



amentum

EHS New Hire Orientation

SafeUp® 
be safe, be well, excel

Welcome to Amentum

A Message from our President



John Vollmer
Chief Executive Officer
Amentum

EHS Vision

We relentlessly pursue Environmental, Health & Safety (EHS) excellence through our comprehensive SafeUp® program.

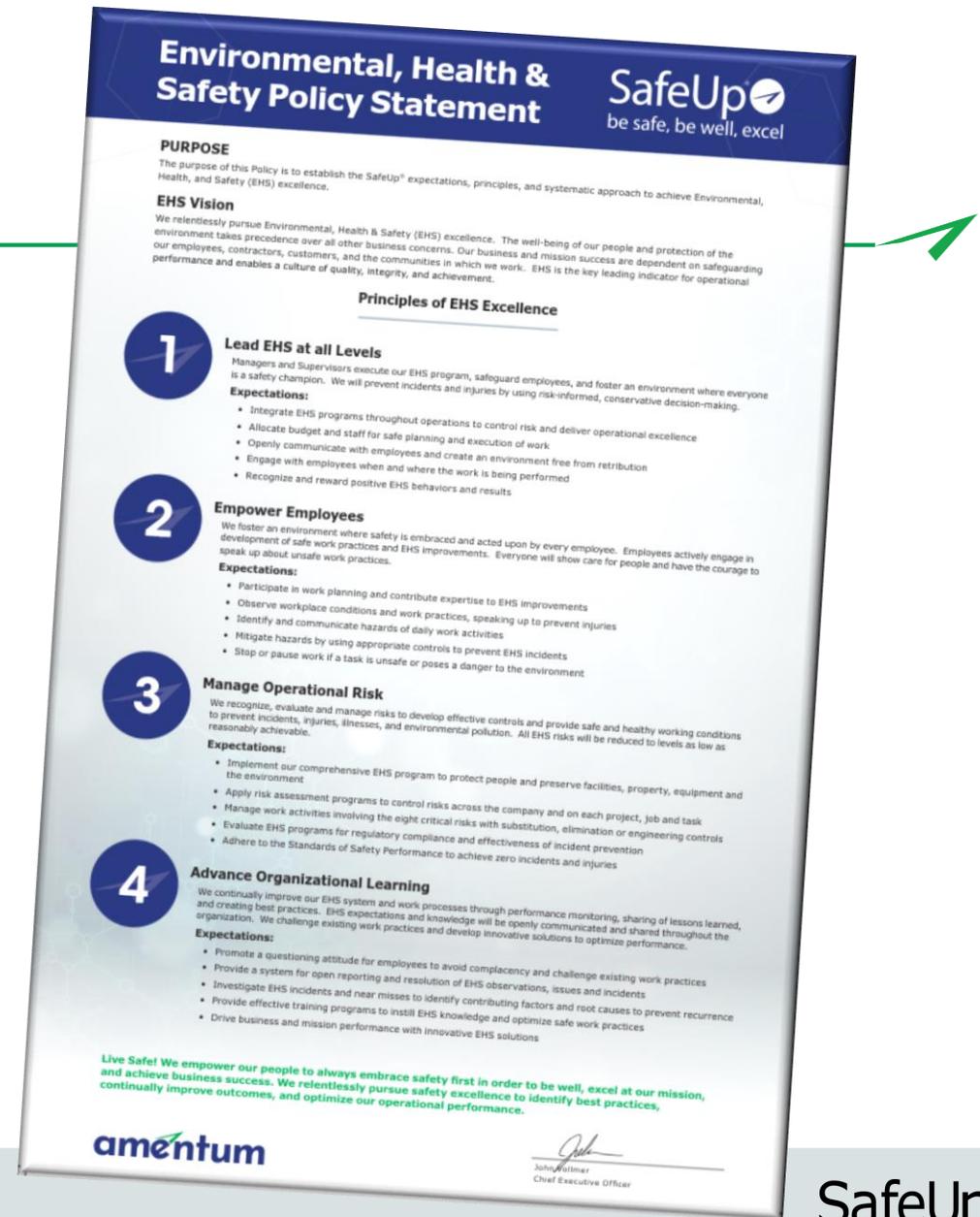
The well-being of our people and protection of the environment takes precedence over all other business concerns.

Our business and mission success are dependent on safeguarding our employees, contractors, customers, and the communities in which we work.

EHS is the key leading indicator for operational performance and enables a culture of quality, integrity, and achievement.

EHS Policy

- This Policy establishes the fundamental direction for Environmental, Health & Safety (EHS) programs to safeguard our employees, contractors, customers, and the communities in which we work.
- Live Safe! We empower our people to always embrace safety first in order to be well, excel at our mission, and achieve business success. We relentlessly pursue safety excellence to identify best practices, continually improve outcomes, and optimize our operational performance.



Introduction

EHS Policy Statement

At Amentum, we will:

- 1 Lead EHS at all Levels** – Managers and Supervisors execute our EHS program, safeguard employees, and foster an environment where everyone is a safety champion. We will prevent incidents and injuries by using risk-informed, conservative decision-making.
- 2 Empower Employees** – We foster an environment where safety is embraced and acted upon by every employee. Employees actively engage in development of safe work practices and EHS improvements. Everyone will show care for people and have the courage to speak up about unsafe work practices.
- 3 Manage Operational Risk** – We recognize, evaluate and manage risks to develop effective controls and provide safe and healthy working conditions to prevent incidents, injuries, illnesses, and environmental pollution. All EHS risks will be reduced to levels as low as reasonably achievable.
- 4 Advance Organizational Learning** – We continually improve our EHS system and work processes through performance monitoring, sharing of lessons learned, and creating best practices. EHS expectations and knowledge will be openly communicated and shared throughout the organization. We challenge existing work practices and develop innovative solutions to optimize performance.

Introduction

Why Environmental, Health & Safety Matters to Us

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

- More than one workplace injury occurred every 12 seconds
- More than half of those injuries were considered serious
- More than 3 out of every 100 workers gets hurt on the job

Injuries can change a person's life forever

- The effect on one's quality of life can be temporary or permanent
- Injuries cause financial, emotional, psychological, and relationship strains
- Injuries cause functional impairment and may also cause physical deformities or changes in appearance

The Goal

- **Each day we want you to go home in the same condition you came to work.**



Introduction

We are committed to your safety



Named "One of America's Safest Companies" by Environmental Health & Safety Today magazine



Recognized hundreds of times by the National Safety Council since 2010. Awards include:

- **Industry Leader Award** – 39 awards for projects having the lowest injury rate in the industry.
- **Occupational Excellence Achievement** – 378 awards for projects having injury rates 50% below industry average.
- **Perfect Record** – 284 awards for projects completing 12 consecutive months without an injury or illness
- **Million Work Hour** – 84 awards for projects working one million consecutive hours without an injury or illness that resulted in days away from work.
- **Safety Leadership** – 59 awards for projects working 5 consecutive years without an injury or illness that resulted in days away from work.
- **Superior Safety Performance** – 23 awards for projects working 10 consecutive years without an injury or illness that resulted in days away from work.



13 projects have received the OSHA Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) Star Award for their exemplary efforts in occupational safety and health since 2010

Introduction

The Safety Red Card

Every employee is responsible for their own safety and the safety of others

- You have the right and responsibility to STOP work if a job is unsafe or poses a danger to the environment
- The use of the Red Card will immediately require work to cease. Having the physical red card is not required in order to stop an unsafe practice
- When red-carding a job, immediately report it to your supervisor
- Work on a red-carded job may only continue when a member of management clears the red card
- No one – fellow employees, customers or supervisors – has the authority to direct you to violate or disregard any safety or environmental standard



Please read your Red Card carefully and keep it with you...

Speak Up! Listen Up!

Speak Up! Listen Up!

