KCNSC Contractor Safety Handbook

KANSAS CITY NSC National Security Campus

Janaury 2025

Honeywell Federal Manufacturing & Technologies, LLC operates the Kansas City National Security Campus for the United States Department of Energy/National Nuclear Security Administration under Contract Number DE-NA0002839

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Safety is our priority and concern for safety begins before the start of your project. Honeywell encourages our employees and contractors to approach safety as a vital and ever-present part of their daily lives. We look to our contractors to strive for the same level of safety commitment.

This document is not intended to cover all aspects of a safety program, but it is intended to provide guidelines to assist your company in developing a quality safety plan. Local policies and practices can be added to these guidelines to provide a more practical vehicle for each contractor's immediate needs.

Contractor shall take reasonable precautions under this contract to assure the safety and health of Buyer and NNSA employees and assure the protection of plant operations from damage that might result from work activities.

It is the Contractor's continuing and absolute responsibility for all aspects of Contractor safety on their jobsites during the execution of work. Any action or inaction by Buyer or the NNSA or their designated representative shall in no way alleviate the Contractor's responsibility or in any way create liability on the part of the Buyer or the NNSA.

Notice: This handbook provides requirements and illustrations in effect on the date of publication, January 15, 2018. Requirements are subject to change without notice.

Honeywell

Sustainable Opportunity Policy
Honeywell's Commitment to Health, Safety and the Environment

By integrating health, safety and environmental considerations into all aspects of our business, we protect our employees and contractors, our communities and the environment, achieve sustainable growth and accelerated productivity, drive compliance with all applicable regulations and develop technologies that expand the sustainable capacity of our world. Our health, safety and environmental management systems reflect our values and help us meet our business objectives.

- We protect the safety and health of our employees and contractors, and minimize the environmental footprint of our operations through efforts to prevent illness, injury and pollution.
- We actively promote and develop opportunities for expanding sustainable capacity by increasing energy and water efficiency, improving security and safety, and reducing emissions of harmful pollutants.
- We are committed to compliance with all of our health, safety, environmental and legal requirements everywhere we operate.
- Our commitment to health, safety and the environment is an integral aspect of our design of products, processes and services, and of the lifecycle management of our products.
- Our management systems apply a global standard that provides protection of both human health and the environment during normal and emergency situations.
- We identify, control and endeavor to reduce hazards and associated risk (to employees and contractors), emissions, waste and inefficient use of resources, including energy and water.
- We are open with stakeholders and work within our communities to advance laws, regulation and practices that safeguard the public.
- We abide by the company's own strict standards in cases where local laws are less stringent.
- Our senior leadership and individual employees are engaged in aspects of health, safety and the environment and are accountable for their role in meeting our commitments.
- We measure and periodically review our progress and strive for continuous improvement.

These are our commitments to health, safety, and the environment, and to creating Sustainable Opportunity everywhere we operate.

Vimal Kapur
Chairman and CEO

Jim Currier
President and CEO,
Honeywell Aerospace Technologies

Gregory Bopp
VP HSEF & Business Resilience
Honeywell Aerospace Technologies

Eric Wollerman
President and CEO, Honeywell FM&T

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AT CEO/VP Signature Aug.1 2024 V9 Document
Number: 3-1101-Aero2

Our Commitment to Health, Safety & Environment

HSE Policy

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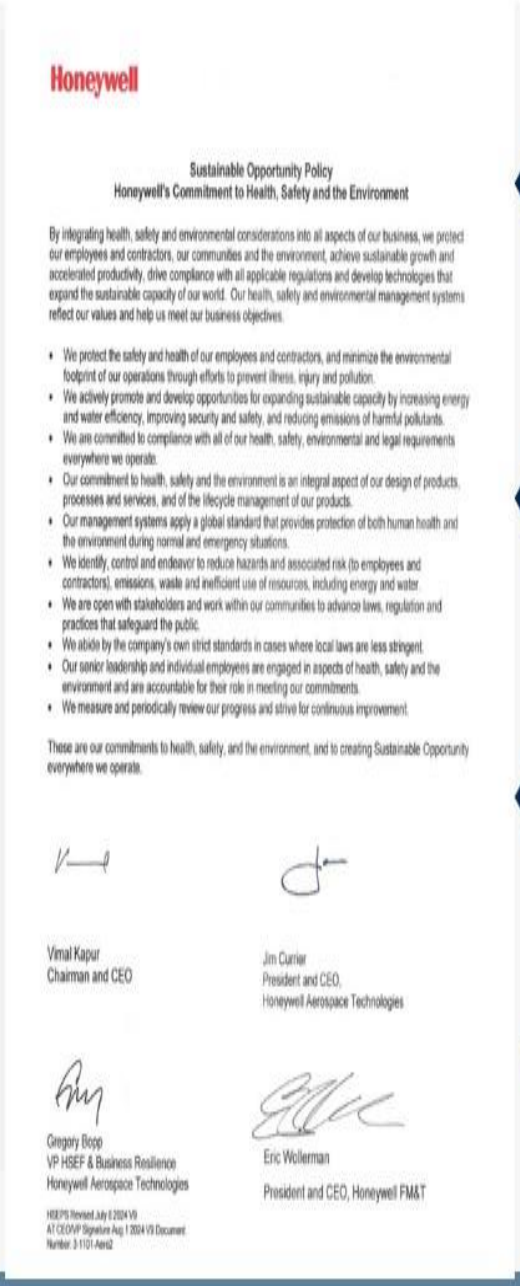

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4. Accessible & communicated to KCNSC contractors & interested parties
3. Posted at each KCNSC facility & on the KCNSC Portal HSE page
2. Communicated to all New Employees & annually thereafter to all employees
1. Endorsed by Sr. Leadership

Protecting employees, our communities, and the environment

1.1 INTERNET ACCESS

The most up-to-date version of the Contractor Safety Handbook can be found at

KCNSC.DOE.gov/Suppliers/Current Suppliers/Category Specific Information/Construction Services Suppliers

1.2 Our Mission

We will achieve a world class level of safety performance for contractors working at Honeywell locations through increased safety awareness, communication of expectations, and following work processes which reduce at-risk behaviors.

1.3 Our Commitment

We recognize that outstanding safety performance is essential to the welfare of all employees, and contractors along with business excellence. We will continue to improve our global competitiveness by making safety an integral part of all business activities.

1.4 Purpose

The following requirements shall be fulfilled by the Contractor and his/her lower-tier subcontractors (for the remainder of this document referred to collectively as "Contractor" when the requirements apply to either party).

1.5 Point of Contact

The Buyer has designated the Construction Manager as the Contractor's point of liaison for any Contractor activity described in this document as requiring any joint approvals by HS&E and Facilities.

1.6 Contractual Safety Statement

In the event of an imminent danger violation (a condition or practice existing which could reasonably be expected to cause death, serious physical harm, or extensive environmental/property damage if it were not stopped), a Stop Work Order will be issued to the Contractor.

The following individuals are authorized to issue a Stop Work Order:

- Purchasing on the recommendation of Facilities Engineering;
- NNSA Contracting Officer;
- HS&E employees (Health & Safety or Environmental Protection).

The **Stop Work** Order will be written by the Construction Manager. Verbal direction will be given to stop work when an imminent danger condition exists.

The Contractor will be notified when to resume work after a **Stop Wor**k Order has been issued. The Contractor shall make no claims for extensions of time or for compensation or damages by reason of or in connection with such work stoppage.

1.7 Safety Qualification

Honeywell qualifies general contractors to assure that they meet established safety criteria and are committed to working safely while at the facilities. Contractors submitting responses to the RFP will be required to be safety qualified (see Appendix H).

* * * * *

2.0 CONTRACTOR TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Site Safety & Security Orientation

All personnel shall be required to read the Subcontractor Orientation Handbook and sign the Orientation Completion Validation document at the end of the handbook. . (Contractor shall forward all signed validation documents to Honeywell HS&E as instructed at the bottom of the signature page). Contractor shall be responsible for ensuring that the orientation training for his/her personnel and lower tier contractors is completed prior to allowing personnel on the KCNSC Sites. Any time the Contractor brings new employees or lower-tier subcontractors on-site during the execution of this project, the new employees must read the Subcontractor Orientation Handbook prior to performing work. The Contractor shall maintain documentation verifying that both his/her and lower-tier subcontractor employees have read the Subcontractor Orientation Handbook. The Subcontractor Orientation Handbook is located at KCNSC.DOE.gov/Suppliers/Current Suppliers/Category Specific Information/Construction Services Suppliers click on “Subcontractor Orientation Handbook to view the most up-to-date version.

2.2 Verification of OSHA Mandated Training

Contractor shall be responsible for verification of OSHA mandated training for all current and new employees and all lower-tier subcontractors. The Contractor (including lower tier subcontract employees) engaged in work activities that require OSHA or other applicable mandated training and/or certification shall maintain documentation on-site verifying completion of required training for both his and subcontractor employees.

2.3 Worker Safety and Health Program – 10 CFR 851

Contractor shall comply with 10 CFR 851.10 CFR 851 which requires all DOE/NNSA contractors and subcontractors to comply with OSHA safety and health regulations. The DOE/NNSA may audit the Contractor’s activities to ensure compliance with the regulation. 10 CFR 851 can easily be accessed on the internet. This handbook will assist you in complying with 10 CFR 851 requirements. 10 CFR 851 also identifies that subcontractors have the right and responsibility to report HS&E concerns. Those can be reported to your supervisor, the HS&E Concern Line at 816-488-3181, or by contacting any Honeywell FM&T HS&E staff member. If a technical concern related to HS&E cannot be resolved using routine processes, subcontractors can elect to use the Department of Energy's Differing Professional Opinion (DPO) process to raise the concern to the DOE This process is described in DOE Order 442.2 and the submittal form and Table of Assigned DPO Managers are available on the DOE's Differing Professional Opinions website (use the "Any Facility" or the "For All Other Facilities" choice).

2.4 Occupational Radiation Protection 10 CFR 835

Contractor shall comply with 10 CFR 835. 10 CFR 835 requires all DOE/NNSA contractors and subcontractors to comply with Radiation Protection regulations. The DOE/NNSA may audit the Contractor's activities to ensure compliance with the regulation. 10 CFR 835 can easily be accessed on the internet.

* * * * *

3.0 REFERENCES

These are a few selected references that may help you with preparing your site-specific safety plan.

3.1 Federal Compliance Documents

Safety & Health record keeping required 300 & 300A logs (See www.osha.gov)

Safety and Health Regulations for Construction, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 29, Part 1926

Chronic Beryllium Disease Prevention Program, 10 CFR Part 850

Occupational Safety and Health Standards, CFR, Title 29, Part 1910

Environmental Protection Agency Regulations, CFR, Title 40, Part 61, Subpart M, National Emission Standard for Asbestos

Environmental Protection Agency Regulations, CFR, Title 40, Part 262, Subpart C, Pre-transport Requirements for Hazardous Wastes

Department of Transportation Regulations (Parts 100 177)

Worker Safety and Health Program – 10 CFR 851

Occupational Radiation Protection Program- 10 CFR 835

3.2 National Fire Protection Association Standards

NFPA 70-E Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace 2015 edition

NFPA 70 National Electric Code 2017 Edition

NFPA 30 Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code

NFPA 33 Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable and Combustible Materials

NFPA 241 Safeguarding Construction, Alteration and Demolition Operations

NFPA 51B Standard for Fire Prevention during Welding, Cutting and other hot work 2003 edition

3.3 Department of Energy Orders

To review the current Department of Energy and NNSA requirements, https://www.directives.doe.gov/

3.4 Definitions

Basic Contract definitions are included in the General Conditions and in the Terms and Conditions of Purchase. In addition the following definitions apply to this handbook:

Area Owner	Honeywell representative with oversight responsibilities for the space in which work is occurring.
Activity Hazard Analysis	A Contractor document that includes identification of principal work steps, site hazard and controls, task hazards and controls and necessary permits and training.
Buyer	Honeywell operated NNSA facilities.
Competent Person	One who meets OSHA requirements for monitoring Contractor activities and is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.
Construction Manager	The Construction Manager is an agent of the Buyer to the extent expressly authorized by the purchase order documents and will, in general, inspect, observe, and report concerning Contractor work. The Construction Manager is authorized to stop work, whenever necessary in their opinion, to ensure the safe and proper execution of the work. The Construction Manager can be either a contract engineer or Honeywell employee.
CPZ	CenterPoint Zimmer
Contractor	Corporation, partnership, joint venture, or individual which enters into a purchase order with Honeywell.
DOE	United States Department of Energy
FES	Facility Engineering Services, LLC, a subsidiary of Burns and McDonnell Engineering.
Honeywell	The KCNSC sites (South, West, and Main campuses), and NMNSC facilities collectively managed by Honeywell.
HSE&F	Buyer's Health, Safety, Environmental, & Facilities Organization.
KCFO	Kansas City Field Operations. (DOE/NNSA)
LOTO	Lockout/Tagout Program, used to minimize risk of interaction between workers and a dangerous energy source. The program is located in appendix D.
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association.

NNSA	National Nuclear Security Administration, an agency of the Department of Energy.
KCNSC	The NNSA's National Security Campus located at 14526 Botts Road, Kansas City MO.
KCNSC South	The NNSA's annex (Building 20) located at 15431 Andrews Rd, Kansas City MO.
KCNSC West	The NNSA's annex (Building 21) located at 6700 W115th St, Overland Park, KS.
KCNSC North	The NNSA's annex (Building 22) located at 9221 Ward Parkway, Kansas City MO.
KCNSC East	The NNSA's annex (Building 23) located at approximately 14792 Andrews Rd, Kansas City MO.
Purchase Order	Same as the term "contract" or "contract documents" and refers to the purchase order issued between Contractor and Buyer.
Site TA193	Located south of Belton MO on South Mullen Road.
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
Safety Professional	Individual who has academic credentials and/or work experience in a relevant discipline, such as environmental protection, industrial hygiene, industrial safety or health physics and who has practical knowledge of the work activities.
Contractor	Corporation, partnership, joint venture, or individual which enters into a purchase order with Honeywell.

4.0 SAFETY & HEALTH PROFESSIONAL

Honeywell may require the General Contractor to staff the project with safety & health professional(s) to provide direct oversight and maintain Contractor's safety & health program during the execution of the project. Safety professional(s) may also act as an on-site safety competent person.

* * * * *

5.0 ON SITE SAFETY COMPETENT PERSON

Projects are required to have as a minimum, one safety competent person at each work site (KCNSC and equipment/materials in transit between) during periods of work activities. Contractor shall verify that the competent person(s) meets OSHA requirements for monitoring work activities and is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them. This individual's responsibilities include but are not limited to:

- Identification and correction of unsafe conditions
- Stopping work if hazardous conditions are encountered
- Revising the Contractor's Activity Hazard Analyses when needed
- Ensuring all Contractor employees and lower-tier subcontractors have completed the site specific Safety and Security orientation prior to starting work
- Ensuring all Contractor employees and lower-tier subcontractors have completed OSHA minimum training requirements and are properly trained to perform assigned work
- Ensuring that all required permits are current and posted for work activities
- Reviewing and having a working knowledge of the Contractor Safety Handbook

The Contractor's competent person(s) shall be identified in the Contractor's project safety plan.

* * * * *

6.0 SAFETY PLAN/ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS

The Contractor's lower tier subcontractors shall operate within the purview of the Contractor's Safety Program and Project Specific Safety Plan/Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA). The Safety Plan/AHA shall be a detailed plan covering all work activities of the project that Contractor and Contractors' subcontractors will be working on. Look at all phases of the job: disconnection, relocation (transporting) and installation of equipment and associated tools & materials. After reviewing the project drawings and specifications, address what you will be doing and how your workers will be protected.

No work can begin on the project until the Safety Plan/AHA is written and accepted by Honeywell (See Appendix A for elements to include).

Note: Your written Safety Plan/AHA is a submittal and shall be submitted as specified in construction specification section Division 1 General Requirements, Section # 013300, Titled "Submittal Procedures". All of your personnel and lower tier subcontractor personnel shall be briefed on your written safety plan/AHA to ensure the plan is followed by both your employees and lower-tier sub-contractors and a copy of the approved safety plan must be posted on the project site. The following shall be included in your written safety plan submittal.

6.1 Cover Page

Include your company name, address, date, and project name and contract number as well as a contact person.

6.2 Qualification List

The Contractor shall provide the name and qualifications (i.e., training, past experience, education) of the jobsite management, safety professional (if required) and the competent persons assigned responsibility for administration of the safety and health program. A method of contacting the representatives on-site shall be included.

6.3 Activity Hazard Analysis

The purpose of an AHA is to identify hazards and controls for individual project activities. The individual project activities shall match the project activities on the approved project schedule. A template for the AHA can be provided to the Contractor. The AHA shall clearly state Contractor's controls used to; plan and control work, transition personnel to different work locations, permit requirements in project activities, and ensure personnel performing work have been adequately trained. All Contractor and lower tier subcontract personnel shall be briefed on the Contractor's project specific safety plan and Activity Hazard Analysis prior to performing work. Copies of the AHA and Project Specific Safety Plan will be

maintained and available for review by all Contractor and lower tier sub-personnel. The Contractor shall update the Safety Plan/Activity Hazard Analysis as a result of project scope modifications to address specific items of work when new hazards are identified or when phasing of work benefits from later receipt of supplemental work specific information. If the project scope change introduces new principle work steps, Contractor shall identify site hazards, associated task hazards and controls, necessary permits, and work training on an updated Safety Plan/AHA and resubmit to Buyer for review and approval prior to execution of work resulting from project scope changes.

See Appendix J for two AHA examples. Honeywell site specific AHA requirements are identified in the example. Contractor shall incorporate site specific requirements into their project specific AHA.

6.4 Medical Care Provider

Contractor shall identify their selected health care provider in the site specific safety plan. Contractor shall maintain a listing of lower-tier subs and their selected health care provider(s) on site. The medical care provider(s) for both the Contractor and Contractor's lower-tier subs will be responsible for screening, evaluation and medical care of the Contractor's employees who will be working. The Contractor shall also provide pertinent information to their selected health care provider(s) of hazardous materials exposed to their employees. This will ensure the Contractors employees (including lower-tier subs) are covered in medical monitoring programs. These include hazards requiring medical monitoring under OSHA, for example, asbestos, lead, noise, or beryllium. (See section 15 for additional information on medical surveillance requirements)

6.5 Flow-Down Clause

All requirements of the Contractor's safety program shall be included in the purchase orders as flow down clauses. The Contractor's lower-tier subcontractors must comply with the Contractor's safety program and project specific Safety Plan/AHA.

6.6 Hazardous Materials

Exposure to hazardous materials shall include a site-specific determination of the levels of personnel protection, decontamination area(s), emergency notification procedures, and method of keeping unauthorized personnel off the site. If you will be involved in remediation sites or deal with hazardous materials, you may be required to submit a safety plan which addresses the impact of 29 CFR 1910.120.

6.7 Bringing Chemicals On-Site

NO chemicals/materials are permitted to be brought on-site that contain, either as a pure chemical or mixture ingredient, a listed Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) (40 CFR Part 355 Appendix B)

without written approval from the Honeywell Health, Safety, and Environmental (HS&E) organization. Additionally, NO chemicals/materials are permitted to be brought on-site for which a Safety Data Sheet is required in excess of 10,000 lbs without written approval from HS&E.

