General liability
  - Workers compensation
- Safety performance data that must be within Amazon defined tolerance limits, including but not limited to;
  - Experience Modifier Rate (EMR) statistics
  - Annual Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR) statistics
  - Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Citations
  - Occupational Fatalities
- Safety manuals or procedure documents that must comply with regulations in the company's areas of operation;
- Regulatory documents (e.g. U.S. Dept of Labor - OSHA data);
- Other business data and Amazon documentation, including but not limited to;
  - Safe Work Plan (also known as a risk assessment or job hazard analysis)
  - Contractor Acknowledgement Form
  - Contractor Release of Liability Acknowledgement Form
  - Contractor Equipment Release of Liability Form
- Employee level information for each Company employee entering an Amazon site including but not limited to;
  - Training for orientation and site evacuation
  - Qualifications and licenses for specific job roles being performed by Supplier/Contractor Employee(s)
  - Evidence of specialized training for specific tasks being performed by Supplier/Contractor Employee(s)

### 5.2 Regulatory Compliance

With respect to Supplier's/Contractor's operations, services, and work performed on or directly affecting the Purchaser's property and premises; Supplier's/Contractor's employees, visitors and guests; and, the employees, guests, and visitors of others on the Purchaser's premises including Purchaser's and Supplier's/Contractor's employees, visitors or guests, Supplier/Contractor is exclusively responsible for its compliance with applicable local, regional or federal laws and must implement safety, health, and environmental policies, procedures, and programs consistent with industry practices, laws, regulatory requirements, applicable codes and standards. In addition, the Supplier/Contractor must implement a systematic approach to identify safety-related regulatory requirements applicable to its operations, including the following activities:

- Identify and comply all safety-related regulatory requirements related to the work to be performed.
- Use a reliable and industry recognized resource or resource(s) to evaluate regulatory requirement changes in relationship to the Supplier's/Contractor's safety programs.
- Review safety-related regulatory requirements whenever a change occurs to site processes, activities or hazards to determine whether any new or otherwise relevant regulatory requirements may apply to the change.

### 5.3 Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment

The Supplier/Contractor must identify all safety risks associated with each task or activity performed on the Purchaser's sites. The Supplier/Contractor must conduct a documented Safe Work Plan (Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) or risk assessment) to identify hazards (including but not limited to; health, environmental, and safety hazards), safe methods/controls, and personal protective equipment (PPE) required to safely perform the work. The Supplier is responsible to share these documents with the Purchaser prior to the start of work and ensure its employees and subcontractors comply with all aspects of this document.

The Supplier/Contractor must provide the Supplier's/Contractor's employees, subcontractors, vendors or visitors with all personal protective equipment (PPE) based on the Supplier's/Contractor's risk assessment. The Purchaser will not supply PPE to the Supplier/Contractor. All Supplier/Contractor employees, subcontractors, vendors and visitors must wear shoes and shirts at all times when working on the Purchaser's sites. **Note:** Sandals and open-toed shoes are prohibited at the Purchaser's sites. All Supplier/Contractor employees, subcontractors, vendors, or visitors must wear a high visibility vest and protective footwear when entering a site, while working in the truck yard (class II), and when working outside the green mile walkways in the Purchaser's facilities.

The Supplier/Contractor must integrate a documented JHA process in the performance of the scope of work. Pre-task JHAs shall be performed prior to initiating work and be reviewed by all members of the group after breaks / mealtimes to ensure conditions in the working environment have not changed. Where applicable, visitors, vendors and other third-parties shall be required to participate in the worksite pre-task JHA process. Contractor shall document JHAs utilizing the JHA in Appendix A or one in similarity.

**Minimum Requirements of JHA:**

- Developed by management and /or crew leaders with active participation from all Contractors.
- Development supported by safety advisors and other subject matter experts as appropriate.
- Developed in a situation specific manner for all routine (i.e., performed frequently) and /or all non-routine tasks (i.e., performed infrequently), or when lower risk hazards are not adequately addressed in existing procedures.
- May be developed in a generic manner for all non-routine and /or routine tasks.
- Requires critical and/or non-routine tasks, situation specific JHAs be reviewed with all Contractors involved with the task prior to beginning the work.
- Requires non-critical and/or routine tasks, generic JHAs be reviewed and/or updated with all Contractors involved with the task prior to beginning the work at a frequency which is mutually agreed upon between Contractor and Purchaser (i.e., daily, weekly).
- The Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) process shall:
  - Identify the basic steps included in a task
  - Identify the hazards associated with each step
  - Identify controls to eliminate/mitigate each identified hazard
- Requires JHAs be written (in the working language of the Contractors) when the literacy level of the Contractors allows or otherwise verbally reviewed, at a minimum.
- Requires a translator be present to convey elements of JHA to non-English speaking Contractors, if needed.
- Requires management/crew leaders be responsible for monitoring the work to verify implementation of the controls identified in the JHA.
- Requires each member (Contractors) to sign (ink or digitally) the JHA immediately after review.

Contractor shall describe the structured processes to be utilized during the planning and execution phases of the work to effectively identify, assess, eliminate, and control potential worksite hazards. As a minimum, Contractor and subcontractor shall address the following potential hazards associated with processes, procedures, and work practices applicable to their worksite as exhibited in Table 1. Contractor shall fully describe or reference such information and shall provide the Purchaser with access to any referenced documentation upon request (list below is not all inclusive and the Contractor is only required to have programs applicable to work scope).

**Table 1**

Aerial/Scissors Lifts	Permit to Work
Confined Space	Powered Industrial Trucks
Electrical Work	Rigging and Lifting
Energy Control (Lockout/Tagout)	Tools and Equipment Use
Excavation/Trenching	Working at Heights/Fall Protection
Hazardous Materials	Work Platforms/Scaffolding
Hot Work	

## 5.4 Purchaser Equipment Release of Liability

It is expected that the Supplier/Contractor will use its own tools and equipment to perform Supplier's/Contractor's obligations under contract. If agreed upon between both an authorized representative of Purchaser and the Supplier/Contractor, the Supplier/Contractor may use the Purchaser's equipment. An Equipment Release a Liability form must be completed and provided during the sourcing process, and to each site the Supplier/Contractor will be providing services on Purchaser sites. The following are the key acknowledgement requirements:

- Statement that the Supplier/Contractor is accountable for using the equipment safely, by following the manufacturer's requirements, Purchaser's requirements, and any local regulatory requirements.
- Statement that the Supplier/Contractor is accountable for performing pre-operational inspections and to not use equipment deemed unsafe.
- Statement of which party is responsible for the preventative maintenance.
- Risk to overall Safety of the people involved or in proximity of the area where this equipment will be used.
- Tasks to be performed with this equipment.
- Issues and solutions to responsiveness.
- Issues and solutions involving Cost.
- Issues and solutions involving Schedule.

## 5.5 Training and Safety Orientation

The Supplier/Contractor is responsible for identifying all safety training required by law and Purchaser's Special Safety Conditions requirements. The Supplier/Contractor is solely responsible for conducting all safety training, and maintaining training records. The Supplier/Contractor shall maintain written documentation of their employee and subcontractor training, competencies, qualifications and will provide training records upon Purchaser's request. The Supplier/Contractor shall ensure their employees, including short service employees (as defined below), temporary employees and apprentices, as well as subcontractors are trained, competent, appropriately orientated, supervised, and mentored. The Supplier/Contractor and subcontractors shall have a documented program and effective process in place to appropriately manage short service employees. The Supplier/Contractor is responsible for ensuring subcontractor compliance. This documentation is subject to audit by the Purchaser at any time. The Supplier/Contractor shall have a documented competency assurance process for all tasks.

The Supplier/Contractor must provide the Purchaser's Virtual Contractor Safety Orientation training to all of the Supplier's employees, subcontractor employees, vendors or visitors prior to them entering the site and at least annually. The Contractor Safety Orientation is available virtually through the online learning management system. All suppliers' employees, subcontractor employees, vendors or visitors must display course completion certificates at time of entry. See Appendix B for link to the controlled version of Virtual Contractor Safety Orientation instructions.

### 5.5.1 Short Service Employees

The Supplier/Contractor and subcontractors shall have a documented internal program and effective process in place to appropriately manage Short Service Employees ("SSE").

#### Minimum Requirements:

- Defines an SSE as an employee with:
  - less than six (6) months of satisfactory experience in current work scope, or
  - less than two (2) years' service in industry
- Provides an immediate and easy means to visually identify an SSE (e.g., specific color for hard hats, shirts, coveralls, hardhat sticker, etc.).
- Identifies tasks that an SSE is not authorized to perform (e.g., operate certain types of equipment) and environments that an SSE is not authorized to work within (e.g., working alone).
- Assigns a designated mentor to every SSE and defines their roles and responsibilities.
- Utilizes an SSE tracking system to maintain and report an accurate count of the number of SSEs in the workforce on a monthly basis.
- Establishes a threshold for the maximum number of SSEs relative to the total number of Contractor Personnel in the workforce based on associated risk.
- Requires mitigation plans to be implemented when the established SSE threshold has been surpassed.
- Provides a formal means of assessing an SSE's knowledge and skills.
- Incorporates a training plan that focuses on improving the knowledge and skills of SSEs.
- Defines criteria for retaining or removing an SSE status based upon achievement of established criteria.
- Maintains documentation for assessment and auditing purposes.

### **5.5.2 Monthly Contractors Performance**

The Supplier/Contractor shall measure worksite safety performance for their employees and subcontractors. The Supplier/Contractor shall develop and worksite specific leading safety performance indicators to indicate the effectiveness of their most critical incident prevention processes. The Supplier/Contractor shall set an aggressive yet attainable performance targets and/or acceptance criteria and shall monitor performance trends over time. The Supplier/Contractor shall develop a process to assure that leading indicators are periodically analyzed, and trending information is communicated upon request to the Purchaser. The Supplier/Contractor shall submit to the Purchaser's prequalification vendor by the ninth day (9) of each month, a summary of all incidents experienced during the preceding month in connection with the performance of work. Minimum required leading indicators include, but are not limited to:

- Number of Supplier/Contractor personnel engaged in the performance of work
- Number of Fatalities
- Number of Time Lost Injuries
- Number of Restricted Work Injuries
- Number of Medical Treatment Injuries
- Number of First Aid Injuries
- Number of Near Misses
- Number of "Safe" and "At-Risk" observations (covering behaviors and conditions) during site walkthroughs and other times/situations. Category of observation as "Safe" or "At-Risk" shall be assigned
- Number of Job Hazard Analysis (JHAs) performed
- Average quality verification checks of Job Hazard Analysis (JHAs) performed
- Number of Hazard Identifications
- Number of Reportable Spills
- Number of Non-Reportable Spills
- Number of Worked Hours
- Number of Notice of Violations

Supplier's/Contractor's obligation to provide monthly reports directly to the prequalification vendor shall not satisfy Supplier's/Contractor's other obligations or regulatory obligations to report accidents to regulatory agencies or immediately to Purchaser when same occur, nor replace any other Supplier/Contractor obligation or regulatory obligation in this contract to issue daily or monthly reports to Purchaser.

### **5.6 Emergency Response Plan and Medical Treatment**

The Supplier/Contractor must develop a documented Emergency Response Plan for any applicable disaster that may occur on the Purchaser's sites. The Supplier/Contractor must consider the following elements:

- Emergency Evacuation (Communication plan, egress routes, etc.)
- Shelter Locations (Tornado, Hurricane, or inclement weather i.e. heat, cold, snow, wind)
- Medical response / Local medical facilities/Hospitals
- Workplace Violence
- Hazardous Chemical Spills
- Wildfires (if applicable)

The Supplier/Contractor may only use the Purchaser's medical facilities (aka. AMCARE), for emergency medical situations in which the Purchaser's associates will stabilize until local medical authorities arrive. For all other non-emergency medical needs, the Supplier/Contractor may not utilize the Purchaser's medical facilities, and must establish their medical response procedures. The Supplier/Contractor must identify requirements for drills/exercises and perform drills/exercises on a period basis.

### **5.7 Reporting of Incidents and Incident Investigations**

The Supplier/Contractor must develop a near miss internal reporting program (safe work procedures) that aims to eliminate potential incidents by ensuring near miss events are proactively reported to the Supplier's/Contractor's Company to facilitate mitigations that prevent its reoccurrence.

The Supplier/Contractor must report all environmental, health and safety incidents and events that occur on the Purchaser's sites to the Purchaser include the following:

- Workplace injuries & illnesses meeting the criteria of (29 CFR 1904.7) requirements.
- Significant near miss events that could have resulted in a serious injury or work stoppage:
  1. Unsafe conditions.

2. Unsafe behavior, such as a worker modifying personal protection equipment for comfort or convenience.
  3. Minor incidents and injuries that had potential to be more serious.
  4. Events where injury could have occurred but didn't.
  5. Events where property damage could have resulted but didn't.
  6. Events where a safety barrier was challenged, such as a worker bypassing a machine guard.
  7. Events where potential environmental damage could have resulted but didn't.
- Environmental incidents.
  - OSHA (or related) regulatory inspections/complaints.
  - OSHA (or related) regulatory citations and correspondence related to the site under construction.
  - Property damage events where no persons are injured.
  - Underground and overhead utility line strikes.
  - All emergency events where emergency medical services are dispatched.
  - Security issues – felonious theft, threats, or acts of violence.
  - An implosion, explosion, or fire.
  - Gas or steam escaping, or a pressurized substance escaping.
  - Electric shock from anything that could cause a lethal shock, not including shocks due to static electricity, from extra low voltage equipment, or from defibrillators used for medical reasons.
  - The fall or release from height of any equipment, substance, or materials.
  - Damage to or collapse, overturning, failing, or malfunctioning of any equipment that is required to be used pursuant to Legal Requirements.
  - The collapse or partial collapse of a structure.
  - The collapse or failure of an excavation or any shoring supporting an excavation.
  - A substance escaping, spilling, or leaking impacting the environment.
  - Report all fire, medical emergencies or motor vehicle accidents to 911.

The Supplier/Contractor must report all incidents prior to the end of the shift, or within 8 hours, and within 2 hours for occupational fatalities to the Purchaser's site. The Supplier/Contractor must notify the Purchaser's local WHS Team, Sr. Operations Leader, Amazon project owner and Supplier's/Contractor's Procurement point of contact on site at the time of the incident.

The Supplier/Contractor shall fully investigate significant near misses and all incidents resulting in injury/illness to a person and/or damage to property utilizing a structured root cause analysis process. The Supplier/Contractor shall direct their staff to participate in incident investigations when requested by the Purchaser, if they have been involved in the incident, or have knowledge that may assist in the investigation outcome.

The Supplier/Contractor must complete a documented incident investigation, including the following requirements:

- Incident Description
- Root Cause Analysis
- Corrective Action Plans
- Final report must be submitted to the Purchaser within 5 business days (30 days for an occupational fatality)

The Supplier/Contractor shall provide qualified senior management, line management, and safety representatives to participate in incident investigations including those with subcontractor. Purchaser reserves the right to participate in incident investigations at its sole discretion.

The Supplier/Contractor shall respond timely to Purchaser's inquiries throughout the investigation process and, upon finalizing each investigation, issue a final written report to the Purchaser (after review by Purchaser if Purchaser so requests) listing the cause of the incident and the action steps to be implemented to help prevent similar incidents in the future.

## **5.8 Purchaser's Safety Standards of Conduct**

The Supplier/Contractor agrees to ensure all of the Supplier's/Contractor's employees, subcontractors, vendors or visitors will follow the Purchaser's Safety Standards of Conduct, while on the Purchaser's site. A copy of the Safety Standards of Conduct will be provided to the Supplier/Contractor as part of the sourcing process.

### **5.8.1 Enforcement of Safety Rules**

The Supplier/Contractor is responsible for promoting safe work practices by Supplier/Contractor employees. The Supplier/Contractor is also responsible for implementing the Special Safety Conditions and enforcing the strict compliance of Supplier/Contractor (subcontractor) employees with the safety rules and procedures contained in or referenced in this document.

### **5.8.2 Use of Cell Phone Devices**

The Supplier/Contractor is responsible for a policy in place restricting the use of cellular phone, texting device, radio, earplugs wireless headset, or any other device used to communicate using cellular technology or considered entertainment while performing high risk work. Without limiting the generality, Supplier/ Contractor must prohibit the use of cellular phone devices while any employee, vendor or visitor are exposed to risk when operating any equipment including motor vehicles.

### **5.8.3 Violence and Weapons**

Amazon is committed to providing a work environment that promotes the health and safety of employees, vendors, suppliers, contractors, subcontractors and visitors by ensuring that the workplace is free of hazards, including firearms and weapons. The Supplier/Contractor shall develop a policy that holds workers accountable for aggressive behavior, brandishing a weapon, and/or threatening the safety of others. Including prohibiting all workers from bringing firearms, ammunition, and other weapons to the workplace. The Supplier's/Contractor's violence and weapons policy shall supersede any State or Federal right to open or conceal carry a weapon. Knives used for legitimate construction purposes are permitted.

## **5.9 Preventative Maintenance of Safety Equipment**

The Supplier/Contractor must have a preventative maintenance program for all safety related equipment used on the Purchaser's sites. This preventative maintenance program must include both regulatory requirements and OEM requirements for the safety equipment used. Preventative maintenance documentation and/or certification must be made available to the Purchaser's upon request. Examples of safety equipment include, but are not limited to:

- Blocking or chains used for PIT maintenance control of hazardous energy
- Electrical PPE and electrical testing devices
- Jack Stands
- Lifting and Rigging equipment
- Personal Fall Arrest Systems (PFAS)
- Personal Monitoring Devices (e.g. confined space monitors, CO monitors, etc.)
- Personal Protective Equipment (if applicable)
- Portable Ladders
- Sound Level Meters

## **5.10 Planned Inspections**

The Supplier/Contractor must develop and implement a planned inspections process to monitor the effectiveness of their safety programs related to work performed on the Purchaser's sites. These inspections must occur on an on-going basis in order to identify and correct any unsafe acts, behaviors or conditions as related to the Supplier's/Contractor's safety programs and Purchaser's requirements. All inspections must be documented by the Supplier/Contractor and provided to the Purchaser upon request. The Supplier/Contractor must invite the Purchaser to participate on planned inspections; however, Purchaser participation is not required. The following are the minimum types of planned inspections that must be part of this process:

- Evaluation of High-Risk work (e.g. hazardous energy control, electrical work, work from heights, roof work, yard work, work involving conveyance, on the Amazon robotics' field, or involving powered industrial equipment).
- Safety Equipment inspections
- Employee Observation inspections to identify and correct at-risk acts or behaviors
- Safe Work Plan (Job Hazard Analysis) monitoring and pre-task planning monitoring
- Subcontractor monitoring
- Hazard Communication requirements

The Purchaser may audit the work at any time. The Purchaser may require formal audit/inspections to be completed by 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Health Safety & Environmental Quality Assurance (3P HSE QA) service provider for suppliers who register fatalities, serious/willful citations requiring variance request, or onsite safety violations or incidents deemed significant or systemic. Cost of 3P HSE QA inspections will be



responsibility of Supplier/Contractor. Violation of Amazon policies may result in dismissal of Supplier's/Contractor's personnel from the Purchaser's sites. Repeated violations may result in termination of supplier's/contractor's relationship with Amazon.