- Employee training program which provides techniques designed to demonstrate the expectation that we:
 - **Speak Up!** when things aren't right (provide feedback); and
 - **Listen Up!** and take appropriate action when someone does so (receive feedback).
- Giving feedback is expressing your concern for another person's behavior because it affects that person's safety, your safety, and other people's safety.

Objectives

- Recognize the normal fears and excuses that keep them from speaking up when they see unsafe behavior.
- Learn three simple steps to give effective feedback:
 - Ask if you can talk about the situation.
 - Get a commitment to work more safely.
 - Follow up with the person to see that they are working safely.

People may assume their unsafe actions are acceptable if nobody tells them otherwise.

Quiz 1

1) All incidents are _____

- A) Unavoidable
- B) Preventable
- C) Human Nature
- D) The employee's fault

2) Safety is a _____

- A) Priority
- B) Preference
- C) Core value
- D) Challenge

3) We want you to go home after work _____

- A) In the same condition that you came to work
- B) And get plenty of exercise
- C) And rest
- D) Only when you are finished with all of your assigned tasks

Quiz 1

4) Scenario: Safety Red Card

- You see co-workers performing an operation that is unsafe and you realize that the job should be stopped or “red carded” until it has been evaluated by a manager. However, when you ask a co-worker if the operation looks safe to them, you are told “We’ve always done it that way.” What should you do?
 - A) Tell the co-workers to stop until a manager can evaluate the work because you are concerned about their safety and you have an obligation to stop the work based on your observations. You may or may not show the red as it is symbolic and isn’t physically needed to exercise this right.
 - B) Don’t say anything to the workers until you find and speak with your supervisor.
 - C) Locate your red card and present it to the workers. They will know what to do after that.
 - D) Tell the workers to be careful and then stand by and monitor the job

Environmental, Health & Safety Fundamentals

Overview

Covered in this section

- Employee Expectations
- Managing the 8 Critical Risks
- Unsafe Acts and Unsafe Conditions
- Behavior-Based Safety (BBS)
- Incident Reporting
 - Near Misses
- Returning to Work After an Injury or Illness
 - Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses
 - Personal Injuries and Illnesses
- How can I prevent injuries to myself and others?

Environmental, Health & Safety Fundamentals

Employee Expectations

Each employee is expected to be an active part of Environmental, Health & Safety through:

Working safely and helping others to work safely

Including EHS planning in all work activities

Using a job or task hazard assessment when starting work

Sharing a common commitment to EHS excellence

Developing EHS knowledge, skills, and abilities

Complying with EHS procedures

Identifying, reporting, and helping to correct safety hazards

Cooperating during incident investigations



Environmental, Health & Safety Fundamentals

Managing the 8 Critical Risks

- We recognize 8 critical risks at Amentum. Significant incidents in our business are a result of these risks.
- Managing and controlling these critical risks is how we live up to the first Amentum Value, to Live Safe and is an expectation for all Amentum personnel.
 1. Uncontrolled Release of Non-Electrical Stored Energy
 2. Impact with Vehicle or Mobile Equipment
 3. Contact with Moving Parts and Machinery
 4. Fall of Person
 5. Fall of Material/Object
 6. Failure of Lifting Equipment
 7. Severe Physical Illness to Workers or Public
 8. Uncontrolled Release of Electricity

Environmental, Health & Safety Fundamentals

Unsafe Acts and Unsafe Conditions

All incidents are caused by two things

Unsafe Acts (Behavior) = 88%

An act by the injured person or another person (or both) which caused the incident.

Unsafe Conditions (Workplace) = 12%

An environmental or hazardous situation which caused the incident independent of the person(s).



YOU have most of the control over whether or not you get injured.

Environmental, Health & Safety Fundamentals

How Safe is your Behavior?

Respond to each statement with "Always, Sometimes, or Never."

I check the label for hazards before I use any type of chemical.

I ask questions if I'm not completely sure about how to do a job safely.

When I see something another employee could trip over, I pick it up or move it.

I do a job the safest way, even if it might take a little longer.

I disconnect and de-energize equipment before working on it.

I know what to do in an emergency situation.

I keep my work area clean and organized.

I come to work alert and well rested so I can focus on my job.

If I see a dangerous situation or "near miss", I report it immediately.

I consider the hazards of a task and take all necessary precautions before I begin work.

Whenever I lift something, I test the weight first and then use the correct technique.

Before I move in any direction, I make sure I have a clear path of travel.

I work at a steady pace without rushing or taking shortcuts.

I keep my hands out of any area where they could be pinched or crushed.

I wear the proper PPE whenever I'm in the workplace.

I try to think of safer ways to do my job.

I keep my tools and equipment in safe operating condition.

I slow down and use extra caution if I'm working on an uneven or slippery surface.

I watch out for my coworkers and talk to them about unsafe behavior or situations I see.

I use fall protection systems or maintain 3 points of contact at all times when working at heights.

If you did not respond with "Always" to each of these, you may be putting yourself and others at risk. Identify your weak areas and start working to change those habits today.

Environmental, Health & Safety Fundamentals

Behavior Based Safety (BBS)

What is Behavior Based Safety?

- The process of observing and influencing co-workers to replace unsafe behaviors with safe ones
- Behavioral changes are the best way to significantly reduce accident potential as most accidents are due to unsafe behavior.
- Behavior is best influenced by co-workers

What is At-Risk Behavior?

- Individual actions that increase the chance of injury, despite knowledge of the hazard; for example:
 - Using the wrong tool for the job;
 - Working over four (4) feet without fall protection; or
 - Grinding without a face shield

Observe & Be Observed

- Behavior Based Safety relies on you and your co-worker's participation
- The process requires each of us to make observations, using checklists or other tools, and remain willing to be observed

How can you help reduce At-Risk Behavior?

- Intervene when observing at-risk behavior
- Provide positive feedback for safe behavior
- Volunteer to be observed

Environmental, Health & Safety Fundamentals

Incident Reporting

What do I report?

All work-related Injuries, Illnesses, and Near Misses even when it is unknown or unclear whether it is a result of the workplace or not

Why do I report incidents?

Management needs to know right away to ensure that the employee gets the care they need

We need to correct the unsafe behavior and/or condition to prevent someone else from getting hurt the same way

Reporting is our expectation and required by regulations, our contracts, and customers

When do I report?

Immediately! Even if medical treatment is not necessary

Who do I report to?

Your immediate Supervisor or member of management

Employees must obtain management approval prior to seeking medical treatment for all non-emergency work-related injuries and illnesses

How do I report it?

In person or over the phone is the best way – you can confirm the message was received. Emails may go unnoticed for hours, costing critical time

After initial notification you may then be asked to complete statements and other forms to adequately document the incident

Once you have notified your Supervisor, incidents will be entered into the Company's reporting system

Failure to report an incident may result in the denial of a worker's compensation claim by the carrier

Environmental, Health & Safety Fundamentals

Incident Reporting

Incident Reporting Summary

- Report all occupational injuries and near misses to a member of management, no matter how minor
- Report all unsafe acts and conditions and take appropriate actions to prevent others from being exposed to unsafe conditions until they can be corrected
- Obtain management approval prior to seeking medical treatment for all non-emergency work related injuries
- Call 1-877-878-9525 prior to non-emergency treatment. Number is also listed on the backside of the safety red card
- Report to your supervisor, any prescription medication that may affect your ability to work safely prior to operating vehicles or machinery
- Drug and alcohol testing is required for employees who are involved in incidents that; damage to company vehicles, cause damage exceeding \$500, or that result in injury to self or others that requires off-site medical treatment



Injury Management Hotline

If you experience a work-related injury, immediately notify your supervisor and EHS representative

After making the required notifications, contact the Amentum Injury Management Hotline to speak to an Amentum Nurse

877-878-9525

The Amentum Nurses

- are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year
- are licensed Registered Nurses (RN)
- provide support for work-related injuries
- monitor status of employee's injury
- ensure employees receive the right level of care at the right time



Environmental, Health & Safety Fundamentals

Incident Reporting: Near Misses

What is a Near Miss?