6.8 Pollution Prevention

Include the following statement in your safety plan, "Consistent with the national policy, pollution shall be prevented or reduced at the source wherever feasible." Describe the activities you will undertake to meet this policy. This applies to all forms of pollution, i.e., air emissions, water discharges, and solid waste. See appendix A.

6.9 Demolition Activities

If the project requires the Contractor to perform demolition activities, the Contractor shall create a section in the project specific Safety Plan/AHA that addresses demolition activities. The demolition plan shall state the hazards expected to be encountered during the course of normal demolition activities. Include what will be done to minimize the hazards identified and protect the employee during demolition. Items to consider include lead paint, electrical systems, plumbing, duct removal, steam systems and other energized systems etc.

* * * * *

7.0 SAFETY PROGRAM ELEMENTS & IMPLEMENTATION

The Contractor has the responsibility to follow a general health & safety program, develop and implement a project specific health & safety plan that address hazards and conditions related to their project. The Contractor is the entity having overall responsibility and control of the project. The Contractor's health & safety program must demonstrate the elements identified below for maintaining safe working conditions and assuring safe work practices for its employees. The Contractor's lower tier subcontractors shall operate within the purview of the Contractor's Safety Program and Project Specific Safety Plan and Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA).

This must be a detailed plan covering the actual project you and your subcontractors will be working on. Look at all phases of the job: demolition; remodeling and equipment installation/relocation. After reviewing the project drawings and specifications, address what you will be doing and how your workers will be protected.

No work can begin on the project until the Safety Plan/AHA is written and accepted by Honeywell (See Appendix A for elements to include). Prior to the pre-construction meeting the Buyer will survey the construction project work area for potential unique hazards that may be encountered during project work and provide a list of unique hazards to Contractor for incorporation into the Project Specific Safety Plan/AHA. Contractor shall include any specific unique hazards that are identified on the list into the Safety Plan and AHA. Your written safety plan is a construction submittal and must be submitted as specified in construction specification section division 1 general requirements, section # 013300, titled Submittal Procedures. All of your personnel and lower tier subcontractor personnel shall be briefed on the Safety Plan/AHA.

The Contractor's health & safety program shall demonstrate the elements identified below for maintaining safe working conditions and assuring safe work practices for its employees.

7.1 Contractor Management Leadership and Employee Participation in HS&E at Honeywell Facilities.

Contractor's program shall demonstrate that managers, supervisors, and employees are provided with the authority to access relevant information, training and resources to carry out their HS&E responsibilities.

The Contractor's safety professional (if required) shall be responsible for reviewing and monitoring all potentially hazardous operations. Contractor shall verify that competent person(s) are individuals who, by way of training and/or experience, are knowledgeable of applicable standards, capable of identifying

workplace hazards relating to the specific operation, designated by the employer, and has authority to take appropriate actions.

7.2 Hazard Identification and Assessment

(Contractor's program shall document that frequent and regular inspections of the workplace, materials, and equipment are made by competent persons designated by the employer.)?

Contractor shall document the assessment of project hazards and identify hazard controls for hazardous work elements prior to work start-up (Activity Hazard Analysis).

7.3 New Means and Methods

Honeywell is always open to new means and methods. If Contractor has knowledge of a safer or new system for performing the job, let us know. We understand that tools, equipment and techniques continue to improve. If you have a process that is not covered in this handbook, let us know and we will evaluate your plan.

7.4 Hazard Prevention and Control

Document hazard controls for work elements (tasks) using an Activity Hazard Analysis form (Appendix J) for work elements prior to work start-up. A project-specific Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) must be written and accepted by the Buyer prior to work being performed. The AHA must include the following:

- Potential hazards associated with each work element (job task).
- Hazard controls (includes permits) for each hazard identified for work elements (job tasks).
- Sequential listing of the work elements (job tasks) within the project.

7.5 Safety Information and Employee Training/Qualification

Contractor shall review HS&E information with workers and subcontractors as required.
Contractor personnel and lower-tier subcontractors shall be trained at a minimum to OSHA requirements.
Contractor shall ensure that employees and lower-tier subcontractor are adequately trained and medically able to perform assigned work.
Contractor shall maintain a listing of training and qualification records of employees and lower-tier subcontractors on site.

7.6 Periodic Evaluation of Program Effectiveness

Perform periodic evaluations of your safety program to ensure it is effective and appropriate for workplace conditions.

7.7 Daily Hazard Analysis

Contractor and lower-tier subcontract personnel shall be briefed daily on assigned work tasks/location, associated hazards and their controls prior to commencing work. The DHA shall clearly state Contractor's controls used to; manage work planning and control, transition personnel to different work locations, permit requirements in principle work steps, and ensure personnel performing work have been adequately trained (reference Appendix K for DHA example). This briefing shall be documented and shall take place prior to the start of the work day with all crafts present.

Changes to daily work task and location shall be controlled by Contractor. The Contractor shall modify existing DHA to incorporate new work task(s)/location, associated hazards and their controls prior to performing any work. Contractor and lower-tier subcontract personnel shall be briefed on DHA changes prior to commencing work. Contractor and lower-tier subcontract personnel failing to follow the Contractor's DHA protective measures are subject to the warning ticket/citation process.

7.8 Communications Made With/to Regulatory Authorities.

Contractors are to inform FM&T of any communications made with/to Regulatory Authorities pertaining to work performed at FM&T locations.

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8.0 SAFETY INSPECTIONS & MEETINGS

8.1 Inspections by Facilities Engineering & NNSA/KCFO Personnel

The work site shall be inspected on a routine basis by Project Engineer/Construction Manager.
The work site may also be inspected by a NNSA official at their discretion. NNSA/KCFO officials may inspect projects on a routine basis.

8.2 Contractor Inspections and Reviews

Contractor's safety professional and/or competent person shall make formal inspections of all Contractor work sites and activities.

8.3 Contract Remedies

Buyer reserves the right to take any contract actions necessary for violation of safety requirements, including termination of the contract for default.

8.4 Contractors Disciplinary Process

All general contractors shall have a written disciplinary process for both their employees and subcontractors who fail to utilize appropriate protective measures on the job site.

8.5 Employee Expulsion Policy

Any Contractor and/or lower-tier subcontract employee(s) who is removed from a work site(s) for failure to follow established HS&E or Security requirements shall not be allowed to return to any Honeywell managed work site as an employee of the Contractor, their lower-tier subcontractor(s), or under employment for another Contractor. Additionally, any Contractor and/or lower-tier subcontract employee who does not meet performance expectations shall not be allowed to return to a Honeywell managed work site. Each individual case will be reviewed. Names of individuals that have been removed will be tracked by the Security Department to deny entry to the facilities. This rule applies to any Contractor and/or lower-tier subcontract employee(s) who is removed from the plant by Honeywell or the Contractors' management.

8.6 Warning Tickets and Citations

8.6.1 Warning Tickets

Safety violations will be documented by the Project Engineer or HS&E through the use of a warning ticket. These shall be used to determine repeat violations by the Contractor and/or lower tier subcontractors.

Contractor must correct the non-serious violation within one day. The Contractor shall contact the Project Engineer for concurrence when action is completed.

8.6.2 Citations

Violations of OSHA 1926, Standards for the Construction Industry, any applicable parts of the OSHA 1910, General Industry Standard, or this handbook will be documented on the Honeywell's Occupational Safety and Health Citation form. Citations will be issued when one of the following occurs:

- A violation which could reasonably be expected to cause death, serious physical harm, or extensive property/environmental damage if it is not stopped immediately (*citation*);
- A violation that the Contractor intentionally and knowingly commits or is aware that a hazardous condition existed and made no reasonable effort to eliminate it (*willful*);
- A violation of any standard, regulation, rule, or order where, upon re-inspection, a substantially similar violation is found (*repeated*);
- A violation where there is substantial probability that death or serious physical harm could result and that the employer knew or should have known of the hazard (*serious*). Contractor shall correct citations immediately.

Violations that could result in a citation noted by HS&E or Facility personnel will result in a citation.

NNSA may issue citations through Honeywell at any time.

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9.0 REPORTING/REPOSTING REQUIREMENTS

9.1 OSHA Recordable Accidents/Injuries

All work related OSHA recordable accident/injuries which take place during the project execution shall be reported to Honeywell HS&E immediately and investigated and documented by the General Contractor based on directions in Appendix G "Accident Investigation and Reporting".

9.2 Accident/Injury Resulting in a First Aid

All General Contractor and lower-tier subcontract Accidents/Injuries resulting in a First Aid are to be investigated. See Appendix G "Accident Investigation and Reporting" for requirements.

9.3 Property Damage

All fires, property damage, accidents, or losses to government property must be reported to the Project Engineer.

9.4 Tabulation of Work-Hours

All work-hours must be reported to the buyer monthly. Work-hours must include both the general contractor and all subcontractors who worked on the project. List the work-hours and company names of each subcontractor. This report shall be submitted to the Honeywell's purchasing department monthly and will be due on the first day of the next month. This form is available from the Buyer.

In addition, for DOE reporting purposes, a notation is to be made on the form whenever any single contractor has more than 10 personnel on site at the KCNSC.

9.5 Posted Contractor Areas

All Honeywell work sites shall be posted appropriately by the Contractor. A contractor gate will be established at each work site for posting all Federal and State required posting materials.

The Contractor shall:

- Post "Remain Clear of Work Activities" and project information sign as well as any required permits at the main point of entry into each work area.
- Post "Hard Hat & Safety Glasses Required" within the work area.
- Provide and place warning signs and barricades for the protection of non-contractor personnel. Work area boundaries are to be identified by rope, barrier tape, fencing, or other means. The area must be of sufficient size to contain the hazard. Contractor shall take into account the height of the work that is being done and adjust the size of the work area boundaries as necessary during the project.

- Submit a formal “Barricade/Control Plan” as part of his Safety Plan/AHA on construction activities that impede/impair/disrupt routine pedestrian/vehicle traffic. The Barricade/Control Plan will be reviewed and approved by Honeywell prior to executing work.

9.6 Emergency Evacuations, Reporting and Medical Care

When a flashing light is seen on the emergency notification system, it may indicate a plant emergency. Follow directions provided and wait for further instructions.

If an emergency situation exists such as fire, injury, environmental damage, or explosion, the emergency contacts for the KCNSC sites are as follows:

- For the Botts main campus, KCNSC South, and KCNSC East, call 911 for emergency assistance and will be talking the KCNSC BOC.
- For the KCNSC West (Overland Park KS) and KCNSC North (Kansas City MO) Facilities. You will call 911 and will be talking to the 911 Emergency operator for that municipality.

In all cases, the individual reporting the incident shall state his or her name, location, type of emergency, and location of the emergency.

It is the responsibility of the Contractor to direct the medical care of their employees through their identified medical provider. At the KCNSC Main Botts Campus, the Honeywell Medical Care Services will provide only emergency and stabilization care. The KCNSC North, West, East, and South Facilities have no Medical Care Services.

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10.0 PERMITS/FORMS/CHECKLIST

10.1 Types

Various work permits and forms are required for service and construction related work activities such as:

Hot Work Permit - Required for each shift when welding, cutting, grinding, or performing spark producing activities. Hot work permits are issued by:

- CPZ for the KCNSC Botts main campus.
- Honeywell will issue for all other KCNSC sites.

Confined Space Entry Permit - Required when area where work is to be performed has a limited means of egress and is subject to accumulation of toxic or flammable contaminants or has an oxygen deficient atmosphere. Contractor is responsible for monitoring atmospheric conditions in confined spaces. All confined space entrants shall have confined space entry training. The Contractor may use the Honeywell web form E2359 Honeywell Confined Space Entry Permit or their own Confined Space Permit, if submitted and approved as part of the safety plan.

Permit for Energized Electrical Safety (PEEET) – (E2949) required when performing electrical work energized. Personnel shall be trained for energized electrical work. Proper apparel and safety equipment required to be worn and used during energized electrical work.

Drain Connection / New Discharge Approved Form – (E2925) Required when drain system configuration (modification of existing piping) changes are made and when new discharges are proposed or flow increases of greater than 10% are made to existing discharges (sanitary piping/ industrial piping/storm drains).

The Contractor shall initiate all permits and forms required to perform work at the Honeywell facilities and identify permit/form requirements in the Project Specific Safety Plan/Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA). The Contractor shall initiate and complete required permit/form, obtaining all signatures prior to proceeding with work. All permits/forms shall be up to date and posted at the jobsite.

Notice of Work (NOW) – (E3385) Required at the KCNSC if work impacts utilities, production, or safety. NOW must be requested by Contractor at least 5 business days before work is to be performed. A NOW is to be requested for aisle blockages when more than half of the aisle will be blocked or when blocking half of an aisle for more than 8 hours. A NOW is to be requested for all Fire Protection System Impairments.

10.2 Revocation of Permits

Permits may be revoked for noncompliance violations. Upon revocation of the permit, the Contractor shall submit in writing to the Project Engineer the corrective action that will be taken and action taken to prevent recurrence. If corrective action is acceptable, another permit will be issued.

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11.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Honeywell has achieved ISO 14001 certification, The Environmental Management System Standard. With your help, we can maintain our ISO status and be one of the most environmentally friendly facilities in the DOE community.

11.1 Hazardous Waste

The disposition of all wastes must be addressed in the project specifications. For situations that are not addressed in the specifications, the Project Engineer shall coordinate with Honeywell's Waste Management Department to resolve the discrepancy.

11.2 Equipment/Tools Decontamination

Some demolition, equipment relocation and excavation projects have the potential to contaminate work tools and machinery. Contractors working in areas where contamination is known to be present must include in their safety plan a decontamination plan of equipment, including fork-trucks, skid steers, hand tools, etc. prior to removing them from the NNSA facility. Consider the use of cheap, expendable tools as an option to cleaning. Should your project include this type of work, disposal and cleaning will be coordinated with Honeywell's Waste Management Department.

11.3 Asbestos Abatement

If you suspect asbestos on your work site, stop work and contact the Project Engineer immediately. No asbestos removal or abatement work shall be performed by your employees unless asbestos removal/abatement is specifically included in your contract scope of work.

11.4 Decontamination

Water, steam, or other materials used to clean areas or equipment that may be contaminated with toxic or hazardous substances shall be contained. Disposal of all materials used shall be addressed in the project specifications or the seller's safety plan.

11.5 Discharge to Drain Systems

No materials, wastes, spills, or leaks, including oil, cleaning solvents, acids, caustics, coolants, concrete, mortar, gravel, sand, or fuel oil, shall be discharged to any storm sewer drain. No material shall be discharged to any sanitary or industrial sewer unless directed by the project specifications. Where discharge is anticipated as a part of a process, contractor shall provide containment systems to protect

drains. Only rain event run-off may be discharged to storm sewers. Repeated or willful noncompliance to this requirement shall be sufficient reason for termination.

11.6 Storage of Hazardous Waste

All storage of hazardous wastes (such as chemicals, toxic metals, asbestos) shall be in accordance with the requirements of the project specifications. Contractor shall coordinate with construction manager and HS&E regarding storage of hazardous wastes not defined in the project specifications.

11.7 Disposal of Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste containers are ordered for waste from each jobsite individually. Containers with waste labels have STRICT RULES for use and return. Your employees and subcontractors who work on a project where hazardous waste containers are used must be aware of the following:

- Containers labeled or stenciled can only contain that type of waste.
- Do NOT move containers to another job, use anyone else's containers, or abandon them when the job is over.
- All containers must be covered and barrel rings secured when not in use.
- Fill out the end fill date when the container use is complete.

11.8 Spills and Leaks

Spills or leaks of any materials including oil, fuel, solvents, paint, coolants, acids, caustics, equipment leaks, overflows, toxic solids, asbestos or any other materials, must be reported immediately to Waste Management and the Construction Manager. Report to **SPIL (x7745) hotline**: Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing of a chemical into the environment.

11.9 Environmental Control

Spills or leaks caused by faulty equipment or gross negligence of the Contractor shall be determined by HS&E and the Construction Manager. To the extent possible, equipment leaks are not allowed. If a discernible equipment leak is identified, the Construction Manager may advise HS&E and identify mitigating actions to control the leak up to and including removal of the equipment from the site. Equipment found by the Construction Manager to be in need of repair to prevent spills shall be taken out of service and repaired at no added cost to Buyer.

All generators and gas power operated tools used at KCNSC must have HS&E approval prior to using. All generator or gas power log that must be submitted to HS&E on a weekly basis to account for emissions for our permits and reporting.

11.10 Dust Control

Dust generated by work activities shall be controlled by water or other means acceptable to the Construction Manager, Buyer or HS&E.

11.11 Visible Emissions

Visible emissions, with the exception of water vapor from equipment vehicles, should be avoided.

11.12 Prevention Guidelines

Prevent pollution at the source and use less toxic materials wherever feasible. This applies to air emissions, water discharges, and solid waste generated.

11.13 Transport of Equipment

Prior to transporting operational equipment, drain, plug, and tag it with the appropriate label or tag.

11.14 STORAGE OF EQUIPMENT

Outside storage of material or equipment of any kind is not allowed at the KCNSC unless at approved areas of the facilities.

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12.0 LIFE SAFETY ON CONTRACTOR WORK SITES

Every work site shall have at least two exits. If two exit routes are not available, contact the Honeywell HS&E Department for a job site review. These exits and access routes to them shall be adequately lighted, including emergency lighting, and be adequately marked. The location of exits, number of exits, provision for normal and emergency lighting, and marking of exits shall be reviewed by HS&E at the beginning of work and whenever the course of work activities requires a change to the site layout. Changes can occur because of security, safety, or work progress. The installation of dust curtains and partitions can adversely affect life safety. Any door designated as an exit shall not be locked at any time. Fire Protection systems shall be maintained in service as approved by HS&E. This often involves temporary wiring until permanent circuits are installed. Requests for review should be made through the Construction Manager.

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13.0 FIRE PROTECTION

13.1 Fire Protection Equipment

Fire alarm panels, fire hose reels, fire extinguishers, sprinklers, alarm systems, or other fire protection equipment shall not be blocked, removed, or disconnected without the approval of the Construction Manager.

- At the KCNSC fixed fire protection systems include fire sprinkler systems, alarm systems, smoke and heat ventilation systems, fire doors, fire dampers, dry chemical systems, wet chemical systems, fire pumps, and water supply valves **shall be shut down or placed in service as directed by the landlord/owner at the Botts Road Complex or as directed by the Construction Manager at the other KCNSC sites.**
    - Requests for planned shutdown or impairment at the KCNSC shall be made through the NOW process prior to the planned shutdown or impairment.

13.2 Aisle Blockage

All egress aisles, fire lanes, emergency exit doors, etc., shall remain clear and functional for emergency use.

If activities necessitate blocking egress aisles, fire lanes, fire exits, and doorways, a NOW request must be submitted. A partial obstruction (50% or less) for less than 8 hours does not require the permit.

13.3 Fire Rated Walls

Activities that impair fire rated walls shall be coordinated with sprinkler work so that both are not simultaneously out of service. Requests for impairing fire walls shall be made through the Construction Manager prior to the planned impairment.