### **5.11 Subcontractor Management**

If the Supplier/Contractor sub-contracts to other parties any or all portions of the work to be performed under the contract with the Purchaser, the Supplier/Contractor must have a subcontractor management process that meets the following minimum requirements:

- All subcontractors must meet the Purchaser's prequalification requirements outlined in section 5.1 of this document.
- The Supplier/Contractor must ensure that all subcontractors meet all requirements outlined in this document, if the subcontractor will be performing work on the Purchaser's sites.
- The Supplier/Contractor must ensure that all subcontractors complete the Purchaser's Virtual Contractor Safety Orientation training, outlined in section 5.5 of this document.

The Supplier/Contractor must have a planned inspection process in place to monitor or audit the safety performance and adherence to the Purchaser's Special Safety Conditions document. The Contractor is responsible for performing these inspections.

For Supplier's/Contractor's under contract with the Purchaser, you must use the Purchaser's prequalification platform. For Suppliers /Contractors not under direct contract with the Purchaser (e.g. buildings not under direct occupancy of the Purchaser, or vendor flex or landlords, etc.), it is also mandated for them to be part of the Purchaser's prequalification platform.

### **5.12 Stop Work Authority**

Stop Work Authority (SWA) provides employees and 3PCs with the responsibility and obligation to stop work when a perceived unsafe condition or behavior may result in harm to any person, the environment or equipment. In order to stop work any person raising the concern shall bring the concern to the attention of the manager in charge of the work, identifying the hazard(s) which require controls to eliminate/mitigate the associated risk(s).

## **6.0 Risk Mitigation Requirements**

The following requirements only apply to Supplier/Contractor, if the Supplier's/Contractor's employees, subcontractors, vendors or visitors will be performing any of the following activities:

### **6.1 Aerial Lifts and Scissors Lifts**

The Supplier/Contractor agrees to meet the following requirements:

Aerial Lifts (with an articulating boom):

- Follow the manufacturer's operating, maintenance and repair instructions.
- Only qualified operators may operate aerial lifts. The Supplier/Contractor must furnish proof of competency upon request.
- Ensure Safe Work Plan (Job Hazard Analysis) is completed; including overhead hazard assessment before use of aerial lift equipment.
- Daily pre-operation inspections are a requirement to make sure all controls and functions are working correctly. Never use a lift if issues are encountered during the pre-operation inspection.
- Ensure all completed pre-operation inspection forms are maintained with equipment records.
- Operators must use appropriate PPE based on the OEM's requirements. The Supplier/Contractor must require that all operators use a Full body safety harnesses with the self-retracting life line secured to the platform's manufacturer's designated anchor point to be used at all times. The use of a hard hat is required.
- Operators must work while standing on the platform floor, never on the top rail, mid-rails or toe board, if there is a need to climb out of the platform, continuous fall protection must be maintained and included on the Supplier's/Contractor's safety plan.
- Check job site for: ditches, drop-offs or holes, bumps and obstructions, debris, untampered earth fills, overhead obstructions electrical wires, bus ducts, charged utility lines, sprinkler lines, conveyors, and other hazards as part of the JHA.
- No Pedestrians will be allowed within 20 feet of elevated PIT.
- Ensure a physical barrier is in place 20 feet away in every direction from elevated PIT/Aerial Lifts.
- The use of danger tape, snow fencing or other barricade must be used 20 foot around the aerial lift while performing overhead work.
- Do not allow more people to occupy the aerial lift than the manufacturer recommends.
- A spotter must be used at all times while transporting the aerial lift throughout the facility, and during its operation.
- The spotter must understand and be trained on how to lower the aerial lift in the event of an emergency.

- When the aerial lift is in operation, the spotter's primary responsibility is to monitor the work location to prevent people from walking within the work area of the aerial lift. The spotter must also communicate hazards that the aerial lift operator may not see.
- Never exceed the load rated weight capacity of the equipment being used or load rating of the platform on which the equipment is working from.

Scissors Lifts (e.g. up/down functionality with no articulating booms):

- Follow the manufacturer's operating, maintenance and repair instructions.
- Only qualified operators may operate scissor lifts. The Supplier/Contractor must furnish proof of competency upon request.
- Ensure Safe Work Plan (Job Hazard Analysis) is completed; including overhead hazard assessment before use of scissor lift equipment.
- Daily pre-operation inspections are a requirement to make sure all controls and functions are working correctly. Never use a lift if issues are encountered during the pre-operation inspection.
- Operators must use appropriate PPE based on the OEM's requirements. In addition, the use of a hard hat is required.
- The Supplier/Contractor must follow all requirements outlined in the Fall Hazard Control section 6.7.
  - **Exception:** Fall protection is not required to be used on a Scissor Lift when the Scissor Lift contains a 42" top rail, a mid-rail, and toe-board and the operator is working within the confines of the Scissor Lift. If the operator must perform work outside the confines of the lift, they shall tie off to certified anchorage point and use the appropriate personal fall protection. (OSHA 29 CFR 1926.451 (g)(1)(vii)).
- No pedestrians will be allowed within 20 feet of elevated PIT.
- Ensure a physical barrier is in place 20 feet away in every direction from elevated PIT/Scissor Lifts.
- The use of danger tape, snow fencing or other barricade must be used 20 foot around the scissors lift while performing overhead work.
- Operators must work while standing on the platform floor, never on the top rail, mid-rails or toe board, if there is a need to climb out of the platform, continuous fall protection must be maintained and included on the Supplier's/Contractor's safety plan.
- Check job site for: ditches, drop-offs or holes, bumps and obstructions, debris, untampered earth fills, overhead obstructions electrical wires, bus ducts, charged utility lines, sprinkler lines, conveyors, and other hazards.
- Do not allow more people to occupy the scissor lift than the manufacturer recommends.
- A spotter must be used at all times while transporting the scissor lift throughout the facility, and during its operation.
- The spotter must understand and be trained on how to lower the scissor lift in the event of an emergency.
- When the scissor lift is in operation, the spotter's primary responsibility is to monitor the work location to prevent people from walking within the work area of the scissor lift. The spotter must also communicate hazards that the scissor lift operator may not see.
- Never exceed the load rated weight capacity of the equipment being used or load rating of the floor/platform on which the equipment is working from.

## 6.2 Amazon Robotics

The Supplier/Contractor agrees to the following requirements:

- All of the Supplier's/Contractor's employees, subcontractors, vendors or visitors must obey the following Amazon Robotics (AR) floor requirements:
  - Never cross the AR safeguarding perimeter or walk on an AR floor unless you have been trained and authorized for AR floor access.
  - Safety briefings must be conducted prior to escort.
  - Always observe and follow all warning and caution signs.
  - Never place any part of your body between a drive unit and another drive unit, a pod, any workstation structure, a conveyor or the safety perimeter fencing.
  - Never stand, ride, lean, or climb on any AR drive units or pods.
  - Do not reach onto the AR floor with a stick, your hands, broom, jam pole or any other similar item.
  - If there is an emergency on the AR floor immediately press one of the emergency stop pushbuttons (red mushroom-head switches). These are located at all entry gates and the workstations. Immediately notify your Project Manager, any of the Purchaser's Manager, WHS Team, or Facilities. The drive units will not stop immediately. Once the drives have come to a complete stop, the gate light stack will display a solid Yellow light. Once the floor is safe to enter, the gate light stack will change to a solid RED light. Do not enter the floor until the solid RED light is illuminated.
- If AR Floor access is required for the Supplier/Contractor to perform work, then approval must be granted by the Purchaser's site Facilities, WHS Team, or Learning Leadership. Each person must be escorted by trained personnel and must remain with the trained person at all times. No more than 3 untrained persons shall be escorted at any given time.

Each time an escort is occurring a safety briefing must occur. The following items must be addressed and acknowledged by each person prior to entering the AR floor:

- Remain with escort at all times.
- Where applicable, wear a SRBRS vest at all times.
- Do not leave prohibited zone for any reason.
- In the event of an emergency, follow the escort via safe passage to nearest exit.
- If you have any questions or concerns throughout, please ask immediately.

### **6.3 Work Area Housekeeping, Barricading, Perimeter and Opening Protection**

The Supplier/Contractor agrees to the following requirements:

- Housekeeping: The Supplier/Contractor will maintain a safe and organized work area that is free of trash, debris, slip, trip or fall hazards, and the following requirements:
  - Temporary cords or hoses must not cross equipment or pedestrian green mile, and be properly stored when not in use.
  - Place scrap and waste, such as cardboard or metal, in proper Supplier provided containers, unless agreed to in the Master Work order.
  - Remove combustible scrap, waste materials, and debris daily (or more frequently if required to maintain safety). Burning of rubbish is prohibited.
  - Do not block emergency exits, aisles, doors, stairs, ladder ways, emergency equipment, or electrical panels. These areas are typically marked with red or black/yellow tape.
  - Remove nails, sharp objects protruding from boards and pick up loose nails and screws.
  - Do not leave materials in plenum spaces.
  - Suppliers/Contractors are encouraged to recycle discarded materials, such as wood, cardboard, steel copper, wire, etc. Contact Purchaser's Project Manager or site WHS Team for proper disposition of these recyclable materials.
  - All materials stored outside must be covered, including waste containers such as metal open-top dumpsters, and all debris must be cleaned up on a daily basis or more frequent if required.
- Barricading, Perimeter and Opening Protection: The Supplier/Contractor will maintain a safe work area and when hazards exist to others, will use barricading.

### **6.4 Permit Required Confined Spaces**

A confined space is any space not designed for continuous occupancy, is large enough and so configured that a person can bodily enter and perform assigned work, and/or has limited or restricted means for entry or exit. The Supplier/Contractor must implement a procedure to describe the safety controls necessary to safely enter a confined space. In many cases, a Confined Space Entry procedure must be utilized in conjunction with other procedures (e.g., work permit, hot work, controlling of hazards, etc.) in order to safely perform work inside of a confined space.

The Supplier/Contractor agrees to the following requirements:

- Follow all requirements outlined in OSHA's confined spaces (29 CFR 1910.146) for general industry.
- Obey all posted confined spaces signs.
- Supplier/Contractor entering confined spaces must be trained and competent per regulations.
- If performing confined space entry on the Purchaser's sites, then the Supplier/Contractor will complete a confined space entry permit and follow all regulations for monitoring, entry and rescue.
  - The Supplier/Contractor is responsible for maintaining all confined space entry and rescue equipment.
    - The Supplier/Contractor is responsible to test the internal atmosphere with a calibrated direct-reading instrument, for oxygen content, for flammable gases and vapors and for potential toxic air contaminants.
    - The Supplier/Contractor is responsible to periodically test within the space, as necessary.
  - The Supplier/Contractor is responsible for having a dedicated confined space rescue plan and team on site.
  - The Supplier/Contractor is responsible for coordination of adjacent site activities that could impact the permit-required confined space work.
  - The Supplier/Contractor must submit and complete the debrief form to Purchaser's site as per (29 CFR 1910.146(c)(8)(v)).

### **6.5 Electrical Safety**

The Supplier/Contractor agrees to the following requirements:

- When working on electrical systems, the Qualified Electrical Vendor (QEV)/Qualified Electrical Contractor (QEC) must meet all requirements outlined in NFPA 70E, latest edition.

- QEV/QEC performing electrical work on circuits or parts 50V or greater shall have an electrical safety program that meet the minimum requirements of this program.
- Contractors shall manage subcontractors performing electrical work to the same requirements.
- Isolating equipment with an incident energy of 12 Cal/cm<sup>2</sup> or above, must be performed by a licensed electrician or a Qualified Electrical Vendor (QEV)/Qualified Electrical Contractor (QEC) in the local jurisdiction.
- For electrical systems with incident energy potential greater than 40 Cal/cm<sup>2</sup> (e.g. Main Switch Boards), the QEV/QEC must isolate energy upstream through the local utility or use a Remote Actuation Device (RAD) under an Amazon permit for resetting breakers greater than 40 Cal/cm<sup>2</sup>.
- In the absence of arc flash labels, a QEV/QEC must perform the NFPA 70E Table Method (Table 130.7(C)(15)(a)) for determining safe selection of PPE.
- Prior to any electrical work, ensure that a Safe Work Plan (Job Hazard Analysis) is developed by the Supplier/Contractor, that addresses identifying hazards, hazard reduction, appropriate tools, safe work practices, and appropriate PPE.
- Energized electrical work is prohibited without approved Amazon Energized Electrical Work Permit and where permitted under circumstances outlined in NFPA 70E 110.4.
  - To perform energized electrical work, the Supplier/Contractor must:
    - Review JHA with RME and WHS point of contact (POC)
    - Achieve approval through the Purchaser's Energized Electrical Permit to Work, obtained through WHS or RME.
- QEV/QEC must inspect portable cord-and-plug connected equipment, extension cords, power bars, and electrical fittings for damage or wear before each use. Replace damaged equipment immediately.
- Extension cords must never represent a tripping hazard and must be properly secured when in walkways.
- Ensure tools are properly grounded or double-insulated. The grounded equipment must have at least an approved 3-wire cord with a 3-prong plug. This plug should be plugged in a properly grounded 3-pole outlet. Replace damaged equipment immediately.
- Always use ladders made with non-conductive side rails such as fiberglass, when working with or near electricity or power lines.
- Panels and circuit breakers must be accessible and their location communicated to interrupt the power in case of an emergency.

## 6.6 Hazardous Energy Control

The Supplier/Contractor agrees to the following requirements:

- To follow all OSHA 29 CFR Part 1910.147 for Hazardous Energy Control requirements.
- Hazardous Energy Control or Lockout/Tagout (LOTO) must be used to control hazardous energy or hazardous motion for all applications, unless for electrical troubleshooting purposes and all requirements outlined in section 6.5 for Electrical Safety have been followed.
- The Supplier/Contractor will ensure only authorized persons are performing LOTO, and will provide authorized person training records to the Purchaser upon request.
- The Supplier/Contractor will ensure that all authorized persons have RED personal lockout locks and tags (**note:** identification information can be on the lock, tag or both).
- The Supplier/Contractor must supply all their own hazardous energy control equipment to include: hasp, lockboxes, locks, tags, etc.
- The Supplier/Contractor will have a lockout/tagout procedure established, where the authorized worker(s):
  1. Notify the Purchaser's local management and affected personnel (Both Supplier's/Contractor's or Purchasers) on the Supplier's/Contractor's intent to lockout the equipment.
  2. Identify the hazardous energy or hazardous motion sources as part of a hazard assessment.
  3. Properly shutdown the affected equipment.
  4. Use appropriate energy isolation devices to isolate the source, dissipate stored energy, or control gravity hazards (e.g. use of chains, blocking or pins).
  5. Apply RED personal lockout locks and tags for every worker exposed. In all cases, each individual Supplier/Contractor engaged in the work shall place and remove their own personal lock and tag on each required energy isolating device(s).
    - A Supplier/Contractor can never work under someone else's personal lock and tag. At no point will Amazon apply LOTO for a Supplier/Contractor.
    - If a Supplier/Contractor and Amazon are performing work in tandem, either group can initiate a group LOTO process, but the group LOTO procedure must ensure all personnel apply and remove their own personal locks and tags.
  6. Verification of isolation steps are taken to ensure adequate isolation of each source prior to work.
  7. Perform the work.
  8. Once the work is completed, conduct a visual inspection to ensure all tools, parts, trash or other items are removed and equipment components/guards are in place, check that all affected personnel (Both Suppliers/Contractors and

Purchasers) are clear of any potentially dangerous areas, and notify the Purchaser's local management and affected personnel on the Supplier's intent to remove lockout, and start up the machine.

- If more than one authorized person will be performing LOTO, then the Supplier agrees to use a group LOTO, captive key or scissors/hasp or similar device that allows all members to safely LOTO.
- The Supplier will ensure that all authorized persons complete at least an annual LOTO audit, which must be provided upon request.