- An unplanned event that involved either no harm or harm not requiring first aid treatment as defined by OSHA 29 CFR 1904.7
- When reported properly, it gives us an opportunity to correct a hazard before it causes serious harm; and similar to all incidents, Near Misses need to be reported immediately

Why Report Near Misses?

- Reporting a near miss could prevent the real accident
- We can identify and correct risky behavior or hazardous conditions before someone gets hurt
- Increases EHS awareness and improves communication about EHS issues

Resistance to Reporting

- Blame – “I might be blamed for the Near Miss or problem identified”
- Perception – “I might be thought of as a snitch or a trouble maker”
- More Work – “I’ll have to fill out paperwork”
- Responsibility – “It’s not my job”



Ways To Overcome

- **Stay Positive** – Near Miss reports are opportunities for prevention; there is no place for blame
- **Get Rewarded** – Employees may be rewarded through incentive programs
- **Be Anonymous** – You can remain anonymous if you prefer
- **It Only takes a Few Minutes** – Just write down when, where, and what happened
- **Prevent Injuries** – You might save yourself or a coworker from a serious injury

Environmental, Health & Safety Fundamentals

Return to Work

Work-Related Injuries & Illnesses

- **Our Goal**
 - To return the injured employee safely to work as soon as possible
 - To make every effort to accommodate any restrictions the MD will give
- **Each time you see the physician/clinic:**
 - You will be required to provide your work status from the medical professional, including:
 - Return to work with no restrictions
 - Return to work with restrictions
 - Not able to return to work
- **If you have restrictions or are off work:**
 - You will have a follow-up visit with the MD; you are required to attend the follow-up appointment
 - You *must provide* the work status report to your supervisor after the appointment

Personal Injuries & Illnesses

- **Our Goal**
 - Ensure your safety while at work without aggravating any personal illness or injury you may have
 - Please help us to keep you safe and healthy!
- **Notify HR and your Supervisor if:**
 - You are off work for more than 3 days
 - Your physician has placed any restrictions with regard to returning to work
 - Your medical condition impacts your ability to perform your job tasks safely, with or without MD restrictions

Environmental, Health & Safety Fundamentals

How Can I Prevent Injuries to Myself and Others?

Why do we conduct Task Hazard Assessments (THA)?

- Conducting a THA is the **best** way to prevent harm to you and those around you
- THAs **are required to be completed just prior** to engaging in any task that has hazards associated with it.

How do we conduct THAs?

- Everyone involved in the task should be engaged in the THA process at the job site just prior to work
- Discuss the steps involved in the task
- Identify hazards associated with the task
- Evaluate the risks of each hazard by rating both severity and probability on a 1 to 5 scale (1-lowest to 5-highest).
- Determine the quantitative risk rating by multiplying the two ratings from the step above for severity and probability. This final risk rating is used to prioritize actions and resources. Risk ratings should be reassessed when the scope of work changes and on an annual basis.
- Reduce the identified risks to acceptable levels by implementing effective safeguards before you begin. This can include eliminating the hazard, substituting a hazardous substance with a safer one, implementing a new safe work practice, and wearing personal protective equipment.
- Ensure everyone involved in the task understands the hazards, risks, and safeguards to use prior to beginning work.

Environmental, Health & Safety Fundamentals

How Can I Prevent Injuries to Myself and Others?

THA forms you can use



Original Task Hazard Assessment (THA)

- The Original THA is intended for all levels of risk, and is necessary when an effective Work Instruction or JSA has not been established to establish controls for high hazard work.
- Developing a THA is the best way to avoid incidents and is required to be completed prior to engaging in any task that has hazards associated with it.
- Once hazards have been identified, evaluate the risks by severity and probability to assign a quantitative risk rating which is used to prioritize actions and resources.
- Risk ratings should be reassessed when the scope of work changes and on an annual basis.

Focus 4 Plus 2 THA

- The Focus 4 Plus 2 THA is intended for High and Moderate risk tasks, and focuses on the most significant hazards.
- The Focus 4 risks are those risks most likely to kill or cause permanent harm.
- The Plus 2 are categories of hazards found to be most frequent sources of significant hazard and injury after the Focus 4.
- This form is only appropriate for high and moderate hazard work where established JSA or detailed work procedures have already defined the hazards and controls.

Environmental, Health & Safety Fundamentals

How Can I Prevent Injuries to Myself and Others?

THA forms you can use

4-Sight THA Card

- The 4-Sight THA is intended to significantly simplify the THA process by answering the 4-Sight questions.
- For high hazard work, this form may be effective when an established work instruction or JSA is available that provides the correct level of risk assessment and controls to address the hazards. It ensures that the work instruction and JSA have been reviewed, and additional hazards are addressed that are unique to the day and location where the work is to be done.

Start Card THA

- The Start Card THA uses a checklist to provide important thought triggers for considering hazards, controls, and equipment that may not have been considered if filling in a blank form.
- If used effectively, it can be an important tool to educate and elevate awareness regarding the different activities, the potential hazards, and good controls.
- The risk with any checklist is that if not used with deliberate thought and attention, it can become ineffective.

Quiz 2

Environmental, Health & Safety Fundamentals

1) Scenario: Shortcuts

•Steve is working hard with his team to maintain the customer's expectation of production. The customer has instructed Steve to skip the final safety inspection as this would save an extra 10 minutes for each vehicle. Steve should remember that:

- A) The customer is always right
- B) His job depends on customer satisfaction
- C) No one has the authority to direct Steve to violate or disregard any safety standard
- D) His supervisor is powerless to help him, he should do as he is told and skip the safety inspections

2) Scenario: Near Miss

•Rachel has been on the job for 2 months. She does not want to report that she almost hit a pallet with the company forklift. This could make her co-workers lose faith in her ability to drive the forklift. She should remember that:

- A) Near misses are opportunities to prevent more serious incidents later
- B) She has an option to remain anonymous when reporting near misses
- C) Preventing an injury takes much less time than dealing with an injury after the fact
- D) All of the above

Quiz 2

Environmental, Health & Safety Fundamentals

3) Scenario: PPE Dilemma

• Bill is tasked with performing some paint booth operations today that require a respirator. He has not shaved recently and knows his facial hair will prevent a good seal with his respirator. Bill has also been told that the customer needs this task done today. What should Bill do?

- A) Wear his respirator and perform this task. The respirator's seal will still be pretty good
- B) Check with his supervisor to see if there is anyone else on this shift that is qualified to wear a respirator and can switch jobs with him today.
- C) Shave on his lunch break and perform this task later in the day, assuming there is time left to complete it.
- D) B or C

4) Just like all incidents, near misses need to be reported

- A) only when serious in nature
- B) to a coworker
- C) immediately
- D) by close of business

Quiz 2

Environmental, Health & Safety Fundamentals

5) A Job Safety Analysis or "JSA" is:

- A) A thorough step-by-step analysis (or plan) for the work being performed, identification of the hazards associated with those steps and assignment of control measures for each identified hazard
- B) Completed by the employees that will perform the task with the assistance of an EHS Rep
- C) Reviewed by the employees before performing the task
- D) All of the above

6) Who is required to inspect your PPE prior to each use?