13.4 Internal Combustion and Propane Powered Vehicles and Equipment

Propane-powered vehicles and propane-powered equipment shall comply with NFPA 58, NFPA 505, and be approved by the Construction Manager or HS&E prior to using on-site.

Gasoline and diesel fueled vehicles and equipment shall not be permitted in or on buildings, except where permitted by the Construction Manager and HS&E. When a diesel or LP powered industrial tool is needed, the following requirements shall apply:

- All diesel-powered equipment operated inside the facility must be equipped with a properly operating scrubber/purification system or be directly connected to an exhaust extraction system.
- All diesel-powered equipment should be removed from the building when not in use. If the equipment must remain in the facility, contact HS&E for approval.

- Routing of the exhaust must be reviewed and accepted by the Construction Manager. If an exhaust system must be installed, the installation and removal of the system is the responsibility of the Contractor. Existing systems may be used with acceptance of the Construction Manager.
- Refueling activities shall be approved by HS&E.
- During equipment operation, the work area shall be monitored for carbon monoxide, explosive vapors, and oxygen levels as a minimum. Any elevated levels will require the equipment to be shut down and the area ventilated before work can resume.
- Gasoline and diesel powered vehicles and other equipment not in use shall not be left within the buildings.
- Liquefied petroleum gas shall not be stored within any building or on any roof.
- Gasoline and diesel engines shall be refueled outside of buildings unless otherwise specifically permitted in writing by CPZ and HS&E. LP gas containers shall be changed outside of the building when possible.

13.5 Flammable Liquid Storage and Use

Storage of flammable liquids inside the buildings must comply with NFPA 30 and the requirements listed below.

Flammable Liquid Storage Cabinet Location Guidelines, Flammable liquid cabinet placement shall reflect the following:

- Boundary areas a minimum of 5 feet from the edge of each side and 3 feet from top of the opening of the cabinet and free of ordinary combustibles.

  NOTE: Walls may reduce the dimensions on the sides and top of the cabinet by altering the flammable liquid vapor path to travel. Vapor travel distance to ignition source shall not be less than noted above.
- Amount of flammable or combustible liquid and other hazardous chemicals shall not exceed the Maximum Allowable Quantity (MAQ) as defined by the International Fire Code, 2015 Edition.
- Be separated by a noncombustible wall or located 5 feet or more from any aisle that is used for emergency egress unless written approval is given by HS&E. A copy of the written approval shall be conspicuously displayed on the cabinet or within the boundaries for the cabinet.
- Be easily accessible for firefighting operations.
- Provide a minimum of a 40B:C rated portable fire extinguisher located within 30 feet of the storage area.

Flammable Liquid Storage Cabinet Storage guidelines:

- Store only closed containers one tier high per shelf within the cabinet, not to exceed 15 gallons per shelf.
- Store quantities less than or equal to the rating / listing of the cabinet.
- Store all flammable liquids within the cabinet [(hazard of 3 or 4 in the fire quadrant of the NFPA diamond or HMIS square (SDS) material storage class (A)].
- Combustible liquids may be, but are not required to be stored within the cabinet [(rated hazard of 1 or 2 in the fire quadrant of the NFPA diamond or HMIS square (SDS) material storage class (B)].
- Combustible liquids shall not displace or supersede requirements for flammable liquids to be in the cabinet.
- Flammable aerosols shall be stored in a flammable liquid cabinet.
- Flammable liquids which are not used in daily operations shall be stored in approved containers within the cabinet, or shall be removed from the facility.
- Combustible materials, such as empty cardboard boxes, paper, wood, tote boxes, and rags shall not be stored in flammable liquids cabinets.
  NOTE: Special cases allowed in the cabinets are multi-part kits, large quantities of small size containers (tubes of glue and collapsible containers).
- Store any flammable liquid not in use during the shift in an approved flammable liquid cabinet. This includes aerosol spray cans, red plastic squeeze bottles, flammable liquid safety cans, and dip cans.
- Do not store other materials in the cabinet.

Storage Outside of Buildings - Storage of flammable liquids outside of the buildings must comply with NFPA 30 and the requirements listed below:

- Container storage (five gallon containers and less):
  - Containers must be:
    - NRTL (UL/FM) approved metal Safety Cans
    - Have self-closing (spring) lids and flash arrestor screens
    - Maximum sized container allowed is five gallons.
  - Quantities:
    - Quantity limited to amount needed for efficient operations (2-day supply) not to exceed 25 gallons (five 5-gallon containers).
  - Storage location:
    - No storage inside office trailers, material storage trailers, or on the roof.

- Maintain separation distances from important combustible buildings and or materials of not less than fifty (50) feet.
- Maintain separation distances from important noncombustible storage or solid masonry walls without penetrations less than twenty-five (25) feet.
- Important buildings would be considered any NNSA-owned or leased buildings, buildings with high value or mission critical functions, and buildings not owned or operated by/for Honeywell. (Contractor trailers would not be considered an important building.)
- Outside storage must be protected from weather, theft, and provide spill containment (i.e., a watertight, leak-proof job box or flammable liquid cabinet secured such that wind will not tip over the box/cabinet).
- Flammable cabinet or box shall be clearly labeled "Flammable - Keep Fire Away" and contain the NFPA Diamond label (Gasoline is 1-3-0) on all four sides.
- Flammable/combustible liquids must be separated from flammable gas (LP, acetylene, etc.) and oxygen cylinders by at least 20 feet.
- Storage location must not impede or present a danger to any building exit route, including exits from Contractor trailers.
- Area surrounding flammable storage areas shall be kept clear of all trash, debris, weeds, and other combustible material.
- Storage location must be easily accessible for firefighting operations.
- Provide a minimum of a 40B:C portable fire extinguisher located within 30 feet of the storage area.
- Portable extinguisher shall be inspected and maintained per NFPA 10 Portable Fire Extinguishers.
- For outside storage in containers larger than 5 gallon (drums, portable tanks, etc.) containers or quantities exceeding 25 gallons, please contact HS&E.

- Using Flammable Liquids:
  - Refueling operations shall be conducted outside in an area that is safe to dispense flammable liquids.
  - Report spills promptly to Waste Management. At KCNSC contact extension 7745 or dial SPIL. Contractor personnel must be trained on the appropriate use and hazards of the flammable liquid.
  - Note: At the KCNSC, Contractor chemical storage/use must be integrated into the site Chemical Management Plan to ensure that Fire Code control area limits are not exceeded.

13.6 Hot Work (Welding, Cutting, Grinding, or Spark Producing Activities)

- Hot Work Permits shall be required for each shift.
- Hot Works that are issued by HS&E must be given 24 hour notice before permit is given to shop.
- Where hot work operations are to be performed, a Hot Work Permit shall be issued.
    - At Botts Rd, permits will be issued by the Building Owner (CPZ).
    - Honeywell will issue permits at all other KCNSC sites.
- All hot work performed by Contractor shall comply with the Honeywell's Hot Work Safety Program see Appendix B Honeywell's Hot Work Policy.
- The name of the requester and company performing the work, location of work, and type of work to be performed shall be required when issuing a Hot Work Permit.
- Any painting or solvent activities must be at least 40 feet from any hot work.
- Ensure the proposed hot work site is free of flammable or combustible materials.
- Work that includes use of portable power saws and grinders on metal or spark producing surfaces shall require a Hot Work Permit.
- All welding shall be shielded to protect personnel from rays, sparks, and slag. Fire blankets shall be used to protect flammables and combustibles from sparks and slag.
- Hot work shall not be performed on ducts, plenum chambers, and dust collecting systems until the units have been shut down, the duct cleaned, and all combustible lining and covering materials removed from that portion of the duct being cut or welded. Approval from the Construction Manager must also be received.
- A fire watch shall be required when hot work is performed in a location where other than a minor fire might develop or where the following conditions exist:
    - Combustible materials in building construction or contents are closer than 11 m (35 ft) to the point of operation.
    - Combustible materials are more than 11 m (35 ft) away from the point of operation but are easily ignited by sparks.
    - Wall or floor openings within an 11-m (35-ft) radius expose combustible materials in adjacent areas, including concealed spaces in walls or floors.
    - Combustible materials are adjacent to the opposite side of partitions, walls, ceilings, or roofs and are likely to be ignited.
    - A fire watch shall be maintained for at least ½ hour after completion of hot work operations in order to detect and extinguish smoldering fires.

  - More than one fire watch shall be required if combustible materials that could be ignited by the hot work operation cannot be directly observed by the initial fire watch or as required. For issuance of the Hot Work Permit.
- Hot work within confined spaces shall require both a Hot Work and Confined Space Entry Permit.
- No Hot Work Permit will be issued in areas where sprinkler systems are impaired.
- The permit issuer has the authority to suspend or revoke the permit if conditions are not met or conditions change which could be considered hazardous.
- Contractor HWM shall ensure that personnel are properly trained to perform work requiring a hot wok permit.
- Individuals involved in hot work operations shall have fire extinguisher training provided by Contractor.
- Failure to maintain the precautions outlined below shall automatically invalidate the Hot Work Permit.
- Welding equipment shall be in good repair.
- Both oxygen and acetylene systems shall have back flow check valves and flame arrestors at the regulator and the torch body.
- All cylinders transported on or by a powered vehicle shall be secured in a vertical position.
- All oxy-acetylene hoses and tips shall be removed from vessels during breaks, lunch times, and at the end of the day.
- All oxy-acetylene gages shall be removed from the bottles at the end of each shift and stored with protective caps secured.
- Combustible floors shall be wetted down or covered.
- Combustible material within 35 feet of work to be performed shall be relocated or covered with approved fire blankets.
- Flammable liquids within 35 feet of work to be performed shall be relocated.
- Wall and floor openings within 35 feet shall be protected from the hot work being performed.
- Fire blankets shall be suspended beneath overhead work to catch sparks and slag where reasonable potential for fire or injury to personnel exists.
- Sight barriers shall be provided by the Contractor to protect others from glare/flash of arc.

13.7 Portable Heaters

Use of portable heaters is allowed only if they are Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) listed and prior permission is obtained from Honeywell's Construction Manager.

13.8 Housekeeping

Housekeeping practices shall include, at a minimum, daily disposal of work site wastes and empty containers originally containing flammable or combustible contents. At the end of the workday, all scrap and trash shall be removed from the project site. If the Contractor fails to remove trash and scrap materials, the Construction Manager may cause such cleaning to be done by others and charge the cost to the Contractor.

Housekeeping shall be considered a part of each job procedure. All areas shall be kept clean. Materials and equipment shall be placed and stored in orderly fashion in an area designated by the Construction Manager.

13.9 Storage of Combustible Materials

Storage of combustible materials is not allowed in building areas without automatic sprinkler protection. Storage areas shall not block or obstruct exits or access fire protection equipment or utilities shutoff controls.

13.10 Smoking Policy

The KCNSC Facility is a tobacco free site.

The consequences for failure to follow the tobacco free policy range from five days suspension to termination from working at Honeywell managed NNSA sites.

13.11 Hot Work

Hot work process are defined as activities such as brazing, cutting, welding, any open flames, or using ordinary electrical equipment in an area with potential flammable vapors or in an electrically classified area, or where ignition sources must be controlled through the use of a hot work permit.

To perform hot work activities, a hot work permit is required. Contact your sponsor or construction manager if a permit is required. Permits for the Botts Road facility are issued by the building owner.

Permits for other KCNSC sites are issued by Honeywell FM&T.

14.0 INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE & HEALTH PHYSICS

Honeywell is committed to providing a safe and healthy work environment for its employees as well as subcontractors. The safety and health of workers is a top priority. Honeywell has committed considerable resources and efforts to make the work environment as safe as possible. Safety and health inspections are conducted on a regular basis as well as monitoring for airborne contaminants and other potential health concerns. Rules and policies have been developed and must be followed to ensure a healthy work environment. Therefore, it is important contractors become familiar with the rules and policies regarding safety and health while working at Honeywell.

14.1 Hazardous Material Sampling

Subcontractors are encouraged to notify Honeywell's safety and health department of concerns and issues they may have. Honeywell will address concerns and provide any available information regarding specific safety and health concerns. If a subcontractor feels additional steps are needed, they may, at their own discretion and expense, take additional steps to ensure the safety and health of their workers, such as performing air monitoring on their workers. Contact the Honeywell's Industrial Hygienists for assistance before performing any sampling.

14.2 Employee Protection Systems

Do not block, make inoperable, remove, or disconnect exhaust systems, emergency eyewash/shower units, or breathing apparatus equipment without approval of the Construction Manager.

NOTE: Any inadvertent impairment of these systems shall be brought to the immediate attention of the Construction Manager.

14.3 Ventilation and Dust Control

Exhaust ventilation is required in conditions where fumes or vapors of paints, sealants, or exhaust fumes pose a potential health risk to employees working in the area or adjacent areas. This also includes the use of propane or internal combustion equipment inside the plant that may generate exhaust fumes. (Exhaust fumes must be properly ventilated to the outside.)

Particulate dust control shall be performed by a method acceptable to the Construction Manager and HS&E. Wet removal methods or sealing of the area may be required to isolate dust from occupied areas. When working around exhaust stack or ducts at vapor level, use Lockout Tagout (LOTO) to prevent exposure.

Breaking, grinding, or sawing of concrete or other dust generating materials within the building requires dust and crystalline silica control measures. The use of water fog, mists, or other effective means

approved by the Construction Manager is permissible. Dust from these activities shall not be allowed to enter the factory ventilation systems. Failure to comply with this requirement will result in the issuance of a stop work order. Contractor shall be liable for damage to machines, parts, and equipment caused by violation of this section. Contractor shall also be required to clean all areas contaminated with concrete or other work-related dust.

14.4 Painting/Coating Application Guidelines

The purpose of this guidance is to provide basic framework to use when painting. The most important element is to communicate early in the planning process with affected departments/employees in the immediate and surrounding areas. Contact area owners in the affected departments to describe the work to be done, materials to be used (including SDS), and timing of when the work needs to be completed.

Determine the optimum time this work can be accomplished to minimize the impact on normal operations and creating additional costs.

Less-toxic paints must be used in place of more-toxic paints when available. For example, alternatives must be investigated for paints containing carcinogens. If paints containing carcinogens must be used, they must be used in accordance with a Honeywell Carcinogen Control Safety Plan.

Nonflammable paints must be used in place of flammables when available.

Paints containing high solvents (>3.5 lbs./gallon VOC), toxic or irritating odors, and covering large occupied areas or areas sharing HVAC systems with occupied adjacent spaces, should be applied when normal operations can be temporarily halted until paint cures and odors dissipate (typically on second or third shift or on weekends).

When irritating paints or paints with high, objectionable odors (though the paint is not particularly toxic) are to be applied in an area occupied by employees in close proximity to the area to be painted, it should be given consideration whether paint is to be applied on second or third shift or on weekends. Latex or other water-based paints are not considered to fall into this category.

Paints (such as safety yellow) applied to small areas (such as near fire equipment) may be applied on first shift (provided it is to cover only small areas and is in large, open areas such as aisles) when not in closed areas occupied by employees.

All paints must be applied with adequate ventilation or respiratory protection for the painter. When large areas are to be painted, increased ventilation and increased make-up air to the area is to be provided, where possible. (Additional ventilation is not possible in some areas due to limitations of HVAC systems and access to other sources of fresh air, or potential for freezing coils in the winter.)

Paints must be applied with brush, roller, or non-aerosol spray delivery systems to minimize aerosols; very small areas (less than 8 ft. x 8 ft.) may be painted using spray only when provisions are made to provide exhaust ventilation or HS&E is consulted to provide other means to minimize exposure during spray application.

All epoxies and epoxy work must be discussed with the O&M contractor (or Honeywell HS&E) prior to use. This shall be documented in the Contractor Safety Plan, including engineering and administrative controls that will be used to eliminate/control hazards and odors. Contractors are required to abide by the previously approved chemical list when choosing epoxies. As an administrative control epoxy work larger than 16 square feet shall be performed during an off shift or weekend. The area must also be clear of Honeywell employees, unless otherwise required and approved by the O&M contractor (or Honeywell HS&E). For epoxy work performed as a part of an ICP (Integrated Campus Project, formerly Facilities Project), additional actions or controls will be tracked through the associated MOC (Management of Change).

14.5 Noise

Hearing Protection is mandatory for the Contractor's personnel if they are exposed to noise levels which exceed the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.95 which is an 8-hour time weighted average of 90 decibels (A-scale.) Noise exposure that exceeds an 8-hour time weighted average of 85 decibels (A-scale) will require the Contractor to provide a Hearing Conservation Program for their affected employees. Hearing protection is required for the Contractor's personnel in any area of the facility so posted. Contractor sites requiring hearing protection shall be posted.

Activities producing excessive noise (over 80 decibels) that impede normal activity in adjacent areas must be conducted with the least impact to operations. Coordination with the affected area owner will be necessary to determine the optimum time this work can be accomplished to minimize additional costs.

No vibratory equipment (such as jack hammers) shall be used in any office area during normal daytime working hours. This shall include the walls, ceilings, or floors adjacent to an office area. Exception is allowed only with permission from the Construction Manager and department supervision.

14.6 Asbestos Containing Material

If you suspect asbestos is on your job site but it is not identified, immediately halt work and contact the Construction Manager. If asbestos is present, the Construction Manager shall make arrangements for asbestos removal.

14.7 Non Ionizing and Ionizing Radiation

Prior to use of lasers or ionizing radiation generating equipment requires notification to Honeywell's HS&E Department.

14.8 Hazard Communication

Contractor will have a written Hazard Communication program on site in compliance with 29 CFR 1926.59 and include Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for all hazardous materials used in support of the contract work. When requested, Honeywell will provide your employees with SDS for materials used by Honeywell to which your employees may have an exposure potential. The contractor will inform the Construction Manager of all hazardous materials being brought on site and provide SDS for those materials if requested.

14.9 Confined Space Entry

The Contractor shall include a written confined space permit program as a part of the Project Specific Safety Plan/AHA. The written program shall be available for inspection by employees and their authorized representatives prior to entry into a Honeywell confined space.

The Contractor is fully responsible for monitoring the atmospheric conditions in confined spaces and verifying Contractor personnel and sub-tier contractors entering the confined space are appropriately trained. All Contractor personnel who will be working in confined spaces must complete the confined space section of the Honeywell Contractor Orientation.

Honeywell's confined space entry permit E2359 may be replaced with a Contractor's permit if it is deemed adequate to meet the requirements outlined in Honeywell's confined spaces permit program WI_5.16.3. The Contractor shall submit their permit as part of the written safety plan for evaluation prior to start of the project.

For contractor permit-required confined space entries, the contractor must notify HS&E and provide the appropriate rescue services.

The contractor must wear the appropriate personal protective equipment where required.

All vertical confined space entries require a mechanical retrieval system such as a tripod, to facilitate non-entry rescue. The retrieval system shall meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.146 (k)(3)(i).

The Confined Space Entry Permit shall be posted before the confined space entry begins and remain posted until the confined space entry is terminated.

Post Entry Debrief – Contractor shall mark the confined space entry form with any hazards confronted or created in the confined space during the entry.

Note: Honeywell will not provide any Confined Space Rescue services.