## 6.7 Fall Hazard Control – Working at Heights

The Supplier/Contractor agrees to the following requirements:

- The Supplier/Contractor shall have a robust fall protection program that is strictly enforced with disciplinary action for first time offenders. Repeat offenders of the Suppliers/Contractors fall protection program should be removed from the site.
- If work will be performed above 4 feet then personal fall protection risk mitigation must be used.
- Usage of the roof davit cranes for material movement to the roof must be approved by the site leadership and all fall hazard lifting and rigging requirements must be met.
- All Personal Fall Arrest Systems (PFAS) must meet regulatory requirements and consensus standards such as ANSI, and include the following elements:
  - Full-body harness. (Body belts, and chest or waist only harnesses are prohibited)
  - Have an approved lanyard with an integrated shock absorber (double lanyard is required when there is a need to move from one anchor point to another).
  - Hooks must be equipped with auto-close and self-lock mechanisms.
  - Approved anchorage points and connectors with D rings.
  - PFAS components must be designed to provide with a maximum arrest force of 4 kN (900lbs).
  - PFAS must be designed to limit the free fall distance to prevent a person from hitting the ground, or other surfaces such as pit bottoms, structures, tanks, or equipment when engaged.
  - Free fall distance must be equal or less than 1.8 meters (6 feet). Selecting a higher anchorage location or using self-retracting lanyards must be considered in those instances where traditional lanyards are inadequate to prevent the person from hitting the ground.
  - All fall arrest systems must be connected to the Dorsal (Back) D ring. Front D Rings (if equipped) must only be used to connect to ladder safety climbing devices and rescue systems. Side D-ring must only be used to connect to travel restraint or positioning systems.
  - Lanyards must be connected to approved anchorage connectors with D rings, never connect a hook to another hook.
  - Equipment must be inspected, maintained and stored in accordance to manufacturer instructions.
  - Equipment must be inspected by the user before each use.
  - Equipment must be inspected by a competent person other than the user at intervals of no more than one year.
  - Horizontal and vertical lifelines must be designed and installed only by qualified persons, under the supervision of a registered structural engineer. A lifeline must be wire rope of at least 1/2-inch (1.27-centimeter) diameter, or its equivalent, and it must be capable of supporting a minimum dead weight of 5,000 pounds (2,268 kilograms) per attached person. Vertical lifelines extend from an overhead independent anchorage and must be maintained in a vertical position while in use.
  - An anchorage point must be capable of sustaining a minimum static load of at least 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN). The following are some examples of structures that are never to be used as anchorages (the list is not all-inclusive):
    - i. Guardrail or handrail systems;
    - ii. Conduit, cable tray, electrical buss systems;
    - iii. Utility piping systems;
    - iv. Ventilation ducts;
    - v. Screen guards;
    - vi. Equipment or machinery components not designed for that purpose.
- Supplier/Contractor must have a site and task specific fall rescue plan that meets the following minimum conditions:
  - a) Any environmental and site-specific factors which may affect rescue and evacuation operations and how these factors are to be controlled.
  - b) The roles and responsibilities of each team member in an emergency.
  - c) The designated personnel for rescue and a means of contact must be identified.
  - d) Potential rescue paths must be identified.
  - e) The identification of emergency rescue equipment.
  - f) The proper inspection and validation of rescue equipment.
  - g) Site personnel and equipment must be readily accessible and the primary means for rescue, although provisions may include assistance from outside agencies.
  - h) Prohibition of working alone, and specification on the minimum number of staff required for each task.
- The following must be taken into consideration when using portable ladders:

- The ladder selection for the task must be properly sized, properly rated, constructed of approved material for the task and be the proper style (extension or step). Makeshift ladders are prohibited.
- Pre-inspection and proper handling must be conducted prior to use.
- Maintain 3 points of contact (2 feet and 1 hand, or 2 hands and 1 foot) when climbing a ladder and while at the work position. Where 3-point contact cannot be maintained, a task specific Safe Work Plan (also known as a risk assessment or job hazard analysis) must be conducted to determine if a ladder is appropriate to use, following these requirements:
  - No awkward or excessive lifting.
  - No excessive turning of body.
  - Body must be centered.
  - Do not lose balance by over-reaching.
  - Never let your belt buckle pass beyond the top of the ladder.
- For any tasks that deviate from these requirements, alternative working at height equipment must be used, based on the hazards involved, such as portable platforms, man lifts or scaffolds. Where the use of alternative equipment is not possible due to space restrictions, additional administrative controls such as fall arrest system with self-retracting lifelines must be used.
- Suppliers/Contractors must supply and utilize their own ladders

### 6.7.1 Scaffolding

The Supplier/Contractor agrees to the following requirements:

- Supplier/Contractor must follow all regulatory (OSHA 29 CFR 1926.451) requirements for scaffolding.
- All personnel must be trained by a qualified person to recognize the hazards associated with the type of scaffold being used and how to control or minimize those hazards. The Supplier/Contractor must furnish proof of competency upon request.
- Each scaffold and scaffold component must support without failure its own weight and at least 4 times the intended load.
  - Scaffolds must be designed by a qualified person and be constructed and loaded in accordance with that design.
- Each scaffold platform and walkway must be at least 18 inches (46cm) wide, guardrails and/or personal fall arrest systems must be used.
- Inspect scaffolds and scaffold parts daily, before work and after any event that may have caused damage.

#### Minimum Requirements:

- Requires use of steel scaffolding systems unless a suitable engineered alternative is authorized by Supplier/Contractor.
- Prohibits use of different types of scaffolding systems (e.g., tube and coupler, modular, fabricated frame) at the work site.
- Requires use of engineered scaffolds for large (> 35 meters or 125 feet tall) or complex scaffolding.
- Requires scaffolding to be erected, maintained, modified, dismantled, and inspected by competent persons.
- Scaffolding shall be designed to accommodate a minimum of four (4) times the working load (including Supplier/Contractor equipment, and materials) as well as any environmental factors such as wind, rain, snow, or ice).
- Requires each scaffold to be inspected by a competent person daily, before each work shift, after any modifications, and after any event that may have caused damage to the scaffold.
- Utilizes a highly visible multi-color tagging system which identifies if a scaffold is safe for use or not (i.e., scaffolding tag system or equivalent):
  - Green tag – scaffold is 100% complete and safe for access
  - Yellow tag – scaffold is in modified status but can be used safely with additional controls
  - Red tag – scaffold is incomplete and is not safe to use
- Requires that any damaged scaffolding be removed from service and immediately repaired or replaced.
- Requires scaffold builders to utilize fall protection systems while erecting, modifying, and dismantling scaffolding.
- Requires Supplier/Contractor to use fall protection systems when accessing scaffolding.
- Requires scaffold builders to restrict access (e.g., barricades, attendants) to hazardous areas where scaffolding is being erected, maintained, modified, and dismantled.
- Prohibits scaffolding components from being thrown or dropped.
- Requires scaffolding materials to be inspected prior to use.
- Requires scaffolding to be erected on stable and even work surfaces using base plates and / or sills as necessary.
- Requires steel components to be square, level, and plumb, with all connections properly fitted/tightened.
- Requires use of defect free scaffold grade planking which is adequately secured and has an adequate overlap to the end supports (i.e., between 0.15-0.30 meters or 6-12 inches).
- Requires standard guardrails (upper and middle) and toe boards for scaffolding work surfaces greater than 1.82 meters (6 feet).
- Provides safe access, movement, and egress for Contractor personnel (e.g., ladders, stairs, walking surfaces).
- Requires the use of a fall arrest system (e.g., SRL) when vertical access ladders exceed 6 feet.

- Prohibits Supplier/Contractor from using scaffolding to either hang or support materials for which it is not designed, or using scaffolding as a structure to pull against in order to move materials.
- Requires Supplier/Contractor to use mechanized means (e.g., pulley system, ropes, material baskets) to place or remove tools and materials which cannot safely be transported by hand or by tool belts.
- Requires Supplier/Contractor using scaffolds to perform housekeeping each shift.

### **6.7.2 Roof Access/Work**

The following must be taken into consideration when working on the roof:

- Supplier/Contractor must follow all regulatory requirements for working on the roof.
- Supplier/Contractor is responsible for conducting a full risk assessment and providing a Safe Work Plan (Job Hazard Analysis) for the work to be performed on the roof.
- Supplier/Contractor must complete the Purchaser's Roof Permit & Roof Access Log.
- Work performed outside of daylight hours, Supplier/Contractor must supply adequate lighting to provide illumination of roof work.
- For all work within 15 foot from the roofs edge, unprotected skylight, or other fall hazard risk, the Supplier/Contractor must follow all requirements outlined in the Fall Hazard Control section 6.7.
- The anchorage is capable of supporting at least 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN) per employee attached; or designed, installed, and used, under the supervision of qualified person, as part of a complete personal fall protection system that maintains a safety factor of at least two.
- When working near or around floor openings greater than 30 centimeters (12 inches), these openings must be barricaded, guarded, or covered to prevent potential for a fall.
- Supplier/Contractor employees must not work or access the roof alone or unsupervised.
- All personal tools and equipment must be removed from the roof each and every day.
- Materials left on the roof must be secured so that they cannot be blown by the wind.
- No work during adverse (example: Lighting, Rain, High Winds) weather conditions as identified in Roof Access Permit.

### **6.8 Hazardous Materials/Chemicals**

The Supplier/Contractor agrees to the following requirements:

- The Supplier/Contractor shall have a Hazard Communication Program to ensure compliance with all local and federal hazardous waste and chemical regulations.
- Supplier/Contractor must provide the Purchaser's local WHS Team with a list of hazardous chemicals to be used on site, and provide a copy of the most recent Safety Data Sheet (SDS) prior to using the chemical on site. As a part of the JHA, a complete description of how each chemical will be used must be provided.
- Suppliers/Contractors to keep inventory and SDS for all chemicals kept/used onsite and readily available for its employees and at Purchaser's request.
- All chemical containers must be properly labeled, closed and stored when not in use as required under the Global Harmonization and Classification of Chemicals (GHS).
- All flammable chemicals must be kept in an approved flammable storage area/cabinet when not in use. Cabinets must be labeled in conspicuous lettering "Flammable-Keep Away from Open Flames."
- The Supplier/Contractor must remove all waste daily, and all waste must be removed from the site once the Supplier/Contractor has finished its work. No waste can be left behind. Any spills must be reported immediately to the Purchaser's Site WHS Team as outlined in section 5.7.

### **6.9 Hot Work**

The Supplier/Contractor agrees to the following requirements:

- To follow all OSHA 29 CFR Part 1910.252 for Welding, Cutting and Brazing.
- Supplier/Contractor must obtain a copy of the Purchaser's Hot Work Permit on the form specified by the Purchaser's site. See your Purchaser Project Manager for details if you will be performing Hot Work.
- All Hot Work must be performed by qualified and trained personnel.
- The Hot Work location must be inspected to ensure all combustible materials are removed within 35 feet of the work.
- The area must be appropriately barricaded (e.g. caution tape, snow fence, etc.) to block unwarranted access to the work area.
- All welding equipment must be inspected as required by the OEM. All welding hazardous materials must be kept in minimum quantities onsite, and kept in approved flammable storage (as needed).

- Temporary membrane construction enclosures and partitions, which are susceptible to burning, shall be protected from fire and shall be made of fire-retardant material.
- Fire watch procedures in place and fire extinguishers shall be placed adjacent to each stairwell and around the site as required by regulatory standards.
- Contractors are required to complete a 30-minute fire watch following Hot Work activity, Amazon POC will coordinate an extended fire watch after the initial 30-minute watch period.

## 6.10 Lifting and Rigging

The Supplier/Contractor agrees to the following requirements:

- Must meet all regulatory requirements for lifting and rigging.
- All lifting and rigging activities must have a Safe Lift Plan (Appendix C). The Safe Lift Plan can be obtained from the Purchaser's local WHS or RME teams. The following are the minimum items to be included in the Safe Lift Plan:
  - a) Nature, timing, location and characteristics of the rigging and lifting task.
  - b) Personnel Training records review.
  - c) Necessary personnel, load weights, equipment, capacity charts and rigging hardware for the task.
  - d) Determining the optimum rigging configuration to properly support and maneuver the load into place.
  - e) Adequate anchorage points for the lift equipment.
  - f) The plan must be communicated in a manner that ensures the commitment and understanding of all individuals involved or who can be affected by the lift.
  - g) Barricading the lift area to ensure that unexpected traffic will become aware of the lift in progress is mandatory.
- Suppliers/Contractors are authorized to use the roof davit crane only if training documents indicate as lifting and rigging and davit crane competent persons.
- ASME approved closed rigging devices are required for all hoists.
- All rigging equipment and attachments must be inspected prior to each use, any defective items must be tagged and removed from service immediately.
- Damaged rigging that has been tagged out of service shall not be accessible for use, or left on the site longer than 24 hours. For large pieces of rigging equipment that require transportation arrangements, exceptions to this requirement can be granted by the Supplier/Contractor on a case by case basis.
- The Supplier/Contractor shall develop a written communication plan between signal persons and crane operators when multiple cranes are working on site.
- Barricading with signage shall be in place to prevent unauthorized personnel within the swing radius of the crane and exposure to overhead suspended loads.

### Minimum Requirements:

- Identifies training and competency requirements for Operators, Rigger, and Signal Person of mechanized lifting equipment and for rigging Supplier/Contractor.
- Requires qualified lifting equipment operators to meet minimum physical requirements (e.g., medical examination) per the 'Fit-For-Duty' requirements stated in Supplier's/Contractor's Project EH&S Management Plan.
- Defines roles and responsibilities for all Supplier/Contractor involved in planning and executing mechanized lifting operations.
- Identifies which types of mechanized lifting equipment and rigging apparatus require certification by third parties.
- Identifies the safety devices (e.g., load indicators, limit switches, anti-two block devices, anti-freefall devices, reverse audio signals, horns, seat belts, guards) for each type of mechanized lifting equipment.
- Requires the established lifting capabilities of the mechanized lifting equipment and rigging apparatus (for various lifting configurations) as identified by the manufacturer to be clearly marked on the equipment / apparatus.
- Requires compliance with manufacturer's established specifications, ratings, and limitations.
- Requires visual inspections of mechanized lifting equipment and rigging apparatus prior to use.
- Identifies inspection and testing procedures in alignment with manufacturer's requirements and recommendations, including:
  - Qualifications for inspection and testing Supplier/Contractor;
  - Frequency of inspection and testing for various types of mechanized lifting equipment and rigging apparatus;
  - Definition of acceptance / rejection criteria;
  - Requirements for calibration;
  - Tagging system to provide visual status of equipment / apparatus;
  - Documentation.
- Requires mechanized lifting equipment and rigging apparatus which does not pass visual, periodic, or annual inspections to be taken out of service, repaired, or destroyed.
- Identifies the process utilized to identify the weight and center of gravity for objects being lifted.
- Identifies the following types of lifts (at minimum) as Critical Lifts:



- Loads lifted over or near an occupied building, operating equipment (i.e., pipelines, generators, transformers, compressors, electrical power lines, etc.);
  - Lifts over or near process or production equipment, accommodation or other sensitive areas that could result in significant damage to the facility (including considerations for the shape and weight of the load, rigging configuration, potential to drop all or part of the load, or environmental conditions);
  - Lifts that are over or in proximity to energized electrical power lines;
  - Lifts through hatches, congested areas, piping and between decks that have a potential to damage the lifting equipment or structure;
  - Two or more pieces of lifting equipment are required to work in unison;
  - Special lifting equipment (i.e., non-standard crane configurations) is used;
  - Load weight exceeds metric tonnage established by Contractor;
  - Prohibits lifts where the load represents more than 95% of the manufacturer's rated capacity at the working radius. Crane configuration must be changed or a larger crane must be used;
  - Load exceeds 75% of the equipment manufacturer's rated capacity using the static and dynamic load charts at the intended/working radius, or the crane's design operating limits (for example wind speed) or a non-routine lift. Wind speed should be taken into consideration on critical lift planning;
  - Personnel Lift/Transfer – Cranes used for personnel lifts must meet the following requirements:
    - Only the fast line shall be used to transfer personnel by crane;
    - Personnel must not be lifted/transferred on cranes with free-fall ability;
    - Personnel lift/transfer loads must not exceed 50% of the rated capacity at the working radius.
  - Activities using a work basket, boson's chair, or any specially designed suspension harness that is being operated by a crane.
- Requires Critical Lifts to use a greater level of planning, control, and execution oversight than Non-Standard and Standard Lifts, including the use of written lift plans, pre-lift meetings, work permits, and task based (JHA).
  - Identifies lifts that do not meet the criteria for a Critical Lift but require the crane to operate at more than 75% of its rated capacity for the applicable configuration as Non-Standard Lifts.
  - Requires Non-Standard Lifts (complex lifts) to have a greater level of planning, control, and execution oversight than Standard Lifts, including the use of work permits and task-based hazard analysis (i.e., JHA). A non-standard lift is a non-routine lift, that does not meet the Critical Lift definition, requiring detailed planning and unusual or additional safety precautions. These may include, but are not limited to:
    - Irregular loads or loads with unusual weight distribution (unusual center of gravity)
      - A lift out of view of the operator
      - Technically difficult rigging
      - Lifting hazardous materials
      - Lifting submerged loads
      - Lifting with no or partial outriggers
      - Lifting on rubber
      - Any lift the operator feels should be classed as such
      - Lifts using equipment other than Cranes to perform a Critical Lift (e.g. lifts using excavators, forklifts, etc.)
      - The Non-Standard lifts may require planning by an engineer or similarly competent person beyond the standard lift plan.
  - Identifies methods of communications utilized to support mechanized lifting operations (e.g., radios, rigger/spotter hand signals).
  - Establishes decision making authority and specific acceptance criteria for performing mechanized lifts in adverse weather conditions (e.g., thunderstorms, snow, ice, high winds, rough seas, low visibility).
  - Establishes safe / prohibited work practices for each of the various types of mechanized lifting operations and the associated rigging apparatus.
  - Identifies hazardous areas and methods for preventing non-essential personnel from inadvertently accessing those areas during mechanized lifting operations.
  - Requires use of tag lines of the appropriate size and length at all times to control objects being lifted / lowered.
  - Defines specific safety controls which must be followed for mechanized lifting equipment utilized for personnel lifting (de-rating, trial lifts, etc.)

## 6.11 Steel Erection

The Supplier/Contractor agrees to the following requirements:

- Iron workers/steel erectors are required to follow Amazon's 6-foot fall protection requirement at all times, regardless of work activity, or less stringent regulatory standards.

- The Supplier/Contractor shall confirm, through third party inspection reports, that site conditions (e.g. soil compaction for crane paths, foundation concrete strength, etc.) meet regulatory standards to begin steel erection, and the Supplier/Contractor shall provide the steel erector with the required written notifications to commence steel erection work. These written notifications and third-party inspection reports shall be made available to Amazon's representative, or 3PQA auditors upon request.
- The outer boundary swing radius of the crane used for steel erection shall be barricaded, with signage, and unauthorized personnel must receive written permission from the steel erector prior to accessing this area. The procedures for safely accessing this restricted, uncommon work area, shall be reviewed with all site personnel in the Supplier/Contractors site specific safety orientation. The Supplier/Contractor shall assist the steel erection subcontractor to keep unauthorized personnel out of this area by frequent monitoring of the area and hazard mitigation controls, and through administration of disciplinary action against those individuals who ignore proper signage and barricading of restricted areas.
- The Supplier/Contractor shall confirm that the steel erection subcontractor is conducting daily per-use rigging inspections, and that damaged rigging is immediately removed from service and either destroyed, or tagged and removed from the site at the end of the shift.
- If a perimeter safety cable system is used, it shall be installed by qualified workers with turnbuckles every 50', and corners must have the appropriate length stiffeners, so that the system can be tightened to specification without deflection of the vertical corner post.
- The Supplier/Contractor shall have a permit requirement in place for critical lifts conducted on the site.