- A) You
- B) Your Supervisor
- C) A co-worker
- D) It is not required that you inspect your PPE before each use

Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Topics covered in this section

- Permit Required Work
- General Safety & Housekeeping
- Hazard Communication
- Hand Safety
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Manual Material Handling
- Medical Screening and Surveillance
- Substance Abuse (Drug & Alcohol Free)
- Noise & Hearing Conservation
- Respiratory Protection
- Fall Protection / Working at Heights
- Lock Out/Tag Out (LOTO)
- Vehicle Safety
- Emergency Preparedness Plan

Employees shall be trained on the following applicable topics at the work location

- Permit Required Work
- Medical Screening and Surveillance
- Noise & Hearing Conservation
- Respiratory Protection
- Fall Protection
- Lock Out/Tag Out (LOTO)

Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Permit-Required Work – Confined Spaces

Confined Space Entry

- A confined space is defined as a space:
 - Large enough and so configured that personnel may bodily enter and perform assigned work.
 - With limited or restricted means for entry or exit.
 - Not designed for continuous occupancy.
- Only highly qualified and trained personnel may conduct confined space entry operations.
- Guidelines must be strictly adhered to when performing these operations.

Hazards

- Confined spaces have potential to trap the entrant and/or contain hazardous atmospheres.

What you need to know

- Ask your supervisor or manager whether any of the tasks you will perform are considered confined space entries
- If they are, you must receive specific confined space entry training prior to conducting an entry and obtain a permit
- Confined space entries are never performed alone

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The intranet-posted version of this guidance is the document of record.

31c. Form – Confined Space Classification Permit

1. Permit Space to be entered: _____ | Project Name & No. / Location: _____ | Permit No.: _____
2. Purpose of entry: _____
3. Valid on this date only: _____ From: _____ AM / PM To: _____ AM / PM

This document must be posted at the confined space. This classification / permit expires at the end of the shift on which it was issued. A new classification / permit must be issued for work that continues into the next shift.

4. Designated entry personnel: _____
5. Permit space preparation
 - a. Work area isolated with signs/barriers? Yes No NA
 - b. Training of all designated entry personnel verified? Yes No NA
 - c. All energy sources locked/tagged out? Yes No NA
 - d. All input lines capped / blinded / blocked / blanked? Yes No NA
 - e. Permit space contents drained/flushed/neutralized? Yes No NA
 - f. Permit space cleaned/purged/inerted? Yes No NA
 - g. Ventilation provided before entry? Yes No NA
 - h. Notify affected groups of service interruption? Yes No NA
 - i. Notify contractors of permit and hazard conditions? Yes No NA
 - j. Additional notifications required? Yes No NA
6. Communication procedures and devices to be used during entry: _____



Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Permit-Required Work - Electrical



Energized Work

- May only be performed when:
 - It is not feasible to de-energize; and
 - After an approved permit is obtained; and
 - Two qualified personnel are present

Hazards

- Electrical Shock
- Arc Flash Burn

What you need to know

- Only highly qualified and trained personnel may perform work on electrical equipment
- Every attempt must be made to de-energize equipment before performing work
- Working near energized parts can be dangerous, consult with a qualified person and consult guidelines prior to starting

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32c. Form – Energized Electrical Work Permit

PART I: To be completed by the requester

Job Work Number

- (1) Description of circuit/equipment/job location:
- (2) Description of work to be done:
- (3) Justification of why the circuit/equipment cannot be de-energized or the work cannot be deferred until the next scheduled outage:

Requester/Title

Date/Time

PART II: To be completed by the electrically qualified persons *doing* the work:

- (1) Detailed job description procedure to be used in performing the above detailed work:
- (2) Description of the Safe Work Practices to be employed:
- (3) Results of the Shock Hazard Analysis:
- (4) Determination of Shock Protection Boundaries:
- (5) Results of Flash Hazard Analysis:

Check When Complete

-
-
-
-



Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Permit-Required Work – Hot Work

Hot Work

- Defined as “any work involving welding, torch cutting, grinding, and other spark- or heat-producing operations.”
- Only highly qualified and trained personnel may conduct hot work operations.

Hazards

- Can cause fires and explosions
- Can create atmosphere that is hazardous to breathe
- Welding arc produces ultraviolet radiation that will burn an unprotected person’s eyes (cornea)

What you need to know

- **Appropriate PPE is critical!** Including the correct shaded lens for your operation
- Continue “fire watch” for 30 minutes after hot work is completed
- Have adequate ventilation
- Make sure at least one 20-pound ABC fire extinguisher is available at each hot work location
- Use welding screens to shield unprotected personnel

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57a. Hot Work Permit

Name of Contractor: _____ Location: _____ Project #: _____
Date: _____ Time: _____ Weather: _____
Person Preparing Permit: _____ Title: _____
Person Conducting Hot Work: _____ Title: _____

THIS PERMIT BECOMES VOID:
1. At the end of the shift, or
2. Whenever conditions change significantly, or
3. On any emergency signal

TYPE OF HOT WORK
 PSI CLASS I Location (complete full permit) PSI NON-CLASS I Location (complete section A, D, and E) SSI CLASS I Location (complete section B, and E)

Description of Hot Work to be Conducted: _____

A. WORK AREA PREPARATION FOR HOT WORK			
	YES	NO	N/A
1. Is the hot work equipment in proper working order?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Are the proper safety data sheets (SDS) available for review?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Have combustible materials been relocated more than 50 feet (15.24 meters) from hot work or been properly shielded?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Is firefighting equipment readily available and in proper working order (e.g. fire extinguishers, sand, shovels, etc.)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Have ducts, drains, and sewers been adequately covered to prevent sparks from entering?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. If hot work is to be performed indoors, have combustible floors been wet down or properly shielded?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. If arc welding equipment will be used, have measures been taken to protect personnel from shock?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Housekeeping

Housekeeping

- Maintaining the workplace in a clean and well-kept condition is often called “Housekeeping” and is every employee’s responsibility
- Poor housekeeping results in unsafe conditions and may appear that the worksite is poorly managed or create a perception of a lack of professionalism
- Many accidents and injuries that are charged to other causes are actually caused by unsafe conditions from poor housekeeping

Effective Housekeeping

- A safe worker knows they can do their best work easier and more quickly if good housekeeping is maintained
- Materials left on the job should be stored in a central location and if at all possible, stacked out of the way
- When cleaning up be sure that all combustible materials are disposed of properly to curtail the possibility of fires
- Good housekeeping requires constant effort and vigilance to make certain the worksite and equipment are kept in good condition



Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Hazard Communication

You Have the Right to Know

- The safety and health hazards of chemicals in the workplace
- Safe methods for working with those chemicals

New GHS – Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

- SDS* are provided by manufacturers for each chemical they produce
- SDS are designed to provide both workers and emergency medical personnel with proper procedures for handling or working with a particular substance
- Be sure to read and understand the appropriate SDS for each hazardous substance in your workplace before you have the potential to be exposed



Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Hazard Communication

Labeling

- Unless each container has appropriate labeling, label all chemical containers with the following information:
 - Product name and identity of hazardous chemical
 - Appropriate hazard warnings
 - Name and address of the chemical manufacturer, importer or other responsible party



What you need to know

- Every chemical in the workplace, whether it is purchased by the company or brought in by a subcontractor, must have an SDS on site. Know where the SDS are kept for your work area and the chemicals you work with and keep it updated
- You should review an SDS prior to working with a chemical to ensure you understand the safety and health hazards and what the appropriate PPE is
- Always make sure containers are properly labeled to identify their contents. Manufacturers and importers now required to provide labels that include a signal word, pictogram, hazard statement & precautionary statement for each hazard class and category.

Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Hand Safety

Why Hand Safety is so important

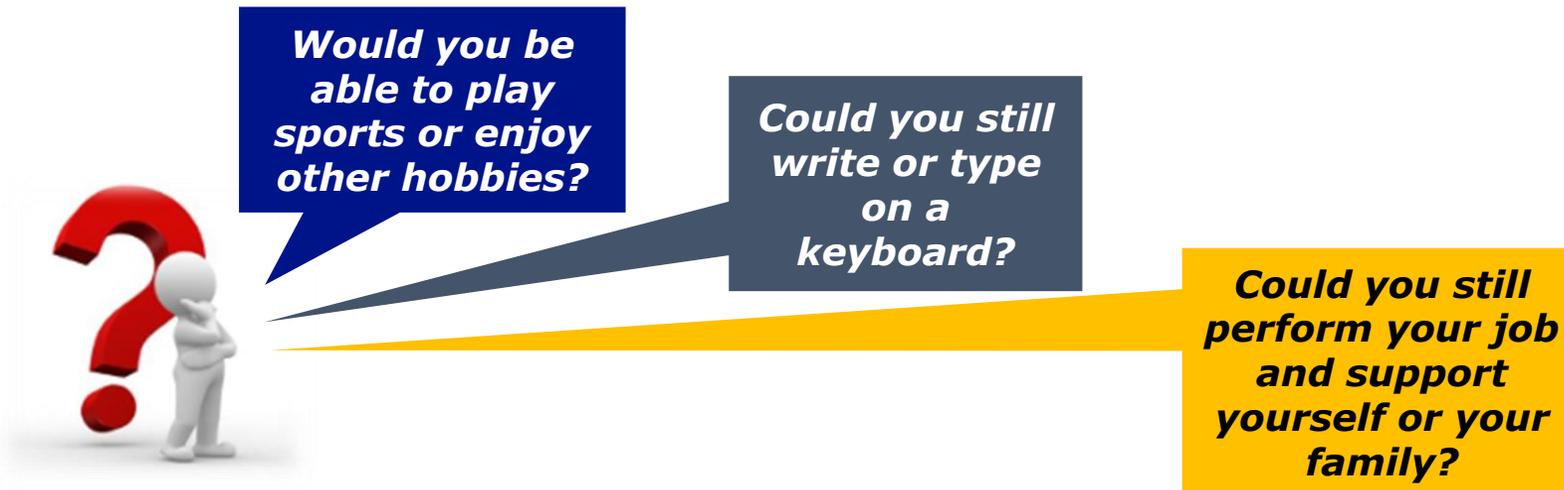
- **One-third of all injuries in Amentum are to the hands and arms.**
- What's more, these are among the most easily preventable of all injuries.

Control the Hazards

- 70% of those injured did not wear gloves.
- A majority of the remaining 30% wore gloves that were inadequate, damaged, or the wrong type for the hazard.
- Avoid placing hands in "line of fire".

Prevent Injuries

- **All Hand Injuries are preventable**
- **Recognize the hazards**
- **Protect your hands**



Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Hand Safety

Hand Injuries

- Hand functionality is something we take for granted, especially when performing simple routine tasks such as opening doors, using a fork, or tying our shoes.
- Improper tool use can cause minor or debilitating hand injuries; consider the impact of suffering a debilitating hand injury.

Common Causes of Hand Injuries

- Lack of Awareness
- Carelessness/Complacency
- Distractions
- Disregarding Safety Procedures

The Impact of Hand Injuries

- A hand injury can occur in a second, but the social, financial, and emotional effects can last a lifetime.
- Hands and wrists are made up of very fragile bones, nerves, blood vessels, tendons and ligaments that are easily damaged and difficult to repair; as a result, the hand may not function as it did before the injury due to loss of motion, dexterity, and grip.

Hand injuries are likely to occur when the wrong tool is used or when the right tool is used improperly

Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Hand Safety

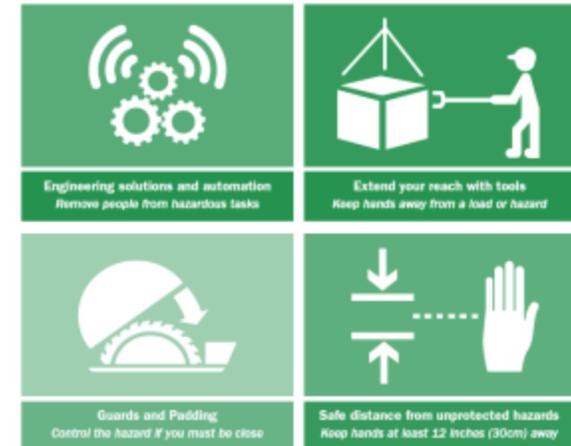
A Foot Can Save a Hand

- Keep your hands 12 inches (1 foot or 30cm) away from hazards to drastically reduce the risk of injury.
- Maintain focus at all times when working around moving equipment and machinery.
- We depend on our hands for so much; do everything you can to protect them.
- Know where your hands are at all times and think about where you are going to place them and what could hurt you

Ask Yourself

- Before beginning any task, ask yourself:
 - Have I inspected the tools and equipment?
 - Are machine guards in place?
 - Is my PPE adequate for the task?
 - Are my hands in a safe position?

Approaches to safe hand placement



Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Hand Safety - Preventing Hand Injuries

1. Identify the Hazards of the Task

- Cuts from knives or sharp edges
- Punctures from nails, staples, needles, or debris
- Bites or stings from insects
- Burns from extreme temperatures, chemicals, or energy sources
- Equipment such as rotating, moving or vibrating parts and pinch points
- Loose clothing and jewelry may be caught and pulled into moving equipment or machinery
- Never remove machine safeguards or operate machinery without safeguards

2. Select the Correct Glove

- Cut vs. puncture resistant, chemical resistant, impact protection etc.
- Wrong glove selection and improper use can pose a hazard.

3. Select the Correct Tool

- Tools should be in good condition and right for the task at hand.
- Always use push sticks, tongs, etc. when possible

4. Follow Safe Work Practices

- Don't place hands under loads or near pinch points.
- The key to hand injury prevention is you.



Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Hand Safety

Chart shows the degree of danger associated with each knife.



The use of fixed open-blade knives at Amentum is **PROHIBITED!**

Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Slips, Trips, and Falls: Walking is Working

Why is Walking is Working important?

- **One-third of all Amentum injuries result from Slips, Trips & Falls**
- 15% all accidental workplace deaths
- Falls are 2nd leading cause of accidental deaths

Where do injuries occur?

- Travelling between tasks & work locations
- Doorways, ramps, stairs, curbs, & uneven surfaces
- >ONE MILLION injuries & 12,000 US deaths occur each year on stairs

Three steps to prevent Slips, Trips & Falls

- **Identify Hazards**
- **Mitigate Hazards**
- **Encourage Safe Behaviors**



Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

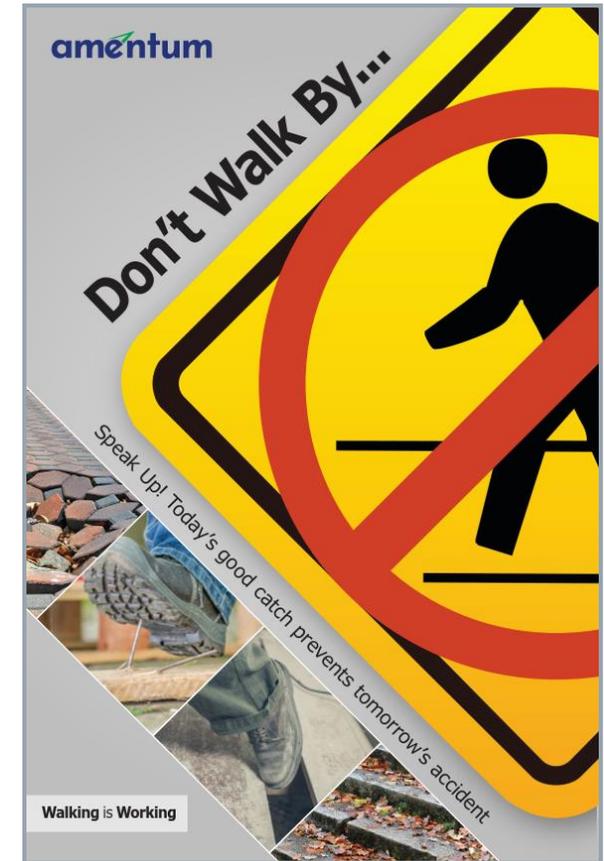
Slips, Trips, and Falls: Walking is Working

