HANFORD MISSION INTEGRATION SOLUTIONS

Plans

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HMIS Worker Safety and Health Program

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This document establishes the Hanford Mission Essential Services Contract (HMESC) Worker Safety and Health Program (WSHP) and defines the methods for implementing the requirements of 10 CFR 851, *Worker Safety and Health Program;* Subpart C, specific requirements (10 CFR 851.20 – 851.27).

Appendix A, the 10 CFR 851 Implementation Matrix, lists the specific HMIS 10 CFR 851 implementing documents and associates these documents with the applicable 10 CFR 851 requirements. This implementation matrix establishes the processes by which HMIS ensures compliance with the applicable standards and provisions of 10 CFR 851 Appendix A, titled "Worker Safety and Health Functional Areas."

The worker health and safety program applies to the conduct of activities within the scope of the HMESC by the HMIS and its subcontractors for services supporting the Department of Energy (DOE) Hanford mission and lower-tiered subcontractors, performing DOE work at a HMIS covered workplace. Subcontractors and lower-tiered contractors will use HMIS approved safety and health plans/documents when performing HMIS work.

This document does not apply to contractors or subcontractors that provide only "commercial items" as defined under the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) in 48 CFR 2.101, *Definitions*, or supplies.

HMIS will submit annually to DOE-Hanford Field Office (HFO) either by submittal of an updated worker safety and health program for approval or by a letter stating that no changes are necessary in the currently approved worker safety and health program (10 CFR 851.11(c)(21). HMIS will submit an update of the WSHP to DOE-HFO for review and approval prior to implementing any significant change or addition to the program. A significant change would be one that:

- Introduces a new type of hazard (e.g., biological hazards as defined in 10 CFR 851, Appendix A) with a unique set of requirements not currently applicable;
- Results from a new requirement to 10 CFR 851 (e.g., new, or revised standards that are incorporated by reference in 851.27); or,
- Otherwise substantially modifies a method of compliance with 10 CFR 851 as outlined in the WSHP.

1.2 Scope

This Level 1 document and the supporting implementation matrix address the following sections of 10 CFR 851 Subpart C:

- Management responsibilities and worker rights and responsibilities (851.20)
- Hazard identification and assessment (851.21)
- Hazard prevention and abatement (851.22)
- Safety and health standards (851.23)
- Functional areas (851.24)
- Training and information (851.25)
- Recordkeeping and reporting (851.26)
- Reference sources (851.27)

1.3 Integration of Requirements with Hanford Mission Essential Services Contract (HMESC) Integrated Environment Safety, and Health Management System (ISMS) and Other Worker Protection Safety Activities

The worker safety and health requirements defined in 10 CFR 851 apply to the conduct of contractor activities at DOE sites. The requirements are intended to reduce or prevent occupational injuries, illnesses, and accidental losses by providing DOE contractors and their workers with safe and healthful workplaces at DOE sites.

The HMIS policies, plans, procedures, and standards are the implementing documents for the requirements in 10 CFR 851. The HMIS WSHP is a description of how the 10 CFR 851, Subpart C requirements are met by procedure implementation. The company also implements the approved HMIS Integrated Environment, Safety, and Health Management System (ISMS) and a Voluntary Protection Program (VPP), which complement the WSHP.

HMIS accomplishes integration at the company, facility, and activity levels. Total ESH&Q integration enables the assigned missions to be efficiently and effectively accomplished while protecting the workers, the public, and the environment.

HMIS has an active VPP, which promotes safety and health excellence through cooperative efforts among labor, management, and government at DOE contractor sites. Key elements of VPP include management leadership and commitment, employee involvement, work site analysis, hazard prevention and control, and safety and health training.

The HMIS Hanford Fire Department (HFD) provides the site with rescue, fire suppression, emergency medical services, hazardous materials mitigation, special operations, and other emergency services. HMIS HFD integrates 10 CFR 851 and NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*, into the worker health and safety procedures that are specific to HFD operations. NFPA 1500 covers the worker health and

safety requirements for fire departments. These requirements include fire fighter training, apparatus, protective clothing and equipment, medical and physical requirements, and health and wellness programs.

The HMIS Safeguards & Security (SAS) and Emergency Response organization provides security for facilities possessing critical Safeguards and Security interests (e.g., special nuclear material). Coverage is provided 24/7 via the Hanford Patrol. SAS also provides physical security for accountable quantities of nuclear and classified materials, including performance testing, intrusion detection, entry/access control, explosive detection, locksmith services, and engineering/maintenance of the physical security and access control systems. HMIS SAS health and safety procedures integrate the requirements established in 10 CFR 851 and CRD O 473.3, *Protection Program Operations*.

1.4 Hanford Interfaces

HMIS provides most of the Hanford Site infrastructure and support services activities (e.g., training records support, roads/electricity/water/sewer, emergency management/response, fire system management, site security, nuclear material safeguards and security, payroll/benefits management, pest management, crane and rigging support, public safety, and resource protection). A series of Memorandums of Agreements (MOA), Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) and Administrative Interface Agreements (AIA) have been established with other Hanford Prime Contractors for these services. In general, for work authorized under the Agreements, safety will be controlled by the contractor in control of the work location. The DOE requires that all contractors performing work on DOE-covered workplaces must submit their Worker Safety and Health Program to the DOE-HFO for approval. This submission is necessary to ensure that the contractor's safety and health practices meet DOE regulations and provide adequate protection for workers, in accordance with 10 CFR 851, *Worker Safety and Health Program*. These interface agreements and contractor WSHPs meet the 851.11(a)(ii) requirement to coordinate with each other to ensure there are clear roles, responsibilities, and procedures to ensure the safety and health of workers at multi-contractor workplaces.

The Occupational Medical Service Provider (OMSP) is a prime contractor to DOE-HFO. Their services to HMIS are covered in the prime contracts and in an AIA. The OMSP plays a key role in HMIS's ability to meet the occupational medicine requirements in 10 CFR 851. Appendix A details how requirements are implemented through the AIA with the OMSP.

1.5 Subcontractors

Specific requirements for subcontractors, including safety requirements, are documented in the Subcontractor Safety Process and the procurement process. Subcontracts are written and managed within these major categories: 1) products that include materials, supplies, equipment, and commercial items provided by the subcontractor; 2) technical services obtained from subcontractors; and 3) construction services performed by the subcontractor. Subcontractors performing work at a HMESC covered workplace are notified in subcontract documents, including the Special Provision for On-Site Work, that 10 CFR 851 applies to their work scope.

