

CONTACT

EHS Manager: 204 833 7512

Safety: 204 833 7141
204 833 7137
204 833 7140
204 833 7476

Industrial Hygiene: 204 833 7138

Environmental: 204 833 7196

Security Emergency: 204 833 2100
or "55"

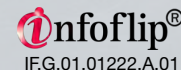
Onsite Activities Representative Contact
Name & Number (Boeing Focal)

Contact EHS any time you are bringing in a new process or equipment, in addition to any changes to existing equipment or processes. EHS will determine the potential impact on environment health and safety requirements and practices. EHS review of changes may trigger a revision of established EHS requirements and practices.



EHS Information Booklet Boeing Canada Winnipeg

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CONTRACTORS

ISO (Environmental Management System):

- Boeing Canada Winnipeg has an established Environmental Management System conforming to the ISO 14001:2015 standard.
- Boeing Canada Winnipeg has an Environmental Policy with four key components (Compliance, Pollution Prevention, Continual Improvement, and Environmental Protection)
- The ISO 14001 Environmental Management System is audited on an annual basis by Boeing Auditors and Third-party Certification Bodies. To prepare for an audit:
 - Ensure all employees have an ISO14001 badge extender and know the environmental policy.
 - Ensure all hazardous waste containers are properly labeled and have self-closing lids and that all chemical containers are properly labeled and stored.
 - Ensure all hazardous and non-hazardous wastes are being disposed of correctly and containers are properly labeled.
 - Help employees to prepare for audit questions using the EHS ISO 14001 website.

OHSAS (Safety Management System):

- Boeing Canada Winnipeg has an established Safety Management System conforming to the OHSAS 18801 Standard.
- Boeing Canada Winnipeg has a Safety Policy with four key components (Compliance, Reduce injuries/illnesses, Continual Improvement, and Promote occupational Health and safety)
- The OHSAS 18001 Safety Management System is audited on an annual basis by Boeing Auditors and/or Third-party Certification Bodies. To prepare for an audit:
 - Ensure all employees have an OHSAS 18001 badge extender and know how to access the Safety policy.

1 Visitor Badging & Escort Requirements

Generally, on the attendance at the Boeing site the following process will occur:

- Must attend to the west security office and present one piece of valid photo government issued identification to be issued a 'Visitor' badge for a predetermined time period. The 'Visitor' badges MUST be returned by the expiration date located on the 'Visitor' Badge either to the security office or approved security containers at the employee entrances.
- Uniformed security will verify the existence of valid 'Safety Plan' prior to a 'Visitor' badge being issued.
- Uniformed security will contact your site OAR (Focal) to notify them of your arrival and arrange for them to meet with you at a designated location. If your OAR (Focal) is not available, not on site or not aware of your attendance you may be denied entry to the site.
- Once the OAR (Focal) is available you will be directed to meet with your OAR (Focal). The 'Visitor' badge permits escorted access only to the Winnipeg sites. Simply stated, any movement through the facility you must be escorted by your OAR (Focal) or a designated alternate. Failure to follow these escort requirements may result in the cancellation of your access privileges.

Contract Worker Secure Badge for Unescorted access (as required)

Prior to the issuance of a Boeing Secure Badge for daily access to the Winnipeg Sites, the following must be completed in conjunction with their site On Site Activity Representative (OAR or Focal)

- Safety Plan must be submitted and approved by EHS.
- If a Secure Badge is deemed a necessary business need for the contractor, the OAR (Focal) will coordinate this process in conjunction with the contract worker.
- If Secure Badge is approved, the contract worker along with their OAR (Focal) will be escorted to the Badging office for completion of a general background screening.
 - Contract Worker will be required to provide two pieces of valid original identification. One showing citizenship and the other a government issued photo identification document showing proof of residency in Canada.
- The contract worker will be advised when they can re-attend with their Focal for issuance of the Secure Badge. Generally within 48 hrs.

1 Visitor Badging & Escort Requirements

2 Incident Reporting Process

It is important that we are reporting incidents (this includes near misses) as soon as possible.