## 6.12 Ground Penetration, Excavation and Trenching

The Supplier/Contractor agrees to the following requirements:

- The Supplier/Contractor shall ensure that all excavation and trenching work, including inspections, performed on the site is done in accordance with regulatory standards.
- The Supplier/Contractor shall establish a ground penetration, excavation and trenching permit program. At a minimum, this permit program must identify the excavation competent person, scope of work details, utility locations if any and means of identification, means of protective systems for employees entering the excavation, confined space considerations, spoil management plan, and surrounding site activities that could impact workers safety.
- Excavation subcontractors should submit new permits for each new area of excavation that was not covered under a previously submitted excavation permit.
- Dust should be kept to a minimum and tracked materials onto roadways shall be frequently cleaned to minimize site impacts on the public.
- The Supplier/Contractor shall conduct an Infectious Control Risk Assessment (ICRA) when working within a one-mile radius of a hospital, medical facility or other sensitive receptor.

### Minimum Requirements:

- Identifies all hazards and controls required for excavation operations
- Requires notification of operators, utility companies, or owners prior to commencing an excavation or trench
- Defines roles and responsibilities for design, installation, inspection, and maintenance of excavation and trenching support systems
- Requires competent persons to evaluate and identify soil stability conditions according to established criteria (i.e., type A, B, or C) prior to designing excavation and trenching support systems such as benching, sloping, or bracing
- Ensures adequate stability of adjacent buildings, walls, or other structures potentially affected by excavation or trenching operations by use of shoring, bracing, or underpinning
- Requires competent persons to perform safety inspections for excavation and trenching operations
- Establishes inspection criteria and events or conditions which trigger re-inspection of an excavation or trench (e.g., rainstorms, start of new shift, etc.)
- Requires excavation and trenching operations to be halted when inspections indicate that safety controls are inadequate
- Requires all entry into excavations or trenches to be controlled with an excavation permit through the work permit system
- Requires use of task-based hazard analysis (i.e., JHA)
- Tests for hazardous atmospheres to assure acceptable atmospheric conditions prior to work in excavations and trenches greater than 1.22 meters or 4 feet in depth (per the established atmospheric testing procedure)
- Provides a safe means of access and egress for all excavations and trenches
- Requires walkways, ramps, or bridges with standard guardrails to be provided at all excavations and trenches where Supplier/Contractor are required to cross
- Prohibits Supplier/Contractor from entering excavations or trenches where water is accumulating, unless adequate precautions have been taken to protect Supplier/Contractor against the hazard posed by the water accumulation
- Prohibits equipment from being utilized near the unprotected edges of excavations or trenches
- Requires scaling or containment of loose material in excavations or trenches

### 6.13 Powered Industrial Truck

Powered Industrial Truck (PIT) Suppliers/Contractors agree to the following minimum requirements:

- All general safety requirements outlined in section 5.0 of this document.
- As outlined in section 5.3, the Supplier/Contractor must provide their employees with standard work for all routine tasks, (e.g. Safe Work Plan or Job Hazard Analysis), which outlines the task steps, hazards, controls and PPE required for the task.
- As outlined in section 5.3, the Supplier/Contractor must have a company specific Safe Work Plan (also known as a risk assessment or job hazard analysis) safety checklist to be completed prior to completing all tasks on Purchaser's sites.
- All Supplier/Contractor PIT maintenance employees must be trained in the following:
  - Amazon's Virtual Contractor Safety Orientation safety training as outlined in section 5.5, upon initial assignment and at least annually.
  - Hazardous Energy Control, including how to safely work on PIT equipment, and the use of blocking or chaining for crush hazards.
    - The use of blocking or chaining of PIT Maintenance as a requirement for all work around elevated forks.
  - Standard work for the tasks they will be performed by a competent person.
  - Safe Work Planning (JHA or other risk assessment) process.
  - Reporting of safety incidents.
- As outlined in section 5.10 of this document, the Supplier/Contractor must have an audit program in place to audit the Safe Work Plan (also known as a risk assessment or job hazard analysis) plan, control of hazardous energy, safety equipment inspections, and other safety requirements to ensure compliance to these requirements. The results of the audits must be used to identify trends and be available upon request to the Purchaser.
- All control of hazardous energy requirements required by regulations, the Purchaser's requirements outlined in section 6.7 of this document, and their own Supplier/Contractor procedures.
- Evidence of PIT training must be readily accessible (rosters or license will suffice).

### 6.14 Yard Work & Rules

The Supplier/Contractor agrees to the following requirements:

- Work that occurs inside active Purchaser's trailer yards requires a detailed Safe Work Plan (JHA or other risk assessment) to be completed prior to initiating work and must receive approval from the Purchaser's site WHS Team.
- The Supplier/Contractor must provide a physical barrier such as a vehicle or traffic barricades to separate their hands-on work area from yard traffic.
- If it is not feasible to use a physical barrier, Supplier/Contractor may use a spotter system to observe yard traffic for the workers engaged in hands-on work inside the yard. Spotter system shall be documented within the Safe Work Plan.
- Supplier/Contractor must wear ANSI Class II or equivalent reflective clothing and protective footwear when inside the yard.
- The Supplier/Contractor must have a communication device to enter the yard.
- The Supplier/Contractor must ensure all Supplier's/Contractor's employees, subcontractor, vendors or visitors report any and all yard safety incidents immediately to the Purchaser's Project Manager, TOM team, or site WHS Team.

The Supplier/Contractor agrees to the following yard rules:

- Check in w/POC prior to entering the yard.
- Maintain a speed limit of 5 mph/ 8 kph.
- Yield to pedestrians.
- No idling.
- No littering.
- Pay attention to blind spots and yard conditions.

### 6.15 Construction Barriers

This specification is to be used as a minimum standard when implementing barriers for the separation of construction (see Appendix E- Construction Area Separation Specification) from Amazon operations. Amazon will use this specification in combination with local regulatory requirements. In case of conflict, the most stringent requirements shall prevail. Barriers are to be utilized only as a means of physically separating areas in which construction related activity is taking place in facilities under operational Amazon locations.

- Barriers shall be used to separate live operations from any portion of the site undergoing alteration, construction, or demolition when such operations are considered as having a higher level of hazard than the occupied portion of the live operation.
- Fencing is considered the primary means of separating operational and construction activities; however, depending on the nature of the work being performed, additional separation controls may be necessary.
  - Fencing barriers shall be 6'/1.8m tall chain link panels with privacy screens.
  - Barriers shall remain in place until all construction work is complete and the area has been released to Operations by a member of the Amazon project team.
- Barriers shall extend around the entire perimeter of the construction zone.

## 6.16 Protection of the Public

The Supplier/Contractor agrees to the following requirements:

- The Supplier/Contractor shall ensure effective preventative measures have been taken to prevent injuries and incidents with the general public.
- Adequate maintenance of traffic (MOT) provisions shall be installed by a qualified person to safely redirect the flow of vehicles and pedestrians and protect them from construction activity when roadways and walkways are encroached by construction activities.
- Potentially hazardous conditions should be mitigated at the end of each shift. For example, equipment should be locked with keys removed, excavations and trenches should be barricaded, fuel storage containers should be locked, access to buildings should be limited if possible, sources of dust generation, high noise levels, and combustible engine exhaust are controlled, and materials should be secured.

## 6.17 Internal Combustion Engines/Tools/Equipment

In certain situations, which must be approved by the Purchaser (approval will only be granted where reasonable alternative equipment can't be procured or the capabilities of electrical or pneumatic powered equipment are not sufficient), internal combustion engines may be used by Supplier/Contractor only if the following guidelines are adhered to:

- All equipment (internal combustion engines) must be stored outside the Amazon Owned or leased building when not in-use or the fuel source shall be stored and secured outside in the appropriate storage cage/facility.
- Any spare fuel tanks must be placed in a suitable and securable storage cage/facility 25-feet away from building or other structures.
- All refueling activities are to take place external to the Amazon Building with adequate spill containment and control measures along with an adequately sized fire extinguisher. If a spill or release occurs, immediately control the spill and release and notify the Amazon Point of Contact (POC).
- The Supplier/Contractor must perform Air Quality Index (AQI) monitoring, which includes but is not limited to; Carbon Monoxide (CO) and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>). All monitoring equipment must be properly calibrated prior to use to optimize performance and to verify if CO emissions are reduced.
- Equipment warm-up period (5-10 minutes depending on external temperatures) must be done outside before coming into building and not within 25-feet of any intake exhaust system, door, or other air entry point.
- CO and NO<sub>2</sub> levels shall not exceed the Threshold Limit Values (TLV) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), i.e. 25 ppm for an 8-hour Time Weighted Average (TWA) for CO and 0.2 ppm for NO<sub>2</sub>.
- The Supplier/Contractor operating an internal combustion engine/equipment/or tool shall monitor CO and NO<sub>2</sub> at all times.
- The Supplier/Contractor will place all required monitors in strategic locations along perimeter of construction zone for continuous CO monitoring of workplace conditions and supervised frequently. The supplier will have four CO and NO<sub>2</sub> monitors at each directional corner of the construction zone, but additional monitors may need to be placed in large zones and/or where active Amazonians are working and operating.

## 6.18 Tools & Equipment

Various types of tools and equipment are utilized to perform several different types of activities (e.g., hammering, chipping, welding, burning, cutting, cleaning, smoothing, breaking, shaping, torquing) when performing work. This section identifies the most basic safe work practices to manage risks associated with using a broad range of tools and equipment.

### Minimum Requirements:

- Provides training to Supplier/Contractor so that they may select the appropriate tool and equipment to perform the work

- Requires tools and equipment to be utilized for only the purpose for which they were designed
- Requires tools and equipment to be utilized within the operating parameters or limits that they were designed to as identified by the manufacturer
- Requires the established operating parameters and limits of the tools and equipment as identified by the manufacturer to be clearly marked on the tools and equipment
- Prohibits the use of “shop built” or “shop modified” tools and equipment unless designed and approved by an engineer holding the appropriate certification
- Requires visual inspections of tools and equipment by users prior to each use to verify that they are fit for service
- Identifies inspection and testing procedures in alignment with manufacturer’s requirements and recommendations, including:
  - Qualifications for inspection and testing
  - Frequency of inspection and testing for various types of tools and equipment
  - Definition of acceptance / rejection criteria
  - Requirements for calibration
  - Tagging system to provide visual status of equipment / apparatus
  - Documentation
- Requires tools and equipment which do not pass visual, periodic, or annual inspections to be taken out of service, repaired, or destroyed
- Requires repair of tools and equipment by authorized personnel only, per the requirements of the energy control procedure (as applicable)
- Identifies the required safety devices and guards for each type of tool and equipment and prohibits removal, by-passing, or defeating without authorization
- Establishes safe / prohibited work practices for each of the various types of tools and equipment which are used
- Requires tools and equipment to be secured and/or stored properly when not in use
- Requires that handheld power tools to be equipped with the following:
  - Must be equipped with a constant-pressure switch or control that shuts off the power when pressure is released: drills; tappers; fastener drivers; horizontal, vertical, and angle grinders with wheels more than 2 inches (5.08 centimeters) in diameter; disc sanders with discs greater than 2 inches (5.08 centimeters); belt sanders; reciprocating saws; saber saws, scroll saws, and jigsaws with blade shanks greater than 1/4-inch (0.63 centimeters) wide; and other similar tools.
  - May also be equipped with a “lock-on” control, if it allows the worker to also shut off the control in a single motion using the same finger or fingers.
  - Other handheld power tools such as circular saws having a blade diameter greater than 2 inches (5.08 centimeters), chain saws, and percussion tools with no means of holding accessories securely must be equipped with a constant-pressure switch.
- Requires that power tools be switched to the “off” position before plugging them into power sources
- Requires that power tools be unplugged from their power source when left unattended for greater than 15-minute periods
- Identifies the appropriate personal protective equipment to be utilized when working with specific types of tools and equipment
- Requires all tools and equipment used for work in hazardous or classified areas to be explosion proof or intrinsically safe unless additional controls are identified on the hot work permit.
- Requires work performed with spark producing tools and equipment near flammable gases, liquids, or materials to be performed under a hot work permit.

## 6.19 Overhead Structure & Utility Markings

This section includes overhead structures and utility/power lines. Utility markings provide warning to workers for overhead power line hazards.

### Minimum Requirements:

- Every overhead structure, power line, telephone line, cable, guide wire, etc., that crosses or encroaches within 25 feet of the right of way (ROW), or that crosses a temporary ROW access road, must be clearly marked. Markers must be installed under these structures at both sides of both ends of the affected ROW, and the markers must be located within two feet of the point directly below the outside edges of the overhead structure unless the structure is an energized power line.
- Goal post markers will be installed before and after overhead power lines at both sides of both ends of the affected ROW at a minimum of 20 feet from directly below the power line. The goal post markers should be located at a distance from the power line that prevents equipment from approaching distances.

- Utility lines that parallel the ROW must be marked every 50 feet until they separate from the ROW by at least 25 feet. The overhead-structure and utility-line markers must be brightly colored, no less than five feet tall and must have a warning sign affixed to the marker.
- All cranes, aerial lifts, extended boom equipment, and excavation equipment operating within 100 feet of any overhead structure or utility line must have a dedicated spotter. The spotter must maintain clear line of sight with the equipment operator, the overhead structures and lines, and the warning markers at all times. In some cases, multiple spotters will be required and resourcing will be supplied by Supplier/Contractor. Work must cease when the spotter's view is obstructed.
- If markers and signs are damaged or removed, work shall stop in the area until the markers and/or signs are replaced.
- Anytime construction activities including excavations are conducted in a right-of-way shared by high voltage alternating current (HVAC) power lines, Contractor must contact the owner/operator of the overhead power lines prior to any work beginning. Depending on the type of work and potential exposure to energized power lines, the line may have to be de-energized and visibly grounded or insulating barriers may have to be used to prevent physical contact with the line.
- Supplier/Contractor shall designate a spotter to observe clearance of the equipment and give timely warning for all operations where it is difficult for the operator to maintain the desired clearance by visual means. The spotter must be positioned so as to be able to visually monitor the clearance between the equipment and the power lines. The designated spotter cannot be assigned other duties that interfere with the ability to give a timely danger warning to the crane operator.
- In the event the operator of the piece of equipment cannot observe signals from the spotter then the operator will cease movement of the equipment.
- When acquiring easement crossing agreements, consider requesting the temporary relocation of poles, raising of lines, and/or installation of sleeves.
- Discuss hazard plans and mitigation needs for offsite locations where minimal controls are typically in place for overhead power line crossings at pre-construction and tailgate meetings.

## 6.20 Storm Water and Waste Water Pollution

The Supplier/Contractor agrees to the following requirements:

- Follow all federal, state and local environmental regulations.
- The Supplier/Contractor should establish procedures to prevent the contamination of stormwater. These procedures shall include, at a minimum:
  - a) identification of activities and materials handled or stored at the site that are, or may be, exposed to stormwater;
  - b) identification of activities that may contaminate stormwater;
  - c) spill prevention and containment measures;
  - d) response and remediation plans that protect against contamination of stormwater in the event of a spill event;
  - e) documentation of roles and responsibilities for responding to an event that results in contamination of stormwater;
  - f) regular inspection of areas and materials exposed to stormwater;
  - g) process for reviewing actual or potential stormwater exposures following emergency events (e.g. fire sprinkler discharges, fire hydrant flows); and
  - h) measures to manage stormwater runoff during site improvement construction activities.
- The Supplier/Contractor shall prevent or minimize the outside storage of materials that could impact stormwater quality (e.g. pallets, uncovered dumpsters, drums, equipment, racking, debris, etc.).
- Vehicles parked outside of buildings should be adequately maintained to prevent leaks of oil, grease, antifreeze, and other fluids. Do not conduct outside vehicle washing, unless specifically allowed by regulation.
- All Suppliers/Contractors remove all construction-related materials potentially impacting stormwater from the site prior to the building being occupied.
- Outdoor equipment (e.g., emergency generators, transformers, dust collection) is maintained in good condition with no evidence of releases.
- Waste dumpsters must be managed to ensure they are:
  - a) covered with water tight lids when not adding wastes;
  - b) not leaking;
  - c) maintained in good order (e.g., no debris around or under).
- All storm drains are clear of trash and debris.
- Spill Response:
  - If a non-approved non-stormwater discharge/spill occurs or is discovered, Suppliers/Contractors must notify the Purchaser's site for mitigation.

## 6.21 Silica Exposure Control

- Supplier/Contractor shall comply with 29 CFR 1926.1153 (see Appendix D – Specified Exposure Control Methods When Working with Materials Containing Crystalline Silica), including, but not limited to, ensuring silica dust remains below the TLV (i.e. 0.025 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for an 8-hour TWA).
- Where tasks are performed indoors or in an enclosed area, exhaust ventilation shall be provided as needed to minimize the accumulation of airborne dust. If the dust is exhausted inside the building or in an area outside where building occupants or the general public may be exposed, the system must incorporate HEPA-filtration.
- The Supplier/Contractor will keep dust down at all times during performing work, and the Supplier/Contractor will treat with dust suppressant controls on the soil at the site, haul roads, and other areas disturbed by operations.
- Dry power sweeping or the use of compressed air will not be permitted. The Supplier/Contractor will use vacuuming, wet mopping, wet sweeping or wet power sweeping.
- Indoor work areas shall incorporate dust suppression/control techniques (i.e., vacuum cleaning instead of sweeping, separation of work area from occupied space using plastic barriers, provide construction duct particulate filters, etc.) to minimize and eliminate emission/spread of dust into occupied space.

### Regulated and Restricted Areas

- A regulated area will be established where work exposures at a fixed location are known or suspected to be at or above the ACGIH's Threshold Limit Value (TLV).
- A regulated area must be separated from other areas in a way that will minimize the number of suppliers and associate exposed. The following sign will be posted at each entrance to the regulated area:

**DANGER, RESPIRABLE CRYSTALLINE SILICA, MAY CAUSE CANCER,  
CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS, WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IN THIS AREA  
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY**

- Only authorized individuals who have work to perform are allowed to enter a regulated area. All individuals entering the regulated area must wear a respirator, regardless of the amount of time spent in the area. Air from a regulated area shall not be recirculated by the building ventilation system unless it is first cleaned by HEPA filtration.
- A temporary restricted area will be established where the task is identified in the Table 1 of 29 CFR 1926.1153, and the task will not be performed regularly in the same area or location.
- Tasks performed where respirators are required for the task shall be performed in a temporary restricted area. A temporary restricted area shall be designated by signs, barriers, or other effective means that will ensure unauthorized persons do not enter. Where these tasks are performed near areas occupied by the general public, dust barriers shall be installed as needed to prevent dust migrating into those areas. If a building ventilation system provides air to the area where restricted work is being performed, the building air returns from that system shall be blanked or closed while that work is in progress. Supplier must coordinate this with the Amazon POC.
- If the building ventilation system provides air to an area where "restricted work" is being performed, the building air returns shall be blanked or closed while such work is in progress. Suppliers must coordinate this with the Amazon POC.