14.10 Hazardous Material Labeling and Storage Requirements

The Contractor shall:

- Label:
  - Ensure that all chemicals and hazardous materials are identified with hazardous material warning labels by the manufacturer prior to storage or use.
  - Ensure that your employees understand the information on the warning label.
  - Properly label the container with a replacement label containing identical information if either of the following occurs:
  - The label falls off or is removed.
  - The contents are transferred to a new container for either moving or storing.
- Storage:
  - Seller shall submit an inventory of all hazardous materials to be used on project to the Construction Manager.
  - The Seller shall also maintain an inventory of all Hazardous Materials stored on site. This inventory shall be updated routinely as hazardous materials are delivered and used. The "Hazardous Material Stored on Site" inventory shall be readily available to Construction Manager or Honeywell HS&E representative. The "Hazardous Material Stored on Site" inventory shall include the Project number, name, work location; material name; SDS; storage type & location; maximum quantity (in pounds); average daily quantity (in pounds); 1st day on site; last day on site; unusual conditions.

14.11 Lead

. Lead paint may be present on older production equipment at the KCNSC Facility. Prior to initiating work, verify planned work complies with requirements of CFR 1926.62. Contact the project manager or HS&E to have painted surfaces tested for lead.

14.12 Beryllium Awareness

Beryllium is a naturally occurring metal used in aerospace, nuclear, electronics, automotive, and other industries. Though useful, it may cause serious health problems to those who are exposed to airborne particles. The most common health problem is a respiratory disease known as Chronic Beryllium Disease, or CBD. Beryllium alloys have been used in operations and are known to be present. Some of the processes involving beryllium alloys caused contamination of work surfaces and other building surfaces. Thousands of samples have been collected to characterize equipment for beryllium contamination. Trace amounts of beryllium may be present in dust and dirt on equipment surfaces, especially elevated

horizontal surfaces. Any operation which may disturb beryllium-containing or suspected beryllium-containing materials presents the potential for exposure to beryllium for the Contractor's and Honeywell's employees.

Exposure to beryllium can result in toxic effects which depend upon the concentration level and duration of exposure. The Department of Energy has provided mandatory employee protective measures for working with or around beryllium, beryllium alloys, and beryllium compounds. Airborne beryllium is a respiratory hazard. Inhalation of microscopic, beryllium-containing particles into your lungs may lead to three health problems:

- Acute beryllium disease,
- Lung cancer, or
- Chronic Beryllium Disease (CBD).

While beryllium is considered a human carcinogen, studies which show it can cause lung cancer involve exposure to much higher levels of beryllium than anticipated at the Honeywell facilities (or allowed by OSHA and DOE). This is also true of the acute form of beryllium disease. So, CBD is the chief concern with beryllium exposure. Also, some people become sensitized to beryllium upon exposure. This means that the person's immune system has been activated. This seems to put the person at greater risk of developing CBD.

14.13 Moving Equipment Used to Process Beryllium

A Beryllium Work Permit is required and a Designated Area must be established. The area must be barricaded and marked. Once the equipment is moved, the area underneath must be cleaned and sampled by HS&E prior to removing the barricades. Areas not satisfactorily cleaned, will be re-cleaned by the Contractor at no cost to Honeywell. Subcontractors may perform this operation provided the subcontractor has the ability to provide adequate protection for the workers and the work is adequately addressed in the site safety plan. If partial disassembly must be performed in order to rig the equipment for transfer, workers must, at a minimum, wear protective coveralls and gloves to protect skin and personal clothing.

The subcontractor employees must be made aware of the hazard by the contractor's safety representative. The names of the employees performing the work must be given to Honeywell's HS&E department to ensure compliance with beryllium medical surveillance requirements defined in 10 CFR Part 850.

Honeywell subcontractors with exposure or potential exposure to airborne beryllium must be offered voluntary medical surveillance through Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE) in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Honeywell's HS&E department will confirm the subcontractor's need and eligibility

for beryllium medical surveillance. Once eligibility is confirmed, Honeywell's HS&E department will provide the sub-contractor with a consent form for the employee to sign. If the sub-contract employee elects to participate in the medical surveillance, Honeywell's HS&E department will provide the sub-contractors employee's contact information, including current mailing address, to ORISE so that a test kit will be sent to the sub-contract employee. Upon receipt of the test kit, the subcontract employee will then contact Honeywell's Medical Care Services at 816-488-3200 to schedule a blood draw for the Be LPT test. The blood will be shipped to ORISE per kit instructions where the testing and analysis will be conducted. ORISE will communicate test results, and further instructions if required, by letter to the subcontract employee and cc: Honeywell's Medical Care Services of the test results for entry into Honeywell's DOE Beryllium Registry.

15.0 MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE RESPIRATORY PROTECTION PROGRAM

15.1 RESPIRATOR PROTECTION PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Contractor personnel and lower-tier subcontractors required to wear respirators shall participate in a Contractor coordinated respiratory protection program that meets the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.234, Respiratory Protection.

16.0 SAFETY

16.1 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Contractor is responsible for identifying and requiring appropriate personal protective equipment to be worn by their personnel. The minimum dress code requirements are sleeved shirt, full length pants, and footwear that fully covers the foot. Tank tops, shorts, and sandals/flip flops are not allowed. Contractor's personnel and lower-tier contractors shall wear the appropriate personal protective equipment. Safety glasses with side shields are required in posted areas.

16.2 FALL PROTECTION

Fall protection equipment shall be used when working within 15 feet of a potential fall of four feet or more, and outside the confines of protective guardrails. Fall protection shall be used on projects where such systems are required (articulated boom lifts, standing on toe-boards and/or railing of a scissor-lift and/or exiting a lift).

Contractors must follow our WI_5.15.9 while on site at the KCNSC.

Fall protection equipment shall be used by the Contractor's personnel when heights less than four feet are particularly hazardous (i.e., when working over machinery or objects capable of impalement).

Contractor may use a safety monitoring system in lieu of fall protection only if Contractor Safety Engineer/Competent person determines that a safety monitoring system is the only option to use in a specific situation. Contractor shall notify Construction Manager prior to issuing a Contractor Safety Monitoring System Request.

When using the safety monitoring system the Contractor Safety Engineer/Competent person shall complete a Contractor Safety Monitoring System Request (see example below).

Safety Monitor shall:

- Warn the employee(s) if it appears that they are unaware of a fall hazard or are acting in an unsafe manner.
- Be on the same walking/working surface and within visual sighting distance of the employee(s) being monitored.
- Be close enough to communicate orally with the employee(s).
- Have no other responsibilities which could take the monitor's attention from the monitoring function.
  NOTES:
  - Working Employee(s) shall follow safety monitor's instructions.
  - The Contractor Safety Monitoring System Request shall be posted at all times when a Contractor

- Safety Monitoring System is in use.

Example - Contractor Fall Protection Safety Monitoring System Request

Requested Date	Requested Time	Duration of work	Work Location Area of Building #
8/12/2025	3:14 PM		

Section I – Fall Hazard Risk Assessment to be Completed by Contractor Competent Person	Yes	No
1. Will workers travel stay 15 feet away from unprotected edges that have a 4 feet or greater fall hazard?	☐	☐
2. Can workers perform their tasks without using ladders or scaffolds?	☐	☐
3. Have workers received fall protection training?	☐	
4. Have two or more workers been assigned to perform this task?	☐	
5. Have potential fall hazards adjacent to work area been identified to workers?	☐	

Are there any “No” answers in Section I, if so has action been taken? (Describe actions below)			
Action taken to mitigate risks:			
Description of Project:			
Reason for request:			
Have identified risks been addressed with workers?	☐		
Have workers been instructed on hazards and control methods?	☐		
List all special instructions/other personal protective equipment required:			
CONTRACTOR COMPETENT PERSON – PRINT NAME	**SIGNATURE**	**DATE**	**TIME**
CONTRACTOR SUPERINTENDENT – PRINT NAME	**SIGNATURE**	**DATE**	**TIME**

Names of Authorized personnel permitted to access imminent danger area under this permit			

This request will expire at whichever condition occurs first: (1) At end of the workers' shift (2) If any unsafe conditions occurs (i.e. severe weather) (3) At the completion of the activity			

16.3 Overhead Work Hazards

The potential for overhead hazards are abundant throughout the facilities. These hazards include un-insulated steam lines, sprinkler heads, fiber optic cable system, sharp objects, dust, electrical buss ducts, high voltage cable trays and exposed electrical conductors on overhead cranes and older lighting systems. Any project involving lifts, ladders and scaffold above 8 feet require an evaluation of the potential hazards and the method of control used to protect the worker must be addressed in the project Safety Plan/AHA. All falling hazards to Honeywell employees must be mitigated. Ground guys in tight areas of the facilities are to be use. Tether tools where needed to protect Honeywell employees under overhead work hazards.

16.4 Securing the Work Zone

The Contractor is responsible for protecting personnel and property against potential damage. The Contractor must post the work site with appropriate barricades and signs.

For Contractor activities that impede/impair/disrupt routine pedestrian/vehicle traffic the Contractor will submit a formal “Barricade/Control Plan” as part of his Safety Plan/AHA to be reviewed and approved by Honeywell. Barricades are obstructions to warn the passage of persons or vehicles into areas where temporary hazards exist. Take into account the height of what is being worked on. Adjust the size of the work area boundaries as necessary during the project.

When working overhead, "Men Working Overhead" signs shall be prominently displayed in all directions of travel near the work.

When the potential for falling material (bolts, hangers, nuts, pipe, insulation, etc.) exists, barricade and protect the area and/or equipment from damage. The Contractor shall also provide an employee to be stationed below the work area to keep unauthorized personnel out. Area shall be kept secure until all hazards are removed from the work site.

When overhead work must be performed over false ceiling areas, additional appropriate measures must be taken such as tethering off hand tools or laying plywood down to protect the ceiling. Notify and coordinate with the Area Owner so Honeywell employees may be moved prior to commencement of work.

- Acceptable barricade materials include the following:
  - High visibility tape, yellow rope, plastic chains;
  - Rubber or plastic traffic cones;
  - Sawhorses (flasher lights for night hours);
  - Metal or wood guardrails; and Portable screens.

- Barricades shall be used in the following instances:
  - Areas below overhead work;
  - Hazardous leaks or spills;
  - Sand or shot blasting;
  - Asbestos removal;
  - Beryllium;
  - Radiography;
  - Temporary open trenches, ditches, or holes;
  - Removing machinery and equipment.
  - When circumstances dictate, the Construction Manager may approve the use of a standby person in lieu of a barricade.
  - Always post barricades with the name of a contact person in case of an emergency or access are needed.
  -

16.5 Scaffolds

All scaffolds shall be erected and operated under supervision of a competent person. All scaffolding over six feet in height shall have the appropriate guardrails, mid rails, and toe boards. If a person must pass underneath, 1/2 inch wire mesh or equivalent shall extend along the entire opening. Unstable objects must not be used to support scaffolds or planks. All scaffolds must be plumb, secure, and capable of supporting, without failure, at least four times the maximum intended load.

Painter or Baker scaffolds (four feet in height and less than 45 inches wide) shall have guardrails installed on all open sides and ends of the platform. No Painters or Bakers scaffold system extended to a walking surface height greater than four feet will be allowed.
An access ladder or equivalent safe access must be provided.

OSHA compliant scaffold planks must be overlapped a minimum of 12 inches or secured from movement. End supports of planks must extend at least six inches but no more than 12 inches. Moveable scaffolds shall be locked in place when in use.

16.6 Ladders and Aerial Lifts

16.6.1 Ladders

No aluminum ladders are to be used or brought on either site due to the potential for contact with energized electrical systems.

Portable ladders in use shall be tied, blocked, or otherwise secured to prevent displacement.
The top two steps of a stepladder shall not be used as a step.
The area around the top and bottom of ladders shall be kept clear.
Ladders shall not be used on slippery surfaces unless secured or provided with slip-resistant feet to prevent displacement.

16.6.2 Aerial Lifts

All aerial lifts equipped with outriggers shall have the outriggers fully extended.
Extendable and articulating boom lifts require that the employee be tied off to the basket or boom when it is in use.

16.7 Portable Air Compressors / Pressure Vessels

Any work requiring the use of portable compressed air systems must have a pressure vessel that meets the requirements of A.S.M.E. Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code. The system must have a pressure relief device and a pressure gauge. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to maintain the compressor system and ensure frequent inspections and testing of all safety relief devices. Note: special care of portable air compressors is required during freezing weather to ensure relief devices are not frozen.

16.8 Plant Compressed Air Systems

The plant air systems are capable of supplying adequate air supply for most pneumatic tools and equipment. Connections are available throughout the plant and usage must be coordinated with Honeywell Area Owners for each space. Contact the project engineer for further direction. It is the Contractors responsibility to provide adequate hose and retainer rings between hose connections and tools.

16.9 Cranes

If your project involves a critical type of lift, see Appendix C for additional safety plan requirements.

All overhead lifts shall be coordinated through the Project Engineer/Construction Manager. All mobile cranes must have the most recent annual inspection form available prior to operating. All crane picks must have an approved pick or lift plan by HS&E before operation can begin.

All cranes used outdoors shall remain clear of overhead power lines. All mobile cranes used indoors shall remain clear of exposed electrical which may include lighting circuits, splices & taps, old wiring, covered conductors not electrically insulated and separate neutral on the bus bars.

Work areas must be walked down by Contractor Competent Person and workers to identify potential electrical hazards. Should the situation exist that the crane has the potential to contact an electrical hazard the Contractor shall develop a two barrier control utilizing 2 of the systems described below:

- **Trained spotters** - spotters trained in the techniques of visually determining standoff distance and in radio communication with the operator.
- **Physical boundaries** - barriers that prevent the equipment from intruding within the standoff distance.
- **Demarcation lines** - stakes or painted lines that provide constant reminders to equipment operators of the proximity.
- **Measurement of the overhead electrical hazard and equipment clearance** - utilizing remote, not direct, measurement techniques to determine the actual clearance distance.
- **Use of reflective materials** - enhancing visual identification of spotters by equipment operators.

If there are circumstances that preclude de-energizing electrical hazards, those reasons should be documented in the work planning process and approved at the project management level.

Contractor shall properly maintain and inspect all hoisting and rigging equipment prior to use. All Contractor hoisting and rigging equipment shall be marked with WLL (Working Load Limit) and manufacturer. Any defective rigging equipment must be removed from the job site.

Overhead in-plant hoists and cranes are not to be used except in limited circumstances with Honeywell approval. If such a circumstance arises, a letter of indemnification and hold harmless agreement must be submitted to the project engineer. Prior to using the Honeywell hoist or crane, a pre-operational inspection will be completed in the presence of a Honeywell HS&E representative or the contract/construction manager.

16.10 Excavations

Excavation - The disturbing of soil where unknown utilities may be embedded or not visually apparent. Note that penetrations through slabs/floors/roads, etc. where the sub-grade/soil will be disturbed are also included in this definition. Utility Location & Excavation Permits will be issued for projects that meet this definition.

The contractor on-site competent person is responsible for performing and reviewing the activities indicated under the title on the permit. Signing of the permit indicates confirmation that these responsibilities have been accepted and performed. Excavations must be reviewed prior to entry and the permits reviewed weekly as a minimum. The excavation must comply with CFR 1926.650 subpart P-

Excavations. Contractor is responsible for performing work in a manner that recognizes utilities may exist that are not identified by CPZ's utility locating equipment.

Underground utility drawings are provided to communicate potential known hazards; however, there is no representation that the drawings are accurate with respect to relational locations or the comprehensiveness of all utilities in the area.

Prior to the start of the project, all potentially hazardous materials are identified and disclosed to the Contractor. However, should an excavation reveal any unsuspected soil with unusual color, odor or appear oily stop work immediately and notify the project engineer or project planner. Honeywell's Waste Management Department will take soil samples and identify the soil contaminates and proper disposal methods. Do not dispose of any concrete or soil that appears to be contaminated without the approval of Honeywell's Waste Management Department.

16.11 Electrical Safety

PREMISES WIRING - All electrical installations, modifications, and related work shall be in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the National Electrical Code (NEC), NFPA 70 2014 edition and the National Electrical Safety Code, ANSI C-2 2017 edition unless otherwise modified by requirements of this section. These standards shall apply on the job site for both permanent and temporary wiring. All electrical work shall comply with Honeywell's construction standard specifications for design and product specifications. All electrical work shall be subject to inspection and shall be acceptable to the appropriate Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).

WORK PRACTICES - All electrical work practices shall be in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace, NFPA 70-E, latest edition and the Electrical Safety-Related Work Practices (ESRWP) found in OSHA 1926.416 and OSHA 1910.331-335. All required personal protective equipment (PPE) shall be identified and supplied by the Contractor and used in the appropriate manner. All electrical work practices shall be subject to review and shall be acceptable to the appropriate Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).

ARC FLASH RATED CLOTHING - In addition to any dielectric products required for protection from electrical shock, personnel exposed to potential electrical hazards shall wear clothing of a type that will not contribute to an injury due to arc flash burn or thermal burn. This clothing shall be recognized ARC Flash Rated garments with a minimum Arc Thermal Performance Value (ATPV) of 4 for shirts, 8 for pants, or 4 for a coverall. Clothing with a higher corresponding ATPV shall be worn if the arc flash hazard is determined to exceed these values during the job hazard analysis.

- This clothing shall be worn as a system in accordance with NFPA 70-E “Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace" latest edition. Contractors shall identify in their project safety plan the specific method of implementation that will be used for determining AFR clothing compliance (calculations / tables / standard everyday work clothes).

HIGH VOLTAGE - All premises wiring high voltage activities shall be conducted in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the OSHA standards contained in Subpart V Power Transmission and Distribution, 29 CFR 1926.950, and Subpart R - Power Transmission and Distribution, 29 CFR 1910.269.

SHUTDOWNS - Electrical shutdown must be coordinated and permission must be obtained from the Honeywell’s Project Representative prior to working on any 2.4kV or 13.8kV cable or component, and on any circuit originating from or terminating in a substation.

SUBSTATIONS – All work within a substation shall be coordinated with CPZ. Verification and testing shall be conducted by the Contractor prior to initiating their work. All electrical work within substations (energized or de-energized) shall be conducted by trained personnel using the 2-person rule. A permit for Energized Electrical Safety (PEET) is required when performing electrical work energized. Personnel shall be trained for energized electrical work. Proper apparel and safety equipment required to be worn and used during energized electrical work.

BUSWAYS - Electrical shutdown must be coordinated and permission must be obtained through the NOW process prior to working on any 480 volt busway or bus duct, including the installation and removal of any bus plugs (tap switches). At the KCNSC, 208 volt bus plugs may be installed/removed with the busway or bus duct energized.

ENERGIZED WORK - All energized work (beyond testing and troubleshooting) must be coordinated with Honeywell’s Project Representative. A Permit for Energized Electrical Safety (PEET) is required when performing work on energized electrical systems over 50 volts to ground. Personnel shall be trained for energized electrical work. Proper apparel and safety equipment required to be worn and used during energized electrical work.

GFCIs - Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) devices are required for personnel protection during all demolition, remodeling, maintenance, repair, and similar activities. All hand-held portable electric tools powered from 125-volt, single phase, 15/20/30 amp receptacles shall be protected by a Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI). This protection shall be required even if using double-insulated tools. GFCIs shall be an integral part of the branch circuit (fixed breaker or receptacle types) or installed directly to the premises wiring (portable plug or portable in-line types). GFCIs, portable or permanently installed shall be tested each day prior to the device being used.