- Contractors are to report incidents to their onsite activity representative (OAR).
- The OAR is to inform their manager so an incident report can be completed.
- Manager submits IRS report.

Reporting serious incidents:

- If a serious incident occurs the scene of the area **MUST** be barricaded off immediately without moving or disturbing anything within the area; the only time something may be moved or disturbed is if there is potential for more serious harm to occur or to rescue a worker.
- Any interviews are to be conducted as soon as possible; this allows for the most accurate fact finding.
- A serious incident must be reported to Manitoba Workplace Safety and Health Division immediately after occurring in the fastest means possible. Only an EHS representative **MUST** contact the Workplace Safety and Health Division in such an event.

Serious incident: A serious incident is defined as one:

- In which a worker is killed
- In which a worker suffers
 - An injury resulting from electrical contact
 - Unconsciousness as the result of concussion
 - A fracture of his or her skull, spine, pelvis, arm, leg, hand or foot
 - Amputation of an arm, leg, hand, foot, finger, or toe,
 - Third degree burns,
 - Permanent or temporary loss of sight,
 - A cut or laceration that requires medical treatment at a hospital, or
 - Asphyxiation or poisoning; or
- That involves
 - The collapse of structural failure of a building, structure, crane, hoist, lift temporary support system or evacuation,
 - An explosion, fire or flood, an uncontrolled spill or escape of a hazardous substance, or
 - The failure of an atmosphere-supplying respirator

If you or a contractor are involved in a serious incident contact Security **IMMEDIATELY** at one of the following numbers.

- 1) From any internal land line or cell phone call (204-833-2100)
- 2) From any internal landline dial "55" (security)

DO NOT disturb the scene until approval from EHS has been received.

2 Incident Reporting Process

3 Reporting Emergencies

How to Report Emergencies

(All incidents and close calls need to be reported, To S&FP)

Emergencies require prompt action. If you are facing an emergency at work, immediately contact Boeing Security and Fire Protection (S&FP) #55 or 204-833-2100 for assistance.

An emergency at work can include fires, unknown material spills or discharges, employee illness or injuries, medical problems, workplace violence, theft, motor vehicle accidents, damage to production parts or equipment.

When calling for emergency assistance, please be prepared to provide the following:

- The nature of the emergency (fire, medical, hazardous materials, rescue, damage to property etc.)
- Location: e.g. Murray Park / Redwood Floor or mezzanine level, Column number or Zone, nearest outside door, etc.
- Your Name, company and/or BEMS ID
- The telephone number you are calling from or can be contacted at

DO NOT HANG UP!

Remain on the line until Boeing Security, Emergency personnel arrive or until you are directed to hang-up.

If safe to do so take action, direct or have others direct emergency personnel to incident location.

If your emergency or problem requires evacuation activate Fire pull station.

Information Regarding Specific Emergency Type

Medical Emergency | Fire Emergency | Hazardous Materials Spill

Medical Emergency

Things to keep in mind!

Medical

- Does the patient have a known history of the condition/symptoms?
- Is the patient taking prescription drugs?
- How was the patient injured i.e., fall, struck by object etc.?
- With the exception of minor injuries, patients should not be moved unless failing to do so puts the patient at grave risk.
- Has the patient loss consciousness?
- Is the patient having chest pain/seizures/difficulty breathing?
- Is there severe bleeding?
- Is there blood or other potentially infectious materials (bodily fluids, vomit) requiring clean-up?
- What is the best way to respond to the patient's needs?

Fire Emergency

- What is on fire?
- Have personnel been evacuated from the area?
- Is anyone unaccounted for or possibly injured?
- Are there any hazardous materials stored in the area?

Hazardous Materials Incident

- What is the chemical involved?
- How much of the chemical is spilled and is it continuing?
- Has anyone been contaminated by contact with product?
- Have personnel been evacuated from the area?
- Is anyone unaccounted for or possibly injured?