## 7.0 Definitions (Glossary)

**Captive Key Box** – A stationary box that contains a single key to the uniquely cored safety locks of a specified machine, equipment or process.

**Captive Key System** – A system that allows authorized workers to secure multiple energy sources with the use of one personal lock.

**Competent Person**- one who based on training and experience is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surrounding, or working conditions which are, and who has the authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.

**Confined Space (Permit required)** – Is a space that meets all four of the following requirements:

1. Is large enough and so configured that a worker's entire body can enter the space and he/she can perform the assigned work; and
2. Has limited or restricted means for entry or exit (for example, storage tanks and their vaults, silos, storage bins, hoppers, utility vaults, boilers, sewers, tunnels, pipelines, manholes and open-top spaces more than 1.2 meters (4 feet) in depth, such as pits, vaults, and vessels); and
3. Is not designed for continuous worker occupancy; and
4. Contains one or more of the following hazards:
  - Contains or has a potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere; or
  - Contains a substance with the potential for engulfment of an entrant; or
  - Has an internal configuration with the potential to trap or asphyxiate an entrant by inwardly converging walls, or a floor which slopes downward and tapers to a smaller cross-section; or
  - Contains any other recognized serious health or safety hazard.

Note – local regulatory definitions which are more restrictive shall supersede those cited here.  
These spaces may also be called Permit Required Confined Space.

**Confined Space Authorized Entrant**- The person who has received required training and authorization to enter a confined space.

**Confined Space Attendant**- The person designated to be stationed outside of the confined space and within close proximity. This person monitors the confined space authorized entrant(s) inside the space and they also validate that access points are unobstructed and kept free of any obstructions during work in the confined space.

**Confined Space Entry**- Entry is the act by which a person passes through an opening into a confined space. The entrant is considered to have entered as soon as any part of his/her body breaks the plane of an opening into the space. This includes all periods of time during which the space is occupied and all ensuing work activities in that space.

**Confined Space Entry Supervisor**- The person responsible for determining if acceptable entry conditions are present at a confined space, for authorizing entry, ensuring that any person entering a confined space are trained, overseeing entry operations, and for terminating any entry into the space.

**Confined Space Rescue Team**- Workers who are trained and authorized to conduct confined space rescue operations during emergencies

**Contractor**-A provider of services under a contract with the Purchaser to perform specific business activities on behalf of the Purchaser at the Purchaser's sites. Sometimes referred to as a Prime Contractor, General Contractor, Service Provider, Contract Production or Spot Buy. For the purpose of this document, all the requirements applicable to Suppliers will also be applicable to Subcontractors.

**Construction Safety Condition (CSCs)**- Amazon has developed a series of construction safety conditions with the hope of clarify our expectations with suppliers. These construction safety conditions are meant with the sole purpose of improving workplace safety and in no way limit the Supplier's responsibilities to provide safe means and methods to their employees. If at any time a Supplier feels they have a method that is more safe than any method outlined in this document, they are to notify Amazon of their deviation.

**Critical Equipment** - Equipment, that if not used or maintained correctly, or if fails, has the potential to produce significant loss to people, property, and/or processes. Examples include respirators, mobile equipment and any equipment used for lifting and rigging, personal fall arrest, electrical safe work and confined space rescue

**Employee**- A person defined as a non-Amazon employee that works directly for a third party from which they receive direct supervision.

**Energy Source** – Any source of electrical, mechanical, pneumatic, thermal, gravity or other source of energy.

**Energized** – Machines, equipment or processes that are connected to live energy.



**Energized Work Tasks (Energized Work)** – Any task in which an employee must perform work, inspection, testing on a piece of equipment, where the hazardous energy is not able to be controlled using lockout energy control due to the nature of the task. Examples of Energized work tasks include: Inspection, Testing, photo eye/sensor alignment, hydraulic cylinder adjustment, etc.

**Energized Work Safe Operating Practice (Energized Work Permit)**– A documented procedure to be followed where power remains on and lockout-energy control is not feasible when performing a task, must conform to the NFPA 70E requirements.

**Energy Isolating Device** – A mechanical device that physically prevents the transmission or contact with hazardous energy from a given source to the machine or equipment (e.g. electrical disconnects, pneumatic and hydraulic isolation valves, manually operated switches, a block, etc.). This does not include a push button, selector switch, or other control circuit type devices.

**Event-** A notice of non-compliance; may result in or have related incidents.

**Exposure** – A worker performing a task who is in a position to be exposed to one or more hazardous energy sources.

**Group Key Box** - A portable box where personal lockout locks can be applied, which is used to lock out machinery, equipment and/or processes with multiple energy isolating devices. The box can be locked by authorized employees to secure keys. Group key boxes are utilized on machinery, equipment and/or processes where captive key systems are not available or feasible.

**Hazardous Atmosphere-** An atmosphere that may expose workers to the risk of death, incapacitation, impairment of ability to self-rescue (that is, escape unaided from a confined space), injury or acute illness from one or more of the following causes:

- Atmospheric oxygen concentration below 19.5% or above 23.5%.
- The concentration of a flammable gas, vapor or mist present in the space at or above 10 percent of its lower flammable limit (LFL).
- Airborne combustible dust concentration at or above 10% of its LFL, as indicated by conditions that obscure vision at a distance of 5 feet (1.5 meters) or less.
- The airborne concentration of any substance exceeds the GM Occupational Exposure Limits.
- The space contains an atmosphere that is immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH). [An IDLH is any condition which poses an immediate or delayed threat to life, may result in irreversible adverse health effects or would interfere with an individual's ability to escape unaided from a permit space.]

**Hazardous Energy** – Any source of energy with the potential to cause harm, injury or loss of life to a person, such as, but not limited to: Electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, chemical, thermal, gravity and stored energy.

**High Risk Operations** – Construction/Operational activities that pose a higher degree of risk of significant injury to workers than ordinary tasks. Including, but not limited to; demolition, excavation, steel erection, working at heights, electrical, roofing, confined spaces and hot work.

**Incident-** An occurrence that results in injury or illness.

**Injury-** An abnormal condition or disorder, generally localized and/or acute in nature. Injuries include cases such as, but not limited to, a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation.

**Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) (Safe Work Plan)-** A process that is conducted prior to starting a task to evaluate and document the key steps, hazard(s), and safe method(s)/control(s), and personal protective equipment (PPE) necessary to perform the task. Pre-task planning consists of identifying any potential hazards that may exist and developing and documenting specific instructions to eliminate/minimize and control exposure to hazards.

**Lockout** – The placement of a lockout device on an energy isolating device, in accordance with an established procedure, assuring that the energy isolating device and the equipment being controlled cannot be energized and/or operated until the lockout device is removed.

**Lockout Device** – A device that utilizes a positive means, such as a lock, to hold an energy isolating device in the safe position and prevent the energizing or operation of a machine, equipment or process.

**Near Miss Incident-** An incident which did not result, but under different circumstances could have resulted, in an injury/illness, property or equipment damage.

**Non-Routine Task-** Task/scope not performed frequently or adhoc in nature.

**Personal Fall Arrest Systems (PFAS)-** A fall hazard control method designed to meet regulatory requirements to prevent a worker from a fall when working from heights. A PFAS includes a body harness, Layard, and approved anchorage point.

**Personal Lockout Lock** – A lock which is assigned to an individual specifically for performing Lockout Energy Control. Assigned personal locks must not be utilized by any other individual other than the person to whom they are assigned.

**Purchaser-** In this document the Purchaser is referred to as Amazon, who has contracted out services to a 3<sup>rd</sup> party service provider.

**Qualified Electrical Contractor (QEC)-** An Avetta approved electrical contractor.

**Qualified Electrical Vendor (QEV)-**An Avetta approved electrical vendor.

**Qualified Person-** Individual who, by possession of a recognized professional degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training and experience, has successfully demonstrated their ability to solve or resolve problems related to the subject matter.

**Risk-** A combination of the likelihood of an occurrence of hazardous event or exposure(s) and the severity of injury/illness that can be caused by the event or exposure(s).

**Risk Assessment-** Process of evaluating the risk(s) arising from a hazard(s), taking into account the adequacy of any existing controls, and deciding whether or not the risk is acceptable.

**Root Causes-** The most basic cause (or causes) that can reasonably be identified that the site has control to fix and, when fixed, will prevent (or significantly reduce the likelihood of) the problem's recurrence.

**Routine Task-** Task or scope performed as frequent, part of a regular procedure.

**Servicing and/or Maintenance** - Workplace activities such as constructing, installing, setting up, adjusting, inspecting, modifying, maintaining, and/or servicing machinery and equipment. Other activities include lubrication, cleaning, un-jamming of machines or equipment, and making adjustments or tool changes.

**Special Safety Conditions (SSCs)-** Amazon has developed a series of special safety conditions with the hope of clarify our expectations with suppliers. These special safety conditions are meant with the sole purpose of improving workplace safety and in no way limit the Supplier's responsibilities to provide safe means and methods to their employees. If at any time a Supplier feels they have a method that is more safe than any method outlined in this document, they are to notify Amazon of their deviation.

**Supplier-** A provider of services under a contract with the Purchaser to perform specific business activities on behalf of the Purchaser at the Purchaser's sites. Sometimes referred to as a Prime Contractor, General Contractor, Service Provider, Contract Production or Spot Buy. For the purpose of this document, all the requirements applicable to Suppliers will also be applicable to Subcontractors.

**Uncommon Work Area** – A restricted area on the construction site that has specific job safety hazards that are not common to all site personnel, and require specialized training. Uncommon work areas are not open to unauthorized workers and have established policies and procedures for entry. Examples of uncommon work areas would be steel erection, roofing, and excavation and trenching.

**Violence** – Violence can be physical, verbal, and/or emotional. Any behavior or action in the workplace that would put someone in a state of fear or concern for their safety is considered workplace violence.


**Weapon** – Any instrument or device, including any firearm, explosive, or other item, that is designed, modified, or used to attack or inflict harm on a person.

## 8.1 Appendix A: Safe Work Plan Template (Job Hazard Analysis)

		<b>JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS – SAFE WORK PLAN</b>				September 2022 – Rev. 0
<b>Site Code:</b>	<b>Department:</b>	<b>Job Title:</b>	<b>Supervisor:</b>	<b>Prepared by:</b>	<b>Permit No./Type:</b>	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Task Description:</b>						
<b>Identify the most serious potential injury for the task being performed:</b>						

REQUIRED REFERENCES		
Have the relevant Procedures, Standards, Guidelines, or Safe Work Practices been reviewed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Attach or List Procedures:</b>		
Procedures or Work Practices been modified to perform this work? (MOC required)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
TRAINING		
Have all members safety training relevant to the Scope of Work been reviewed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

PPE REQUIRED DURING THIS TASK	
<input type="checkbox"/> HARD HAT <input type="checkbox"/> SAFETY SHOES / BOOTS  <b>HEARING PROTECTION:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> DOUBLE <input type="checkbox"/> RESPIRATOR TYPE (specify): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> SCBA <input type="checkbox"/> DUST MASK  <input type="checkbox"/> FALL PROTECTION <input type="checkbox"/> FALL RESTRAINT  <input type="checkbox"/> SAFETY VEST <input type="checkbox"/> WORK VEST  <input type="checkbox"/> FLAME RESISTANT CLOTHING	<input type="checkbox"/> SAFETY GLASSES <input type="checkbox"/> FACE SHIELD <input type="checkbox"/> GOGGLES  <b>GLOVES:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> COTTON <input type="checkbox"/> LEATHER <input type="checkbox"/> IMPACT PROTECTION <input type="checkbox"/> CHEMICAL (specify glove type and thickness): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (specify): _____  <input type="checkbox"/> CHEMICAL SUIT (list type):  <input type="checkbox"/> CHEMICAL APRON (list type):  <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER PPE (specify):

PRE-JOB REVIEW			
<b>Have all members completed the required Virtual Contractor Orientation?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>If No, please complete the required training. Each member of the team must complete the orientation prior to work.</b>	
<b>Contractor Signature:</b>		<b>Company:</b>	
<b>Contractor Signature:</b>		<b>Company:</b>	





























WORK AREA VERIFICATION	
The Contractor has assessed the work area conditions and confirms: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The JHA addresses the applicable Task Steps, Hazards and necessary Controls. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The team has the appropriate resources (people and equipment) to do the job safely. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Others that could be affected by the Work have been informed. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy isolation (if applicable) has been VERIFIED and DEMONSTRATED. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>If applicable, STOP WORK AUTHORITY (SWA) will be invoked and Work stopped in an orderly and safe manner and Work will not resume until the SITE provides authorization.</b>	
<b><i>I have read and understand the contents of the job hazard analysis and the controls required to mitigate the risks from the identified hazards.</i></b>	
<b>Contractor Signature:</b>	<b>Company:</b>
<b>Contractor Signature:</b>	<b>Company:</b>
<b>Work Team Declaration: I acknowledge that I have reviewed the attached JHA, I understand SWA, my roles and responsibilities, and I will comply with the instructions for this job. If I observe an unsafe act or situation developing I will share my concerns with the Site POC immediately.</b>	
<b>Name (print):</b>	<b>Name (signature):</b>

# JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS – PRE-JOB HAZARD ASSESSMENT FORM

September 2022 – Rev. 0

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Use this form to assist in identifying the relevant hazards that are present throughout the job and incorporating the applicable hazard controls into the HAZARD MANAGEMENT section of the JHA.

\*\*\*The table does not include all possible hazards. It is expected that the required PPE for the activity and working conditions will be used.\*\*\*

<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Confined Space</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Discuss confined space entry safe work practice <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor access or entry <input type="checkbox"/> Protect surfaces from inadvertent contact <input type="checkbox"/> Provide observer <input type="checkbox"/> Develop rescue plan	<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Emergency Response</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Keep egress route open <input type="checkbox"/> Keep shower and eye wash stations accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Have a rescue plan in place <input type="checkbox"/> Keep emergency alarm, fire equipment, and shutdown locations unobstructed	<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Equipment Hot or Cold</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Heat or cool equipment before work starts <input type="checkbox"/> Install barriers <input type="checkbox"/> Provide warning signs <input type="checkbox"/> Implement cold temperature and brittle failure controls <input type="checkbox"/> Wear thermal gloves or other PPE	<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Equipment and Tools</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect equipment and tools <input type="checkbox"/> No use of modified tools <input type="checkbox"/> Use protective guards <input type="checkbox"/> Use correct tools and equipment for task <input type="checkbox"/> Protect or remove sharp edges	<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Excavations</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Have an excavation plan or safe work practice <input type="checkbox"/> Locate underground pipes or cables by hand digging <input type="checkbox"/> De-energize underground services <input type="checkbox"/> Implement confined space entry controls	<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Falling or Dropped Objects</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Use signs and barriers to restrict entry or access under work at elevation <input type="checkbox"/> Use lifting equipment to raise tools to or from the work platform <input type="checkbox"/> Secure tools (tie-off)	<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Hazardous Substance</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Follow SDS controls <input type="checkbox"/> Implement health hazards controls (Lead, Asbestos) <input type="checkbox"/> Test or analyze material
<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>High Energy or High Voltage</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Restrict access to authorized personnel only <input type="checkbox"/> Discharge equipment and make electrically dead <input type="checkbox"/> Observe safe work distances for live cables <input type="checkbox"/> Use flash burn PPE suit <input type="checkbox"/> Use insulated gloves, tools, and mats	<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>High Noise</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Wear correct hearing PPE <input type="checkbox"/> Manage exposure times <input type="checkbox"/> Shutdown equipment <input type="checkbox"/> Use "quiet" tools <input type="checkbox"/> Sound barriers or curtains <input type="checkbox"/> Provide or use suitable communication techniques	<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Ignition Sources</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Remove, isolate, or contain combustible materials <input type="checkbox"/> Provide firefighting equipment <input type="checkbox"/> Construct a fire-safe habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Provide a fire watch during and after hot work <input type="checkbox"/> Conduct continuous gas testing <input type="checkbox"/> Bond or earth for static electricity or cathodic protection	<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Lifting Equipment</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Confirm lifting equipment condition and certification <input type="checkbox"/> Obtain approval for lifts over processing equipment <input type="checkbox"/> Have a documented and approved lift plan	<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Manual Handling</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Assess manual handling task <input type="checkbox"/> Limit load size <input type="checkbox"/> Manage posture <input type="checkbox"/> Confirm stability of load and work platform <input type="checkbox"/> Get assistance or mechanical aid to avoid pinch points	<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Mobile Equipment</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Assess equipment condition <input type="checkbox"/> Implement controls on users or access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit and monitor proximity to live equipment or cables <input type="checkbox"/> Manage overhead hazards <input type="checkbox"/> Adhere to road and site rules	<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Moving Objects or Equipment</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Confirm machinery guard integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Provide protective barriers <input type="checkbox"/> Observer to monitor proximity of people and equipment <input type="checkbox"/> Shut down or lockout equipment
<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Other Energy Sources</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Spring compression or expansion control <input type="checkbox"/> Implement electromagnetic (radio) controls <input type="checkbox"/> Manage pressure or vacuum <input type="checkbox"/> Manage heat generating processes	<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Other Hazards</b> <input type="checkbox"/> MOC required for modifications	<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Personnel</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Provide induction or training for new workers <input type="checkbox"/> Mentor, coach, or supervise <input type="checkbox"/> Verify competencies, skills, and experience <input type="checkbox"/> Address applicable limitations (fatigue, exhaustion, and restricted duty) <input type="checkbox"/> Manage multiple languages	<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Poor Lighting or visibility</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Provide alternate lighting <input type="checkbox"/> Wait or defer until visibility improves	<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Portable Electrical Equipment</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect equipment for condition and test date currency <input type="checkbox"/> Implement continuous gas testing <input type="checkbox"/> Protect electrical leads from impact or damage <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure GFCIs	<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Potential Spills</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Provide spill containment equipment <input type="checkbox"/> Have spill clean-up materials and equipment on hand <input type="checkbox"/> Restrain and isolate	<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Pressurized Equipment</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Perform isolation – LOTO <input type="checkbox"/> Depressurize, drain, purge, and vent <input type="checkbox"/> Relieve trapped pressure <input type="checkbox"/> Anticipate residual pressure or fluids
<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Radiation Hazard</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Use barriers and signs to restrict access <input type="checkbox"/> Notify personnel who may be affected <input type="checkbox"/> Implement controls <input type="checkbox"/> Conduct RAD testing	<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Slips, Trips, and Falls</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Identify and shield uneven surfaces <input type="checkbox"/> Secure or cover cables, cords, and tubing <input type="checkbox"/> Clean up liquids <input type="checkbox"/> Barricade or rope-off openings and holes	<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Vibrating Equipment</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Manage exposure times <input type="checkbox"/> Assess effect of vibration on equipment <input type="checkbox"/> Use low vibration equipment <input type="checkbox"/> Apply noise controls	<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Waste Clean Up and Disposal</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Apply environmental management practices <input type="checkbox"/> Follow site waste management procedures <input type="checkbox"/> Clean up equipment and materials at site <input type="checkbox"/> Optimize task to minimize waste production	<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Weather</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Implement controls for slippery surfaces <input type="checkbox"/> High winds – goggles <input type="checkbox"/> Heat – hydration, breaks <input type="checkbox"/> Cold – PPE, heaters <input type="checkbox"/> Lightning –defer work	<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Work at Heights</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Discuss working at heights safe work practice <input type="checkbox"/> Verify fall restraint and arrest equipment certification <input type="checkbox"/> Verify employee competency when using fall arrest systems <input type="checkbox"/> Set up fall rescue devices prior to work beginning	<input type="checkbox"/>  <b>Miscellaneous</b>

	<b>JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS – HAZARD MANAGEMENT FORM</b>	September 2022 – Rev. 0
Task Description:		
<p><b>Note: If the Scope of Work or the conditions change significantly, STOP THE WORK; Revise the JHA to address the hazards before proceeding.</b></p>		

**Complete Task Steps / Potential Hazards / Hazard Controls PRIOR to work. Complete Assigned Person AT THE WORKSITE**

TASK STEPS (Number)	POTENTIAL HAZARDS (What could go wrong?)	HAZARD CONTROLS (How can harm be prevented?)	ASSIGNED PERSON(S) TO COMPLETE THE TASK

"All employees, contractors and site visitors have the authority and responsibility to stop work or decline to perform an assigned task, without fear of reprisal, when an imminent risk or danger exists."