1. Identify Hazards

- Assess walking working surfaces:
 - Uneven working surfaces & transitions → trip and ankle rolls
 - Remove thin, loose debris → slip hazards
 - Asphalt and concrete breaks → identify with cone, stanchion or hi-vis paint
 - Large rocks → ankle busters and trip hazards.
 - Warped boards
 - Nails/screws
 - Traction/slip resistance

2. Mitigate Hazards

- Designate acceptable walking paths (e.g. visibility cones, barricades, barrier tape)
- Remove tripping hazards (e.g. housekeeping, rocks & terrain features)
- Minimize uneven surfaces (e.g. walkway transitions, surface irregularities)
- Provide adequate lighting (e.g. pathway/intersection lighting, flashlights, plan for night work)
- Manage environmental conditions (e.g. plan for storm mitigation, ice melt, proper footwear, clogged drains, leaks)
- Track corrective actions to completion
- Budget for ongoing maintenance



Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Slips, Trips, and Falls: Walking is Working

3. Encourage Safe Behaviors

- Adhere to designated pathways.
- Encourage co-workers to use stairs/hand rails & avoid distracted walking.
- Raise awareness through continual reminders of eyes on path, rushing, travel path choices, risk perception, and situational awareness.
- Positively recognize individuals who identify new hazards.
- Strengthen through stretch & flex and strength & control training.

Tips

- Keep drawer and cabinet doors closed.
- Utilize handrails at all times both ascending and descending; use the “finger slide”.
- Take the elevator when carrying loads.
- Stay on designated paths and crosswalks.
- Do not multitask while walking (e.g. read, text)
 - Average time eyes not focused on path is 5 sec.
- Under slippery conditions slow down, take smaller steps, and slightly flex knees with each step.
- Report all potential slip/trip/fall hazards for corrective action.



Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Who **PROVIDES** PPE?

- Any PPE required to perform your work tasks will be provided by the company

Who **MAINTAINS** PPE?

- You will be trained on proper use and maintenance of your PPE upon receipt
- You are responsible for maintaining PPE that is provided to you
- You must inspect your PPE before each use and report damage or wear to your supervisor

What PPE do you **NEED**?

- **Prior to beginning work**, the EHS plan shall be consulted and THAs developed to identify the PPE requirements. After hazard assessments have been completed, the manager and/or employee shall select the appropriate PPE for each job category or task, as necessary.
- PPE will be provided to each employee appropriate for the hazards present. All PPE selected, purchased and used by the company will meet or exceed the appropriate ANSI/CSA standards or other standards as determined by federal, provincial, territorial, or state legislation

Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Eye and Face Protection

Employees shall use appropriate eye and face protection when eye or face hazards are present or potential from flying objects. Safety glasses with side protection is the minimum eye protection requirement.

Head Protection

Appropriate protective hardhats or bump caps are required when employees are working in areas where there is any potential for injury to the head.

Foot Protection

Employees shall use appropriate foot protection when hazards to feet are present or potential; including impact, puncture, cut, electrical, thermal or chemical hazards.

Hand Protection

Appropriate hand protection is required when employee's hands are exposed to hazards such as those from skin absorption of harmful substances, cuts and lacerations, abrasions, punctures, chemical burns, thermal burns, electricity, or harmful temperature extremes.

Personal Clothing

Employees on a project site shall wear full length trousers and shirts that cover shoulders. For personal safety on the job site, do not wear loose or unsecured clothing or loose fitting cuffs; greasy or oily clothing, gloves, or boots; or torn or ragged clothing. Jewelry (e.g. rings, bracelets, neck chains) when working with moving parts increases the risk of entanglement.

Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Manual Material Handling

What is Manual Material Handling?

- The movement of items by manually lifting, lowering, pushing, pulling, carrying, holding, or restraining

Hazards and Risks

- Strains and sprains to the back, shoulders, wrists, etc.
- Losing grip and dropping materials onto feet
- Hand injuries

You are responsible for

- Always using material handling equipment when available – “work smarter, not harder”
- Warming up before a manual lift
- Never lifting more than the **maximum 50 pounds** by yourself or without mechanical lifting devices
- Using team lifts when weight may exceed safe lifting limits
- **Lift with your legs, keep your back flat, eyes forward**



Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Medical Surveillance

What is medical surveillance?

- Prevents occupational illness and injury by early identification of exposure-related health effects before they result in disease

Medical exams are conducted:

- To ensure employees are capable of safely performing assigned tasks
- To verify that workplace controls and protective equipment are effectively providing protection
- To comply with government regulations



Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Substance Abuse Prevention

Substance abuse poses a serious threat

- Work environment can be directly affected by non-compliance
 - **Endangerment to self (employee)**
 - **Endangerment to coworkers**
 - **Endangerment to work place**
 - **Endangerment to community**

When does drug screening occur?

- Pre-employment
- Random on some projects
- Post-incident
- For cause (“reasonable suspicion”)



Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Noise and Hearing Conservation

When do you need hearing protection?

- **When noise levels exceed 85db as an 8-hour time-weighted average, hearing protection is required**
 - You will be enrolled in the company's Hearing Conservation Program (HCP)
 - Within 6 months of first exposure to noise levels at or above 85db, you will be sent for audiometric testing
 - If entered into the HCP, your hearing will be tested annually with results compared to your initial baseline test

What you need to know about hearing conservation

- Hearing protection (PPE) that is selected must reduce the noise levels to safe ranges
- The company will provide hearing protection appropriate to the noise levels you are working in

You are responsible for:

- **Following the guidance your supervisor provides regarding noise levels and the protections provided**
- **Always wearing hearing protection appropriate to the areas you work in**



Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Respiratory Protection

When do you need respiratory protection?

- Engineering and administrative controls (ventilation, barriers, etc.) should be used to keep hazardous atmospheres to within permissible exposure limits
- If you are required to work an area that has a hazardous atmosphere above permissible exposure limits, then respiratory protection is used as a last line of defense to provide protection to personnel from airborne hazards

What you need to know about respiratory protection

- You must be medically evaluated and cleared to wear a respirator by a physician
- You must pass a fit test for the specific type and size of respirator
- You and your supervisor and/or Safety Rep must select the correct type of respiratory protection for the hazards involved with the task
- You must be trained before you are assigned a respirator, annually thereafter and whenever a new hazard or job is introduced or if you fail to demonstrate proper use or knowledge of the respirator

You are responsible for

- Being clean shaven when using respiratory protection.**
- Storing, cleaning, maintaining as required**
- Inspecting and performing positive & negative fit checks each time respirator is put on**
- Knowing the service life of the cartridges and requesting replacements when needed**



Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Fall Protection

The Facts

- Falls are the leading cause of fatalities in the aviation, vehicle and construction industry.
- 36% of deaths in the workplace are caused by injuries sustained in falls
- **It takes .67 seconds to recognize that you are falling, but you have already fallen 7 feet and reached 15 mph.**

Common types of fall hazards

- Scaffold use
- Dangerous equipment
- Uneven walking/working surfaces
- Unprotected elevations
- Ladders
- Floor holes or wall openings

What you can do to protect yourself

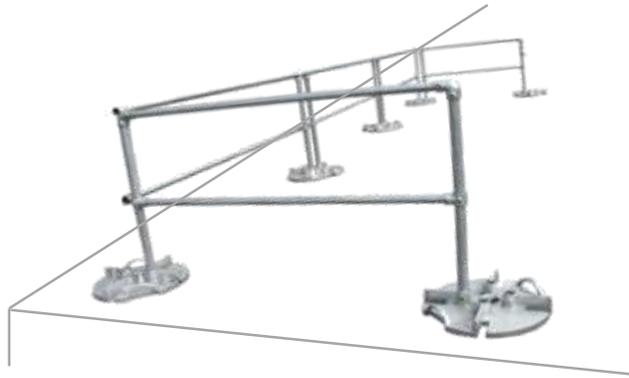
- The first step is to learn to protect yourself from falls and identify what the hazards are.
- Review the Job Safety Analysis
- Select the safest possible hazard control methods using the **"hierarchy of controls"**

Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Fall Protection

Hierarchy of Fall Protection Controls

- **Elimination or Substitution** – Removal of the hazard (preferred control method)
- **Passive Fall Protection** – Isolating or separating the hazard from the workers
- **Fall Restraint** – Preventing the worker from reaching the fall hazard
- **Fall Arrest** – This method allows for the employee to fall, but arrests the fall before reaching the level below and limits the arresting force of the fall to within acceptable limits
- **Administrative Controls** – Work practices and procedures to limit the risk involved which require additional review and approval prior to implementation.



Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Working at Height: Ladders

Encourage Safe Behaviors

- Select the appropriate ladder for the job.
- Inspect the ladder before use
- Avoid high traffic areas for set up such as doorways or aisles
- Use 3-points of contact at all times.
- Store properly to prevent damage.
- Tag and remove damaged or defective ladders from service until repaired or replaced



Stepladders

- Never step on the top two steps of a stepladder.

Extension Ladders

- Never extend an extension ladder while a worker is on it.

Mobile Ladder Stand/Platform

- Never store materials or equipment on the steps or platform of a mobile ladder platform or mobile ladder stand.

Fixed Ladders over 24 feet

- OSHA requires employers to add ladder safety systems or personal fall arrest systems to keep you safe.

Cages and wells on fixed ladders

- Are the main types of fall protection, but OSHA requires these be phased out by the year 2036.

All fixed ladders installed after November 19, 2018

- Must be equipped with a ladder safety system or personal fall arrest system.

Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Lock Out Tag Out (LOTO)

Lock Out Tag Out is used for

- LOTO is used to ensure that a machine or piece of equipment is isolated from all potentially hazardous energy before employees perform servicing or maintenance

Types of hazardous energy include:

- Electrical Circuits
- Fluid Systems (water and liquid product)
- Pneumatic system
- Flammable systems (including liquid and gaseous fuels)
- Thermal Systems (steam)
- Gravity Systems
- Hazardous materials systems

You are responsible for

- **Hanging your individually assigned lock and tag on the energy isolation device to ensure you are protected**
- **Never relinquishing control of the key to your personal lock or allowing another individual to remove it**

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The intranet-posted version of this guidance is the document of record.

51c. Form – LOTO Verification Checklist

Equipment ID (#)/LOTO Location (S) – Device Type and #: LOTO Reference Number:	Name: Date:
---	----------------

Lockout Tagout Checklist (LOTO)	Yes	No	Initials
Employee Notification Have all Affected Employees been informed that a LOTO is necessary and the reason for the LOTO?			
Energy Source Identification Has the type and magnitude of all energy sources and the respective method of control been identified?			
Equipment Shutdown Has the machine/equipment been shut down by the normal stopping procedure (depressing the stop button, open switch, close valve, etc.)?			
Applying Energy-Isolating Device Have all energy-isolating devices been applied so that the machine/equipment is isolated from all energy sources?			
Lockout Have all involved Authorized Employees placed their assigned individual lock(s) on all appropriate energy-isolating devices?			
Tagout Have all involved Authorized Employees placed their assigned individual tag(s) the associated lock(s) or, as appropriate, on all applicable energy-isolating devices?			



Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Vehicle Safety Program

Who are "Authorized Drivers"?

- Individuals permitted to drive Company or Government owned, rented or leased vehicles, and employees driving a personal vehicle for work purposes
- This includes designated vehicle operators, Commercial Driver Licensed (CDL) personnel, and personnel permitted to drive specified categories of vehicles

Authorized Drivers must

- Review Vehicle Safety Program
- Complete training
- Report any conviction for driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, suspension of driver's license, or any other change in an employee's driving status to the Human Resource Representative
- Immediately report incidents

Training

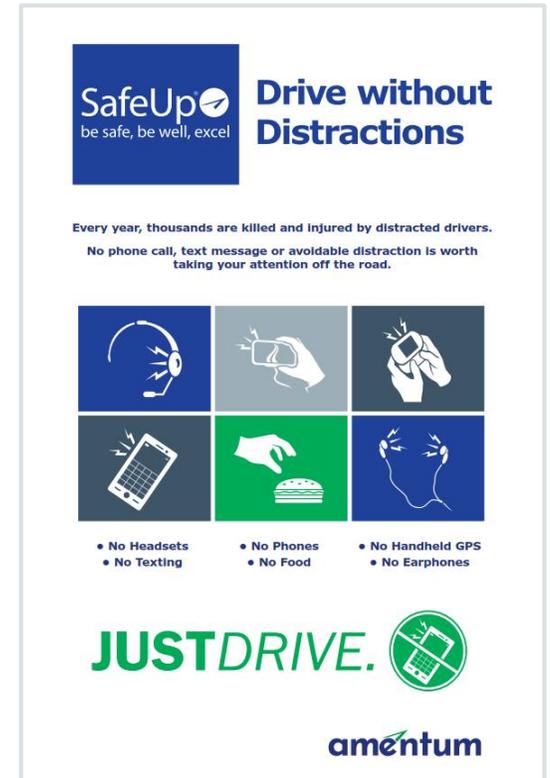
- Within one month of hire date, Authorized Drivers shall complete basic driver safety training, including a review of the company Vehicle Safety Program and the online or classroom administered 30-minute Vehicle Safety training module

Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Vehicle Safety Program

Driving Safely

- Always wear a seatbelt
- Drive defensively
- **DO NOT:**
 - **Use a personal or company mobile communication device (MCD) while driving a company vehicle;**
 - **Use a company MCD while driving a personal vehicle;**
or
 - **Use a personal MCD while driving a personal vehicle on company business**
- Do not eat while driving
- No smoking in vehicles
- Always observe rules of the road
- Be mindful of conditions, weather, etc.



The poster features the SafeUp logo at the top left with the tagline 'be safe, be well, excel'. To the right, it says 'Drive without Distractions'. Below this, a warning states: 'Every year, thousands are killed and injured by distracted drivers. No phone call, text message or avoidable distraction is worth taking your attention off the road.' The center of the poster contains a 2x3 grid of icons: a headset, a hand holding a phone, a hand holding a phone with a signal icon, a hand holding a phone with a signal icon, a hand holding a burger, and a hand holding earbuds. Below the grid are three columns of text: 'No Headsets / No Texting', 'No Phones / No Food', and 'No Handheld GPS / No Earphones'. At the bottom, it says 'JUSTDRIVE.' with a circular icon of a phone and a car, and the Amentum logo.

SafeUp
be safe, be well, excel

Drive without Distractions

Every year, thousands are killed and injured by distracted drivers.
No phone call, text message or avoidable distraction is worth taking your attention off the road.

• No Headsets
• No Texting

• No Phones
• No Food

• No Handheld GPS
• No Earphones

JUSTDRIVE.

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Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP)

The importance of being prepared

- During emergencies it is difficult to think clearly and make on-the-fly decisions
- Developing Emergency Preparedness Plans are critical in the effective handling of emergencies

The objectives of the EPP

- Promote a fast, effective reaction in coping with emergencies
- Save lives, and avoid injuries and panic
- Restore order and conditions to normal levels with a minimum of confusion and as promptly as possible

Critical Elements of an EPP

- Identify the risks
- Develop the plan
- Practice the plan

Your Responsibilities

- Review the EPP for your site/facility and discuss your role and specific responsibilities with your Supervisor
- Always know where to go and what to do in the event of an evacuation
- Be prepared to assist others in an evacuation



Quiz 3

Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

1) Container labels shall contain all of the following, except:

- A) Product name and identify of hazardous chemical
- B) Appropriate hazard warnings
- C) Address of your location
- D) Name and address of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

2) Lock Out/Tag Out (LOTO) can prevent the release of what type of hazardous energy?