4 Fall Protection

- All Contractors using fall protection equipment must be trained and certified.
- All OAR's overseeing work from heights where fall protection is required must be trained to do so.
- Boeing requires fall protection for risk of falls greater than 4 feet in elevation. This includes floor openings or holes.
- If the fall hazard can be engineered out (approved guardrail system) additional fall protection equipment may not be required.
- Ensure 3 point contact (2 hands 1 foot, 1 hand 2 feet) is always used when climbing or descending from a ladder.
- All ladders on site must be in good condition and used for their intended purpose only (no aluminum ladders allowed for electrical tasks)
- For every 4 ft. up, place the ladder base 1 ft. out.
- Personal fall protection must be worn at all times when on an aerial/platform lift.
- Contractors are to use their own fall protection equipment and inspect it prior to each use.
- Scaffolding will have built-in guard rails and will be erected and regularly inspected by competent person. Any openings in the floor will be properly identified and appropriately guarded.
- Contractor will abide by part 14 of the Manitoba Regulation 217/2006.

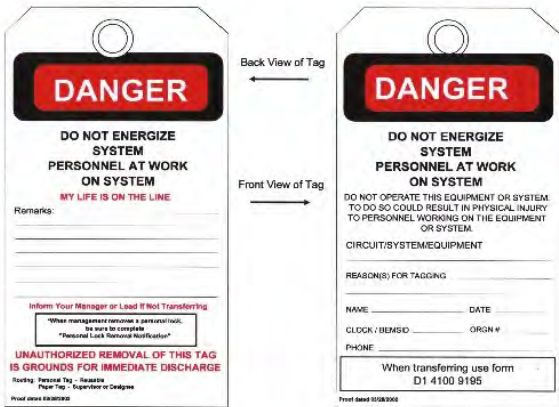
Components	Pass	Fail
Hardware (D-Rings, Buckles, Clips) - Free of Damage, corrosion, distortion		
Webbing - Free of Cuts, Burns, Tears, discoloration, excessive dirt, frays, markings		
Stitching - Ensure it is not broken or frayed		
Labels - Intact, legible, meet requirements		

5 Lockout, Tag out, Tryout

The purpose of lockout tag out tryout is to ensure that steps are taken to bring equipment to a zero energy state before the system/equipment are adjusted, cleaned, repaired or serviced.

10 Steps to Lockout Tag out, Tryout

1. Understand the assigned task - What needs to be locked out and why
2. Identify hazardous energy sources - Use multiple energy source (MES) placards to identify appropriate lockout points
3. Notify person and local supervision affected by the work
4. Fill out lockout tag – each person attaching a lock must have a tag attached to their lock
5. Lockout all selected energy source(s) - each person working on the system/equipment must place their own lock on each lockout point
6. Release energy sources (any stored energy)
7. Tryout to achieve a zero energy state
8. Perform a transfer function - if applicable - note: no work is to be completed with a transfer lock only - Personal lock required
9. Accept a transfer function - If applicable
10. After completion of task, notify shop or location and safely activate system



Locks and their Colors



***** If you don't know, ASK*****

5 Lockout, Tag out, Tryout

6 Material Handling & Safeguarding

(Lift Equipment, Cranes, Rigging, Power Equipment & Tools)

Such as but not limited to; forklifts, stackers, scissor lifts, boom lifts

- Operators shall be trained/certified and have available copy of certification as required.
- Must assess the risks when using equipment Boeing property and take measures to protect themselves as well as other employees/visitors.
- Ensure minimum 8ft barricaded (on all sides of equipment) is erected when overhead work is taking place to prevent personnel on the ground from being injured. Where an 8ft barrier is not feasible a spotter must be used to ensure personnel are not passing through or working where they may be in harm's way.
- Contractor's must use their own equipment unless other contractual agreements have been made.
- Equipment that is not functioning or working properly must not be used on site.
- Contractor must abide by Part 22 of the Manitoba Regulation 217/2006
- Spotter and/or barricades are to be used to help stop traffic anytime a piece of equipment (i.e.: forklift, stacker) is being used around pedestrians. Ex: crossing over into pedestrian aisle ways, operating in work areas.
- Areas in which there is a lot of forklift traffic, have been designated as forklift operation zones (FOZ). Personnel are NOT to enter these areas unless they have business purpose to do so, which in turn they must be wearing a hi-visibility vest if doing so at all times.
- Scaffolding will have built-in guard rails and will be erected and regularly inspected by competent person. Any openings in the floor will be properly identified and appropriately guarded.
- Contractor will abide by Part 14 and Part 28 of the Manitoba Regulation 217/2006.