Regardless of the type of subcontract issued, each element of work is issued to the subcontractor via specific subcontract documents. A Buyer's Technical Representative (BTR) is assigned by the requisitioning organization, activity, or cost account manager to a subcontract to act as the day-to-day technical representative. The primary duty of the BTR is to provide technical direction/clarification to the subcontractor to ensure performance of all elements in accordance with the subcontract without placing emphasis on schedule or cost to the detriment of quality, safety, or the environment. The BTR is responsible for internal coordination of, and interface with, the subcontractor regarding the various technical requirements, including safety and health requirements. The HMIS safety, industrial hygiene, quality assurance and & training professionals provide subcontractor management support to the BTR by communicating requirements and performing assessments, inspections, and/or surveillances to ensure compliance.

1.5.1 Safety and Health Program Pathway

HMIS ensures that subcontractors performing work at HMESC-covered workplaces implement safety and health requirements that meet 10 CFR 851 and applicable DOE orders. Subcontractors may comply with these requirements using one of two HMIS approved pathways, based on the nature and complexity of the subcontracted work scope.

It is important to note that, regardless of the compliance pathway selected, regulatory authority for worker safety and health remains with the Department of Energy, and the OSHA+ Pathway detailed below is solely an alternative means of demonstrating compliance with 10 CFR 851 in an efficient and compliant manner.

1.5.1.1 HMIS Worker Safety and Health Program

Subcontractors may implement the full WSHP, including all applicable HMIS policies, procedures, standards, and Site-Wide Safety Standards. Under this pathway, subcontractors adopt the HMIS procedure-set as the governing requirements for the safe performance of work.

This is the default compliance pathway for subcontracted work unless otherwise specified in subcontract documents.

1.5.1.2 OSHA + 10 CFR 851 Program (OSHA+ Pathway)

For subcontracted activities, HMIS may authorize the subcontractor to implement a Washington Labor and Industries (L&I)/WAC-compliant Safety and Health plan supplemented with the specific 10 CFR 851 requirements ("gaps") necessary to ensure equivalency with 10 CFR 851 (see HMIS-PRO-SP-48065, *Subcontractor Safety Process*, Appendix D). The screening and evaluation process for this approach and the subcontractors submitted safety and health plan is documented in HMIS-PRO-SP-48065. This method will be referred to hereafter, and in HMIS-PRO-SP-48065 as the "OSHA+ Pathway."

In circumstances where a subcontractor elects to utilize HMIS procedures, policies and plans to address a specific 10 CFR 851 compliance gap within their safety and health plan, HMIS may authorize a blended approach. The scope and details of the blended pathway, including the applicable HMIS procedures and required integration points, shall be documented in the subcontractor's submitted Safety and Health plan and reviewed and approved by HMIS prior to work initiation.

1.5.2 Pathway Documentation and Oversight

Project scope and hazards will be screened per the process outlined in HMIS-PRO-SP-48065, to determine the appropriate pathway. The selected pathway is specified in subcontract documents, including the Special Provisions for On-Site Work, and is flowed down to all lower-tier subcontractors. HMIS Safety, Industrial Hygiene, and Construction Management (if applicable) will support the BTR in evaluating subcontractor program submittals to ensure conformance with the selected pathway.

2.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 Management and Employee Responsibilities

Management and workers at every level are responsible and accountable for understanding and implementing established company standards for safety. Personnel are accountable for their personal safety and the safety of their peers. Several mechanisms are used to communicate and impose personnel accountability. The HMIS has formalized the expectations, value, and role of employee safety awareness and behavior in HMIS-POL-SP-5053, *Hanford Mission Integration Solutions Policy for Environment, Safety, Health and Quality*. Standards, expectations, and training to implement the policy have been provided to HMIS employees.

HMIS management is responsible for the safety and health of the workforce. Management does the following:

- Establishes the written policy, goals, and objectives for the worker safety and health program.
- Uses qualified worker safety and health staff to direct and manage the program.
- Assigns worker safety and health program responsibilities, evaluates personnel performance, and holds personnel accountable for worker safety and health performance.
- Provides mechanisms to involve workers and notify their elected representatives regarding the development and update of the worker safety and health program, goals, objectives, and performance measures and in the identification and control of hazards in the workplace.
- Provides workers with access to information relevant to the worker safety and health program through training, presentations, computer, and written media.

- Establishes procedures for workers to report, without reprisal, job-related fatalities, injuries, illnesses, incidents, and hazards and make recommendations about appropriate ways to control those hazards.

- Provides for response to such reports and recommendations with appropriate promptness to prevent harm.

- Provides for regular communication with workers about workplace safety and health matters.

- Establishes procedures to permit workers to stop work or decline to perform an assigned task because of a reasonable belief that the task poses an imminent risk of death, serious physical harm, or other serious hazard to workers, in circumstances where the workers believe there is insufficient time to utilize normal hazard reporting and abatement procedures.

- Informs workers of their rights and responsibility by appropriate means, including posting the DOE-designated Worker Protection Poster in the workplace where it is accessible to all workers.

- Field Work Supervisors and Leads are responsible for directing work activities and managing a safe work environment. Field Work Supervisors and leads participate in work planning, hazard identification and control, work performance within the controls, and feedback and continuous improvement.

- First Line Managers are responsible for ensuring that the work environments created by Field Work Supervisors and leads are producing safe results that support and advance company and customer objectives. First line managers also ensure company policies and procedures are effectively implemented. First line managers coordinate resources and work activities with other organizations, provide technical direction according to their qualification, provide direction for work, and report work progress and the quality of performance.

- Managers (project, department, technical support) are involved in providing technical direction, resources, planning, reporting, personnel, and issue management in support of specific projects and their areas of responsibility. Managers ensure barriers impacting the safe performance of work are addressed and that activities support established budgets, milestones, and customer expectations.

- Senior Managers are responsible for ensuring that company standards are established and implemented that meet customer expectations for executing work in a safe, proper, and efficient manner. Senior management interfaces with the customer, regulators, stakeholders, the bargaining units, and the public on company and project matters.

- The President & Project Manager are responsible for the overall management and safe operation and are supported by Senior Management.

