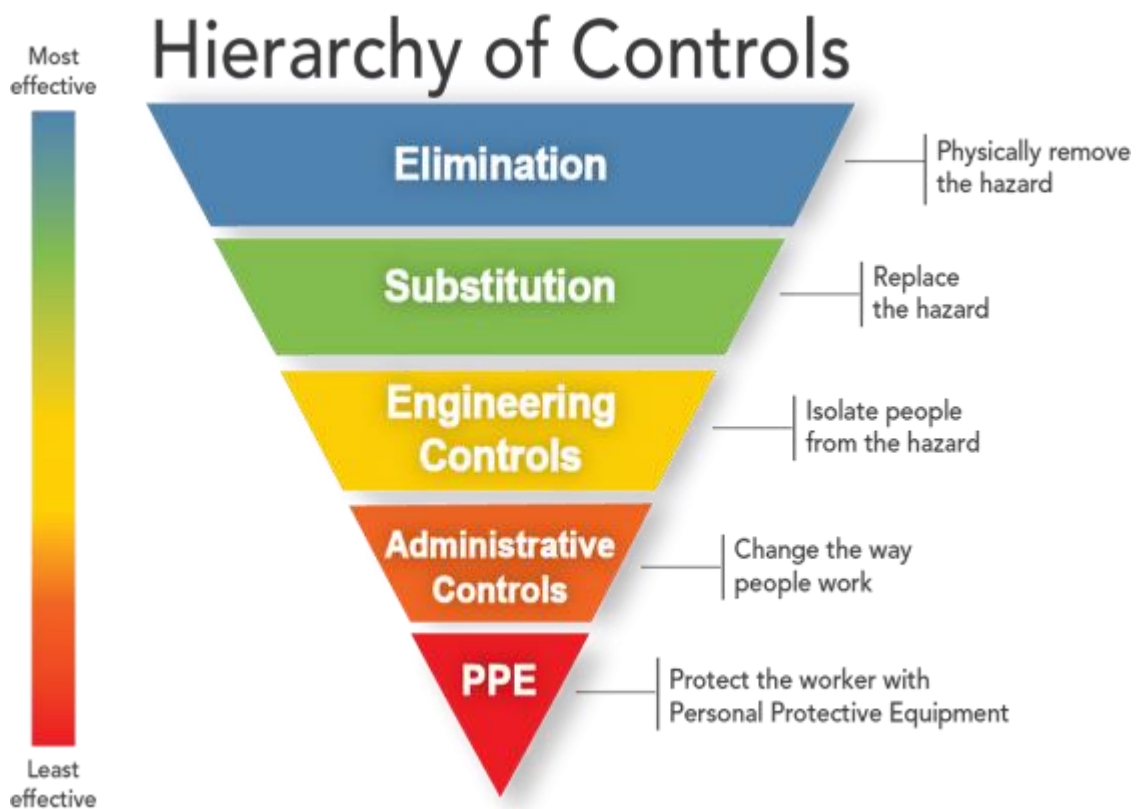


EVolution & EVUp

Process for Environmental Hazard Control

EVUp mitigates hazards in accordance with the Hierarchy of Controls as outlined by the EHS standards proposed by Princeton University.



Elimination and Substitution

EVUp’s preferred method of controlling risk is to eliminate the hazard altogether. In cases where this is not possible, substitution will be used for hazard mitigation. When possible,

EVUp will substitute less hazardous agents in place of their more hazardous counterparts. This also applies to conditions and activities.

Engineering Controls

Engineering controls consist of a variety of methods for minimizing hazards, including process control, enclosure and isolation, and ventilation.

- Process controls involve changing the way that a job activity is performed in order to reduce risk.
- Enclosure and isolation are targeted at separating the worker from the hazard while the task is being performed
- The most common method for ventilation in the workshop is to open the roller door to ensure there is airflow when engines are running indoors

Administrative Controls

Administrative controls are controls which alter the way work is performed. They may consist of policies, training, standard operating procedures/guidelines, personal hygiene practices, work scheduling, etc. These controls are meant to minimize the exposure to the hazard and should only be used when the exposure cannot be completely mitigated through elimination/substitution or engineering controls.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

PPE should always be used as a last line of defense and is an acceptable control method when engineering or administrative controls cannot provide sufficient protection. PPE may also be used on a temporary basis while engineering controls are being developed. PPE will be used in all tasks where all other items from the hierarchy of controls have been implemented and there are no other ways to further reduce the risks associated with work being complete.