Crane and Rigging

- Contractors must but be trained/certified and have available copy of certification as required
- Must assess the risks when using equipment on Boeing property and take measures to protect themselves as well as other employees/visitors
- The cranes and rigging to be used must be tested and operated in accordance with Provincial Laws and applicable CSA Standards
- When rigging and hoisting a lift plan must be created, documented and approved by EHS and OAR (focal) prior to the lift
- Contractor shall abide by Part 23 of Manitoba Regulation 217/2006

Power Tools and Machine Safe Guarding:

All Powered hand tools, equipment and machinery on Boeing property must have safe guards installed and maintained to prevent accidental contact with point of operation hazards or the function of the devise. Examples of point of operation would be, but not

limited to; rotating shafts, spindles, chucks, saw blades, cutters, hot/cold surfaces, drill bits, grinding wheels/ disks etc.

- Operator shall know and be aware of the hazards associated with tool/ equipment being used
- Operator shall ensure points of operation are protected with an appropriate guarding method
- Contractors shall use their own equipment unless other contractual agreements have been made
- Operators shall ensure their equipment and guards are in good condition and being used for their intended use
- Operators shall be trained and competent to operator the equipment/tools
- Operators shall follow safe work procedures when using equipment/ tools
- All power tool and power machinery requires the use of hearing protection regardless of duration or frequency.
- Contractor shall abide by part 16 of the Manitoba Regulation

7 Working Alone / Hot Work

Anytime a contractor is working alone they must have a documented and approved plan to do so.

Hot Work:

Hot work is any operation involving open flames or producing heat or sparks. This includes, but not limited to cutting, welding, soldering, brazing, grinding, adhesive bonding, thermal spraying and thawing pipes.

Any Hot Work activities performed on Boeing property the following SHALL occur;

1. The company has indicated on their site safety plan they are authorized to perform Hot Work activities, and, the worker must be trained in Hot Work activities
2. Once it is determined Hot Work is required, the company representative involved in the Hot Work will notify Site Uniformed Security requesting they attend to the site of the Hot Work.
 - a. Uniformed security will attend and review that all requirements have been met to meet company requirements. This includes all safety requirements, and necessary precautions have been put into place.
 - b. The company representative must ensure they have provided their own Fire Extinguisher suitable for associated hazards of the work.
 - c. If requirements have been met, Uniformed Security may issue a Hot Work permit. No Hot Work will start until this permit has been issued.
 - d. Note: Approval is a critical component of this process as any Hot Work is managed by Uniformed Security with necessary notifications being made to alarm and emergency response personnel.
3. The approved Hot Work permit **MUST** be visibly displayed in the immediate area of the hot work.
4. On completion of Hot Work, the company representative performing this work must provide a 60 minute uninterrupted fire watch after Hot Work concluded.
 - a. Ensure designated Fire Watch person is properly trained in the use of manual, portable fire extinguishers and emergency notification procedures within the facility

8 Confined Space

Definition:

Confined Space - A space that:

1. Is large enough and so configured that an employee can bodily enter and perform assigned work; and
2. Has limited or restricted means for entry or exit (for example, tanks, vessels, silos, storage bins, hoppers, vaults, and pits are spaces that may have limited means of entry; and
3. Is not designed for continuous employee occupancy

Note 1: Standard Operating Procedures and Permits are available on the EHS website and may be used to review hazards and procedures that Boeing has established when entering a specific confined space for a specified reason.

Note 2: Entry into a confined space has occurred if any part of the body breaks the plane of the confined space.