2.2 Employee Rights

All employees are required to comply with the safety requirements of the WSHP that are applicable to their actions. This includes obeying signs and postings, following procedures, using prescribed controls, wearing assigned personal protective equipment, and implementing safe work practices. Employees have the responsibility to understand the hazards and safety precautions for a task, and to only do work for which they have received proper instructions, training, and authorization. It is the responsibility of employees to report all accidents, injuries, or occupational illnesses to their supervisor.

- Workers are responsible for participating in activities to ensure their safety and performing work safely. Workers participate in work planning, hazard identification and control, work performance within the controls including feedback and continuous improvement, recognizing unsafe conditions, and stopping work.

HMESC employees have the right, without reprisal, to:

- Participate in WSHP activities on official time.
- Have access to DOE safety and health publications, the HMIS WSHP, the HMIS standards, controls and procedures, safety and health posters informing them of relevant rights and responsibilities, their own personal injury/illness and exposure monitoring records, inspection records, and accident investigation records, subject to the Freedom of Information Act requirements and restrictions.
- Observe monitoring or measuring of hazardous agents.
- Notification when monitoring results indicate the worker was overexposed to hazardous materials.
- Express concerns related to workplace health and safety.
- Have an employee authorized representative accompany HMIS and/or DOE officials during the physical inspection of the work site.
- Have access to company-provided personal protective equipment, when required.
- Decline to perform an assigned task because of a reasonable belief that, under the circumstances, the task performance poses an imminent risk.

Stop work when the worker discovers employee exposures to imminently dangerous conditions or other serious hazards; provided that any stop work authority must be exercised in a justifiable and responsible manner in accordance with procedures established in the approved worker safety and health program.

3.0 PLAN

3.1 Hazard Identification and Assessment

The HMIS procedures contain provisions for identifying and assessing potential occupational hazards and assessing the risk of associated workers' injury and illness. These procedures include methods to:

- Analyze designs of new facilities and modifications to existing facilities and equipment for potential workplace hazards.
- Perform routine job activity-level hazard analyses.
- Consider interaction between workplace hazards and other hazards such as radiological hazards.
- Assess and document worker exposure to chemical, physical, biological, or safety workplace hazards through appropriate workplace monitoring using recognized exposure assessment and testing methodologies and using of accredited and certified laboratories.
- Record observations, testing and monitoring results.
- Review site safety and health experience information.

These hazard identification activities are performed initially to obtain baseline information and are repeated as often as necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements.

3.2 Hazard Identification Methods

HMIS procedures ensure facility and process hazards are known prior to the start of work. Hazards are identified during a process that typically starts during design for new facilities or modifications and continues throughout the facility life cycle. Procedure and operation document reviews are used to identify hazards that are not subject to design reviews (e.g., procedures for performing maintenance work). Generally, a combination of facility and process hazard analysis is employed to identify and characterize hazards. Hazard characterizations are used for developing facility design and operating features, procedures, and controls.

The Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) process uses a graded approach. The Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) Process is a tool developed in cooperation between line management, safety, industrial hygiene, environmental, radiological control that provides a list of the hazards associated with the work performed by HMIS with the associated controls and PPE available. Workers and supervisors perform a review of the work area, determine the tasks, and use the JHA, and/or other work documents in the identification of routine activity-level hazards, and selection of appropriate controls that provide for safe performance of work. The HMIS procedures allow organizations to use other hazard analysis tools that adequately implement the JHA process with approval from the HMIS Mission Assurance organization management and the HMIS interpretive authority.

Industrial hygienists perform and document initial monitoring and exposure assessments and update this information periodically. Personal samples are analyzed by laboratories accredited by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA). The methods used for workplace monitoring are based on current guidance in DOE G 440.1-8, "Implementation Guide for use with 10 CFR 851 Worker Safety and Health Program," which includes recognized exposure assessment methodologies. Observations, monitoring results, testing and exposure assessments are recorded, documented, and maintained by procedure. Industrial safety hazards are analyzed through walk downs, compliance inspections, assessments, process hazards and operational analyses, and work control processes.

3.3 Safety and Health Experience Review

HMIS reviews site safety and health experience information to improve on safety performance. The process of feedback and continuous improvement involves collection of formal and informal feedback, self-identification, and implementation of opportunities for improvement, and acting on feedback from self-assessment, oversight, and enforcement activities. Systems are in place to collect and analyze operations and safety performance data to support these efforts as described below. Improvements may be accomplished through resolution of single specific issues, or may involve company level program and process improvements, facility or equipment design changes, or changes to specifications and procedures. Sources of feedback include:

- Work management feedback
- Management assessments
- Independent assessments
- External assessments
- Event investigations/critiques
- Integrated Contractor Assurance System (iCAS)Trend analysis
- Safety articles
- Safety councils
- Performance indicators
- VPP surveys/assessments
- Occurrence reporting
- Risk management
- Lessons learned
- Organizational all-hands meetings
- Safety meetings
- Tailgate meetings

The integrated Contractor Assurance System (iCAS) is utilized for safety and health issues as required by the established procedure. The iCAS manages data and information in configurable workflow modules for assessments, corrective action management, non-conformance reporting and key performance indicators using a platform called Devonway. Use of iCAS promotes timely and effective correction of issues, utilizing trending results for continuous monitoring of process outcomes and collective significance reviews. Causal factors, analysis results, and various program factors (functional area, etc.) are trended to assist in the identification of repeat

events, generic issues, or other vulnerabilities to mitigate occurrence and probability of recurrence. HMIS applies trend codes to enable review and identification of positive or non-improving trends. HMIS uses a database for recording and tracking progress against corrective action milestone commitments.

HMIS implements a performance measures process which is used when developing and analyzing safety and health performance indicators and trends. The process also covers reporting of analysis results, establishing operational performance goals, and identifying improvement opportunities for senior management evaluation. The HMIS Lessons Learned/Operating Experience Program represents an important tool for sharing feedback within the Integrated Safety Management System (ISMS) framework. Lessons/experiences are shared within organizations, among different organizations within HMIS, with other contractors, and with other DOE Sites. HMIS's approach is to highlight a good work practice, innovative approach, or adverse event to benefit organizations at Hanford or across the DOE Complex. The idea is to convey *new* knowledge on which a manager or worker can take action to improve safety, quality, or efficiency of operations. Onsite activities that may generate lessons learned/operating experience include critiques, post-job reviews, assessments, investigations, and lessons from the completion of projects.