**COMPLETE THE SECTION BELOW AFTER ALL STEPS OF THE JOB ARE COMPLETED**  
(All members of the Work Team are required to participate in this review)

**COMPLETE THE SECTION BELOW AFTER ALL STEPS OF THE JOB ARE COMPLETED**  
(All members of the Work Team are required to participate in this review)

**I CONFIRM THAT THERE WERE NO INJURIES, ILLNESSES, EQUIPMENT DAMAGE, OR ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE COMPLETION OF MY SPECIFIC JOB TASKS.**

[illegible]

## 8.2 Appendix B: Virtual Contractor Orientation Instructions



### Amazon Virtual Contractor Orientation User Instructions

#### Instructions:

1. Go to <https://whsrme.thinkingcap.com> and click register as shown in the picture below.
2. Complete the registration form by completing all fields and creating a password.
  - a. First Name: Use your Legal First Name
  - b. Last Name: Use your Legal Last Name
  - c. Email: Use your Company's email address or Personal email address
    - i. Please note that only one person per email address can register, you cannot use an email that has already been registered by another user.
  - d. Company Name: Enter your Company's name
3. Security Check – Click in the box next to “I’m not a robot”.
4. Click Submit
5. When logging into the system the 1<sup>st</sup> time you are required to change your password
6. Once logged in you will see the main page.
7. Choose the appropriate language (English, French and Spanish available) version required and begin training.
8. Once completed, you will receive a digital certificate of completion. Bring a hardcopy or screenshot of the certificate onsite for validation by your Point of Contact.

**Image:** Opening Screen for Registration and Login.

**Image:** Opening Screen for Registration and Login.

You can also use this QR code to launch the website from your mobile phone, or tablet.

The image shows the login screen for Amazon's Virtual Contractor Safety Orientation. It features the Amazon logo at the top. Below it, the text reads: 'Welcome to Amazon's Virtual Contractor Safety Orientation. If you are logging in for the first time, you will be asked to update your password. If you need assistance, please refer to these instructions.' There are input fields for 'Email' and 'Password'. A link for 'Forgot your password?' is below the password field. At the bottom, there are 'Log In' and 'Register' buttons.The image shows the language selection screen for the Virtual Contractor Orientation 2022. It lists four options: 1. English (U.S. Canada) Virtual Contractor Orientation 2022, 2. Spanish (U.S. Canada) Virtual Contractor Orientation 2022, 3. French Canada - Orientation de l'entrepreneur 2022, and 4. Spanish Mexico - Orientación para contratistas 2022. Each option includes a flag icon and a brief description of the training. There are 'Next Step' and 'Back' buttons for each option.

### 8.3 Appendix C: Safe Lift Plan

Title of Lift:		Date of Lift:
Site:	Location:	Date Form is Completed:

#### A: Characterize the Load(s)

This Plan Covers: Single load only <input type="checkbox"/> Variety of similar loads (plan for largest) <input type="checkbox"/>		Source of load weight*: (Nameplate, Weighed, Calculated)	
Length:	Width:	Height:	Diameter:
Load Weight*: (add 10% if not directly weighed)			

#### B: Crane/Hoist Configuration

Crane and/or Hoisting Equipment to be utilized:	Rated Gross Capacity:
For Hoists using a PIT attachment ONLY: PIT Make/Model: _____ Attachment: _____ Attachment listed on Data Plate: Y or N Boom Length: _____ Max Fork Height for Lift: _____ PIT Capacity with attachment: _____	

#### C: Characterize the Task (include directions for lifting, rotation, travel)

--

#### D: Evaluate the Hazards (sharp corners, nearby equipment, load twisting, PIT, mezzanine load)

--

#### E: Plan the Rigging

Sketch or Photo Rigging plan on attached grid. Show the load rigging, lifting device, and the type of gear to be used.
--

#### F: Define Rigging Gear Requirements

1. List each piece of rigging gear (such as: load hook, shackles, slings, eye bolts). List weight if component >10 lbs. 2. Label the sketch or photo using the corresponding letter for the gear. 3. Draw sling angles and the resulting load reduction factors for slings and eyebolts. 4. Calculate the force on each piece of rigging gear. Show that angles are accounted for in determining forces. 5. Determine the required rigging gear capacity and size. Indicate if this is an exact specification or a minimum.	Total Rigging Weight:
---	-----------------------



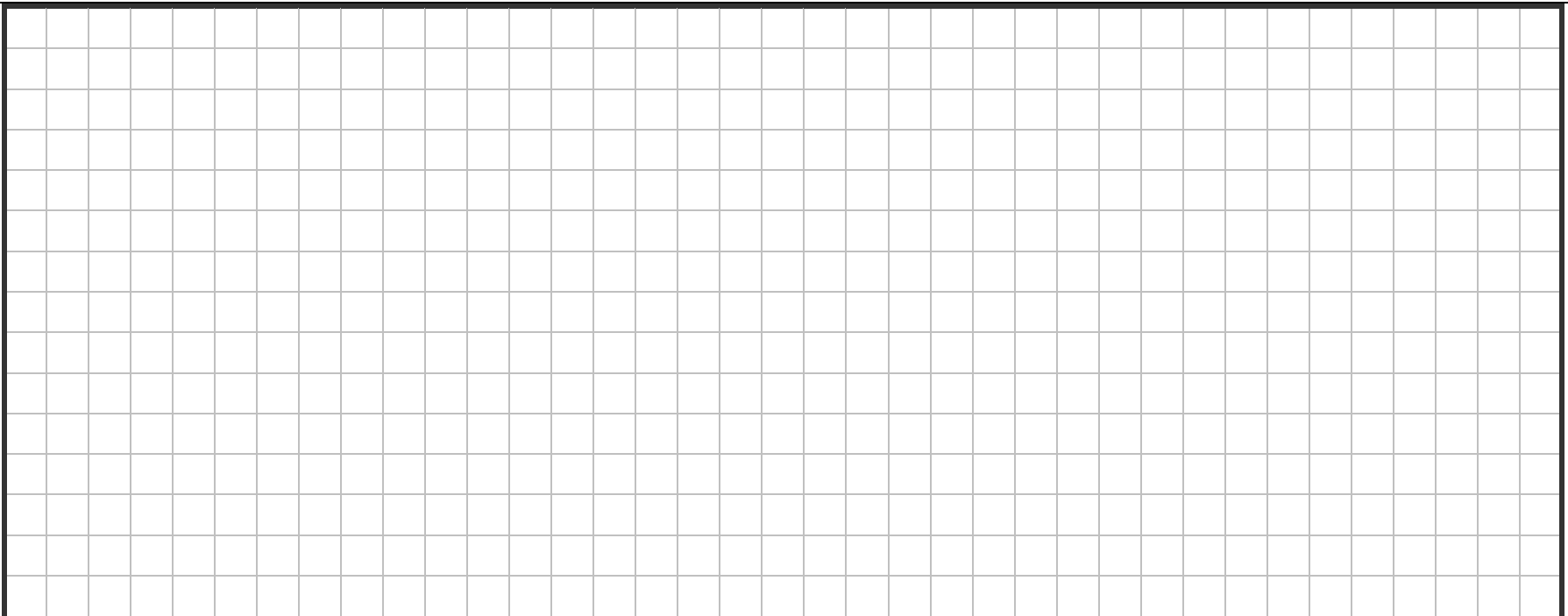
Type	Weight	Force on rigging gear	Capacity/rating/WLL	Size Specification
A				
B				
C				
D				
E				
F				
G				
H				
I				

#### G: Total Lift Calculations

Gross Capacity of crane/hoist = B	lbs.
Gross Load Weight = Load Weight from A + Rigging Weight from F (MUST BE LESS THAN 1000 lbs.)	lbs.
Percentage of Lifting Device Capacity = Gross Load Weight / Gross Capacity (MUST BE LESS THAN 90%)	lbs.

#### Plan the Rigging Sketch



Include all information required to determine that the load is properly rigged and that appropriate rigging gear is selected. Include, as applicable, sling angles, eyebolt orientation, padding points, center of gravity, type of sling hitch, and any other pertinent information.







## 8.4 Appendix D:

**TABLE 1: SPECIFIED EXPOSURE CONTROL METHODS  
WHEN WORKING WITH MATERIALS CONTAINING CRYSTALLINE SILICA**

TABLE 1: SPECIFIED EXPOSURE CONTROL METHODS WHEN WORKING WITH MATERIALS CONTAINING CRYSTALLINE SILICA <sup>†</sup>				
Equipment/Task	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)		Recommended Operating Practices
		≤ 4 hours /shift	> 4 hours /shift	
<b>(i) Stationary masonry saws</b> 	Use saw equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the blade.  Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.	None	None	Water Controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ An adequate supply of water for dust suppression is used;</li> <li>■ The spray nozzle is working properly to apply water at the point of dust generation;</li> <li>■ The spray nozzle is not clogged or damaged; and</li> <li>■ All hoses and connections are intact.</li> </ul>
<b>(ii) Handheld power saws (any blade diameter)</b> 	Use saw equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the blade.  Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ When used outdoors.</li> <li>■ When used indoors or in an enclosed area.</li> </ul>	None  APF 10	APF 10  APF 10	Water Controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ An adequate supply of water for dust suppression is used;</li> <li>■ The spray nozzle is working properly to apply water at the point of dust generation;</li> <li>■ The spray nozzle is not clogged or damaged;</li> <li>■ All hoses and connections are intact.</li> </ul>



**TABLE 1: SPECIFIED EXPOSURE CONTROL METHODS  
WHEN WORKING WITH MATERIALS CONTAINING CRYSTALLINE SILICA<sup>†</sup>**

Equipment/Task	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)		Recommended Operating Practices
		≤ 4 hours /shift	> 4 hours /shift	
<p><b>(iii) Handheld power saws for cutting fiber-cement board (with blade diameter of 8 inches or less)</b></p> 	<p>For tasks performed <u>outdoors only</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Use saw equipped with commercially available dust collection system.</li> <li>■ Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.</li> <li>■ Dust collector must provide the air flow recommended by the tool manufacturer, or greater, and have a filter with 99% or greater efficiency.</li> </ul>	None	None	<p>Dust Collection Systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The shroud or cowl is intact and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;</li> <li>■ The hose connecting the tool to the vacuum is intact and without kinks or tight bends;</li> <li>■ The filter(s) on the vacuum are cleaned or changed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to prevent clogging; and</li> <li>■ The dust collection bags are emptied to avoid overfilling.</li> </ul>
<p><b>(iv) Walk-behind saws</b></p> 	<p>Use saw equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the blade.</p> <p>Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ When used outdoors.</li> <li>■ When used indoors or in an enclosed area.</li> </ul>	<p>None</p> <p>APF 10</p>	<p>None</p> <p>APF 10</p>	<p>Water Controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ An adequate supply of water for dust suppression is used;</li> <li>■ The spray nozzles are working properly to apply water at the point of dust generation;</li> <li>■ The spray nozzles are not clogged or damaged; and</li> <li>■ All hoses and connections are intact.</li> </ul>

**TABLE 1: SPECIFIED EXPOSURE CONTROL METHODS  
WHEN WORKING WITH MATERIALS CONTAINING CRYSTALLINE SILICA<sup>†</sup>**

Equipment/Task	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)		Recommended Operating Practices
		≤ 4 hours /shift	> 4 hours /shift	
<b>(v) Drivable saws</b>  	For tasks performed <u>outdoors only</u> :  ■ Use saw equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the blade.  ■ Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.	None	None	Water Controls:  ■ An adequate supply of water for dust suppression is used;  ■ The spray nozzles produce a pattern that applies water at the point of dust generation;  ■ The spray nozzles are not clogged or damaged; and  ■ All hoses and connections are intact.
<b>(vi) Rig-mounted core saws or drills</b>  	■ Use tool equipped with integrated water delivery system that supplies water to cutting surface.  ■ Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.	None	None	Water Controls:  ■ An adequate supply of water for dust suppression is used;  ■ The spray nozzles produce a pattern that applies water at the point of dust generation;  ■ The spray nozzles are not clogged or damaged; and  ■ All hoses and connections are intact.

**TABLE 1: SPECIFIED EXPOSURE CONTROL METHODS  
WHEN WORKING WITH MATERIALS CONTAINING CRYSTALLINE SILICA<sup>†</sup>**

Equipment/Task	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)		Recommended Operating Practices
		≤ 4 hours /shift	> 4 hours /shift	
<b>(vii) Handheld and stand-mounted drills (including impact and rotary hammer drills)</b>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Use drill equipped with commercially available shroud or cowling with dust collection system.</li> <li>■ Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.</li> <li>■ Dust collector must provide the air flow recommended by the tool manufacturer, or greater, and have a filter with 99% or greater efficiency and a filter-cleaning mechanism.</li> <li>■ Use a HEPA-filtered vacuum when cleaning holes.</li> </ul>	None	None	Dust Collection Systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The shroud or cowling is intact and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;</li> <li>■ The hose connecting the tool to the vacuum is intact and without kinks or tight bends;</li> <li>■ The filter(s) on the vacuum are cleaned or changed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions; and</li> <li>■ The dust collection bags are emptied to avoid overfilling.</li> </ul>
<b>(viii) Dowel drilling rigs for concrete</b>  	For tasks performed <u>outdoors only</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Use shroud around drill bit with a dust collection system. Dust collector must have a filter with 99% or greater efficiency and a filter-cleaning mechanism.</li> <li>■ Use a HEPA-filtered vacuum when cleaning holes.</li> </ul>	APF 10	APF 10	Dust Collection Systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The shroud is intact and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;</li> <li>■ The hose connecting the tool to the vacuum is intact and without kinks or tight bends;</li> <li>■ The filter(s) on the vacuum are cleaned or changed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions; and</li> </ul> The dust collection bags are emptied to avoid overfilling.