Requirements:

Due to the inherent hazards and regulatory complexities of entry into a confined space, EHS must be consulted during the planning phase of the project.

- Service providers (SPs) must be provided any available documentation Boeing has that (i) describes the elements (including hazards) of the confined space, the precautions and procedures (if any) that Boeing has implemented for protection of Boeing employees working in or near the PRCS.
- The Service Provider shall provide a project specific confined space entry plan/permit that will address the potential hazards and procedures to be followed.
- The Service Provider is responsible for the development of a rescue plan which must be described on their permit and communicated to the OAR prior to the entry.

Note 1: The Service Provider must be made aware that contact to Security is required prior to entering a confined space. The following emergency number (204) 833-2100 is to be called by the confined space attendant in the case of a confined space emergency.

Note 2: Security acts as the liaison between the local Fire Department and the Attendant at the scene.

- The Service Provider will be responsible for identifying hazards and controls for those confined spaces which they create or it's Subcontractor(s) create as part of the Scope of Work and their project specific confined space plan.
- For jointly occupied confined spaces, the Service Provider shall coordinate its confined-space entry plan with the Boeing OAR.

Note 1: The Service Provider shall provide Boeing their safety and health program/confined space program and an example permit as part of the safety plan approval process.

Note 2: Any confined space entry that involves Boeing employees shall be documented on a Boeing Winnipeg confined space permit as well as the Service Provider permit and submitted to EHS for review and record retention purposes.

- The Service Provider will share any unplanned condition with the OAR that arose while performing the confined space entry for future consideration in planning work in that space.
- A debrief meeting must be held between the Service Provider, OAR and EHS focal if a condition arises that is not expected while performing the task.
- For more information, and assistance in preparing and providing the necessary information, contact EHS.

9 Asbestos and Heavy Metals Management

Authority Reference: Manitoba Workplace Safety and Health Act and Regulation, Manitoba Regulation 217/2006, Part 37.

- Occupational exposure to Asbestos and Heavy Metals is highly regulated. Disposal of materials contaminated by Asbestos or heavy metals is also highly regulated.

OAR/Service Provider Considerations:

- Will this project disturb any building materials during construction, renovation, demolition, remodeling, maintenance, or repair?

Note: Review Boeing site Asbestos Inventory prior to beginning work.

- Will any accumulated dust be disturbed, including dry sweeping and compressed air site cleanup?

Asbestos

- Facilities must be inspected for asbestos prior to beginning demolition or renovation work to ensure that Asbestos will not be disturbed without taking appropriate precautions.
- **OAR's and Service Providers must review the site Inventory to determine if Asbestos may be present and/or materials need to be tested prior to starting work.**
- Asbestos must be removed only by certified workers.
- All Asbestos-containing material must be identified by signs, labels or other effective means.
- A control plan must be in place when working with asbestos-containing material.
- Manitoba Workplace Safety and Health must be notified at least five days before beginning any work that will alter, renovate or demolish a building or structure that may release asbestos-containing material into the atmosphere.

Prohibitions:

The following are not permitted

- (a) Friable asbestos-containing materials to be applied in any location at a workplace.
- (b) Asbestos-containing material to be sprayed at a workplace.
- (c) Crocidolite asbestos or material containing crocidolite asbestos to be brought into a workplace.
- (d) The use of pressure spraying equipment of any type to remove asbestos.
- (e) The use of dry sweeping or dry mopping of asbestos-containing material.

Heavy Metals

Typically: Cadmium, Chromium and Lead. However, (Arsenic, Barium, Cadmium, Chromium, Mercury, Lead, Selenium, Silver) and also Beryllium must be considered hazardous when potential processing may create a dust.

Note: Wherever possible, products shall be used that do not contain these materials. Work with EHS to ensure any hazardous material usage is approved prior to commencement of work.

- All grinding, sanding, or welding painted surfaces (containing lead, chromium, or cadmium, etc.) is prohibited.
- Heavy metal containing paint shall be removed before proceeding with any grinding, sanding, or welding activities.
- Lead-paint removal shall be performed by trained personnel.
- Never use compressed air to remove lead or other heavy metal contaminated dust.