There is a cross-organizational discussion of accidents, occurrences, and the iCAS with assignment of follow-up actions, as well as status on important mission work elements. The integrated interaction ensures health and safety issues and lessons learned are immediately communicated and addressed uniformly throughout the HMESC project.

Event investigation teams may be activated to perform investigations into operational emergencies, program issues, abnormal events, and significance-based occurrences (i.e., significant events, injuries/illnesses or conditions that occur in the facility and adversely affect operations, personnel safety, or compliance with DOE requirements). The responsible line organization director may elect to activate an event investigation team to evaluate near misses and other issues with real or potential impact to the safety of the HMESC facilities and/or personnel that are directly related to human performance issues.

3.4 Closure Facility Hazards and Controls

The HMIS Infrastructure and Site Services organization maintains a comprehensive list of facilities. A closure facility is defined as a facility that is non-operational and is or is expected to be permanently closed and/or demolished, or title to which is expected to be transferred to another entity for reuse. This does not include cribs or other burial sites. Closure facilities are not routinely accessed. Access is permitted under controlled conditions to ensure hazard identification and control to protect workers. Closure facility hazard means a facility-related condition within a closure facility involving deviations from the technical requirements of the safety and health standards in 10 CFR 851.23 that would require costly and extensive structural/engineering modifications to be in compliance. HMIS will submit to DOE-HFO for approval a list of closure facility hazards and the established controls within 90 days of identifying such hazards (10 CFR 851.21(b)). The established HMIS processes for hazard identification and control are utilized in implementing this requirement.

3.5 Hazard Prevention and Abatement Process

HMIS has established and implemented a hazard prevention and abatement process. This process ensures all identified and potential hazards are prevented or abated in a timely manner. Controls are selected to mitigate or minimize risk of exposure to a hazard. Qualification of Safety and Health professionals on hazard analysis processes includes the hierarchy of controls.

The hierarchy of controls is:

(1) Elimination or substitution of the hazards where feasible and appropriate.

(2) Engineering controls where feasible and appropriate.

(3) Work practices and administrative controls that limit worker exposures.

(4) Personal protective equipment.

Whenever feasible, hazards identified during design reviews are mitigated by substitution or elimination, which are considered part of engineered controls.

For existing hazards or hazards that are introduced by the nature of a task, work is categorized based on exposure risk and complexity as defined in the work control system. Work categorization sets the level of management rigor required for planning and authorizing work. The work control process prioritizes work in accordance with a number of factors including safety and health risks and known issues from similar work. Controls specific to the hazard and risk are developed during the planning process and incorporated into the governing work control documents and permits. Through use of the established work control system, HMIS:

- Prioritizes and implements abatement actions according to the risk to workers.
- Implements interim protective measures pending final abatement.
- Protects workers from dangerous safety and health conditions.

As determined by the risk and/or complexity of the work, planning and procedure development are performed using an integrated team approach. Management ensures that the team includes an appropriate mix of worker expertise and safety and industrial hygiene professional support. The team reviews planned work and developed necessary controls for the work hazards. Field work supervisors confirm that designated work controls are included in the work package. A graded approach is used to evaluate the hazards of a proposed work activity and to confirm that controls are in place. This may include a multidisciplinary team walk down, based on complexity. The JHA, along with the controls and work instructions developed for work control documents, are communicated to the work force in a pre-job briefing.

Work permits are used to ensure that identified hazard controls are in place and used when performing work (e.g., excavation permits, asbestos work permits, core drilling/tie-in permits, hot-work permits, energized electrical work permits, confined space permits, Hanford Site oversize/overweight permits, Fire Marshal permits, non-emergency hydrant tie-in permits, and radiological work permits).

The effectiveness of design, engineered, administrative, and personal protective equipment controls are confirmed through exposure monitoring and field observations during performance of work.

HMIS uses the integrated Contractor Assurance System (iCAS) process for timely identification and evaluation of discovered conditions and the correction of deficiencies adverse to safety and health. It also ensures adequate documentation and tracking of corrective actions.

3.6 Addressing Hazards During Procurement

HMIS has an established procurement process, which considers the hazards when selecting or purchasing equipment, products, and services. The procurement process requires review by health and safety professionals for the procurement of technical (non-administrative) services performed by OHC or HMIS subcontractors. The supply chain process requires review by health and safety professionals of requisitions and vendor health and safety documents.

3.7 Safety and Health Standards

HMIS is responsible for compliance with applicable safety and health standards specified in 10 CFR 851.23 and incorporated by reference in 10 CFR 851.27. Additional specific safety and health requirements may be implemented if HMIS determines these requirements are necessary to protect the safety and health of workers. An example is the development and use of occupational exposure limits for chemicals in vapors that do not have an Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) or American Conference of Governmental Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV). HMIS recognizes additional requirements, beyond 10 CFR 851, apply to the HMIS Protective Force and Hanford Fire Department work scopes.

HMIS performs work under a procedure-based system that implements safety and health standards. If there is a conflict between the referenced standards, then the more protective standard is employed. An example is when an activity could be considered either a construction activity or an operations/maintenance activity. In this case, the HMIS safety or industrial hygiene subject matter expert will determine the more conservative governing standard from 29 CFR 1926, “Safety and Health Regulations for Construction,” or 29 CFR 1910, “Occupational Safety and Health Standards,” that will be used to ensure worker safety. The HMIS implementing procedures comply with the following safety and health standards that are applicable to the hazards at the HMESC covered workplace:

- 10 CFR 850, “Chronic Beryllium Disease Prevention Program”
- 29 CFR 1904.4 through 1904.11, 1904.29 through 1904.33; and 1904.46, “Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illnesses”
- 29 CFR 1910, “Occupational Safety and Health Standards,’’ excluding 29 CFR 1910.1096, ‘‘Ionizing Radiation--,” and 29 CFR 1910.1024, Beryllium (except for the permissible exposure limit)
- 29 CFR 1926, “Safety and Health Regulations for Construction”
- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH®), “Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices,” (2016) when the ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) are lower (more protective) than permissible exposure limits in 29 CFR 1910. When the ACGIH TLVs are used as exposure limits, HMIS complies with the other provisions of any applicable expanded health standard found in 29 CFR 1910. For beryllium, the OSHA PEL is the exposure limit, as directed in 10 CFR 850
- American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z88.2-2015, “American National Standard for Respiratory Protection”
- ANSI Z136.1-2014, “Safe Use of Lasers”
- ANSI Z49.1-2012, “Safety in Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes,” sections 4.3 and E4.3
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 70, “National Electrical Code,” (2023)
- NFPA 70E, “Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace,” (2018)

