

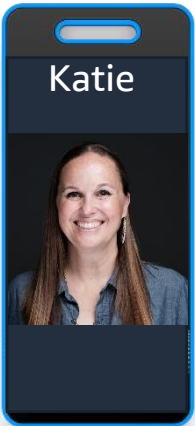
SIF Prevention Program

NA WHS Construction Safety

NA WHS Construction Safety Team



-Start Up
POC



-CF Ops Eng.



- Ops Eng.
- Startup POC
- 3PQA Program



- Canada and
Emerging
Programs
- SME Avetta



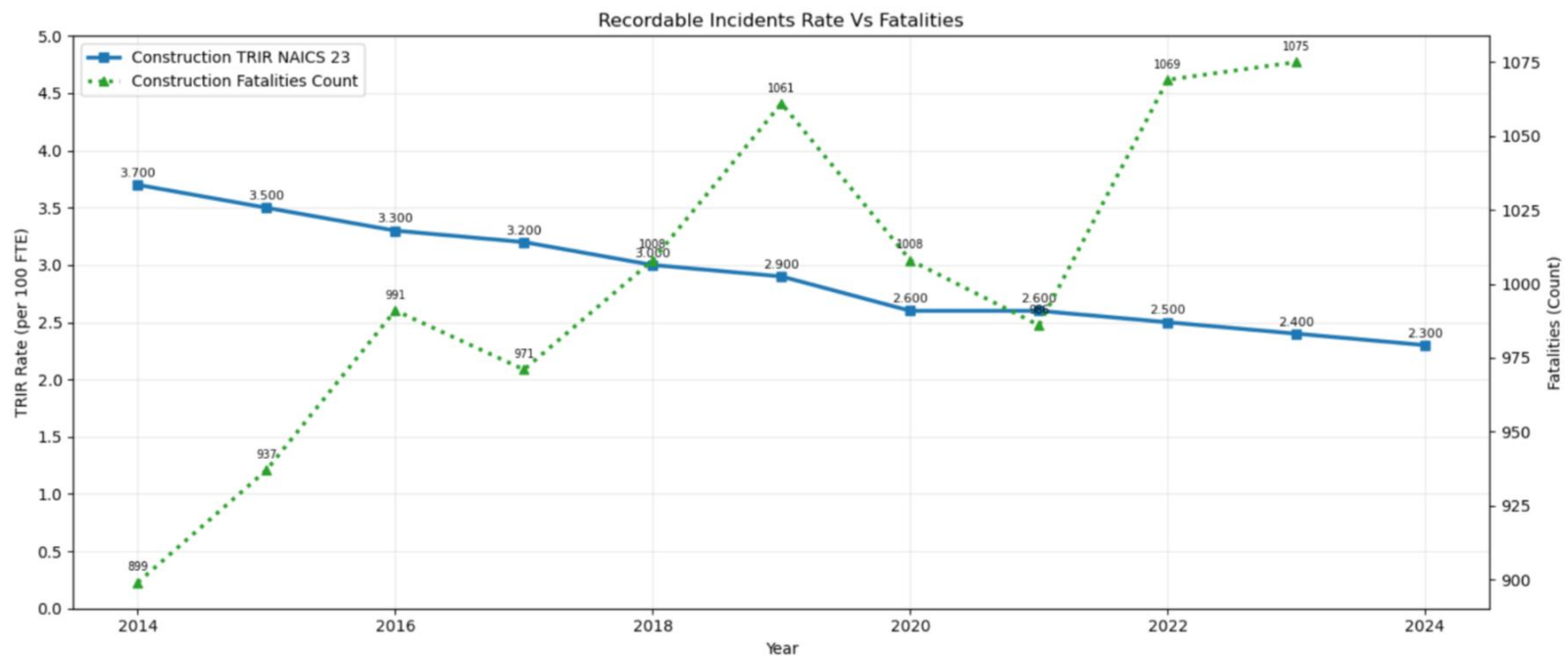
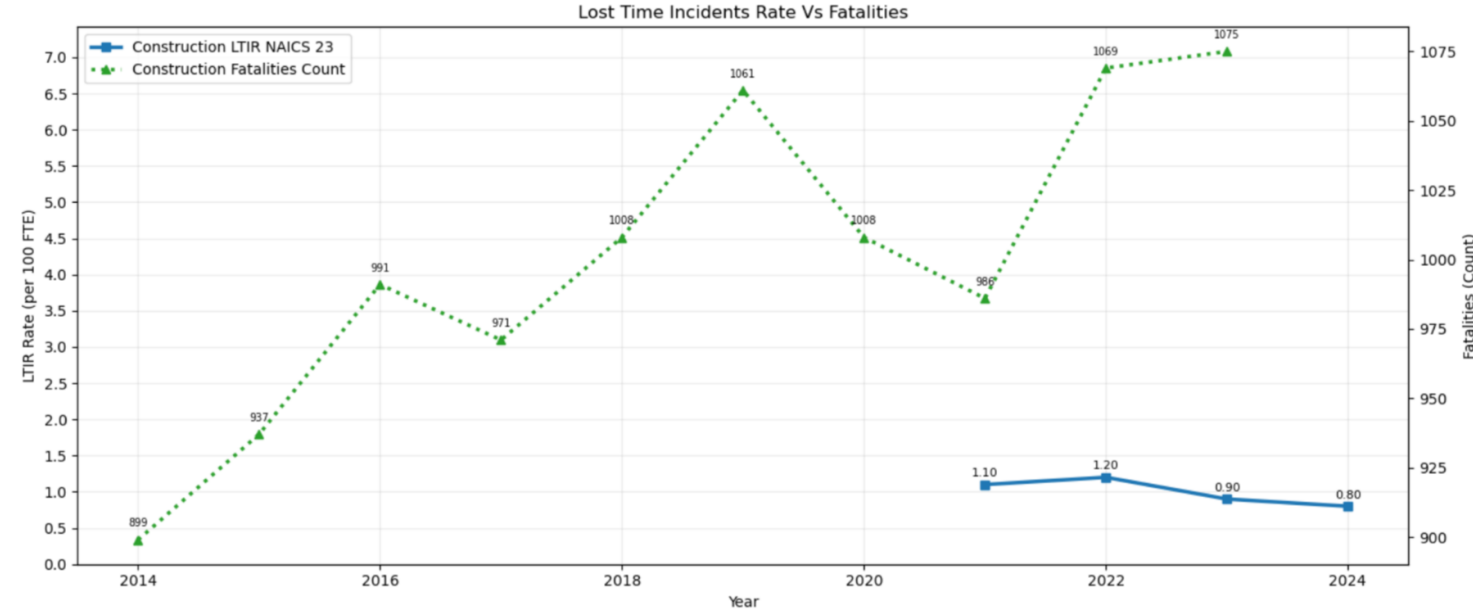
- SIF Prevention
Program Management
- NA East All Miles for
D&C
- Analytics and
Reporting