9 Asbestos and Heavy Metals Management

10 Dust – Potential Hazards

From Heavy Metals, Particulates, or Explosions

Definition:

Dust that has settled onto surfaces in manufacturing areas. Original sources may include processes such as painting, grinding, sanding, cutting, peeling paint, historical operations, etc. In addition to heavy metals, other sources of dust may include silica dust

OAR/Service Provider Considerations

Will any accumulated dust be disturbed?

Does this job include decommissioning a piece of equipment and/or process that may require specific procedures and/or wipe samples/testing to be conducted?

Note: Airborne dust must be kept to a minimum by using approved equipment and/or processes during generation and/or cleanup of dust. It is imperative to understand the type of dust and/or contaminants that may be in the dust. Once the type of dust has been defined appropriate controls can be determined for any job where dust may be potentially disturbed.

- Settled dust that has accumulated over an extended period may contain significant concentrations of materials that can be hazardous if inhaled or ingested.
- In addition, certain metals like lead, cadmium, beryllium and chromium that may be present in settled dust may be subject to special regulatory requirements. This is especially a concern in older buildings in the rafter areas and/or in area's with processes that generate more inherently toxic contaminants (i.e. Paint Department, Sand and Fill etc.).
- Dust accumulations if disturbed can be combustible and cause explosions or fires.

Note 1: Cleanup of dust is imperative to prevent dust from accumulating and later causing potential exposure and fire concerns

Note 2: In some cases special clean up procedures and wipe samples may be required prior to decommissioning a process and/or piece of equipment.

Requirements:

- Ensure the type of dust being disturbed has been assessed to understand any health hazards and appropriate controls to be used.
- Consult Boeing Fire to assess dust for explosive hazards.
- Approved controls must be utilized to clean up dust.

Do not conduct dry sweeping or use compressed air for cleaning dust.

11 Air Quality

Definition:

Emissions of contaminants (vapors, mists, fumes, particulates, exhaust gasses, etc.) to the air

Concern:

- Release of products that could affect the health and well-being of employees working in the area or adjacent to it. Employee complaints about nuisance odors, particulates and dusts in their work area. There could be an impact to the surrounding community, people, flora, and fauna.
- Emissions may also be regulated by local regulations. Emissions in excess of permit conditions or other air quality rules may be subject to penalty.
- Permitting and recordkeeping may be required.

Requirements:

The OAR must work with the Service Provider and EHS to determine if any of the chemicals to be used and/or created have specific controls and/or restrictions in regards to usage.

Note: The below list of questions will assist in determining any required controls:

- How the chemical will be processed (i.e. brush versus sprayed)?
- How much chemical will be used with each application?
- The location the work will be performed in. Is there good general dilution ventilation to assist in dispersing odor to surrounding areas?
- Will there be employees working in the area or in an adjacent area?
- Are there any controls that will be utilized to assist in odor control as applicable?

The OAR must coordinate work to occur to minimize odor or dust issues to surrounding areas.

If the work involves permitted equipment, the conditions of the permit must be met.

12 Hazardous Materials

Definition:

Any material regulated as per the Hazardous Products Act and associated WHMIS regulations. In addition, see the Manitoba Workplace Safety and Health Act, Manitoba Regulation 217/2006, Part 35 and 36.

Requirement: All hazardous materials as defined in the above references must have a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and be properly labeled. All chemicals will be kept closed and stored appropriately when not in use.

Note: All SDS of hazardous materials to be utilized on site must be submitted to EHS for review prior to use. Service providers must ensure SDS are available for employees to review while hazardous materials are being used on site.

The OAR must work with the Service Provider and EHS to determine if any of the chemicals to be used and/or created have specific controls and/or restrictions in regards to usage.