There are some referenced safety and health standards that do not apply because the type of work is not performed, or the hazard is not present in the HMIS scope. The health and safety standards that do not apply are:

- 29 CFR 1915, “Shipyard Employment”
- 29 CFR 1917, “Marine Terminals”
- 29 CFR 1918, “Safety and Health Regulations for Longshoring”
- 29 CFR 1928, “Occupational Safety and Health Standards for Agriculture”

3.8 Health and Safety Functional Areas

HMIS uses a structured approach to worker safety and health, which includes provisions for the applicable functional areas. The applicable functional areas are construction safety (3.9), fire protection (3.10), explosives safety (3.11), pressure safety (3.12), firearms safety (3.13), industrial hygiene (3.14), occupational medicine (3.15), motor vehicle safety (3.16), and electrical safety (3.17). Biological safety (3.15) is not currently required for HMESC scope, and nanotechnology safety (3.19) and workplace violence prevention (3.20) are currently reserved in the regulation. The procedures that implement the functional areas are identified in the WSHP Appendix A.

3.9 Construction Safety

The HMIS safety program implements applicable requirements found in construction safety laws, codes, standards, regulations, and applicable portions of DOE orders relating to construction safety. Construction subcontractors are required to implement the HMIS WSHP. The scope, technical complexity, and risk of the construction activity determines the applicable state and federal requirements, as well as the HMIS safety procedures, work planning process, and field oversight required. These requirements are stipulated in construction subcontracts. Implementation of the applicable requirements ensures:

- Construction subcontractors follow the HMIS WSHP.
- Required personnel, subcontractor designated representatives, and competent persons with their roles and responsibilities are assigned.
- Hazard analysis for the identification of foreseeable and potential hazards (e.g., hazards revealed by supplemental site information) is performed prior to commencement of affected work.
- Identification of protective measures to mitigate the hazards is documented in the manner required by applicable OSHA standards and HMIS procedures.
- Construction workers and their supervisors acknowledge they are aware of the hazards and protective measures identified.
- The consequences for failing to utilize protective measures is communicated.
- During periods of active construction, the subcontractor designated representative is on the construction worksite.
- Frequent and regular oversight inspections by the designated representatives are performed to identify and correct any instances of noncompliance with the project safety and health requirements.
- Construction workers know the steps for identifying and reporting hazards not previously identified.

- Construction subcontractors communicate newly identified hazards to affected workers and stop work in the affected areas until appropriate protective measures (e.g., warning signs, interim controls) are established.

3.10 Fire Protection

HMIS complies with contractually mandated fire protection laws, codes, standards, regulations, and the applicable portions of mandated DOE Orders relating to fire protection. DOE-HFO has established a process within the HMESC that identifies the Hanford Fire Marshal as the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) for routine interpretations of mandated fire protection code and standard requirements. The AHJ is identified by DOE-HFO to the HMIS outside of the WSHP and under CRD O 420.1B Chg. 1 (Supp Rev 0). Fire Marshal AHJ interpretations are kept on file and are available from the Hanford Fire Department. The fire protection program meets the requirements for the best protected class of industrial risks, which includes:

- A reliable water supply of adequate capacity for fire suppression
- Fire alarm notification
- Non-combustible construction
- Automatic fire extinguishing systems
- Special hazards protection
- Trained fire protection engineers and maintenance staff
- A fully staffed, trained, and equipped fire department
- A means to summon the fire department in the event of a fire
- A means to notify and evacuate building occupants in the event of a fire
- Application of mandatory fire protection criteria in accordance with CRD O 420.1B, Chg. 1 (Supp Rev 0)

3.11 Explosives Safety

The HMESC scope includes use of explosives under the direction of the Hanford Fire Department and control of the Hanford SAS organization. HMIS complies with contractually mandated Explosives Safety laws, codes, standards, regulations, and DOE Orders, including DOE-STD-1212-2012, *Explosives Safety*.

3.12 Pressure Safety

HMIS-RD-ENG-19440, *Design, Inspection, Testing and Repair of ASME Coded Pressure Systems*, procedure ensures that pressure systems are designed, fabricated, tested, inspected, maintained, repaired, and operated by trained and qualified personnel in accordance with applicable and sound engineering principles.

HMIS shall ensure that all pressure vessels, boilers, air receivers, and supporting piping systems conform to ASME boilers and pressure vessel codes (BPVC), the applicable ASME B31 code for pressure piping, or the strictest applicable state and local codes.

When national consensus codes are not applicable (because of pressure range, vessel geometry, use of special materials, etc.), HMIS will implement measures to provide equivalent protection and ensure a level of safety greater than or equal to the level of protection afforded by the ASME or applicable state or local code.

3.13 Firearms Safety

The HMIS complies with contractually mandated Firearms Safety laws, codes, standards, regulations, and the applicable portions of mandated DOE Orders relating to firearms safety.

3.14 Industrial Hygiene

The HMIS complies with 851.23 contractually mandated safety and health laws, codes, standards, regulations, and the applicable portions of mandated DOE Orders relating to industrial hygiene.

Each element of the program is managed by a subject matter expert and is implemented by field industrial hygienists working with the operations, maintenance, and construction management organizations to implement the program.

The foundation of the IH program is the baseline hazard assessment and subsequent exposure assessments. The IH program provides the methods used for initial or baseline surveys and periodic resurveys, methods to mitigate risk, and/or exposure monitoring as appropriate for work areas or operations to identify and evaluate potential worker health risks. Other regulated hazards have specific control programs (e.g., beryllium, noise, asbestos, lead). The respiratory protection program covers control of radiological and non-radiological hazards when required. Only National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health-approved respirators are prescribed.

The IH program is integrated into other HMIS programs (e.g., chemical management, hazard communication, work planning and management). Industrial hygienists are involved in the planning and design processes, which allows for anticipation of health hazards in proposed facilities and operations and development of suitable controls to mitigate risks. In some engineering and planning documents, safety involvement means industrial hygiene and safety, as required, and based on the hazards. The IH program and procedures include coordination with occupational medical, environmental, health physics, and work planning professionals to ensure adequate identification and control of exposures.