- A) Compressed Air
- B) Steam
- C) Electricity
- D) All of the above

3) Which is an ineffective means of preventing injuries during manual material handling?

- A) Use team lifts
- B) Use of material handling equipment (mechanical assistance)
- C) Stretching and warming up prior to performing the lift
- D) Wear a back belt

Quiz 3

Specific Environmental, Health & Safety Topics

4) What is the most effective way to control a fall hazard in an operation?

- A) A harness and shock absorbing lanyard, tied off (used as Fall Arrest)
- B) A guard rail (Passive Fall Protection)
- C) A safety net below the work area
- D) Eliminate the need to perform that operation

5) Which is not one of the things we must do to protect our hands at work?

- A) Wear gloves that protect you from the particular hazards involved
- B) Refrain from cracking our knuckles
- C) Choose the right tool for the job
- D) Follow safe work practices

6) Which tool is prohibited for use in the company?

- A) Chainsaw
- B) Cordless drill
- C) Fixed, open-bladed knives
- D) Ceramic cutters

Clear Expectations

What You Can Expect From Us

Our Commitment

- Provide you with the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Address your concerns regarding any EHS issues/violations
- Respond in a timely manner to any identified hazards and make reasonable changes to procedures and work areas to make your job safer
- Investigate and determine the root cause of workplace incidents
- Conduct adequate EHS training for any hazardous tasks you perform

Clear Expectations

What We Expect From You

Your Commitment

- Stay involved in developing safe work practices and EHS improvements
- Speak Up and act when unsafe conditions or behaviors are identified
- Work safely at all times
- Read, acknowledge, and comply with the Standards of Safety Performance

EHS Workplace Orientation

- Take part in a physical orientation/tour of your workplace to become acquainted with your location and its unique hazards and programs

amentum The intranet-posted version of this guidance is the document of record.

Amentum Standards of Safety Performance

Amentum will relentlessly pursue Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) excellence. The well-being of our people and protection of the environment takes precedence over all other business concerns. EHS is the key leading indicator for operational discipline and the foundation of our culture. As an Amentum employee, you are accountable for following and acting on the principles in the Standards of Safety Performance.

Fundamental Principles

- Lead EHS at all levels
- Empower employees
- Manage operational risk
- Advance organizational learning

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Conditions of Employment:
In the fulfillment of duties as an Amentum employee, it is the responsibility of each employee to:

- Comply with all applicable laws, regulations and company programs and procedures related to the Environmental, Health & Safety (EHS) aspects of the work we perform and the facilities we control.
- Be responsible for your own safety as well as the safety of those working with and around you.
- When you believe an EHS violation exists or that a situation poses the potential for physical harm or imminent danger affecting Amentum employees, its clients, subcontractors, general contractors, or the public, stop work and report the situation to a supervisor or manager with no fear of retribution.
- Immediately report to a supervisor 1) all occupational injuries and illnesses, no matter how minor and obtain management approval prior to seeking medical treatment for all non-emergency work-related injuries and illnesses and 2) any prescription medication that may affect your ability to work safely or operate machinery (including driving a vehicle).
- Perform a Task Hazard Assessment (THA) before engaging in any physical activity that has one or more hazards associated with it.
- Wear all furnished Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in accordance with manufacturer instructions and applicable regulations. Always inspect equipment before each use.
- Wear installed seat belts and shoulder harnesses when operating or riding in any vehicle on company business. Do not use a personal or company Mobile Communication Device (MCD) while driving a company vehicle, use a company MCD while driving a personal vehicle, or use a personal MCD while driving a personal vehicle on company business.
- Only operate, perform maintenance or repair of equipment if properly trained and/or certified to operate, maintain and/or repair the equipment. Operate all vehicles and equipment in accordance with applicable regulations and manufacturer's instructions.
- Do not remove, damage, disable, or make ineffective any protective safety equipment, guarding, fire-fighting equipment, or first aid equipment.
- Report, remove from service, or have repaired any tool or equipment that is damaged, not working properly, or may otherwise be hazardous if used.
- Complete all safety training required for your job function or tasks, including training that is specific to tools, equipment, or vehicles to be used.
- Maintain good housekeeping at all times, keeping work areas neat, clean, and free of hazards. Never participate in horseplay of any kind while on the job or on company premises.
- Remain alert at all times, heed all warning signs and posted safety instructions, and follow all work area guidelines and regulations for employee and environmental protection.

Employee Name (print): _____ Employee ID#: _____
Employee Signature of Acknowledgement: _____ Date: _____

Company Proprietary Page 1 of 1 03.021 | 1/31/2020 | Rev 00
Ref: 03.100-007.000 Standards of Safety Performance Acknowledgement

EHS Page on Javelin

Information and Resources



Environmental, Health & Safety

Live Safe! We empower our people to always embrace safety first in order to be well, excel at our mission, and achieve business success. We relentlessly pursue safety excellence to identify best practices, continually improve outcomes, and optimize our operational performance.



Home Policies & Guidance Apps & Tools Information & Resources Training

Welcome to the Environmental, Health & Safety (EHS) pages. Here you will find important information related to EHS processes, procedures, training, tools and other resources that will help keep you safe on and off the job.

EHS Vision

We relentlessly pursue Environmental, Health & Safety (EHS) excellence. The well-being of our people and protection of the environment takes precedence over all other business concerns. Our business and mission success are dependent on safeguarding our employees, contractors, customers, and the communities in which we work. EHS is the key leading indicator for operational performance and enables a culture of quality, integrity, and achievement.

Principles of EHS Excellence

- Lead EHS at all Levels** - Managers and Supervisors execute our EHS program, safeguard employees, and foster an environment where everyone is a safety champion. We will prevent incidents and injuries by using risk-informed, conservative decision-making.
- Empower Employees** - We foster an environment where safety is embraced and acted upon by every employee. Employees actively engage in development of safe work practices and EHS improvements. Everyone will show care for people and have the courage to speak up about unsafe work practices.
- Manage Operational Risk** - We recognize, evaluate and manage risks to develop effective controls and provide safe and healthy working conditions to prevent incidents, injuries, illnesses, and environmental pollution. All EHS risks will be reduced to levels as low as reasonably achievable.
- Advance Organizational Learning** - We continually improve our EHS system and work processes through performance monitoring, sharing of lessons learned, and creating best practices. EHS expectations and knowledge will be openly communicated and shared throughout the organization. We challenge existing work practices and develop innovative solutions to optimize performance.

Key Performance Indicators

Useful Links:

EHS Page	Policies & Procedures
Lessons Learned	STS
Training	National Safety Council
Safety Supplies (Premier)	EHS Material (Company Store)

Key Contacts

- Sr Vice President, EHS & Quality
[Treffinger, Jeffrey](#)
- EHS Management System & Sustainability Manager
[Howard, George](#)
- VP, EHS & Quality Program Management
[Loughman, Thomas](#)
- Manager, EHS & Quality Communications & Training
[Smith \(Bright\), Brenda](#)
- EHS & Quality System Administrator / Data Analyst
[Robnett, Anthony](#)
- Occupational Health Director
[South, Mike](#)
- EHS VP, IS4 SBU
[Watson, James M.](#)
- EHS VP, Mission Readiness
[Andersen, Paul](#)
- EHS VP, Nuclear & Environment
[Stone, Richard](#)

Related Links

Password to enter site is **Amentum2020!**

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Answer Key to Questions

Slide 9

- 1) B
- 2) C
- 3) A

Slide 10

- 4) A

Slide 24

- 1) C
- 2) D

Slide 25

- 3) D
- 4) C

Slide 26

- 5) D
- 6) A

Slide 56

- 1) C
- 2) D
- 3) D

Slide 57

- 4) D
- 5) B
- 6) C