**TABLE 1: SPECIFIED EXPOSURE CONTROL METHODS  
WHEN WORKING WITH MATERIALS CONTAINING CRYSTALLINE SILICA<sup>†</sup>**


Equipment/Task	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)		Recommended Operating Practices
		≤ 4 hours /shift	> 4 hours /shift	
<b>(ix) Vehicle-mounted drilling rigs for rock and concrete</b>  	<p>Use dust collection system with close capture hood or shroud around drill bit with a low-flow water spray to wet the dust at the discharge point from the dust collector.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Operate from within an enclosed cab and use water for dust suppression on drill bit.</p>	None	None	<p>Dust Collection Systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The shroud or hood is intact and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;</li> <li>■ The hose connecting the tool to the vacuum is intact and without kinks or tight bends;</li> <li>■ The filter(s) on the vacuum are cleaned or changed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions; and</li> <li>■ The dust collection bags are emptied to avoid overfilling.</li> </ul> <p>Water Controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ An adequate supply of water for dust Suppression is used;</li> <li>■ The spray nozzles are working properly and produce a pattern that applies water on the discharge point from the dust collector;</li> <li>■ The spray nozzles are not clogged or damaged; and</li> <li>■ All hoses and connections are intact.</li> </ul>

TABLE 1: SPECIFIED EXPOSURE CONTROL METHODS WHEN WORKING WITH MATERIALS CONTAINING CRYSTALLINE SILICA <sup>†</sup>	
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[illegible]



**TABLE 1: SPECIFIED EXPOSURE CONTROL METHODS  
WHEN WORKING WITH MATERIALS CONTAINING CRYSTALLINE SILICA<sup>†</sup>**


Equipment/Task	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)		Recommended Operating Practices
		≤ 4 hours /shift	> 4 hours /shift	
<p><b>(xi) Handheld grinders for mortar removal (i.e., tuckpointing)</b></p> 	<p>Use grinder equipped with commercially available shroud and dust collection system.</p> <p>Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.</p> <p>Dust collector must provide 25 cubic feet per minute (cfm) or greater of airflow per inch of wheel diameter and have a filter with 99% or greater efficiency and a cyclonic pre- separator or filter-cleaning mechanism.</p>	APF 10	APF 25	<p>Dust Collection Systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The shroud is intact, encloses most of the grinding blade, and is installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;</li> <li>■ The hose connecting the tool to the vacuum is intact and without kinks or tight bends;</li> <li>■ The filter(s) on the vacuum are cleaned or changed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;</li> <li>■ The dust collection bags are emptied to avoid overfilling;</li> <li>■ The blade is kept flush against the surface whenever possible; and</li> <li>■ The tool is operated against the direction of blade rotation, whenever practical.</li> </ul>

TABLE 1: SPECIFIED EXPOSURE CONTROL METHODS WHEN WORKING WITH MATERIALS CONTAINING CRYSTALLINE SILICA <sup>†</sup>	
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Equipment/Task	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)		Recommended Operating Practices
		≤ 4 hours /shift	> 4 hours /shift	
<p>(xii) Handheld grinders for uses other than mortar removal</p> 	<p>For tasks performed <u>outdoors only</u>:</p> <p>Use grinder equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the grinding surface.</p> <p>Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Use grinder equipped with commercially available shroud and dust collection system.</p> <p>Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.</p> <p>Dust collector must provide 25 cubic feet per minute (cfm) or greater of airflow per inch of wheel diameter and have a filter with 99% or greater efficiency and a cyclonic pre- separator or filter-cleaning mechanism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ When used outdoors.</li> <li>■ When used indoors or in an enclosed area.</li> </ul>	<p>None</p>          <p>None</p>	<p>None</p>          <p>None</p> <p>APF 10</p>	<p>Water Controls<sup>5</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ An adequate supply of water for dust suppression is used;</li> <li>■ The spray nozzles are working properly and produce a pattern that applies water at the point of dust generation;</li> <li>■ The spray nozzles are not clogged or damaged; and</li> <li>■ All hoses and connections are intact.</li> </ul> <p>Dust Collection Systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The shroud is intact and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;</li> <li>■ The hose connecting the tool to the vacuum is intact and without kinks or tight bends;</li> <li>■ The filter(s) on the vacuum are cleaned or changed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions; and</li> <li>■ The dust collection bags are emptied to avoid overfilling.</li> </ul>

TABLE 1: SPECIFIED EXPOSURE CONTROL METHODS WHEN WORKING WITH MATERIALS CONTAINING CRYSTALLINE SILICA <sup>†</sup>	
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Equipment/Task	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)		Recommended Operating Practices
<b>(xiii) Walk-behind milling machines and floor grinders</b> 	<p>Use machine equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the cutting surface.</p> <p>Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Use machine equipped with dust collection system recommended by the manufacturer.</p> <p>Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.</p> <p>Dust collector must provide the air flow recommended by the manufacturer, or greater, and have a filter with 99% or greater efficiency and a filter-cleaning mechanism.</p> <p>When used indoors or in an enclosed area, use a HEPA-filtered vacuum to remove loose dust in between passes.</p>	None	None	<p>Water Controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ An adequate supply of water for dust suppression is used;</li> <li>■ The spray nozzles are working properly and produce a pattern that applies water at the point of dust generation;</li> <li>■ The spray nozzles are not clogged or damaged; and</li> <li>■ All hoses and connections are intact.</li> </ul> <p>Dust Collection Systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The hose connecting the tool to the vacuum is intact and without kinks or tight bends;</li> <li>■ The filter(s) on the vacuum are cleaned or changed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to prevent clogging; and</li> <li>■ The dust collection bags are emptied to avoid overfilling.</li> </ul>

**TABLE 1: SPECIFIED EXPOSURE CONTROL METHODS  
WHEN WORKING WITH MATERIALS CONTAINING CRYSTALLINE SILICA<sup>†</sup>**



Equipment/Task	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)		Recommended Operating Practices
		≤ 4 hours /shift	> 4 hours /shift	
<p><b>(xiv) Small drivable milling machines (less than half- lane)</b></p> 	<p>Use a machine equipped with supplemental water sprays designed to suppress dust.</p> <p>Water must be combined with a surfactant.</p> <p>Operate and maintain machine to minimize dust emissions.</p>	None	None	<p>Water Controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ An adequate supply of water for dust suppression is used;</li> <li>■ The spray nozzles are working properly and produce a pattern that applies water at the point of dust generation;</li> <li>■ The spray nozzles are not clogged or damaged; and</li> <li>■ All hoses and connections are intact.</li> </ul>

TABLE 1: SPECIFIED EXPOSURE CONTROL METHODS WHEN WORKING WITH MATERIALS CONTAINING CRYSTALLINE SILICA <sup>†</sup>	
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Equipment/Task	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)		Recommended Operating Practices
		≤ 4 hours /shift	> 4 hours /shift	
<p>(xv) Large drivable milling machines (half-lane and larger)</p> 	<p>For cuts of any depth on asphalt only:</p> <p>Use machine equipped with exhaust ventilation on drum enclosure and supplemental water sprays designed to suppress dust.</p> <p>Operate and maintain machine to minimize dust emissions.</p> <p>For cuts of four inches in depth or less on any substrate:</p> <p>Use machine equipped with exhaust ventilation on drum enclosure and supplemental water sprays designed to suppress dust.</p> <p>Operate and maintain machine to minimize dust emissions.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Use a machine equipped with supplemental water spray designed to suppress dust. Water must be combined with a surfactant.</p> <p>Operate and maintain machine to minimize dust emissions.</p>	<p>None</p>     <p>None</p>     <p>None</p>	<p>None</p>     <p>None</p>     <p>None</p>	<p>No additional information provided. Refer to the engineering and work practice control methods outlined.</p>

**TABLE 1: SPECIFIED EXPOSURE CONTROL METHODS  
WHEN WORKING WITH MATERIALS CONTAINING CRYSTALLINE SILICA<sup>†</sup>**








Equipment/Task	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)		Recommended Operating Practices
		≤ 4 hours /shift	> 4 hours /shift	
<b>(xvi) Crushing machines</b>  	<p>Use equipment designed to deliver water spray or mist for dust suppression at crusher and other points where dust is generated (e.g., hoppers, conveyers, sieves/sizing or vibrating components, and discharge points).</p> <p>Operate and maintain machine in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.</p> <p>Use a ventilated booth that provides fresh, climate-controlled air to the operator, or a remote-control station.</p>	None	None	<p>Water Controls<sup>††</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Nozzles are located upstream of dust generation points and positioned to thoroughly wet the material;</li> <li>■ The volume and size of droplets is adequate to sufficiently wet the material (optimal droplet size is between 10 and 150 µm); and</li> <li>■ Spray nozzles are located far enough from the target area to provide complete water coverage but not so far that the water is carried away by wind.</li> </ul>
<b>(xvii) Heavy equipment and utility vehicles used to abrade or fracture silica- containing materials (e.g., hoe-ramming, rock ripping) or used during demolition activities involving silica- containing materials**</b>  	<p>Operate equipment from within an enclosed cab.</p> <p>When employees outside of the cab are engaged in the task, apply water and/or dust suppressants as necessary to minimize dust emissions.</p>	<p>None</p> <p>None</p>	<p>None</p> <p>None</p>	<p>No additional information provided. Refer to the engineering and work practice control methods outlined.</p>

TABLE 1: SPECIFIED EXPOSURE CONTROL METHODS WHEN WORKING WITH MATERIALS CONTAINING CRYSTALLINE SILICA <sup>†</sup>	
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Equipment/Task	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)		Recommended Operating Practices
		≤ 4 hours /shift	> 4 hours /shift	
<p>(xviii) Heavy equipment and utility vehicles for tasks such as grading and excavating but not including: demolishing, abrading, or fracturing silica-containing materials</p> 	<p>Apply water and/or dust suppressants as necessary to minimize dust emissions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>When the equipment operator is the only employee engaged in the task, operate equipment from within an enclosed cab.</p>	<p>None</p>  <p>None</p>	<p>None</p>  <p>None</p>	<p>The following scenarios are examples of when the employer must use water and/or dust suppressants as necessary to minimize dust emissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Equipment for grading and excavating is not equipped with enclosed, pressurized cabs.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Employees other than the operator are engaged in the task. If water or dust suppressants are applied as necessary to minimize visible dust, the employer need not provide an enclosed, filtered cab for the operator.</li> </ul>

**\*Note:** the contractor must have a Respiratory Protection Program in place as per the requirements of OSHA Standard 1910.134 if respiratory protection is required for the job being performed.

APF 10 (requires fit testing)		APF 25	
 <p>Dust Mask/Half Mask</p>	 <p>Half Mask (Elastomeric)</p>	 <p>Loose-Fitting Powered Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR)</p>	 <p>Hooded Powered Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR)</p>

† (1) When implementing the control measures specified in Table 1, each contractor shall:

- i. *For tasks performed using wet methods*, apply water at flow rates sufficient to minimize release of visible dust. The appropriate water flow rates for controlling silica dust emissions can vary; therefore, it is necessary to follow manufacturers' instructions when determining the required flow rate for dust suppression systems on a given worksite. Integrated water systems must be developed specifically for the type of tool in use so they will apply water at the appropriate dust emission points based on tool configuration and do not interfere with other tool components or safety devices.

Any slurry generated when using water to suppress dust should be cleaned up to limit secondary exposure to silica dust when the slurry dries following procedures described in the contractor's Safe Work Plan / Job Hazard Analysis (written exposure control plan).

When working in cold temperatures, where there is a risk of water freezing, additional work practices such as insulating drums, wrapping drums with gutter heat tape or adding environmentally friendly antifreeze.

- ii. *For tasks performed using commercially available, dust collection systems (i.e. LEV)*, use equipment that is designed to effectively capture dust generated by the tool being used and does not introduce new hazards such as obstructing or interfering with safety mechanisms. The "commercially available" limitation is meant only to eliminate on-site improvisations of equipment by the employer. When employers use methods other than commercially available systems for dust suppression, they must conduct exposure assessments and comply with the applicable Occupational Exposure Level (Example in USA is OSHA-PEL).

Some Table 1 entries for dust collection systems specify use of cyclonic pre-separators and filter cleaning mechanisms to prevent buildup of debris on filters that result in less dust capture. A cyclonic pre-separator collects large debris before the air reaches the filters. A filter cleaning mechanism prevents the need for manually cleaning filters to prevent buildup of debris (caking). Some vacuums are equipped with a gauge indicating filter pressure or an equivalent device (e.g., timer to periodically pulse the filter) to help employees in determining when it is time to run a filter cleaning cycle.

- iii. *For tasks performed indoors or in enclosed areas*, provide a means of exhaust as needed to minimize the accumulation of visible airborne dust. Indoors or in an enclosed area mean areas where airborne dust can build up unless additional exhaust is used. Sufficient air circulation in enclosed or indoor environments is important to ensure the effectiveness of the control strategies and to prevent the accumulation of airborne dust. The means of exhaust necessary could include: the use of portable fans (box fans, floor fans, and axial fans), portable ventilation systems, or other systems that increase air movement and assist in the removal and dispersion of airborne dust. To be effective, the ventilation must be set up so that movements of employees during work, or the opening of doors and windows, will not negatively affect the airflow.
- iv. *For measures implemented that include an enclosed cab or booth*, ensure that the enclosed cab or booth:
  - a. Is maintained as free as practicable from settled dust;
  - b. Has door seals and closing mechanisms that work properly;
  - c. Has gaskets and seals that are in good condition and working properly;
  - d. Is under positive pressure maintained through continuous delivery of fresh air;
  - e. Has intake air that is filtered through a filter that is 95% efficient in the 0.3-10.0 µm range (e.g., MERV-16 or better); and
  - f. Has heating and cooling capabilities.

(2) Where an employee performs more than one task on Table 1 during the course of a shift, and the total duration of all tasks combined is more than four hours, the required respiratory protection for each task is the respiratory protection specified for more than four hours per shift. If the total duration of all tasks on Table 1 combined is less than four hours, the required respiratory protection for each task is the respiratory protection specified for less than four hours per shift.

\* Refer to [OSHA's Small Entity Compliance Guide](#) for more information.



‡ The water delivery system is not required to be integrated or mounted on the tool; it can be assembled and installed by the contractor. Acceptable water delivery systems include direct connections to fixed water lines or portable water tank systems. These water delivery systems can be operated by one worker or could require a second worker to supply the water at the point of impact.

§ The integrated water delivery system can be a free-flowing water system designed for blade cooling as well as manufacturers' systems designed for dust suppression alone. This option applies only when grinders are used outdoors.

†† The water spray systems can be installed so that they can be activated by remote control.

\*\* NOTE: When the operator exits the enclosed cab and is no longer actively performing the task, the operator is considered to have stopped the task. However, if other abrading, fracturing, or demolition work is performed by other heavy equipment and utility vehicles in the area while an operator is outside the cab, that operator is considered to be an employee "engaged in the task" and must be protected by the application of water and/or dust suppressants.

## 8.5 Appendix E:

### Construction Separation Specification

#### 1. Purpose

The purpose of this document is to specify the separation requirements between Amazon Operations and construction work during phased launches, renovation and decommissioning projects.

#### 2. Scope

Amazon facilities in North America unless otherwise stated, including facilities of Amazon subsidiaries where Amazon has a majority ownership interest. For Amazon subsidiaries where Amazon has a minority ownership interest, WHS and Legal shall determine the applicability of this standard for the specific facilities. Newly acquired entities included in this scope shall implement this standard as per the approved launch or acquisition/integration plan.

This standard does not apply to GREF, AWS, and Whole Foods.

In this standard, the words "facility/operation" or "site" may be referenced but the concepts conveyed by this standard apply across all levels of Amazon.

Where demonstrated that the construction barriers in use by contractors or Amazon teams provide equal or better protection of associates than the requirements in this specification, there is no requirement to change. In such cases, the specification is to be used as a minimum standard when implementing barriers for the separation of construction from Amazon operations. Amazon will use this specification in combination with local regulatory requirements. In case of conflict, the most stringent requirements shall prevail. Good practice pictures and images may be actual or indicative (an example that must be interpreted) where a good practice image is currently not available.

#### 3. Standards

- 3.1. [OSHA CFR 1910.12 Construction Work](#)
- 3.2. [OSHA CFR 1910.36 Design and construction requirements for exit routes.](#)
- 3.3. [OSHA CFR 1926.34 Means of egress](#)
- 3.4. [OSHA CFR 1926.200 Accident prevention signs and tags.](#)
- 3.5. [OSHA CFR 1910.37 Maintenance, safeguards, and operational features for exit routes.](#)
- 3.6. [Contract Risk Management Procedure North America](#)

#### 4. Definitions

Construction work – Work for construction, alteration, and/or repair, including painting and decorating. [OSHA CFR 1910.12\(b\)](#)

#### 5. General Requirements

##### 5.1. Launch Construction Activity Separation Requirements

- 5.1.1. Barriers are to be utilized only as a means of physically separating areas in which construction related activity is taking place and operational areas and are not considered to be safety devices to protect associates from hazards related to construction activity.
  - 5.1.1.1. When a risk assessment determines additional separation controls are necessary such as netting for fall hazards, **Concrete Jersey Barriers** for PIT/Vehicle/Pedestrian interaction, or

barriers for harmful vapors, dust, or silica exposure the materials utilized must be designed and rated to adequately mitigate the hazard.

- 5.1.1.1.1. Reference the [Third Party Contractor & Construction Guidance for Silica Dust Related Activities](#), the Third Party Construction Safety Guidance for Using Internal Combustion Engines/Tools/Equipment Inside Amazon Facilities (*See Appendix B*), and the Amazon Special Safety Conditions documents for additional guidance when high-risk hazards have been identified to ensure the appropriate monitoring equipment and signage are in place.
- 5.1.1.2. When barriers are utilized as part of a fire or smoke resistance feature of the building's fire suppression system, the material selected must be fire rated and not create toxic fumes or additional hazards if exposed to a fire.
- 5.1.2. Barriers shall be provided to separate live operations from any portion of the site undergoing alteration, construction, or demolition when such operations are considered as having a higher level of hazard than the occupied portion of the live operation. **\*Risk assessment link**
- 5.1.3. Fencing is considered the primary means of separating operational and construction activities.
  - 5.1.3.1. There may be situations where less protection is acceptable. In those situations, a risk assessment will be performed to determine an acceptable means of separation.
- 5.1.4. Fencing barriers shall be designed using 6'/1.8m tall chain link fencing panels with privacy screens and fence leg trip protection covers in alignment with the design criteria outlined in Appendix A Figure 1.
- 5.1.5. Fencing barriers shall remain in place until all construction work is complete and the area has been released to Operations.
- 5.1.6. Red danger tape can be utilized to separate construction zones and operational spaces under the following conditions: **\*More details on all or one**
  - 5.1.6.1. **When prior approval has been given by designated safety representative**
  - 5.1.6.2. **When fencing has been taken down in advance of an area being released to operations**
  - 5.1.6.3. **When fencing is unavailable or not practical**
  - 5.1.6.4. **When the use of tape is supported by a risk assessment** **\*Risk assessment link**
  - 5.1.6.5. **When required by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)**
- 5.1.7. Tripping hazards shall not exist along the perimeter of the construction zone. Consideration shall be made for the potential impacts to associates working / walking around the non-construction side of the barrier.
- 5.1.8. All entrances to a construction area shall have a construction area warning sign and Amazon Personnel PPE requirement sign posted.
  - 5.1.8.1. Methods and materials should at a minimum comply with the barrier and signage requirements outlined in Appendix A.
- 5.1.9. Fencing shall be designed, constructed, and secured to withstand anticipated loads to ensure that the fencing will not move or tip.
- 5.1.10. Barriers cannot block access to installed emergency equipment. If possible, relocate portable emergency equipment (e.g., fire extinguishers, AED's, First-Aid Kits) and associated signs to a location near, but outside the fenced off area. In the event that emergency equipment cannot be relocated **and if the fall zone extends past the barrier**, additional equipment may need to be purchased in order to satisfy applicable regulations and standards.
- 5.1.11. Barriers shall extend around the entire perimeter of the construction zone.
- 5.1.12. When work is taking place inside the construction zone that requires objects to be lifted, the required distance between the lift and operations (fall zone) shall be the height/width of the tallest object being lifted plus 20'.