3.15 Biological Safety

The HMIS contracted work scope does not include hazards requiring the formation of an Institutional Biosafety Committee or equivalent as defined in 10 CFR 851 Appendix A, Section 7.

3.16 Occupational Medicine

The HMESC scope of work does not include occupational medicine services. HMIS obtains occupational medicine services as a government furnished service through a DOE-HFO contracted Occupational Medical Support Provider (OMSP). The implementing documents, such as administrative interface agreements with the OMSP, are maintained and updated as necessary. The OMSP is responsible for establishing a program compliant with 10 CFR 851, Appendix A, Section 8, occupational medicine program for workers employed at HMIS that fall under the scope of that Sub-Paragraph. HMIS will flow down the requirement to use the OMSP for this purpose to its subcontractors and ensure that any lower tier subcontracts also include the requirement to use the OMSP for this purpose.

HMIS provides the occupational medicine provider access to hazard information by promoting adequate communication, coordination and sharing among operating and safety organizations. The HMIS provides the OMSP with access to current information about actual or potential work-related hazards, employee job tasks, hazard analysis information, actual or potential worksite exposures and employee essential job functions.

HMIS provides the occupational medicine provider access to the workplace for evaluation of job conditions and issues relating to worker’s health. The HMIS provides the opportunity and have established a forum for occupational medicine provider staff to participate in worker safety and health team meetings and committees. Workplace evaluations and meetings include the President’s Zero Accident Council, case management meetings, emergency preparedness planning, and project-specific wellness and injury reduction activities.

Under the occupational medicine provider’s management, employee medical, psychological, and Employee Assistance Program (EAP) records are kept confidential and protected. Access to medical records is provided in accordance with DOE regulations implementing the Privacy Act and the *Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensations Program Act*.

3.17 Motor Vehicle Safety

HMIS complies with contractually mandated occupational safety laws, codes, standards, regulations, and the applicable portions of mandated DOE Orders relating to motor vehicle safety. The motor vehicle safety program is implemented to protect the safety and health of drivers and passengers in all government–owned or -leased motor vehicles and powered industrial equipment. The program is tailored to on-site equipment through an annual inventory by property management personnel.

The motor vehicle safety program addresses:

- Minimum licensing requirements including appropriate testing and medical qualification for personnel operating motor vehicles and powered industrial equipment.
- Requirements for the use of seat belts and other safety devices.
- The requirement for training and certification for specialty vehicle operators including shipping and handling hazardous waste.
- The requirements for inspection and maintenance of vehicles and powered industrial equipment.
- Awareness campaigns and incentive programs to encourage safe driving.

Hanford Site traffic and pedestrian control devices, road signs, on-site speed limits and traffic rules are maintained by HMIS in accordance with the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways, U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, and applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

Enforcement of these requirements is incorporated in the HMIS Standards of Conduct and managed through levels of progressive disciplinary action. The Benton County Sheriff’s Department enforces those aspects of the requirements that are also Washington State law. Compliance is required while driving or operating any motor vehicle on the Hanford site.

3.18 Electrical Safety

HMIS complies with contractually mandated safety laws, codes, standards, regulations, and the applicable portions of mandated DOE Orders relating to maintenance and operation of an electrical safety program. HMIS and DOE-HFO have established a process within the HMESC to identify an Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) for the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Electrical Standards, NFPA-70 for design and installation; and an AHJ for NFPA-70E, electrical safe work practices. These AHJs have authority for interpretations and equivalencies in regard to the NFPA-70 *National Electric Code* and the NFPA-70E, *Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace*. The AHJs are identified to DOE-HFO outside of the WSHP and under a separate letter. Interpretations for safe electrical design and installation are kept by the Hanford Electrical Codes Board. Interpretations for safe electrical work practices are kept by the Hanford Workplace Electrical Safety Board. Any variances or exemptions pursued in the future that are beyond the AHJ's scope and authority, as defined in National Electrical Code (NEC) or other National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) documents, will be pursued through HMIS Prime Contracts and managed as exemptions or variances to DOE requirements. The electrical safety program provides safeguarding of persons and property from any hazards arising from the use of electricity in the workplace. The program is based on a determination of risk associated with the level of electrical hazards that may be present in the work environment. The electrical safety program has approved procedures, which include:

- Roles and responsibilities for electrical safety
- Electrical safety training requirements
- Electrical equipment use and approval
- National Electrical Code (NEC) compliance inspections
- Requirement specifications for electrical installations and modifications
- Equipment grounding
- Personal protective equipment selection, use, and maintenance
- Controls for allowing access within designated approach boundaries
- Control of hazardous energy (lockout/tagout)
- Control of energized electrical work

HMIS electric power transmission and distribution safety standards for the construction, operation, and maintenance of electric power transmission and distribution lines and equipment are in accordance to 29 CFR Part 1926 Subpart V and described in EU-PRO-OP-60781, *Electrical Utilities Safety Program* and HMIS-PLN-EU-63025, *Electrical Utilities Contractor Safety Program*. These regulations are designed to ensure the protection and well-being of workers by establishing requirements for safe work practices, use of protective equipment, training, and hazard controls related to electric power transmission and distribution activities.

4.0 DELIVERABLES

None.

5.0 REFERENCES

5.1 Source Requirements

10 CFR 850, "Chronic Beryllium Disease Prevention Program"
10 CFR 851, "Worker Safety and Health Program"
29 CFR 1904.4 through 1904.11, 1904.29 through 1904.33; and 1904.46, "Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illnesses"
29 CFR 1910, "Occupational Safety and Health Standards,'' excluding 29 CFR 1910.1096, ''Ionizing Radiation--," and 29 CFR 1910.1024, Beryllium (except for the permissible exposure limit)
29 CFR 1926, "Safety and Health Regulations for Construction."
American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z88.2-2015, "American National Standard for Respiratory Protection"
ANSI Z136.1-2014, "Safe Use of Lasers"
ANSI Z49.1-2012, "Safety in Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes," sections 4.3 and E4.3
DOE-STD-1212-2012, *Explosives Safety*.
National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Electrical Standards, 70 *National Electric Code* (2023)
NFPA-70E, *Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace* (2018)

5.2 References

EU-PRO-OP-60781, *Electrical Utilities Safety Program* HMIS-POL-SP-5053, *Hanford Mission Integration Solutions Policy for Environment, Safety, Health and Quality*
HMIS-PRO-SP-48065, *Subcontractor Safety Process*
HMIS-RD-ENG-19440, *Design, Inspection, Testing and Repair of ASME Coded Pressure Systems*
Others as specified in Appendix A.