Note: The below list of questions will assist in determining any required controls and/or approval for use of the hazardous material:

- How the chemical will be processed (i.e. brush versus sprayed)?
- How much chemical will be used with each application?
- The location the work will be performed in. Is there good general dilution ventilation to assist in dispersing odor to surrounding areas?
- Will there be employees working in the area or in an adjacent area?
- Are there any controls that will be utilized to assist in odor control as applicable?
- What personal protective equipment (PPE) is needed to protect yourself/others?

The OAR must coordinate work to occur to minimize odor or dust issues to surrounding areas.

If the work involves permitted equipment, the conditions of the permit must be met.

A hazardous material that has been previously approved for use at Boeing Winnipeg is not automatically approved for other jobs.

Each time a hazardous material is to be used it must be evaluated against the above criteria. The risk of using a hazardous material is based on how it is being used and how much will be used. Therefore, each process that uses a hazardous material must be assessed independently of a previous assessment.

13 Environmental

Service Providers must be familiar with Boeing's Environmental Policy and have knowledge of how their actions may impact the environment, and the consequences of not following proper procedures. For more information, please contact the Site EHS Department.

1. Waste Disposal

Service Provider must develop a written plan for managing wastes upon request from the Onsite Activity Representative or the Site EHS Department.

1.1 Hazardous Waste

- All materials that have been characterized as a dangerous good or that have been contaminated with such a material are to be considered "hazardous waste" once they can no longer be used for their original purpose.
- All hazardous waste must be kept separate from non-hazardous waste and recyclables.
- All hazardous materials and hazardous waste generated by the Service Provider on Boeing Property must be placed in proper containers provided by the Service Provider and removed from Boeing Property and disposed of by the Service Provider at a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility.
- No hazardous materials or wastes generated by the Service Provider are to be placed in Boeing waste receptacles.
- No chemical, hazardous waste, or equipment cleaning residues shall ever be dumped into sinks, drains, or onto the ground of Boeing property.

1.2 Non-Hazardous Waste

- All non-hazardous waste and scrap generated by the Service Provider on Boeing Property must be placed in proper containers provided by the Service Provider and removed from Boeing Property and disposed of by the Service Provider.
- No non-hazardous waste or scrap generated by the Service Provider is to be placed into Boeing waste or scrap receptacles.

1.3 Recyclables

- All efforts should be taken to reduce the generation of waste and reuse and recycling opportunities should be considered prior to landfill disposal.
- All efforts should be taken to ensure recyclable materials are segregated from landfill waste and placed in appropriate collection containers provided and managed by the Service Provider.

2. Water Pollution Prevention – Discharges to Sewer

- Service Provider will not allow any material or spillage into the sewer or any water system.
- Discharges to storm drains and sewer systems (sanitary, storm or industrial) is highly regulated and may require regulatory agency approval under the site's discharge License.
- EHS must be contacted prior to the discharge of any fluid to either a storm drain system or a sanitary sewer/industrial wastewater system.

3. Spill Prevention and Response

- Secondary containment must be provided for operations involving the transfer (e.g. pouring, pumping, or dispensing) of hazardous materials.
- Containers of hazardous materials stored on Boeing Property shall be labeled, in containment, and be segregated with regard to material compatibility. All containers shall remain closed when not in use.
- Spill response procedures for the release of hazardous materials (e.g. oil leaks) shall be established by the Service Provider.
- Service Provider shall have absorbent materials available to contain spills or leaks and to prevent it from entering any interior or exterior drains.
- Contact 55 from any landline or (204) 833-2100 from a cell phone if a spill has occurred on Boeing Property.

4. Ozone Depleting Substances (Refrigerants)

- All handling of refrigerants must be conducted by certified technicians.
- All refrigerant-containing equipment should be drained by a certified technician and be captured, reclaimed, and when possible; recycled for future use. Note: Additional hazardous materials and wastes associated with refrigerant equipment must be properly managed per environmental regulations.
- A record is required for any install, repair, recharge, or service on a refrigerant containing piece of equipment or service.

A copy of this record must be retained with the equipment/system itself and a copy must be returned to BCW Facilities HVAC planner for retention.

- Release of a regulated Class 1, 2 or 3 substance under the Manitoba Ozone Depleting Substances and Other Halocarbons Regulation (103/94) must be reported immediately.