- NA West All
Miles for D&C
- NA Bolt
Management

Why SIF Prevention matters

US Construction industry performance



The Things That Hurt People Are Not the Same as the Things That Kill People*

Because of these differences, organizations require a different strategy in order to prevent them.

SIF PREVENTION

* Arnaldo Bayona, S.M.ASCE1; Matthew R. Hallowell, A.M.ASCE2; and Siddharth Bhandari, A.M.ASCE (2024)

U.S. construction data (NAICS 23) sourced from Bureau of Labor Statistics, BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, SOII (TRIR) and Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, CFOI (fatalities). 2024 TRIR is estimated; 2024–2025 fatality data are pending official BLS release and subject to revision.

SIF Prevention

From Heinrich's Theory to SIF Prevention Model

· Based on the researches of the last decades:

- 1) Heinrich's safety triangle, is still a useful and relevant tool for understanding the relationship among near misses, incidents, and injuries, but not enough
- 2) Events with the potential for serious injury or life-threatening consequences are fundamentally different.
- 3) make safety less dependent on employee behavior and more dependent on the safety management system (Conklin, 2017; Loud, 2016).

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Definitions

SIF, Serious Injury or Fatality

Cases or incidents that are considered life threatening, life altering, or a workplace related death.

Examples: Serious injuries and illnesses, fatality, environmental issues, workplace fires and explosions, and significant property damage.