Appendix A. 10 CFR 851 Implementation Matrix

The matrix identifies documents HMIS uses to implement 10 CFR 851 Subpart C. The matrix is reviewed on an annual basis for administrative changes (i.e., procedure additions or cancellations). The matrix will be updated accordingly based on the outcome of the annual review. Hanford Site procedures are approved and implemented in accordance with the Site Wide Integrated Implementation Plan.

	10 CFR 851 Subpart C[1]:							
HMIS Implementing Procedures	**.20**	**.21**	**.22**	**.23**	**.24**	**.25**	**.26**	**.27**
DOE-0336, *Hanford Site Lockout/Tagout Procedure*				X				X
DOE-0342, *Hanford Site Chronic Beryllium Disease Prevention Program*				X				X
DOE-0343, *Hanford Site Stop Work Procedure*	X							
DOE-0344, *Hanford Site Excavating, Trenching and Shoring Procedure*				X				X
DOE-0346, *Hanford Site Fall Protection Program*				X				X
DOE-0352, *Hanford Site Respiratory Protection Program*				X	X			X
DOE-0355, *Hanford Standardized HAZWOPER Training Program Description*						X		X
DOE-0359, *Hanford Site Electrical Safety Program*				X	X			X
DOE-0360, *Hanford Site Confined Space Procedure (HSCSP)*				X				X
DOE-0400, *Hanford Site-Wide Employee Concerns Program Procedure*	X							
DOE-RL-92-36, *Hanford Site Hoisting and Rigging Manual*				X				X
EU-PRO-OP-60781, *Electrical Utilities Safety Program*				X	X			
HMIS-PLN-EU-63025, *Electrical Utilities Contractor Safety Program*				X	X			
HNF-15434, *Hanford Patrol Firing Range Safety Analysis*[2]					X			
SAS-PRO-HP-62067, *Patrol Policies, Procedures, and Post Orders*					X	X		
HMIS-OTHER-SP-1200369, *HMIS General Hazard Analysis (GHA)*		X						X
HMIS-PLN-ENG-60954, *Electrical Risk Assessment Management Plan*				X				X

[1] 10 CFR 851.20 Management responsibilities and worker rights and responsibilities
10 CFR 851.21 Hazard identification and assessment
10 CFR 851.22 Hazard prevention and abatement
10 CFR 851.23 Safety and health standards
10 CFR 851.24 Functional areas
10 CFR 851.25 Training and information
10 CFR 851.26 Recordkeeping and reporting
10 CFR 851.27 Materials incorporated by reference

[2] HNF-15434 and HNF-IP-1292 are classified as Official Use Only (OUO) and are not available for public release.

	10 CFR 851 Subpart C[1]:							
HMIS Implementing Procedures	**.20**	**.21**	**.22**	**.23**	**.24**	**.25**	**.26**	**.27**
HMIS-PLN-SP-003, *Integrated Environment, Safety, and Health Management System Description*	X							X
HMIS-PLN-TQ-011, *Hanford Mission Integration Solutions Qualification and Training Plan*						X		
HMIS-PLN-WC-47124, *Inter-Contractor Work Control*		X	X					
HMIS-POL-FP-36200, *Fire Protection Program Policy*					X			
HMIS-POL-SP-4361, *HMIS Expectations for Worker Involvement*	X							
HMIS-POL-SP-5053, *Hanford Mission Integration Services Policy for Environment, Safety, Health and Quality*	X			X				
HMIS-POL-SP-62103, *Slow Moving Vehicles*				X				
HMIS-PRO-696, *Conduct of Operations*				X				
HMIS-PRO-CONST-14990, *Construction Management*					X			
HMIS-PRO-ENG-8258, *Functional Requirements and Design Criteria*		X	X					X
HMIS-PRO-ENG-8336, *Design Verification*		X	X	X				
HMIS-PRO-EU-066, *Electrical Utilities Lock and Tag Program*				X				
HMIS-PRO-FP-34037, *Performance of Fire Protection Assessments*					X			X
HMIS-PRO-FP-38421, *Fire Hazard Analysis Development and Implementation Process*					X			
HMIS-PRO-HR-021, *Staffing*					X			
HMIS-PRO-HR-035, *Termination of Employment*					X			
HMIS-PRO-HR-042, *Fitness for Duty*					X			
HMIS-PRO-HR-048, *Reasonable Accommodations to Work Restrictions*					X			
HMIS-PRO-HR-050, *Managing Employee Performance*	X							
HMIS-PRO-HR-693, *Return to Work*					X			
HMIS-PRO-MS-589, *Hanford Mission Integration Solutions Procedures and Related Documents*			X					X
HMIS-PRO-PA-052, *Issues Management*							X	
HMIS-PRO-PA-058, *Event Initial Investigation Fact Finding of Abnormal Events and Conditions Process*							X	X
HMIS-PRO-PA-067, *Operating Experience Program*							X	
HMIS-PRO-PA-2243, *Identification, Reporting, and Tracking of Nuclear Safety and Worker Safety and Health Requirement Noncompliance*							X	X
HMIS-PRO-PA-4294, *Performance Indicator and Trend Analysis Processes*	X						X	X
HMIS-PRO-RM-10588, *Records Management Processes*							X	