In addition, GFCIs shall be used in any of the following locations:

- Outdoors
- On or within any wet or damp location: for example, i.e., sump pits, condensate pits, and wet floors
- On all building roofs
- On conductive flooring
- On or about grounded structures: for example, piping, ducts, conduits, metal tanks, and platforms.

LOTO - Lockout and Tagout of Equipment -- The Contractor shall comply with the energy control requirements of OSHA's 1926.417, 1910.147, "Control of Hazardous Energy," and the safety requirements for both the Buyer's and Contractor's Lockout/Tagout processes (See Appendix G).

FLEXIBLE CORD SETS - Flexible cords and cables (including extension cords and power supply cords) shall be protected from damage and abuse. Protection shall include cable shields where exposed to pedestrian and/or vehicle traffic. Cords shall have intact insulation, be without splice, have adequate strain relief, and be suitable for the environment involved. All cord caps (plugs) shall be dead front, with all blades, pins, and connector components intact. Cords shall be inspected prior to use and shall be tagged and removed from service if any defect is identified.

TEMPORARY LIGHTING - All temporary lights shall be designed or equipped with guards to prevent accidental contact with the bulb. Temporary lighting shall not be suspended by electrical cord unless specifically designed as the means of suspension.

16.11 Use of Honeywell Equipment by Contractors

Use or operation of any Honeywell equipment requiring specialized skills, training or licensing (i.e. powered industrial trucks, confined space equipment, fall protection equipment, etc.) by Contractor employees is prohibited unless:

- Permission is granted by the Honeywell Representative, and is either
  - written as part of the service agreement or contract, or
  - documented by using the Contractor Use of Honeywell Equipment Form (see appendix J)

Contractors have appropriate training on the use of equipment.

16.12 In Plant Vehicles (Powered Industrial Trucks and Carts)

Each Contractor vehicle, prior to use on site, shall comply with the most current In Plant Vehicle Safety Rules (See Appendix F).

16.13 Customized/Modified Heavy Equipment

When using customized/modified heavy equipment, an engineering evaluation must be performed that defines and establishes the operational parameters (limits) of the individual component and the equipment in its entirety. The necessary design documents must also be independently verified to ensure that the system design covers the particular application for which the system will be used. The operating manual for the customized equipment should describe the boundaries of safe operation and how to operate the system to stay within the established safe operational boundaries as defined in the engineering evaluation document.

A training program shall be in place for operators that establish the knowledge and skills necessary to ensure that the equipment is operated within the safe design and operations limits defined in the engineering evaluation and the operations manual. This training program should include a mix of academic training on the safe design and operations envelopes and on-the-job training. On-the-job training shall address operation within the safety limits and response to conditions outside the safety envelopes. Training records shall be maintained on site as required in section two. Finally, the work package/instructions shall contain controls requiring that all work be performed in accordance with the equipment operations manual.

16.14 Motor Vehicles and Mechanized Equipment

All Contractor and lower-tier vehicles and motorized equipment entering the Honeywell facilities shall be in proper working order and inspected by the Contractor. This inspection shall include brakes, lights, alarms, structural components, etc. Posted speed limits are 5 mph inside the plants.
Getting on/off a Contractor vehicle while it is in motion is prohibited.

Seat belts supplied with equipment must be used during equipment operation.

Contractors aren't allowed to ride on Honeywell owned motor vehicles.

CONTRACTOR WILL TRAIN ALL OPERATORS OF CONTRACTOR IN-PLANT VEHICLES ON BUYER VEHICLE REQUIREMENTS.

16.15 Moving Large and/or Heavy Loads Inside Facility

All large (width greater than 8') or all heavy (weight greater than 20,000 pounds) are to be moved after 5pm Monday-Friday or on the weekend to minimize impact to pedestrian traffic. Contractor is to station personnel in front of and behind the load and at any adjoining doors or aisles to temporarily block the aisle as equipment moves.

16.16 High Hazard Contractor Work Activities

Contractor shall address specifically in Safety Plan/AHA all High Hazard contractor work activities to be performed. High hazard activities such as but not limited to:

- Scaffold work (any height)
- Steel Erection
- Use of Cranes
- Helicopter Lifts
- Trenches/Shoring
- Critical lifts
- Concrete Masonry Wall Installation (> 8ft)
- High Voltage Work (Over 600V)
- Removal of roofing materials and/or the removal/installation of items that penetrate the roof.
- Confined spaces
- Hot work
- Work near leading edges

17.0 DRILLING INTO CONCRETE OR ASPHALT (PENETRATION)

Prior to initiating a blind cut or saw cutting, drilling or jack-hammering into a concrete/asphalt surface [examples - concrete ceilings, floors, columns, beams, roof ribs, concrete & metal roofs, footings, foundations, exterior slab on grade (concrete & asphalt) or suspended slabs (ramps, etc.)], the activity must be reviewed with the PM/CM before activity is done**.**

18.0 SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

18.1 Parking Decal Requirements

A parking permit is a requirement to park in the KCNSC parking lots.

To receive a parking permit Contractor and lower-tier sub-contract employees must have the following information available:

- The make, model, and year of the vehicle
- License plate state and number of the vehicle
- Take this information to Personnel Security located in the lobby of the KCNSC. Personnel Security will notify you when the decal is ready to be picked up. Place the decal on the lower passenger side of the windshield. Before you dispose of your vehicle, please be sure to remove the Honeywell parking decal.

18.2 Physical Security

All personnel must enter and exit the project site through normal or prescribed access routes. Openings through the roof or exterior building wall shall not be used unless authorized by Honeywell Security.

The Contractor shall notify the Construction Manager of schedules for any breaching of the roof, the exterior wall, or the perimeter fence associated with the project. The Contractor shall give a minimum of 24 hours' notice for all schedule changes. The Construction Manager will notify Physical Security of schedule changes.

All roof, wall, and fence openings shall be secured to the satisfaction of the Project Engineer and Buyer Security personnel at the end of each working day.

Anyone noticing suspicious activities around the facility is to contact patrol immediately. At the KCNSC, contact 816-488-3601.

18.3 General Security Awareness

- **18.3.1 Overview of Safeguards and Security Program Responsibilities**
  The Honeywell security organization provides all aspects of security protection for classified and sensitive material and information, government property, and employees on a year-round, 24-hour, seven-days-a-week basis. Security is provided for unclassified and classified information and material from theft and unauthorized disclosure, destruction, and modification. Also, property and other assets are protected against theft, sabotage, misuse, or hostile actions.

- **18.3.2 Escort Procedures**

  Access to secure areas at the NNSA facilities is limited to authorized personnel possessing access authorization and a need-to-know. Uncleared U.S. citizens, on official business, may be granted access to the Honeywell office's secure areas as a visitor. However, they must be under the control of an authorized escort with the appropriate level of access authorization.

- **18.3.3 Protection of Government Property**

  All property purchased and used by Honeywell, as an operating contractor to the DOE is actually the property of the United States Government.

  Federal law, Honeywell‘s contract, and internal regulations all require that government property be used for official government work, or as otherwise specified by general management. Any individual accessing the Honeywell sites that uses government property for other than specified above is subject to appropriate disciplinary action.

18.4 Badge Procedures

Uncleared visitors will be issued a Local Site Specific Only (LSSO) badge. The visitor must be a U.S. citizen and have a valid state driver’s license.

- Badges will be valid for the dates of your visit or completion of your work assignment.
- You must return badge to the Honeywell Badge Office when no longer needed.
- If you lose or misplace your badge, contact the Honeywell Badge Office immediately.
- The security badge you are issued must be worn at all times. Wear it so that it is visible at all times between your shoulder and waist.

If you do not have a security clearance, you will be issued an Uncleared visitor badge. If you need to access secure areas of the facility, you will be assigned an authorized escort who will accompany you during your visit to those areas. Security procedures require that you remain under the control of an authorized escort while in these areas.

18.5 Building Access

All Contractor employees and lower-tier subcontractors with picture ID badges: (Uncleared, L and Q) will be required to use the turnstile for access to the KCNSC’s buildings 2 and 3. The KCNSC’s main entrance will be open from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays only. If an employee forgets their ID on off hours or weekends, they may be denied entrance to the facility.

18.6 Identification of Controlled and Prohibited Articles

The following items are not allowed to be brought into the Honeywell facilities unless special provisions have been made. If you have any of the below-listed items in your possession, you must inform the Protective Force Officer prior to accessing the facility.

- Cellular Phones – personal, company, and government-owned
- Computer equipment – including Palm Pilots, laptops, USB pen drives, and memory sticks
- I-Pods etc.
- Any item equipped with a data exchange port
- Cameras and camera storage media– including undeveloped film and negatives
- Firearms, explosives, incendiary devices
- Illegal drugs, drug paraphernalia, controlled substances, alcohol
- Recording and transmitting devices
- Audio, video, optical, data recorders, pagers with transmitting capabilities
- Remote controlled objects
- Any object with RF transmit capability
- Copying devices

18.7 Protection of Unclassified Controlled Nuclear Information

Information that is not classified is called unclassified information. Some unclassified information may require additional protection or special handling due to its sensitivity and the potential for adverse impact on its owners or others. Official Use Only (OUO) information is one example of this type of information.

18.8 Procedures for Reporting Safeguards and Security Concerns

Any individual can report a Safeguards and Security Concern by contacting a security representative or any member of Honeywell's management team. You may also provide comments or ask questions by calling the Security Information line at 816-488-3601.

19.0 EQUIPMENT SUPPLIES AND DELIVERY

All equipment and supply deliveries are to be directed to the north side of KCNSC Facility. All delivery vehicles and their contents are subject to search when entering or leaving the facility grounds.

CAUTION: NO VEHICLES OVER 7'6" WILL CLEAR THE SECURITY GATES. YOUR VEHICLE WILL SUSTAIN SERIOUS DAMAGE! All deliveries to the front of the building must enter and exit the facility through the north vehicle entrance. All delivery vehicles will be required to pass a security inspection before being allowed to approach the building.

At the KCNSC, shipping and receiving is located on the north side of the facility. Any materials shipped to the KCNSC must be clearly identified with the receiving company name and contact person with phone number to expedite delivery of your package.

* * * * *

APPENDIX A: CONTRACTOR SAFETY PLAN OUTLINE

The following information is provided as an outline guide for writing a site-specific safety plan. Remember, your safety plan must be accepted by Honeywell prior to starting any demolition and work activities. Depending on the type of work you perform, sections that do not apply can be omitted.

A. Documentation Requirements

- Written safety plan
- Required certified personnel
- Imminent danger/stop work authority
- Medical care provider
- Activity Hazard Analysis
- SDS sheets

B. Regulatory Guidelines

- OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910/1926)
- Contractor Safety Handbook

C. General Safety and Health Provisions

- Safety and health responsibilities
- Safety training and education
- Documenting and trending First Aids
- Recording and completing DOE F 5484.3 form (see Appendix G: Contractor Accident Investigation & Reporting Requirements) for all OSHA recordables
- First aid and medical attention
- Communications (tool box meetings) weekly and Lessons Learned
- Fire protection and prevention
- Confined Space permit program
- Fall Protection program
- Housekeeping measures
- Personal protective equipment to be provided
- Acceptable certifications
- Excavations and blind penetrations
- Demolition plan

- Lockout/Tagout

APPENDIX A: CONTRACTOR SAFETY PLAN OUTLINE Continued

D. Occupational Health and Environmental Controls

- First aid kits
- Telephone contacts
- Emergency response/evacuation and sheltering
- Occupational Noise Exposure, projected levels and protective measures
- Ionizing radiation, Protection Standards 10 CFR Parts 20, 34, and 10 CFR 835, Occupational Radiation Protection Program.
- Radiography procedures and safety measures
- Non-Ionizing radiation
- Laser safety measures
- Toxic gases, mists, vapors, fumes, and dusts
- Detection methods (sampling and analysis)
- Ventilation
- Local exhaust measures
- Duration of work in area
- Design and operation of system
- Disposal of filter media

E. Pollution Prevention

- Consistent with the national policy, pollution shall be prevented or reduced at the source wherever feasible.
- Describe the activities you will undertake to meet this policy. This applies to all forms of pollution, i.e., air emissions, water discharges, and solid waste.

F. Personal Protective and Life Safety Equipment

- Head protection required (Hard hats are required on all Contractor projects.)
- Hearing protection (if sound level > 84 dBA for eight hours)
- Eye and face protection (safety glasses with side shields)
- Foot protection (leather shoes, no tennis shoes allowed)

- Respiratory protection (selection, issuance, use and care)
- Fall protection, lifelines and lanyards, required for work within 15 feet of a four feet drop.

APPENDIX A: CONTRACTOR SAFETY PLAN OUTLINE Continued

G. Fire Protection and Prevention

General requirements:

- Accessible firefighting equipment
- Portable equipment
- Fire prevention
- Identification of ignition hazards
- Indoor storage
- Flammable and combustible liquids
- General requirements (<1 gallon)
- Indoor storage of flammable and combustible liquids
- Storage outside buildings
- Fire control for flammable or combustible liquid storage
- Temporary heating devices

H. Life Safety

- Exit signs
- Emergency lighting
- ENS & fire alarm
- Fire protection systems

I. Signs, Signals, and Barricades

- Accident prevention signs and tags
- Signs and symbols posting/removal responsibility
- Sign types and uses (e.g., danger, caution, exit, safety, etc.)
- Barricade/Control Plan

J. Materials Handling, Storage, Use, and Disposal

- General housekeeping requirements
- Material storage requirements

- Proper disposal of waste materials
- Identification of hazardous waste
- Barricading requirements
- Frequency of final disposal efforts
- Waste isolation
- Fire protection

K. Tools - Hand and Power

- General requirements
- Condition, maintenance
- Personal protective equipment
- Power-operated hand tools

L. Electrical

- Regulatory compliance (NEC, NFPA, ANSI)
- Protection of employees
- Work space around equipment
- Lockout and tagging of circuits
- Ground fault protection (no exceptions)
- Flexible cable and cords

M. Ladders and Scaffolding

- Scaffolding general requirements

N. Floor and Wall Openings and Stairways

- Guardrails, handrails, and covers
- Guarding of open-sided floors, platforms, runways, floor and wall openings

APPENDIX B: HONEYWELL'S HOT WORK POLICY

A. Objective

Hot work performed at the KCNSC must follow the requirements of the building owner. If hot work is required at any of the KCNSC sites, contact your Construction Manager.

B. Authority

10 CFR 851; OSHA 29 CFR 1910.252-254; NFPA 51B.

C. Policy

All contractors shall comply with the elements of the Honeywell's Hot Work Safety Policy

D. Responsibilities

Honeywell's Health Safety & Environment (HS&E) & Facilities – Develops, maintains, distributes, and provides oversight in accordance with all applicable Federal and State regulations, and best industry practices. HS&E and Facilities' staff and Field supervisors have the responsibility and authority to halt any unsafe practices not in accordance with this policy. HS&E and Facilities has the responsibility for assisting departments in developing appropriate hot work safety plans, providing technical guidance and assisting with employee training.

Contractors must comply with all Hot Work policy elements.

E. Procedures

Any work involving burning, welding, torch cutting, grinding where sparks are produced, soldering, or brazing; or use of non-intrinsically safe electric / electronic tools or equipment in flammable vapor areas (electrically classified areas - NFPA 70 National Electric Code Class I or Class II hazardous areas) maintenance and fabrication activities shall follow the Honeywell Hot Work Safety Policy.

F. Scope and Application

This policy is designed to prevent injury and loss of property from fire or explosion as a result of hot work in all spaces and activities. It covers: welding, brazing, soldering, heat treating, grinding, powder-actuated tools, hot riveting, barbecue grills and all other similar applications producing a spark, flame, or heat.

This policy does not cover use of: candles, laboratory activities, pyrotechnics or special effects, cooking equipment, electric soldering irons or torch-applied roofing (See NFPA 241).

APPENDIX B
HONEYWELL'S HOT WORK POLICY CONTINUED

All hot work performed by outside contractors shall comply with the Honeywell Hot Work Safety Policy.

Hot work operations in confined spaces require additional safeguards and are addressed in Honeywell's Confined Spaces Policy.

Hot work on and near building systems and piping may require additional safeguards and are addressed in the Lockout/Tagout (LOTO) Policy.

G. Definitions

- **Hot Work Designated Area**: Permanent location designed for and approved by Honeywell Fire Protection Operations or the Contractor HWM for hot work operations to be performed regularly.
- **Hot Work:** Any work involving welding, brazing, soldering, heat treating, grinding, powder-actuated tools, hot riveting and all other similar applications producing a spark, flame, or heat, or similar operations that are capable of initiating fires or explosions.
- **Fire Watch**: Is and individual who will observe the hot work and monitor conditions to ensure that a fire or explosion does not occur as a result of the work performed. The fire watch is authorized to stop any unsafe operation or activity.
- **Hot Work Permit**: A document issued by CPZ for the purpose of authorizing a specific activity involving hot work.
- **Welding and Allied Processes**: Those processes such as arc welding, oxy-fuel gas welding, open-flame soldering, brazing, thermal spraying, oxygen cutting, and arc cutting.

APPENDIX B
HONEYWELL'S HOT WORK POLICY CONTINUED

H. Hot Work Operator (HWO)

The Contractor hot work operator shall handle the equipment safely and perform work so as not to endanger lives and property. Specific duties include:

- No hot work shall be conducted outside of a Hot Work Designated Area without specific written authorization from Honeywell or CPZ via completion of the Hot Work Permit.
- The operator must cease hot work operations if unsafe conditions develop.
- The operator must notify Honeywell or CPZ for reassessment of the situation in the event of suspected unsafe conditions or concerns expressed by affected persons.

I. Fire Watch

The fire watch is an individual posted in specific circumstances, as described above. The function of the fire watch is to observe the hot work and monitor conditions to ensure that a fire or explosion does not occur as a result of the work performed. The fire watch is authorized to stop any unsafe operation or activity. Specific duties and responsibilities include:

- Watch for fires, smoldering material or other signs of combustion.
- Be aware of the inherent hazards of the work site and of the hot work.
- Ensure that safe conditions are maintained during hot work operations and stop the hot work operations if unsafe conditions develop.
- Have fire-extinguishing equipment readily available and be trained in its use.
- Extinguish fires when the fires are obviously within the capacity of the equipment available. If the fire is beyond the capacity of the equipment, sound the alarm immediately.
- Be familiar with the facilities and procedures for sounding an alarm in the event of a fire.
- A fire watch shall be maintained for at least 1/2 hour after completion of hot work operations in order to detect and extinguish smoldering fires.
- More than one fire watch shall be required if combustible materials that could be ignited by the hot work operation cannot be directly observed by a single fire watch (e.g. in adjacent rooms where hot work is done on a common wall) or as required by CPZ for the issuance of the Hot Work Permit.

APPENDIX B
HONEYWELL'S HOT WORK POLICY CONTINUED

J. Hot Work Operational Requirements

Hot work is allowed only in areas that are or have been made fire-safe. Hot work shall only be performed in either a Hot Work Designated area or permit-required area.