Contact 55 from any landline or (204) 833-2100 immediately if a release is suspected or has been identified.

Class 3B or 4 laser or a Significant Radio-frequency (RF) Source

Definition:

Class 3B and 4 lasers are labeled as such by the manufacturer.

Radio frequency systems may create the potential to exceed applicable exposure standards, and should be evaluated for their potential to do so.

Exemptions:

Devices such as cell phones, Wi-Fi equipment, microwave ovens, hand-held radios, and transmitting devices with an average transmitted power of 1.4 watts or less do not generally need to be evaluated for safety.

Overexposure to radiofrequency radiation can cause heating of body tissues.

Overexposure to laser radiation can cause eye and skin burns; there are also a variety of non-beam hazards such as electrical shock, laser-generated air contaminants, explosion hazards and compressed gases.

Devices with an average transmitted power of over 1.4 watts.

Requirements:

The OAR and/or Service Provider must work with site EHS to ensure appropriate controls are in place to prevent hazardous exposures to nonionizing radiation.

All laser and/or other radiation warning labels must be in place and meet applicable codes and/or regulations.

16 General PPE Requirements

Eye/face Protection

CSA approved safety glasses with side shields at a minimum must be worn at all times when on the factory floor or when performing tasks considered high risk such as but not limited to using power or hand tools, working with chemicals or chemical products. If there is a risk of a splash or flying debris hazard, CSA approved safety goggles or face shield must be worn to provide adequate protection. Lenses must be clear unless approved by EHS.

Hearing Protection

Must be worn when operating power tools or power machinery regardless of the duration or frequency of the operation and in areas identified as High Noise Level Areas. Hearing protection must be worn prior to entry of High Noise Level Areas and worn until you leave the identified area. Ear plugs must be inserted properly to provide effective protection

Safety Footwear

CSA approved safety footwear must be worn in all production areas beyond the identified pedestrian aisle ways and when performing tasks where there is a risk of potential foot injuries indoors or outdoors. For approved non-safety footwear refer to OP 008.

Hand Protection

Appropriate hand protection must be worn to protect against potential hand injuries based on the type of risk present.

Appropriate cut resistant gloves must be worn when handling knives or sharp materials. NOTE: gloves are not permitted when using power tools or equipment unless prior approval by EHS.

Head Protection

Where there is a risk of potential head strikes hard hats or bump caps must be worn based on the hazard and level of protection required.

High Visibility Apparel

Must be worn in all Forklift Operating Zones or any other identified areas.

Protective Clothing

Must be worn when conditions exist that put a person at risk of injury but not limited to sparks, molten metal, ionizing or non-ionizing radiation, flame, heat, cuts, abrasions, or bumps.

NOTE: The use of ear buds is prohibited in all factory work areas including factory aisle ways.

If the Boeing requirement is more stringent for processes, equipment or PPE it must be followed.

REPORTING UNSAFE WORK

Step 1: Raise your concern with your Onsite Activity Representative (OAR) and supervisor. The OAR and supervisor shall acknowledge and try to resolve your safety concern.

Step 2: If your OAR and/or supervisor is not able to resolve your concern, contact the EHS Department

SIGNALER RESPONSIBILITIES

- Must be trained to be a signaler
- Must stay focused on the task at hand
- Must be familiar with area in which the task is being performed and aware of the surrounding hazards and risks
- Must make eye contact with the operator while communicating hand signals
- Observe conditions and safely guide equipment operator to designated location
- Ensure personnel are not in the path of the equipment and materials being transported

When is a Signaler Required?

- Visibility is reduced; ex: part or tool is obstructing vision, poor lighting, mast is obstructing vision
- When operating in a TFOZ (unsecured zones with occasional forklift operation. You must use barricades or a signaler) and a barricade cannot be used
- When working on overhead equipment (aerial work lifts) and a 8ft barricade cannot be erected on all sides
- Tight/narrow aisle ways
- Overhead obstructions on close proximity to where equipment is being operated