	10 CFR 851 Subpart C[1]:							
HMIS Implementing Procedures	**.20**	**.21**	**.22**	**.23**	**.24**	**.25**	**.26**	**.27**
HMIS-PRO-SC-123, *Procurement of Subcontractor Services*			X					
HMIS-PRO-SC-186, *Statements of Work*			X					X
HMIS-PRO-WC-12115, *Work Management*			X		X			X
HMIS-PRO-WC-14047, *Conducting Pre-Job Briefings and Post-Job Reviews*	X							X
HMIS-PRO-SP-077, *Reporting, Investigating, and Managing Health, Safety and Property/Vehicle Events*	X			X			X	
HMIS-PRO-SP-079, *Job Hazard Analysis*	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
HMIS-PRO-SP-095, *Scaffolding*				X				X
HMIS-PRO-SP-10468, *Chemical Management Process*				X	X			X
HMIS-PRO-SP-10648, *First Aid and Automated External Defibrillators*				X				X
HMIS-PRO-SP-11058, *Occupational Medical Qualification and Monitoring using EJTA*				X	X			
HMIS-PRO-SP-121, *Heat Stress Control*				X				X
HMIS-PRO-SP-13299, *Hazard Communication*				X	X			X
HMIS-PRO-SP-17916, *Industrial Hygiene Baseline Hazard Assessments*		X		X	X			
HMIS-PRO-SP-28034, *Adverse Weather*					X			X
HMIS-PRO-SP-31697, *Controlling Exposures to Hexavalent Chromium*				X				X
HMIS-PRO-SP-409, *Industrial Hygiene Monitoring, Reporting and Records Management*	X	X		X	X	X	X	
HMIS-PRO-SP-43713, *Laser Safety*				X				X
HMIS-PRO-SP-45009, *Personal Protective Equipment and Cold Weather Gear*				X				X
HMIS-PRO-SP-45039, *Biological Hazards (including Bloodborne Pathogens)*				X				
HMIS-PRO-SP-46949, *Radiofrequency (RF) Radiation Safety*				X				X
HMIS-PRO-SP-48065, *Subcontractor Safety Processes*				X	X			
HMIS-PRO-SP-48856, *Roof Assessment Process*				X				
HMIS-STD-TQ-62616, *Industrial Safety and Industrial Hygiene Professionals Qualification Program Description*	X				X	X		X
HMIS-PRO-SP-61800, *Respirable Crystalline Silica Exposure Control*				X				X
HMIS-PRO-SP-7652, *Safety and Health Inspections*		X	X		X		X	X
HMIS-RD-EM-7647, *Emergency Preparedness Program Requirements*				X	X			
HMIS-RD-ENG-1819, *HMIS Engineering Requirements*		X	X		X			X

	10 CFR 851 Subpart C[1]:							
HMIS Implementing Procedures	**.20**	**.21**	**.22**	**.23**	**.24**	**.25**	**.26**	**.27**
HMIS-RD-ENG-19440, *Design, Inspection, Testing and Repair of ASME Coded Pressure Systems*					X			
HMIS-RD-FP-10606, *Fire Protection Program Requirements*				X	X			X
HMIS-RD-FP-11227, *Use of Explosives on the Hanford Site*				X	X			X
HMIS-RD-FP-7899, *Fire Protection System Testing/Inspection/ Maintenance/Discrepancies*					X			X
HMIS-RD-FP-8589, *Hanford Fire Marshal Permits*					X			X
HMIS-RD-FP-9118, *Fire Protection Design/Operations Criteria*				X	X			X
HMIS-RD-FP-9717, *Fire Protection for Construction/Occupancy/Demolition Activities*		X			X			X
HMIS-RD-FP-9900, *Hot Work Performance Requirements*				X	X			X
HMIS-RD-RM-210, *Records Management Program*							X	
HMIS-PLN-SC-62351, *HMIS Purchasing System Description*		X						
HMIS-RD-SP-49349, *Safety and Health Compliance*				X	X			X
HMIS-RD-WC-8524, *Field Work Supervision*	X	X	X					
HMIS-RD-SP-10321, *Walking/Working Surfaces*				X				
HMIS-RD-SP-10743, *Safety Communications*	X							
HMIS-RD-SP-10972, *Elevating Work Platforms*				X				X
HMIS-RD-SP-11166, *Control of Working Hours*				X				
HMIS-RD-SP-11198, *Storing, Using and Handling Compressed Gasses*				X				
HMIS-RD-SP-11812, *Occupational Noise Exposure and Hearing Conservation*				X	X			X
HMIS-RD-SP-12389, *Occupational Lead Exposure Control*				X	X			
HMIS-RD-SP-15097, *Asbestos Control – Construction Industry*				X	X			
HMIS-RD-SP-15245, *Asbestos Control – General Industry*				X	X			X
HMIS-RD-SP-24243, *Portable and Fixed Ladders*				X				X
HMIS-RD-SP-29096, *Tags, Signs and Barriers*				X				X
HMIS-RD-SP-32621, *Closure Facility Hazards*		X						
HMIS-RD-SP-43284, *Fall Protection*				X				X
HMIS-RD-SP-48351, *Working Alone – Two Employee Rule*				X				
HMIS-RD-SP-49464, *Machine Guarding*				X				
HMIS-RD-SP-49920, *Hand and Portable Power Tools*				X				
HMIS-RD-SP-7085, *Safety, Health and Environmental Responsibilities*	X							

	10 CFR 851 Subpart C[1]:							
HMIS Implementing Procedures	**.20**	**.21**	**.22**	**.23**	**.24**	**.25**	**.26**	**.27**
HMIS-RD-SP-7459, *Safety Showers and Eyewashes*				X				
HMIS-PRO-SP-62772, *Ergonomics*		X	X					
HMIS-RD-SP-9237, *Motor Vehicle Safety*				X	X			
HMIS-RD-SP-9982, *President's and Employee Zero Accident Councils*	X							

Appendix B. Acronyms

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist
AHJ	Authority Having Jurisdiction
AIHA	American Industrial Hygiene Association
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
CAM	Corrective Action Management
CFR	Code of Federal Register
CRD	Contractor Requirements Document
DOE	Department of Energy
DOE-HFO	Department of Energy- Hanford Field Office
EAP	Employee Assistance Program
EJTA	Employee Job Task Analysis
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulations
FR	Federal Register
HFD	Hanford Fire Department
HMESC	Hanford Mission Essential Services Contract
HMIS	Hanford Mission Integration Solutions, LLC
HPMC	HPM Corporation (HPMC) Occupational Medical Services (OMS)
iCAS	Integrated Contractor Assurance System
ISMS	Integrated Environment, Safety, and Health Management System
JA	Jurisdictional Authority
JHA	Job Hazard Analysis
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NEC	National Electrical Code
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
OMSP	Occupational Medical Service Provider
OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health Administration
SAS	Safeguards and Security
VPP	Voluntary Protection Program
WSHP	Worker Safety and Health Program