A Hot Work Designated area is a specific area designed and approved for such work, such as a maintenance shop, production area, or a detached outside location that is of noncombustible or fire-resistive, essentially free of combustible and flammable contents, and suitably segregated from adjacent areas. Designated areas must meet the requirements of ANSI Z49.1 Safety in Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes.

A permit-required area is an area made fire-safe by removing or protecting combustibles from ignition sources.

Hot work is not allowed:

- In sprinkled buildings if the fire protection system is impaired
- In the presence of explosive atmospheres or potentially explosive atmospheres (e.g. on drums previously containing solvents)
- In explosive atmospheres that can develop in areas with an accumulation of combustible dusts (e.g. paper grinders).

K. Hot Work Permit

Before hot work operations begin in a non-designated location, a completed hot work permit issued by Honeywell or CPZ is required. Based on local conditions, the Hot Work Permit issuer must determine the length of the period, not to exceed 24 hours, for which the hot work permit is valid.

The following conditions must be confirmed by the Contractor HWM before permitting the hot work to commence:

- Equipment to be used (e.g. welding equipment, shields, personal protective equipment, fire extinguishers) must be in satisfactory operating condition and in good repair.
- The floor must be swept clean for a radius of 50ft if combustible materials, such as paper or wood shavings are on the floor.
- Combustible floors (except wood on concrete) must be:

APPENDIX B
HONEYWELL'S HOT WORK POLICY CONTINUED

  - Kept wet or be covered with damp sand (note: where floors have been wet down, personnel operating arc welding or cutting equipment shall be protected from possible shock), or
  - Be protected by noncombustible or fire-retardant shields.
- All combustible materials must be moved at least 35 ft away from the hot work operation. If relocation is impractical, combustibles must be protected with fire-retardant covers, shields or curtains. Edges of covers at the floor must be tight to prevent sparks from going under them, including where several covers overlap when protecting a large pile.
- Openings or cracks in walls, floors, or ducts within 35 ft of the site must be tightly covered with fire-retardant or noncombustible material to prevent the passage of sparks to adjacent areas.
- If hot work is done near walls, partitions, ceilings, or roofs of combustible materials, fire-retardant shields or guards must be provided to prevent ignition.
- If hot work is to be done on a wall, partition, ceiling, or roof, precautions shall be taken to prevent ignition of combustibles on the other side by relocating combustibles. If it is impractical to relocate combustibles, a fire watch on the opposite side from the work must be posted.
- Hot work must not be attempted on a partition, wall, ceiling, or roof that has a combustible covering or insulation, or on walls or partitions of combustible sandwich-type panel materials.
- Hot work that is performed on pipes or other metal that is in contact with combustible walls, partitions, ceilings, roofs, or other combustibles must not be undertaken if the work is close enough to cause ignition by conduction.
- Fully charged and operable fire extinguishers that are appropriate for the type of possible fire shall be available immediately at the work area. These extinguishers should be supplied by the group.
- Performing the hot work. The fire extinguishers normally located in a building are not considered to fulfill this requirement.
- When hot work is done in proximity to a sprinkler head, a wet rag shall be laid over the head and then removed at the conclusion of the welding or cutting operation. During hot work, special precautions shall be taken to avoid accidental operation of automatic fire detection or suppression systems (for example, special extinguishing systems or sprinklers).
- Nearby personnel must be suitably protected against UV light, heat, sparks, and slag.

APPENDIX B
HONEYWELL'S HOT WORK POLICY CONTINUED

L. Work Closeout

A fire watch shall be maintained for at least 30 minutes after completion of hot work operations in order to detect and extinguish smoldering fires.

The Contractor HWM shall inspect the job site 60 minutes following completion of hot work and close out the permit with the time and date of the final check.

The completed Hot Work Permit shall be retained for 6 months following completion of the project. Contractors will deliver all expired Hot Work Permits to assigned Construction Manager on a routine basis.

APPENDIX C
CRITICAL LIFT PLAN

The Contractor shall develop a "Critical Lift" plan for equipment/material so designated as requiring a plan in contract documents (Scope Of Work (SOW), drawings, etc.): Factors used to determine equipment/materials requiring a "Critical Lift" plan:

- Potential exists for release of radioactive/hazardous material due to collision or upset of load.
- Potential to cause a significant work delay, or inflict monetary value damage of $500,000 or greater.
- The load item is unique and, if damage, would be irreplaceable or not repairable and is vital to the mission.
- The cost to replace or repair the load item, or the delay in operation of having the load item damaged would have a negative impact on the facility and would affect program commitments.

A. Critical Lift Plan

The following criteria shall be included in your safety plan or added as an addendum to your site-specific safety plan.

For all critical lifts identified the Contractor shall:

- Appoint a person-in-charge (PIC) of the lifting operation.
- Ensure all operators are knowledgeable and experienced with lifting equipment/materials.
- Review and define barricade area to include potential fall radius of hoisting equipment and the load.
- Submit a plan for comment by FES Project Engineer and Honeywell Safety & Health Department.
- Conduct a pre-lift meeting with participants (including area owner) which involves reviewing the critical lift plan and procedures, and resolving all questions and safety issues.

The following items shall be taken into consideration and addressed when preparing your lift plan for equipment to be moved:

- Weight
- Dimensions
- Center of gravity
- Manufacturers installation/lifting instructions
- Presence of hazardous or toxic chemicals

- Identification of operating equipment (cranes, fork trucks, and/or hoists to be used by type and rated capacity)

APPENDIX C
CRITICAL LIFT PLAN Continued

- Rigging sketches shall be included, when applicable:
- Identification and rated capacity of slings, lifting devices and rigging accessories
- Load-indicating devices
- Load vectors
- Lifting points
- Sling angles
- Boom and swing angles
- Method of attachment
- Crane orientations, and
- Other factors affecting equipment capacity

APPENDIX D
SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTRACTOR LOCKOUT/TAGOUT

A. GENERAL

This procedure outlines Honeywell's minimum requirements for the control of potentially hazardous energy by lockout and tagout (LOTO) isolating devices for contractors. It shall be implemented prior to any servicing or maintenance, dismantling, relocation, or installation of a machine, system or piece of equipment. The purpose of this procedure is to ensure effective isolation of all potentially hazardous energy prior to personnel working on the machine, equipment, or system, and to ensure safe re-energizing. This procedure applies to service and construction contractors. Contractor shall comply with Honeywell's LOTO program when performing work Contractors shall use locks and danger tags dedicated specifically for LOTO.

B. TRAINING

The Contractor shall provide LOTO training to ensure that the purpose and function of the energy control program are understood by Contractor and subcontractor employees and that the knowledge and skills required for the safe application, usage, and removal of the energy controls are acquired by those employees authorized to perform LOTO. Each LOTO authorized employee shall receive training in the recognition of applicable potentially hazardous energy sources, the type and magnitude of the energy available in the workplace, and the methods and means necessary for energy isolation and control.

Contractor shall certify that employee and subcontractor employee training has been accomplished and is being kept up to date. The certification shall contain each employee's name and dates of training.

C. REGULATIONS

29 CFR 1910.147 Control of Hazardous Energy

29 CFR 1926.416 General Requirements

29 CFR 1926.449 Definitions Applicable to this Subpart

29 CFR 1926.417 Lockout and Tagging of Circuits

D. FORMS USED

Removal of Lockout Tagout Device (E-1484)

APPENDIX D
SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTRACTOR LOCKOUT/TAGOUT
CONTINUED

E. DEFINITIONS

Authorized - Employee who locks out or tags out equipment in order to perform service on that equipment.

Contractor - Party or parties who are under contract with Buyer to perform work activities and are referred to as Contractor.

De-energized - A machine, equipment, or system which is isolated from all energy sources and is free from all residual and stored energy. A machine, equipment, or system that is in the "Zero energy, Energy free or Neutral" state.

Designated Authorized Person - Individual designated as responsible for group LOTO.

Energized - A machine, system or piece of equipment connected to an energy source or containing residual or stored energy.

Energy Isolating Device - Equipment components that are used to physically isolate energy. These include valves, breakers, disconnect switches, etc.

Energy Types - Any form of electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, thermal, chemical, or other energy which may be supplied directly or contained in some stored capacity.

Honeywell - KCNSC Facilities

Lockout - The process of placing a positive locking device on an energy isolating device in accordance with established procedures. Used to ensure equipment is controlled and cannot be operated until this positive restraint is removed.

LOTO - Acronym for Lockout and Tagout

Qualified Person - A person familiar with the operation of the affected equipment and knowledgeable of hazards presented by equipment and needing LOTO.

Standardized DANGER Tag - A laminated, reusable "DANGER" tag which indicates in writing the reason for the LOTO, the responsible employee, and the date. Used when activation of a device could cause death or serious injury to personnel. Only danger tags can be used in LOTO situations.

Tagout - The process of placing a warning device and positive attachment device on an energy isolating device in accordance with established procedures. Used to indicate that equipment must not be operated until this warning device is removed. Only allowed as a last resort if the energy isolating device cannot physically accept a lock.

APPENDIX D
SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTRACTOR LOCKOUT/TAGOUT CONTINUED

F. Overview

- Scope
  - Lockout and tagout are required for all servicing and maintenance of machines, equipment, and systems in which the unexpected energization or startup of the machine, equipment, or system, or the release of stored energy could cause injury to personnel. LOTO may only be applied by authorized personnel.
  - Activities which occur during normal production operations do not require lockout/tagout. These activities include minor tool changes and adjustments and other minor servicing which is routine, repetitive and integral to the use of the equipment and does not expose the employee to additional hazards.
  - LOTO does not apply when working on equipment with a cord and plug connection if exposure to unexpected start-up is controlled by unplugging the unit from its energy source. The authorized person must have exclusive control of the plug. Exclusive control means the employee is working alone and has the plug that was disconnected within his/her site and reach at all times. Exclusive control does not apply to disconnects, breakers, valves, etc. LOTO does not apply to hot tap operations on pressurized pipe involving transmission and distribution systems for utilities provided when any of the following occurs:
  - Continuity of service is essential.
  - Shutdown is not authorized.
  - Documented procedures are followed.
  - Special equipment is used which provides proven effective protection to the employees.

- LOTO applies to equipment service when any of the following occurs:
  - A guard, interlock or other safety device is removed or bypassed.
  - An employee places part of their body into an area on a machine, equipment, or system or into an associated danger zone where work is being performed upon the material being processed (point of operation) or where an associated danger exists during equipment operating cycle.
  - Employee(s) are exposed to hazardous energy sources with:
  - Voltage greater than 50 volts,
  - Water pressure greater than 100 psi, and

- Temperature extremes less than 35F or higher than 100F.

APPENDIX D
SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTRACTOR LOCKOUT/TAGOUT
CONTINUED

G. Program Implementation

- Contractor Responsibilities
  - Contractor Supervisors or Safety Engineer shall:
    1. Ensure new or transferred employees to their company have completed the Honeywell LOTO Orientation prior to attending the site orientation.
    2. Understand and read Appendix D for LOTO requirements of Honeywell.
    3. Ensure all employees in their company receive the required equipment for lockout and tagout while performing work at the Honeywell facilities.
    4. Monitor their responsible work operations for compliance with LOTO requirements.

       Complete the Removal of Lockout Tagout Device form if activities necessitate the removal of any other employee's LOTO device.

- Equipment Storage
  - Personnel must store all LOTO equipment in a manner which will protect it from loss, damage, and abuse.
  - Lockout locks are considered “exclusive use” devices and must be stored inside desks, lockers, tool carts, tool boxes or similar locations. Lockout locks are expressly prohibited from being used as general duty locks to lock lockers, tool carts, etc.

H. Procedures

Electrical, Pneumatic, Hydraulic, Mechanical, Stored, Chemical and Stored Energy

- LOTO Sequence
  - Survey the work operations and physically identify all isolating devices to be certain which switch(s), valve(s), or other energy isolating devices apply to the equipment to be locked and tagged out. More than one type of energy (electrical, mechanical, etc.) and/or energy source (dual fed equipment) may be involved.
  - Notify affected employees that lockout and tagout will occur.

- If the machine, equipment, or system is operating, it should be shut down using the normal shutdown procedure (depress "stop" button, turn switch to "off" position, open toggle switch, etc.). This should be a normal, routine, orderly shutdown.

APPENDIX D
SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTRACTOR LOCKOUT/TAGOUT CONTINUED

- Operate the previously identified switch, disconnect, valve, or other energy isolating device(s) so that the machine, equipment, or system is isolated from its energy source(s). Apply LOTO and test system.
- Ensure that any stored energy (springs, tension, elevated machine members, rotating flywheels, hydraulic systems, electrical energy, counterweights, air/gas/steam/water pressure, etc.) is:
    - Dissipated by bleeding;
    - Restrained by repositioning, blocking, wedging, chaining; and
    - Disconnected.
    - If the possibility exists for energy to re accumulate through capacitance, inductance (electrical), or some other means, a system to continually dissipate this energy (such as shorts and grounds electrical) must be applied and continued until the servicing or maintenance is complete or until the possibility of such accumulation no longer exists. Zero energy must be verified.
    - Verify that energy has been isolated by attempting to operate the equipment. When assured the equipment is isolated, position all controls to off or neutral position.
    - For chemical or thermal energy types:
        - Shut off the equipment.
        - Attach LOTO devices.
        - Dissipate excess stored chemical or thermal energy.
        - Contact the Project Engineer if there are any questions that arise concerning the hazards of the chemicals.
        - Verify energy is isolated by attempting to operate the equipment.
        - When assured the equipment is isolated, position all controls to off or neutral position.

- Install the lockout device and affix tagout device to each of the previously identified and activated energy isolating devices in the following prescribed manner.
- The lock shall be applied to prevent activation of the isolating device.
- The standardized danger tag shall be legibly completed in lead or grease pencil to identify the date, reason for lockout, company name and identity of the authorized employee performing the lockout and tagout. Also include a contact telephone number.

APPENDIX D
SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTRACTOR LOCKOUT/TAGOUT CONTINUED

- When the installation of the lockout/tagout device(s) is performed by a single employee, apply the assigned individual lock(s) and standardized danger tag(s).
- If more than one individual will be working on the machine, equipment, or system, each must place his/her own personal LOTO device(s) on the energy isolating device(s).
  - For cut-out switches and valves which do not accept multiple locks or tags, a multiple lock hasp is available. Each employee will apply their own personal lock and tag. As each person completes their duties and no longer needs to maintain the lockout protection, that person will remove their own lock and tag from the hasp.
- Group Lockout and Tagout
  - When servicing and/or maintenance is performed by a group, they shall utilize a procedure that affords the employees a level of protection equivalent to that provided by the implementation of a personal lockout tagout.
  - Group lockout and tagout devices shall be used according to LOTO and/or a specifically defined energy control procedure that may be required to perform the work in a safe manner. The following specific requirements shall be included as a minimum.
    - Primary responsibility is vested in a designated authorized employee for a set number of employees working under the protection of a group LOTO.
    - All employees must be knowledgeable of their responsibilities for the group lockout. The designated authorized employee shall brief all employees and ensure they understand their duties.

- When more than one crew, craft, etc. is involved, LOTO responsibility is designated to one authorized employee. This person shall be designated to coordinate affected work forces and ensure continuity of protection.

APPENDIX D
SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTRACTOR LOCKOUT/TAGOUT CONTINUED

- Each authorized employee shall affix a personal LOTO device to the group lockout device or group lockbox or comparable mechanism as each individual begins work. They shall remove the device as they complete their portion of the work. When the group has completed work on the machine or equipment being serviced or maintained, each personal LOTO device must have been removed. Group lockout boxes are available through the Honeywell Stores.
- Ensure that no personnel are exposed to operational hazards of the machine, equipment, or system and operate the normal operating controls in an attempt to activate the device or system. This is to verify that the equipment has been effectively disconnected and cannot operate.

CAUTION: RETURN OPERATING CONTROL(S) TO THE "NEUTRAL" OR "OFF" POSITION AFTER THIS TEST. THIS WILL MINIMIZE THE POTENTIAL OF AUTOMATIC MACHINE CYCLE UPON RE ENERGIZATION.

- If working on a machine, equipment, or system in which an employee may be exposed to electrical energy, a qualified electrician must participate in the lockout procedure to verify proper isolation and de energization. Electricians shall follow the live dead live rule outlined in this handbook.
- Restoration Sequence
  - If a single employee has locked and tagged a machine, equipment, or system, he or she shall be responsible to ensure proper restoration of energy. If more than one employee has applied their lock(s) and tag(s), the last person removing his/her LOTO devices shall be responsible for ensuring proper restoration of energy.
  - When service and maintenance on the equipment is complete, it may be restored to operating condition in the following manner:
  - Inspect the area around the machine, equipment or system.
  - Ensure that tools have been removed, guards are reinstalled, interlocks are reactivated, the equipment components are operationally intact, and that other employees working on the machine, equipment, or system are aware that re energization will occur immediately.

APPENDIX D
SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTRACTOR LOCKOUT/TAGOUT
CONTINUED

- Notify personnel in the area that controls are being removed from the isolating device and that re-energization will occur immediately. Ensure affected contractor and Honeywell employee have been safely positioned or removed from the area.
- Remove personal LOTO devices and restore energy.

I. Unusual Situations

- Removal of Lockout Tagout Devices by Supervision
  - It is Honeywell's policy that the person who applies a LOTO device shall be the person to remove it. Exceptions to this policy shall require the completion of a Pre and Post Removal Form by the immediate Supervisor of the employee who attached the device(s), if available, or the Project Engineer.
- The Supervisor must document the need to remove the LOTO device(s).
- Verify that the employee who applied the device(s) is not at the facility.
- Make all reasonable efforts to contact the employee or to inform him/her that the LOTO device(s) has been removed.
- Contact the Project Engineer, complete the pre-removal form and forward completed form to the Honeywell's HS&E Department. The lock or multi-lock hasp should then be removed.
- Ensure that the original employee whose LOTO equipment was removed has knowledge that his/her LOTO device(s) was removed prior to resuming work at the facility.
- Return all removed locks and post removal form to the Project Engineer.
  - NOTE: Shift or personnel changes must maintain effective lockout tagout protection. Employees shall not remove personal LOTO devices in anticipation of attachment of another employee's LOTO devices.
- Tagout Exception When Lockout is Not Possible
- Standardized danger tags
  - If complete lockout and tagout is not reasonably possible (energy isolating device is not capable of being locked out without dismantling, rebuilding, or replacing the device), tagout may be used

as the means of identifying that an energy isolating device must not be activated. The following steps must be taken to implement this tagout exception (1926.417(3)(i-7)).

APPENDIX D
SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTRACTOR LOCKOUT/TAGOUT
CONTINUED

- Supervision must be notified that complete lockout and tagout is not reasonably possible.
  - A Supervisor must review the machine, equipment, or system to verify positive lockout is not reasonably possible.
  - A Supervisor must observe employee performing proper tagout and, where possible, assign an additional employee to remain at energy isolating device until completion of the work.
- The tagout procedure should follow the Lockout Sequence previously identified in Section C of this appendix.
- Tagout requires that standardized danger tags be securely attached to the energy isolating device so they cannot be inadvertently or accidentally detached. The FM&T requires the use of cable tie devices to secure standardized tags to energy isolating devices. If tags cannot be affixed directly to the energy isolating device, they shall be located as close as safely possible, in a position immediately obvious to anyone attempting to operate the energy isolating device.
- Tags or locks are not to be removed, bypassed, ignored, tampered with, or in any way defeated without specific authorization.