- 5.1.12.1. If the fall zone extends past the perimeter of the construction zone barrier, the remainder of the fall zone shall be designated by red danger tape and staffed with a designated spotter.

## 5.2. Parking Lot and Trailer Yard Operations - PIT, Vehicle, and Pedestrian Separation

- 5.2.1. Barriers shall be provided to separate associate parking lot and trailer yard operations from contractor construction, staging and storage areas.
- 5.2.2. Acceptable means of delineation in the trailer yard include:
  - 5.2.2.1. Standard fence without a screen cover. Sandbags shall be used as weight on the fence legs to prevent blow over. Swing gate shall be provided to allow access for waste removal vendors to swap dumpsters.
  - 5.2.2.2. Concrete Jersey Barriers can be utilized for delineation needs. Placement should allow for waste removal vendor access to swap dumpsters.
- 5.2.3. Barriers shall not impede on truck traffic where it is required to maintain operations activities in the yard.
- 5.2.4. Barriers shall not impede contractor equipment traffic required for movement of materials, housekeeping and other organization activities in the construction occupied area of yard.
- 5.2.5. Barriers cannot block emergency access or egress routes (e.g., fire exits), unless break-away barriers are used or alternate routes are provided. Break-away barriers must be posted so personnel understand that the break-away barrier will not hinder access or egress through the normal emergency route. Alternate routes must be posted so personnel understand the path established by the alternate route, and that the normal route is not in service. Approval may need to be granted by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).

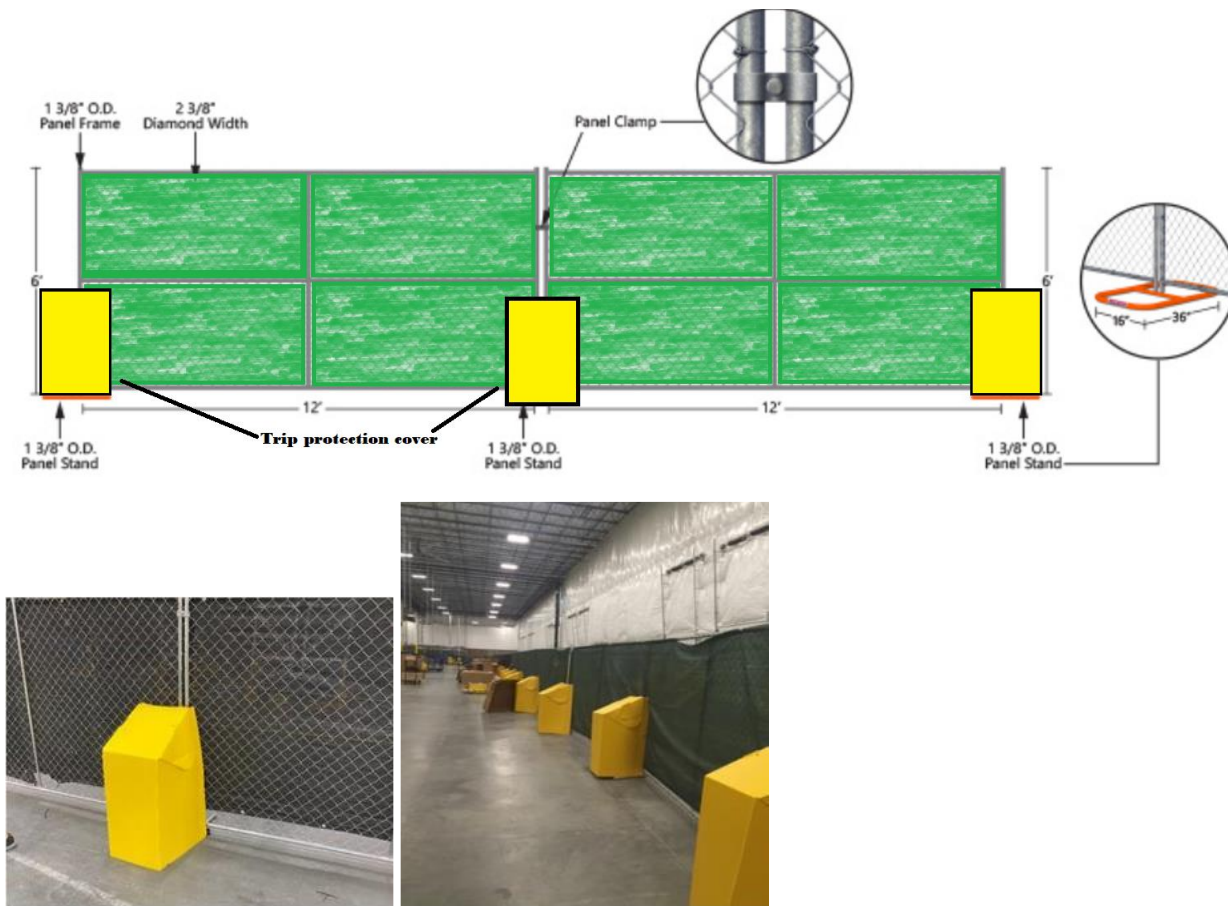
## 5.3. Means of Egress

- 5.3.1. During repairs or alterations, employees must not occupy a workplace unless the exit routes required are available and existing fire protections are maintained, or until alternate fire protection is furnished that provides an equivalent level of safety. [OSHA CFR 1910.37\(d\)\(2\)](#)
- 5.3.2. Means of egress shall be continually maintained free of all obstructions or impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or other emergency. [OSHA CFR 1926.34\(a\)](#)
  - 5.3.2.1. The architect approved egress drawing should be referenced to ensure the fence line does not impede access to any required egress paths.
- 5.3.3. All Exits from a construction area shall be marked by a readily visible sign. Access to exits shall be marked by readily visible signs in all cases where the exit or way to reach it is not immediately visible to the occupants. [OSHA CFR 1926.34\(b\)](#)
  - 5.3.3.1. Construction site fencing is to be arranged in such a way that it does not interfere with the ability of the contractor to exit the site when needed. Fencing shall have clearly identified access points to allow for individuals to leave in a quick fashion.
  - 5.3.3.2. Fencing panels designated as access points shall have caster wheels installed to allow for ease of opening and closing.
  - 5.3.3.3. Signage shall comply with the design criteria outlined in Appendix A Figure 3.
- 5.3.4. In every building or structure exits shall be arranged and maintained as to provide free and unobstructed egress from all parts of the building or structure at all times when it is occupied. [OSHA CFR 1926.34\(c\)](#)

## Appendix A – Construction Area Fencing and Signage Design Criteria

1. Fencing panels shall be 6' tall, secured in place with panel clamps and panel stands for rigidity and stability.
2. Privacy screens shall be installed on all interior fencing panels.
3. Fence panel stand supports shall be covered on the exterior Amazon occupied pedestrian facing sides to reduce trip hazards.
4. Entrance gates should roll open/closed parallel to the fence line. If gates that swing outward into the Amazon occupied space are installed within 3 feet (1m) of a pedestrian walkway or work area, the swing radius must be marked with black/yellow floor tape to prevent gates from being obstructed and striking pedestrians or equipment.
5. Danger signs that comply with the specifications illustrated in Figure 1 of ANSI Z35.1-1968 or in Figures 1 to 13 of ANSI Z535.2-2011, shall be posted at all entrances. [OSHA CFR 1926.200\(b\)\(1\)](#)
6. Amazon Personnel PPE Requirement sign found in Appendix A shall be posted at all entrances.
7. Exit signs shall be posted at each exit and shall be lettered in legible red letters, not less than 6 inches high, on a white field and the principal stroke of the letters shall be at least three-fourths inch in width. [OSHA CFR 1926.200\(d\)](#)

**Figure 1 – Fence Line Example**

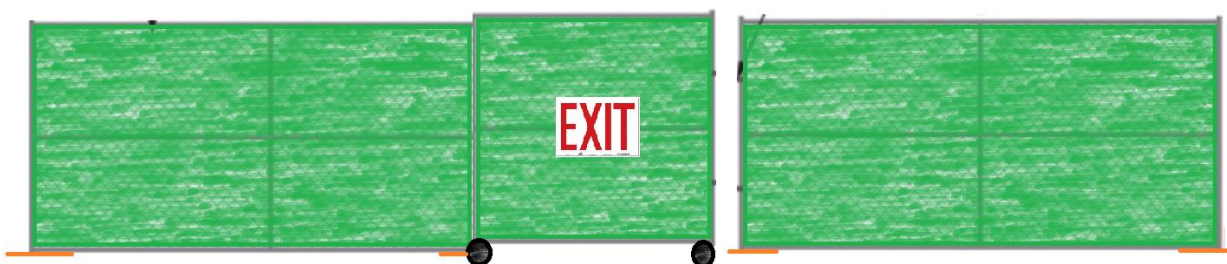


**Figure 2 – View from entrance into construction area**



Note: This example shows two-wheel casters. Fence opening can be on one single wheel caster or two-wheel casters.

**Figure 3 – View of exit from within construction area**



Note: This example shows two-wheel casters. Fence opening can be on one single wheel caster or two-wheel casters.



## Appendix B – Third Party Construction Safety Guidance for Using Internal Combustion Engines/Tools/Equipment inside Amazon Facilities

In certain situations, which must be approved by Amazon (approval will only be granted where reasonable alternative equipment can't be procured or the capabilities of electrical or pneumatic powered equipment are not sufficient), internal combustion engines may be used by Supplier/Contractor only if the following guidelines are adhered to:

- The Contractor shall submit in the Safe Work Plan / Job Hazard Analysis to include the following:
  - a. Work to be performed.
  - b. Duration of time anticipated to be inside of the building.
  - c. Mitigating controls utilized to maintain a safe work environment/area.
  - d. Equipment to be used.
  - e. Other additional environmental hazards.
  - f. Identification of methods of controls with a focus on engineering controls (example ventilation).
- All equipment (internal combustion engines) must be stored outside the Amazon Owned or leased building when not in-use or the fuel source shall be stored and secured outside in the appropriate storage cage/facility.
- Any spare fuel tanks must be placed in a suitable and securable storage cage/facility 25-feet away from building or other structures.
- All refueling activities are to take place external to the Amazon Building with adequate spill containment and control measures along with an adequately sized fire extinguisher. If a spill or release occurs, immediately control the spill and release and notify the Amazon Point of Contact (POC).
- It is recommended to perform Air Quality Index (AQI) monitoring, which includes but is not limited to; Carbon Monoxide (CO) and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>). All monitoring equipment must be properly calibrated prior to use to optimize performance and to verify if CO emissions are reduced. Equipment warm-up period (5-10 minutes depending on external temperatures) must be done outside before coming into building and not within 25-feet of any intake exhaust system, door, or other air entry point.
- CO and NO<sub>2</sub> exposures shall be managed below the most stringent exposure limits as established by OSHA (or other regulatory body/agency), National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), and/or American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
- The contractor/supplier operating a piece of internal combustion engine/equipment/or tool shall monitor CO and NO<sub>2</sub> exposures at all times.
- The contractor/supplier will place CO and NO<sub>2</sub> monitors in strategical locations along perimeter of construction zone for continuous CO and NO<sub>2</sub> monitoring of workplace conditions and monitored frequently. It is recommended to have four CO and NO<sub>2</sub> monitors at each directional corner of the construction zone, but additional monitors may need to be placed in large zones and/or where active Amazonian are working and operating.
- Refer to the Table 1 *Carbon Monoxide Monitoring & Performance Guidelines* below for additional details on CO monitoring performance guidelines.

**Table 1: Carbon Monoxide Monitoring & Performance Guidelines**

Area	Carbon Monoxide (CO) Concentration (ppm)	Durations (minutes)	Recommended Actions by the Contractor/Supplier
<b>Construction Perimeter</b>	<25-ppm	Total Duration of work activities	1) Continue to monitor for changing conditions. Monitoring should continue for the duration of the work activity.
<b>Construction Perimeter</b>	25-ppm to 49-ppm	60-minutes	1) Shut down the equipment. 2) Implement additional engineering controls to include supplying additional fresh air into the building and construction area by opening doors & dock doors and using area fans to exchange gases and exhaust from the building.+ In addition, increase the fresh air intake by the HVAC system to maximum capacity.* 3) Monitor area and perimeter for changing conditions.
<b>Construction Perimeter</b>	50-99 ppm	>15-minutes	1) Shut down the equipment. 2) Evacuate the construction area. 3) Implement additional engineering controls to include supplying additional fresh air into the building and construction area by opening doors & dock doors and using area fans to exchange gases and exhaust from the building.+ Increase the fresh air intake by the HVAC system to maximum capacity.* 4) Notify Amazon POC of conditions and actions taken to mitigate hazards. 5) Monitor area and perimeter for changing conditions.
<b>Construction Perimeter</b>	100-ppm (50% of the NIOSH-REL Ceiling Limit)	1-minute	1) Shut down the equipment. 2) Immediately implement additional engineering controls to include supplying additional fresh air into the building and construction area by opening doors & dock doors and using area fans to exchange gases and exhaust from the building.+ In addition, increase the fresh air intake by the HVAC system to maximum capacity.* 3) Evacuate the construction area. 4) Notify Amazon POC of conditions and actions taken to mitigate hazards.
<b>Amazon Occupied Areas Near Construction Area</b>	100-ppm (50% of the NIOSH-REL Ceiling Limit)	1-minute	1) Immediately notify the Amazon POC of conditions and actions taken to mitigate hazards. 2) Amazon POC will implement evacuation of the affected areas according to the site Emergency Action Plan (EAP).
<b>Construction Area Reentry –</b>	<25-ppm	15-minutes or more	1) The Building and Construction Area can be re-entered when CO concentrations are verified safe



<b>After Evacuation</b>			<p>to re-entered with sustained levels of CO below 25-ppm for at-least 15-minutes (minimum).</p> <p>2) Maintain additional engineering controls to manage indoor air quality conditions after an evacuation event.</p>
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- + Notify the Amazon POC, Loss Prevention, and/or Facility Management before opening secured and alarmed doors. This should be a coordinated effort with minimum operational disruption.
- \* Any modifications to the Facility HVAC system will need to be coordinated with Amazon POC, Facility Management, and/or RME.
- Carbon Monoxide ACGIH-Threshold Limit Value (TLV) = 25-ppm for an 8-hour Time Weighted Average (TWA).
- Carbon Monoxide OSHA-Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) = 50-ppm for an 8-hour TWA.
- CO NIOSH-Recommended Exposure Level (REL) = 35-ppm for an 8-hour TWA.
- CO NIOSH-REL (Ceiling Limit) = 200-ppm instantaneous level.
- Ceiling Limit = concentration must not be exceeded during any part of the workday; if instantaneous monitoring is not feasible, the ceiling must be assessed as a 15-minute TWA exposure.

## 9.0 Revision History

Amazon Special Safety Conditions North America Revision History					
Draft Date	Effective Date	Version	Author	Section	Revision Description
September 2019	January 2020	0.1	Ryan Rouse		Initial Document Creation
January 2021	January 2021	1	Justin Smith	TOC	Numbering corrected and updated
				4.1	Eliminated references to Pre-task plan; replaced w/Safe Work Plan/JHA
				4.5	Updated contractor orientation to reflect virtual delivery system; replacing in person orientation
				4.10	Updated definition of 3PQA. Updated language on termination of relationship as result of repeated violations
				4.12	Addition: Stop Work Authority guidance added.
				5.1	Add requirement for overhead hazard assessment for aerial lift use Updated scissor lift section with reference to Fall Hazard Control 5.6 requirements
				5.5	Updated requirement for Energized Electrical Work Permit Removed GFC and grounding language Added QEW prohibition on engagement of 40 cal or greater equipment Added all work 12 cal/cm2 incident energy or above, must be performed by a licensed electrician in the local jurisdiction Added for electrical systems with incident energy potential greater than 40 cal/cm2 (e.g. Main Switch Boards), the supplier must isolate energy upstream through the local utility or use a Remove Actuation Device (RAD)
				5.6	Updated ladder selection criteria
				5.6.1	Update roof access lighting requirement for work performed outside of daylight hours Updated adverse weather condition requirements
				5.10	Lift Plan template reference added-template to Appendix
				5.11	PIT training record availability requirement added
				5.13	Internal Combustion engine equipment guidance added
				5.14	Silica Exposure Control guidance added
				App. A	Job Hazard Analysis
				App. B	Virtual Orientation Instructions
				App. C	Lifting/Hoisting Plan Template
				App. D	Silica Exposure Control Methods Tables
December 2021	January 2023	2	Kamesha Hill		Removed "Privileged & Confidential"
				2.0	Added guidance for 3P RME Suppliers
				4.0	TOC updated numbering and topics
				5.2	Updated regulatory compliance guidance
				5.3	Updated JHA process
				5.5	Updated training and safety orientation guidance
				5.5.1	Short Service Employees requirement added
				5.5.2	Contractors Performance requirement added

				5.6	<i>Updated emergency response plan and medical treatment guidance</i>
				5.7	<i>Updated reporting of incidents and incident investigations guidance</i>
				5.8.1	<i>Enforcement of Safety Rules requirement added</i>
				5.8.2	<i>Use of Cell Phone Devices requirement added</i>
				5.8.3	<i>Violence and Weapons requirement added</i>
				6.4	<i>Updated confined spaces guidance</i>
				6.5	<i>Added Qualified Electric Vendor/Qualified Electrical Contractor</i>
				6.7	<i>Added usage of roof davit cranes</i>
				6.7.1	<i>Scaffolding requirement added</i>
				6.7.2	<i>Roof Access/Work anchorage guidance added</i>
				6.8	<i>Updated hazardous materials/chemicals guidance</i>
				6.9	<i>Updated hot work guidance</i>
				6.10	<i>Updated lifting and rigging guidance</i>
				6.11	<i>Updated steel erection guidance</i>
				6.12	<i>Ground Penetration, Excavation and Trenching requirement added</i>
				6.13	<i>Updated powered industrial truck guidance</i>
				6.14	<i>Updated yard work &amp; rules guidance</i>
				6.16	<i>Protection of the Public requirement added</i>
				6.18	<i>Tools &amp; Equipment requirement added</i>
				6.19	<i>Overhead Structure &amp; Utility Markings requirement added</i>
				6.20	<i>Storm Water and Waste Water Pollution requirement added</i>
				7.0	<i>Added definitions</i>
				App. A	<i>Updated JHA form</i>
				App. E	<i>Added Construction Separation Specification</i>