- Testing/Repositioning Exceptions to Lockout Tagout
  - For testing and repositioning purposes ONLY, lockout devices may be temporarily removed by the employee and the machine, equipment, or system energized. The previously identified procedure for removal of these devices and application (reapplication) of these devices (Section C) shall be followed. Locks shall be removed only for the period of testing and realignment and shall be immediately reapplied.
  - Where testing or repositioning involves hazards such as energized circuits, etc., appropriate personal protective equipment shall be utilized. Other personnel in the area shall be notified that energized/hazardous work is being conducted.

- Unauthorized Tampering With Lockout
  - Any employee who has performed a lockout and leaves it unattended should inspect the lockout upon return to verify it has not been defeated. Any indication of tampering or damage should be promptly reported to the employee's supervision and the Project Engineer for investigation.

APPENDIX E
IN PLANT VEHICLE OPERATIONS STANDARDS

A. REQUIREMENTS

Below are requirements for vehicle use

- Attachments shall be a positive coupling hitch to prevent runaway carts.
- Each contractor shall maintain all vehicles in a safe and operable condition at all times. Vehicles which need repairs shall not be used until properly repaired.
- All shop owned equipment must have proper year inspection sticker by HS&E.
- All in-plant vehicles shall be equipped with a flashing yellow xenon strobe and on/off switch.
- All vehicular accidents and close calls shall be reported immediately to Construction Manager.
- Failure to operate the vehicle in a safe and courteous manner can result in suspension of the operators driving privileges.

Remember: The use of vehicles for personnel transportation is a privilege and NOT A RIGHT!

B. GENERAL VEHICLE RULES

The definition of in plant vehicle shall include tricycles, fork trucks, tractors, platform lift trucks, motorized hand trucks, and other specialized industrial trucks powered by electric motors or internal combustion engines. All operators of in plant vehicles shall abide by the following standards of operation at Honeywell. Failure to comply with these standards could result in the revocation of their driving privileges.

- In plant vehicles shall not be driven up to anyone standing in front of a bench or other fixed object.
    - No person shall be allowed to stand or pass under the elevated portion of any vehicle, whether loaded or empty.
    - Personnel shall not be permitted to ride on in plant vehicles not designed for passengers. A safe place shall be provided when riding is authorized.
    - Operators and passengers shall keep their arms and legs within the running lines of the vehicle. Arms and legs shall not be placed between the uprights of the masts on vehicles with lifts.
    - When unattended, vehicles will be turned off, brakes set, load-engaging means will be fully lowered, and controls neutralized. If parked on an incline, the vehicle must be chocked. (Note: A vehicle is unattended if the operator is 25 feet or more away from the vehicle or any time the operator is not within view of the vehicle.)

- Prior to dismounting to perform ancillary tasks within 25 feet of the vehicle, the operator must set brakes, lower load engaging means, and neutralize the controls.

APPENDIX E
IN PLANT VEHICLE OPERATIONS STANDARDS
CONTINUED

- A safe distance shall be maintained from the edges of ramps and platforms while on any elevated surface. Vehicles shall not be used to open or close freight doors.
- While loading or unloading trucks or trailers, their wheels will be chocked or they will be dock locked to prevent them from moving. Prior to entering, the flooring of the truck or trailer shall be checked for soundness.
- The driver shall ensure there is sufficient headroom under overhead installations (lights, piping, sprinklers, etc.).
- High lift fork trucks shall be equipped with an overhead guard.
- A load backrest extension shall be used to minimize the possibility of the load or any part of it from falling rearward.
- Vehicles shall not be parked where they could hinder or block access to stairways or fire aisles, fire equipment, electrical equipment controls, or emergency equipment.
- Vehicles shall not exceed 5 mph while in the plant or exceed 15 mph while outside on plant properties. Under all conditions the vehicle must not be allowed to exceed that speed which allows a smooth safe stop.
- The proper following distance is at least three vehicle lengths from the vehicle ahead.
- The operator shall keep the vehicle under control at all times.
- The right of way shall be yielded to emergency vehicles.
- Pedestrians have the right of way during normal operation. Pedestrians are required to give the right of way to properly identified emergency vehicles.
- Other in plant vehicles traveling in the same direction shall not be passed at intersections, blind spots, or other dangerous locations.
- The driver shall stop and sound the vehicle horn at cross aisles or other locations where vision is obstructed.
- If the load being carried obstructs forward view, the driver shall travel with the load trailing.

- The driver shall look in the direction of and keep a clear view of the path of travel.
- All grades shall be ascended or descended slowly.

APPENDIX E
IN PLANT VEHICLE OPERATIONS STANDARDS
CONTINUED

- When ascending or descending grades of more than 10%, loaded fork trucks will be driven with the load upgrade.
- On all grades the load engaging means shall be tilted back, if applicable, and raised only as far as necessary to clear the road surface (no more than 3 inches from floor).
- Stunt driving or horseplay shall not be permitted.
- Drivers shall slow down while driving on wet or slippery surfaces.
- Drivers shall utilize seatbelts on those vehicles equipped with seatbelts.
- Dock boards or bridge-plates shall be properly secured before they are driven over. They shall be driven over carefully and their rated capacity never exceeded.
- Elevators shall be approached slowly and entered squarely after the elevator car is properly leveled. Once in the elevator, the vehicle controls shall be neutralized, power turned off, and the brakes set.
- Motorized hand trucks must enter the elevator or other confined areas with load end forward.
- Operators shall avoid running over loose objects on the roadway surface.
- Operators shall slow to a safe turning speed prior to negotiating turns. Turns shall be accomplished rotating the hand steering wheel in a smooth, sweeping motion. Except when operating at a very low speed, the hand steering wheel shall be turned at a moderate, even rate.
- Only stable and safely arranged loads shall be handled. Caution shall be exercised when handling off center loads which cannot be balanced.
- Only loads within the rated capacity of the in plant vehicle shall be handled.
- Long or high (including multiple tiered) loads which may affect vehicle capacity shall be adjusted.
- Fork trucks equipped with attachments shall be operated as partially loaded when not handling a load.
- A load engaging means shall be placed under the load as far as possible; the mast shall be carefully tilted backward to stabilize the load.

- Extreme care shall be used when tilting the load forward or backward, particularly with tall loads. Tilting forward with the load engaging means elevated shall be prohibited except to pick up the load. An elevated load shall not be tilted forward except when the load is in the deposit position over a rack or stack. When stacking, only enough backward tilt to stabilize the load shall be used.

APPENDIX E
IN PLANT VEHICLE OPERATIONS STANDARDS
CONTINUED

- If at any time an in plant vehicle is found to be in any need of repair, defective, or in any way unsafe, the vehicle shall be taken out of service until it has been restored to safe operating condition.
- Fuel tanks shall not be filled with the engine running.
- In the event of spillage of oil or fuel, Waste Management shall be contracted at extension 7745. All spillage must be properly contained and removed prior to replacing the fuel cap and restarting the engine.
- No vehicle shall be operated with a leak in the fuel system.
- Open flames shall not be used for checking electrolyte level on storage batteries or gasoline level in fuel tanks.
- Any in plant vehicle that is not in safe operating condition shall be removed from service until properly repaired by authorized personnel.
- Only parts meeting original specifications shall be used when repairing in plant vehicles.
- Additional counter weighting of fork trucks shall not be done unless approved by the truck manufacturer in writing.
- In plant vehicles shall be inspected routinely. Defects, when found, shall be immediately corrected.
- In plant vehicles shall be kept in a clean condition, free of dirt, excess oil, and grease.
- Vehicles shall not be used for personal convenience.
- A pennant of reasonable size and of a highly visible color shall be attached to any item extending beyond the confines of the vehicle. Any item extending more than three feet beyond the front or rear of the vehicle shall require a pedestrian escort to warn other pedestrians of its existence.
- No one shall be permitted to be lifted or transported on the truck forks.

- Towed equipment must be secured to the towing vehicle with a positive coupling hitch. Contractor shall not use chains, straps, ropes, cables, or wire to secure the towed vehicle to the towing vehicle.
- Operators shall bring the vehicle to a complete stop at all stop signs and other designated locations prior to proceeding.

APPENDIX F
HELPFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Note: Area code is 816. Internal KCNSC calls dial last 4 digits only.

Event	Phone
Emergency KCNSC	**911**
Spill Hotline	488-7745

Honeywell Health & Safety

Name	Pager	Phone
Trae Q L Venerable	458-1440	488-5017
Austin Carsel	893-1036	488-5169
Brandon Stark	893-1285	488-7814
Zach Dapron	893-1254	488-8754
Matt Werle	458-0435	488-2894
Zach Parks	893-1090	488-6535

Event	Phone
Medical Department	488-3200
Safety And Health Concern Line	488-3181
Safety Data Sheets	488-3181
Patrol KCNSC (Non-Emergency)	488-3601
Hazard Waste Pickup	488-5500

* * * * *

APPENDIX G
ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION AND REPORTING

Accident/Incident type	Accident Investigation			Reporting	
	General Contractor	Honeywell	NNSA	General Contractor	Honeywell
Level 6 - Near Miss	No Action	No action	No action	No action	No action
Level 5 - First Aid	GC will record injury in log & monitor. Action taken will be at GC discretion.	No action	No action	No action	No action
Level 4 - An injury resulting in cuts requiring stitches, a medical prescription for injured party, simple fractures of fingers, toes, or nose, or a minor chipped tooth and second and third degree burns affecting less than 5% of the body that requires the administration of medical treatment beyond simple first aid.	GC shall complete and submit DOE F 5484.3 form - Individual accident investigation report. Record injury in OSHA Form 300 log.	No action	No action	Notify HW	CAIRS
Level 3 - An injury resulting in respiratory complications from exposure to chemical, biological or physical hazards above threshold limits that require the administration of medical treatment beyond simple first aid on the same day as the exposure. Hospitalization for more than 48 hours, commencing within 7 days from the date the injury was received; Fracture of any bone (except simple fractures of fingers, toes, or nose, or a minor chipped tooth); Severe hemorrhages or severe damage to nerves, muscles, or tendons; Damage to any internal organ; or second-or third-degree burns, affecting more than five percent of the body surface.	GC shall complete and submit DOE F 5484.3 form - Individual accident investigation report. Record injury in OSHA Form 300 log. Execute localized **(work crew involved in accident)** work stoppage to develop and share lessons learned with effected GC work crews. GC will issue restart.	No action	No action	Notify HW	CAIRS & ORPS
Level 2 - An injury that results in the hospitalization of one or more DOE, contractor, subcontractor employees or members of the public for five continuous calendar days or longer due to serious injury (as defined in 49 CFR 830.2), occupational illness (except members of the public), chemical exposure, or biological exposure. Any one accident resulting in five or more lost-workday cases. A series of accidents involving five or more lost-workday cases occurring within a one year time period that involve identical or similar facilities, systems, equipment, materials, or procedures.	Effected GC shall control accident scene until relieved by appropriate authorities (HW, Patrol, Police, Fire Department, etc.). Execute localized (**work crew involved in accident**) work stoppage. Participate (as required) with HW in the development of a restart plan. Await direction from HW. Honeywell must issue restart for work crew involved in accident. GC completes and submits DOE F 5484.3 form - Individual accident investigation report, develop and share lessons learned with effected GC work crews and other GCs. Record injury in OSHA Form 300 log.	Control accident scene as appropriate. Forward GC accident investigation to NNSA. Participate in NNSA Type B accident investigation (if required). Administer and coordinate with GC a localized Restart Plan.	No Action (Unless a Type B accident investigation is required)	Notify HW	CAIRS & ORPS

Accident/Incident type	Accident Investigation			Reporting	
	General Contractor	Honeywell	NNSA	General Contractor	Honeywell
Level 1 - An injury or chemical or biological exposure that results in, or is likely to result in the fatality of an employee or member of the public (fatal injury is defined as any injury that results in death within 30 calendar days of the accident; see 49 CFR 830.2). Any accident where three or more DOE, contractor, or subcontractor employees, or members of the public incur a serious injury (as defined in 49 CFR 830.2) that requires hospitalization for more than 48 hours, commencing within 7 calendar days from the date the injury was received; results in severe hemorrhages; results in severe damage to nerves, muscles, tendons, or internal organs; results in second or third degree burns affecting more than 9 percent of the body surface; or has a high probability of realizing a permanent total disability due to injuries, chemical exposures, or biological exposures received.	Effected GC shall control accident scene until relieved by appropriate authorities (HW, Patrol, Police, Fire Department, etc.). Stand down similar work activities at work site where accident occurred. Cooperate with NNSA & HW investigation board. Share lessons learned from investigation board with effected GC work crews and other GCs. Participate (if required) with HW in the development of a restart plan. Await direction from HW. Honeywell must issue restart plan prior to project restart. Record injury in OSHA Form 300 log. Await direction from Honeywell.	**Execute appropriate work stoppage*.** Participate in NNSA Type A accident investigation report. Administer and coordinate a restart plan with NNSA & GC	Complete Type A accident investigation report. Review and approve restart plan	Notify HW	CAIRS & ORPS
***Appropriate Work Stoppage - A joint decision by NNSA/DOE and Honeywell at the time of a fatality occurring**					

DOE F 5484.3 U.S. Department of Energy OMB Control No.

(xx-xx) 1910-0300

All Other Editions

Are Obsolete

INDIVIDUAL ACCIDENT/INCIDENT REPORT

Official Use Only - Privacy Act

Information about the Organization

Organization Name: Organization Code:

Department/Division/ID Code: Program Office Symbol: NAICS Code:

Information about the Employee

1) Full Name: **2) ID Number:**

3) Home Address:

4) Date of Birth: **5) Date of Hire:**

6) Gender: **7) Job Title:** **8) Occupation Code:**

9) Experience on this job/equipment:

10) Length of employment:

Information about the Physician or Other Health Care Professional

11) Name of physician or other health care professional:

12) If treatment was given away from worksite, where was it given? (Provide Name of facility and full address)

13) Was employee treated in an emergency room?

14) Was employee hospitalized overnight as an in-patient?

Information about the Case

15) Case number: Multi-Org Case?: Multi-Case Number:

16) Accident Type:

17) Investigation Type: **18) Accident Place:**

19) On Employer's Premises: **20) Specific Location:**

21) Date of Injury or Illness: **22) Time employee began work (military):**

23) Is time of event known: **24) Time of event (military):**

25) OSHA Injury/Illness Classification:

Injury

26) Number of days away from work: **27) Number of days of restricted work activity or job transfer:**

28) Permanent transfer to a different job because of disability due to accident:

29) Terminated because of disability due to accident: **30) Is the case closed:**

Information about the Case --- Continued

31) ACTIVITY: What was the employee doing just before the incident occurred?

(2-3 sentences – simple description)

31-a) Activity code:

32) EVENT: What happened? Tell us how the injury occurred.

Describe the incident sequentially, beginning with the initiating event

Provide detail to support direct, contributing, and root causes.

Include information on any HSEF&S requirements violated or unsafe acts and/or conditions involved.

End with the nature and extent of injury/damage.

Identify the name and address of the primary health care provider.

If an employee was hospitalized as a result of the incident, indicate the name and address of the physician. Also include the results of the incident or illness - the diagnosis, type of injury, nature of illness or disease - and the type of medical treatment provided.

32-a) Event code:

33) NATURE of Injury/Illness: What was the injury or illness?

33-a) Nature code: **33-b) Part of body affected code:**

34) OBJECT: What object or substance directly harmed the employee?

34-a) Primary object or substance (Source) code: **34-b) Other objects or substances: -**

34-c) Did equipment design or defect contribute to accident cause or severity?

34-d) Personal protective equipment code (PPE being used by employee at the time of event):

35) Did the employee die? [ ] Yes [ ] No **If 'Yes', enter date of death**

36) CAUSES: State the conditions that existed at the time of the event, the actions on the part of the employee that contributed to the incident, and the factors or underlying causes that contributed to the incident.

Conditions:

Actions:

Factors: See contributing, direct, and root causes identified below.

Direct Cause:

Contributing Cause(s):

Root Cause(s):

36-a) Direct cause: - **Indirect cause:**

37) CORRECTIVE ACTIONS: Describe actions taken or recommended to prevent recurrence of the incident

Actions Taken:

Actions Recommended:

Implementation date for recommended corrective actions:

Name of Person Who Completed Form: **Phone:**

Title: **Date:**

Supervisor responsible for corrective actions:	**Phone:**
Signature Date:	
Accident investigation contact (if different from person who completed the form):	**Phone:**

APPENDIX H

CONTRACTOR QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

A. QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Contractor safety qualification requirements are based on two levels of criteria. All Contractors shall safety pre-qualify prior to working at Honeywell Facilities.

- Pre-qualification
  - All Contractors shall be qualified on the basis of past safety record. Contractors shall supply the following information and meet requirements:
    - Workers' Compensation Experience Modifier Rate (EMR) for the past three years. Include a letter from your insurance carriers stating EMR rating, current year and previous two years. *Description:* The EMR is the ratio of actual losses in worker's compensation cases to the expected losses for a contractor doing the same amount of similar work. An average EMR value is 1.0. Less than 1.0 indicates a better than average safety performance.
    - Number of Occupation Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Recordable Injuries Total Recordable Case Rate (TRCR) per 200,000 man hours worked for the past three years. *Description*: OSHA recordable case rate equals the (number of recordable incidents X 200,000/man-hours worked) and indicates the frequency of accidents. The average value for work of all types in 2006 was 4.4. This number will vary for different trades. Comparisons will be made with the nearest craft being pre-qualified.
    - OSHA Lost Workday Case Rate (LWCR) per 200,000 man hours for the past three years. *Description*: LWCR equals the (number of lost workday cases x 200,000/man hours) and indicates the frequency of serious incidents. The average value for work of all types in 2006 was 2.3. This number will also be compared within a particular trade.

B. SAFETY EVALUATION

The pre-qualification data submitted will be used to select contractors to be included on the list of qualified contractors. You will be notified promptly if your safety prequalification packet is accepted or rejected.

* * * * *

APPENDIX I
CONSTRUCTION RELATED SERVICE CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS

A. Purpose

This appendix outlines the requirements for construction related service contracts. All construction related service contracts shall follow the requirements in this handbook as outlined below.

The following requirements shall be fulfilled by the service contractor and each lower-tier subcontractor (For the remainder of this document referred to collectively as "Contractor" when the requirements apply to either party).

The Buyer has designated the Project Engineer as the Contractor's point of liaison for any Contractor activity described in this document as requiring any joint approvals by Health, Safety & Environmental (HS&E).

All service contractors shall take reasonable precautions under this contract to assure the safety and health of Honeywell employees and assure the protection of plant operations from damage that might result from work activities.

The Buyer will notify the Contractor, in writing, of any noncompliance concerns with the project. After receipt of such notice, the Contractor shall take immediate corrective action. In the event that the Contractor fails to comply, a Stop Work Order or citation will be issued at no cost to the Buyer.

It is the Contractor's continuing and absolute responsibility for all aspects of safety on the jobsite and at Honeywell. Any action or inaction by Honeywell or the NNSA or their designated representative shall in no way alleviate Contractor's responsibility or in any way create liability on the part of the Buyer or the NNSA.

Unless stated in this appendix, the requirements established in the Contractor Safety Handbook apply to all Facilities Maintenance Services (FMS) service contractors.

APPENDIX I
CONSTRUCTION RELATED SERVICE CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS
CONTINUED

B. Contractual Safety Statement

In the event of an imminent danger violation (a condition or practice existing which could reasonably be expected to cause death, serious physical harm, or extensive environmental/property damage if it were not stopped), a Stop Work Order and citation will be issued to the Contractor.

- The following organizations are authorized to issue a Stop Work Order:
  - Purchasing on the recommendation of Project Engineer;
  - NNSA & DOE personnel;
  - HS&E employees (Fire Protection, Health, Safety or Environmental Protection).

The Stop Work Order will be written by the Project Engineer. Verbal direction will be given to stop work when an imminent danger condition exists.

The Contractor will be notified when to resume work after a Stop Work Order has been issued. The Contractor shall make no claims for extensions of time or for compensation or damages by reason of or in connection with such work stoppage. Honeywell employees may also intervene if they see a service contractor performing an unsafe act.

C. Service Contractor Training Requirements:

All personnel shall be required to read the Subcontractor Orientation Handbook and sign the Orientation Completion Validation document at the end of the handbook. Subcontractor shall forward signed validation document to Honeywell HS&E as directed at the bottom of the document page. Service Contractor shall be responsible for ensuring that the orientation training for his/her personnel and lower tier contractors is completed prior to allowing personnel on the KCNSC sites. Any time the Service Contractor brings new employees or lower-tier subcontractors on-site during the execution of this project, the new employees must read the Subcontractor Orientation Handbook prior to performing work. The Service Contractor shall maintain documentation verifying that both his/her and lower-tier subcontractor employees have read the Subcontractor Orientation Handbook. The Subcontractor Orientation Handbook is located at http://honeywell.com/sites/aero-kcp/Supply-Chain/Pages/subcontractor-safety.aspx home page under “Supply Chain Management,” click on “Subcontractor Safety” then click on “Subcontractor Orientation Handbook to view the most up-to-date version.

APPENDIX I
CONSTRUCTION RELATED SERVICE CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS
CONTINUED

- Occupational Safety & Health (OSHA) Required Training

  Contractor shall be responsible for verification of OSHA mandated training for all current and new employees and all lower-tier subcontractors. The Contractor (including lower tier subcontract employees) engaged in work activities that require OSHA or other applicable mandated training and/or certification shall maintain documentation verifying completion of required training for both his and subcontractor employees.

  See section 2. Contractor Training Requirements; B. Verification of OSHA mandated training.

D. Safety & Health Professional

Honeywell may require the Contractor to staff the project with safety & health professional(s) to provide direct oversight and maintain Contractor's safety & health program during the execution of the project. If required, the safety professional(s) may also act as one of the onsite contractor safety competent persons.

E. On Site Service Safety Competent Person

All FMS Service contracts shall have a safety competent person on site during periods of service activities. Contractor shall verify that the competent person(s) meets OSHA guidelines. The competent person is an individual who by way of training and/or experience, is knowledgeable of applicable standards, is capable of identifying workplace hazards relating to the specific operation, is designated by the employer, and has authority to take appropriate actions. This individual's responsibilities include but are not limited to:

- Identification and correction of unsafe conditions
- Stopping work if hazardous conditions are encountered
- Revising the Activity Hazard Analyses when needed
- Ensuring all GC employees & lower-tier subcontractors have completed the Honeywell site specific Safety and Security orientation prior to starting work
- Ensuring that all required permits are current and posted for work activities
- Review & have a working knowledge of Honeywell's Contractor Safety Handbook.
- This individual will be identified in the Contractor's project safety plan. This individual shall meet OSHA requirements for Competent Person.

APPENDIX I
CONSTRUCTION RELATED SERVICE CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS
CONTINUED

F. Project Specific Safety Plan Requirements

Contractor shall furnish a written Safety Plan to Honeywell for approval prior to contract award and commencement of any on-site activity. See Appendix A "Contractor Safety Plan Outline" as an outline guide for writing a site specific service safety plan. Remember, your safety plan must be accepted by Honeywell prior to starting work on site. Depending on the type of work you perform, sections that do not apply can be omitted.

G. Warning Tickets and Citations

See Section 8.6. "Warning Tickets & Citations" this handbook.

H. Reporting/Posting Requirements

See Section 9. "Reporting/Posting Requirements" this handbook.

I. Permits/Forms/Checklist

See Section 10. "Permits/Forms/Checklist" this handbook.

J. Environmental Protection

See Section 11. "Environmental Protection" this handbook.

K. Life Safety

See Section 12. "Life Safety on Contractor Work Sites" this handbook.

L. Fire Protection

See Section 13. "Fire Protection" this handbook.

M. Industrial Hygiene & Health Physics

See Section 14. "Industrial Hygiene & Health Physics" this handbook.

N. Medical Surveillance Program

See Section 15. "Medical Surveillance Program" this handbook.

O. Safety

See Section 16. "Safety" this handbook.

APPENDIX I

CONSTRUCTION RELATED SERVICE CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS

CONTINUED

P. Drilling Into Concrete or Asphalt

See Section 17. “Drilling into Concrete or Asphalt” this handbook.

Q. Security Requirements

See Section 18. “Security Requirements” this handbook.

R. Equipment Supplies and Delivery

See Section 19. “Equipment Supplies and Delivery” this handbook.

APPENDIX J Activity Hazard Analysis Template Examples

Example 1.

Project Name:		
Project No.:	Date:	Revision No.:
Contact Number: Cell Phone	Analysis Performed By:	
Our employees and subcontractors will follow all applicable job hazard analysis and safety training requirements (OSHA, EPA, etc.) for this project.		
Emergency Evacuation and Emergency Reporting		
If a plant evacuation should occur, an announcement will be given over the plant's emergency notification system. All employees shall evacuate through the nearest exit. Honeywell personnel shall be followed to designated areas for safety. ***If an emergency situation (such as fire, injury, environmental damage, or explosion) exists, [At KCNSC, call 3600 (or 488-3600 on outside lines)].** *The individual reporting the incident shall state their name, telephone number, location, type of emergency, and location of the emergency.*		
Reporting Requirements		
Report all injuries in accordance with Appendix L: Accident and Incident Reporting; Contractor Safety Handbook.		
Work Comp Carrier:	Contact Number: Cell Phone	
Work Comp Carrier:	Contact Number: Cell Phone	
Medical Provider:	Contact Number: Cell Phone	
Medical Provider:	Contact Number: Cell Phone	
Spills or leaks of any materials including: oil, fuel, solvents, paint, coolants, acids, caustics, equipment leaks, overflows, toxic solids, asbestos or any other materials, must be reported immediately to Waste Management through the [at KCNSC SPIL Hotline, extension 7745 (SPIL)]. Minimum PPE required for all project activities are hard hats and safety glasses.		

Example2.

Honeywell FM&T site specific AHA requirements

Activity Hazard Analysis

Project Description: Date:

LOCATION:

SAFETY PROFESSIONAL/COMPETENT PERSON:

Attention Contractor: STOP! If scope of work changes. Evaluate changes and modify AHA accordingly. Changes to AHA must be reviewed by Seller prior to executing work.

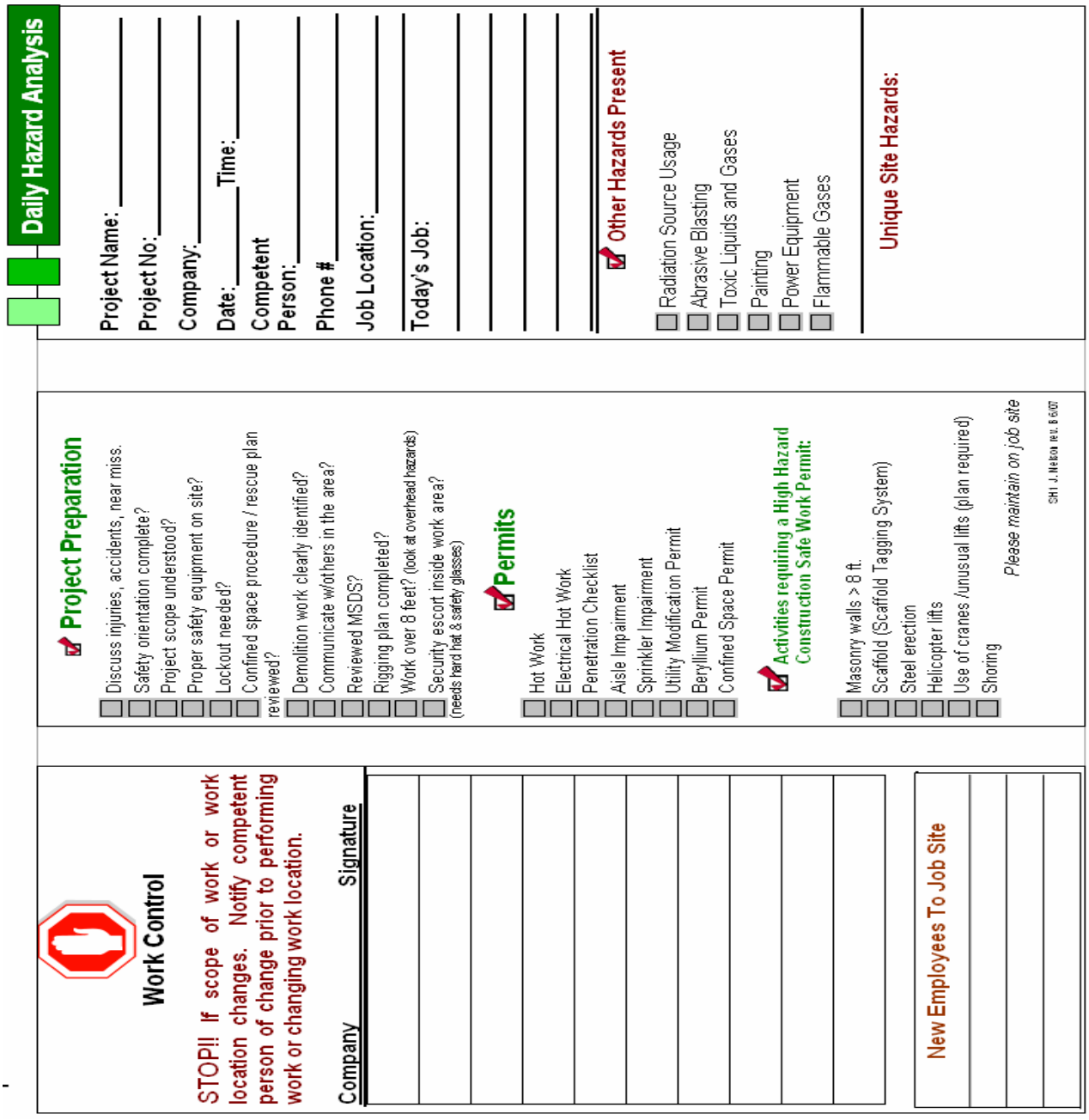
Required Inspection & Permits:	**Equipment:**
☐ Vehicle Safety Inspections (form 3018) ☐ Job Specific Permits – Waste handling; Hot work; Life Safety, Excavation & Utility Location	☐ Hard Hat, Eye Protection w/sides-shields ☐ Job Specific PPE: Gloves, respirators, etc. ☐ Emergency Equip. (eyewash, fire ext, first aid kit) ☐ Air Quality Equip. (fans, monitors, dust control, respirators)

HAZARDS & CONTROLS

Job Tasks	Potential Hazards	Controls	
Site Preparation	Construction Work Zone Hazards	1. Place area barricades 2. Post Control signs at barricades	☐ ☐
Site Preparation	Unique site hazards	1. Communicate unique hazards & controls daily	☐
Site Preparation	Tripping Hazards	1. Remove, guard or control hazards 2. Place trash containers	☐ ☐
Work Planning & Control	Transition from planned work task/scope to unplanned work task/scope.	1. Review planned work scope/task with all workers. 2. Communicate that unplanned work task/scope will not be executed by worker(s) until reviewed by competent person.	
Egress / Life Safety	Egress Limitations	3. Review and use Life Safety Aisle/Exit Impairment Permit	☐
Vehicle / Forklifts	Vehicle / Pedestrian Accident	1. Establish Traffic Patterns 2. Set barricades and crosswalk zones	☐ ☐
Tools	Tool Handling Hazard	1. Inspect tools for safe condition and correct usage 2. Use appropriate PPE	☐ ☐
Floor / Concrete Thickness	Dropped equipment through voids	1. Identify load limits and floor thickness in work area 2. Coordinate with Buyer Representative as needed	☐ ☐
Material Handling	Dropped loads	1. Barricade lift zone 2. Secure loads with safety lines, control with tether 3. Inspect rigging connections before lift 4. Use safety lines, shoring, etc. to stabilize load	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Material Handling	Strains, cuts	1. Use cut-resistant gloves 2. Use team lift technique 3. Follow proper lifting procedures	☐ ☐ ☐
Soil Excavation	Soil Contamination	1. Check pre-work documents 2. Use appropriate PPE 3. Establish environmental controls 4. Follow site PPE and other safety requirements	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Job Completion	Environmental Controls	1. Store Waste drums at transfer location 2. Complete and submit waste permit	☐ ☐
Job Completion	Housekeeping & job material hazards	1. Remove equipment and waste 2. Place barricades for concrete etc. that require cure time	☐ ☐

See OSHA 3071 – 2002 (Revised_ "Job Hazard Analysis" for guidance

APPENDIX K: DAILY HAZARD ANAYLSIS TEMPLATE



Daily Hazard Analysis

Project Name: _____
Project No: _____
Company: _____
Date: _____ Time: _____
Competent Person: _____
Phone # _____
Job Location: _____
Today's Job: _____

Other Hazards Present
- ☐ Radiation Source Usage
- ☐ Abrasive Blasting
- ☐ Toxic Liquids and Gases
- ☐ Painting
- ☐ Power Equipment
- ☐ Flammable Gases

Unique Site Hazards:

Project Preparation
- ☐ Discuss injuries, accidents, near miss.
- ☐ Safety orientation complete?
- ☐ Project scope understood?
- ☐ Proper safety equipment on site?
- ☐ Lockout needed?
- ☐ Confined space procedure / rescue plan reviewed?
- ☐ Demolition work clearly identified?
- ☐ Communicate w/others in the area?
- ☐ Reviewed MSDS?
- ☐ Rigging plan completed?
- ☐ Work over 8 feet? (look at overhead hazards)
- ☐ Security escort inside work area? (needs hard hat & safety glasses)

Permits
- ☐ Hot Work
- ☐ Electrical Hot Work
- ☐ Penetration Checklist
- ☐ Aisle Impairment
- ☐ Sprinkler Impairment
- ☐ Utility Modification Permit
- ☐ Beryllium Permit
- ☐ Confined Space Permit

Activities requiring a High Hazard Construction Safe Work Permit:
- ☐ Masonry walls > 8 ft.
- ☐ Scaffold (Scaffold Tagging System)
- ☐ Steel erection
- ☐ Helicopter lifts
- ☐ Use of cranes /unusual lifts (plan required)
- ☐ Shoring

Please maintain on job site

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Work Control

STOP!! If scope of work or work location changes. Notify competent person of change prior to performing work or changing work location.

Company	Signature

New Employees To Job Site

CONTRACTOR USE OF HONEYWELL EQUIPMENT

Honeywell is willing to allow Contractor to use Honeywell Equipment only if Contractor assumes complete responsibility for associated costs and potential liabilities that may arise from its use. The Contractor shall not operate any equipment owned or leased by Honeywell, whether to complete the work or for any other purpose, unless authorized in writing by the Honeywell Representative. The Honeywell Representative shall have an authorized representative of the Contractor sign this Agreement prior to use.

Equipment Use Agreement date:_____,

Contractor _____

_____.

Equipment Identification and Timing of Use

The following Honeywell Equipment may be used by Contractor:

_____

_____

Contractor may use the Honeywell Equipment during the following time period:

Beginning: _____

Ending: _____

Representation by Contractor; No Representation or Warranties by HONEYWELL

A. HONEYWELL DOES NOT MAKE ANY WARRANTIES OR REPRESENTATIONS, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, RELATING TO THE QUALITY, CONDITION, USE, CARE OR MAINTENANCE OF HONEYWELL EQUIPMENT. HONEYWELL EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

B. Contractor acknowledges that Honeywell has not made any warranties or representations relating to the quality, condition, use, care or maintenance of the Honeywell Equipment. Contractor further acknowledges that Honeywell is not a “merchant” of the Honeywell Equipment as the term “merchant” is defined in Article 2.104(1) of the Uniform Commercial Code. Contractor agrees that its use of the Honeywell Equipment is at Contractor’s sole risk.

C. For purposes of this Agreement, the term “use” encompasses all Contractor activities involving the Honeywell Equipment, including, but not limited to employing, operating, handling, testing, transporting, storage, care and maintenance.

Contractor's Responsibilities; Proper Care of the Equipment

Before using the equipment, Contractor will ensure the equipment is in safe and proper operating condition for its intended purpose, and that Contractor's personnel who use the equipment are properly trained and familiar with the equipment and knowledgeable as to the safe and proper use and care of the equipment, and all applicable legal requirements governing the use and care of the equipment.

Contractor will return the equipment to Honeywell promptly at the end of the time period.

If any of the equipment is damaged beyond ordinary wear and tear, but not beyond repair, Contractor will, on demand, immediately either: (a) restore the equipment to good repair and proper operating condition; or (b) replace the equipment with an equivalent item that (i) is in good repair and proper operating condition, (ii) is of the same make as the equipment and (iii) is of the same or later model as the equipment.

If any of the Honeywell Equipment is lost, stolen, destroyed, or damaged beyond repair, Contractor will, on demand, immediately replace the equipment with an equivalent item which (a) is in good repair and proper operating condition, (b) is of the same make as the equipment, and (C) is of the same or later model as the equipment.

Special Contractor Responsibilities when the equipment is a Powered Industrial Truck:

Contractor acknowledges that it is responsible for and will ensure that, before an employee of Contractor operates a powered industrial truck (PIT) under this agreement:

That employee is competent to operate a PIT safely, as demonstrated by successful completion of the training and evaluation as required by Honeywell and country requirements;

Indemnification

Contractor will defend, indemnify and hold harmless Honeywell and any related entities (which includes, but is not limited to, Honeywell, Incorporated), and the agents, employees, officers and directors of Honeywell and any related entities (all of which are collectively referred to as the "Indemnified Parties") from any loss, claim or expense on account of any personal injury, property damage or other harm to any person, property or business arising from or connected to Contractor's possession, use or maintenance of the Honeywell Equipment. Except to the extent prohibited by law, this indemnity applies regardless of the extent to which the underlying harm is attributable to the negligence (including sole negligence) of the Indemnified Parties and regardless of the extent to which the underlying harm is attributable to the negligent or otherwise wrongful act or omission (including breach of contract) of Contractor or Contractor's agents or employees.

Accepted and Agreed to:

Honeywell, FM&T	CONTRACTOR

By: _____	By: _____
Print Name: _____	Print Name: _____
Title: _____	Title: _____