SIFp, SIF potential

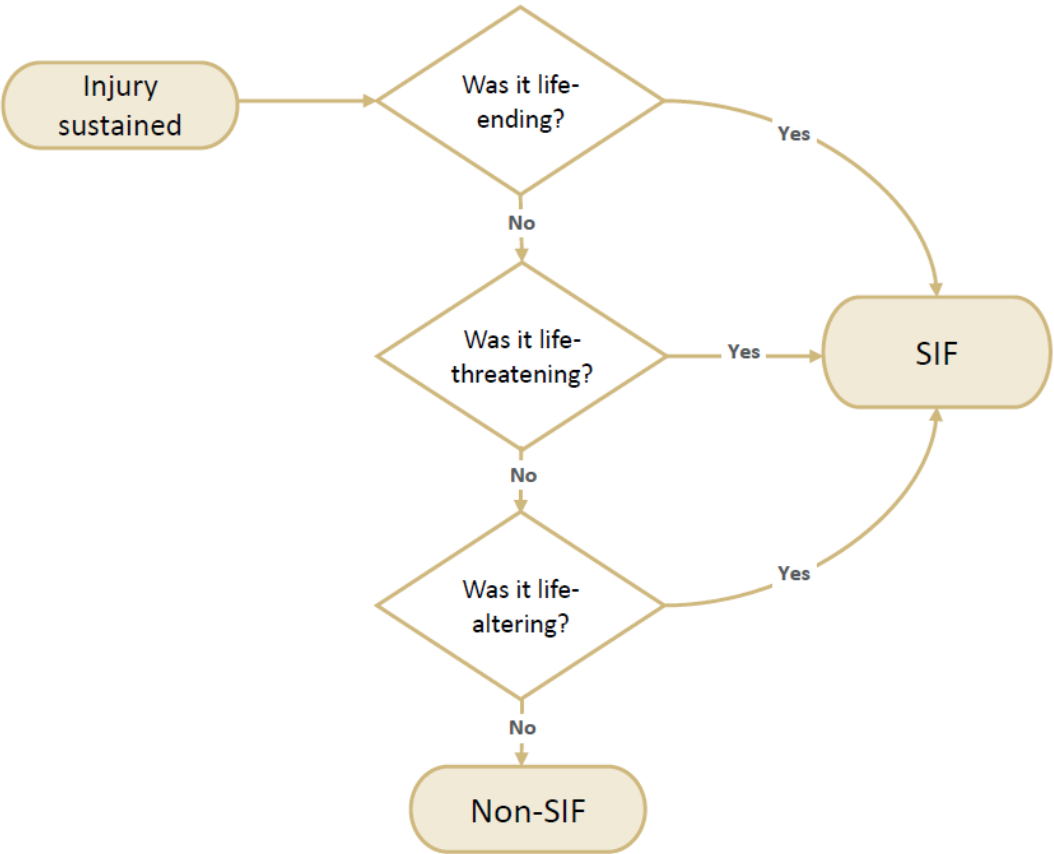
Incidents or near misses that have the **potential** to have resulted in a serious injury/illness or fatality due to the pre-cursors or sources of energy involved e.g., work at heights, electrical, rigging, lifting, machine intervention, etc.

Example: Arc flash, Fire and explosion, Missing guarding, etc.

Serious Injury and Fatality (SIF) Prevention Program

Strategy focused on preventing workplace incidents that result in life-threatening, life-altering injuries, or life-ending outcomes.

SIF Classification: the Life Model



INURY: Sudden physical damage to the human body caused by an external force.

LIFE-ENDING: Injury that results in the death of the injured person (IP).

LIFE-THREATENING: Qualified person confirms that IP would not have survived without immediate medical intervention or life-saving support (e.g., CPR, defibrillation).

QUALIFIED PERSON: Individual with reasonable knowledge to make a determination about the IP’s condition (e.g., a medical professional).

LIFE-ALTERING: Qualified person confirms that IP will not fully recover and will most likely suffer permanent impairment from the loss of the use of a major internal organ (i.e., brain, heart, lungs, liver, and kidneys) body function, or body part.*

BODY FUNCTIONS: Physiological and psychological functions of body systems. Examples include vision, range of motion, or spatial orientation.

BODY PARTS: Anatomical parts of the body, such as organs, limbs, and their components, that support body functions. Examples include eyes or hands.

NOTE: Use the LIFE Model for determining if an ACTUAL injury is serious or not. You may use other models available for assessing the POTENTIAL severity of an incident (e.g., EEI SCL Model).

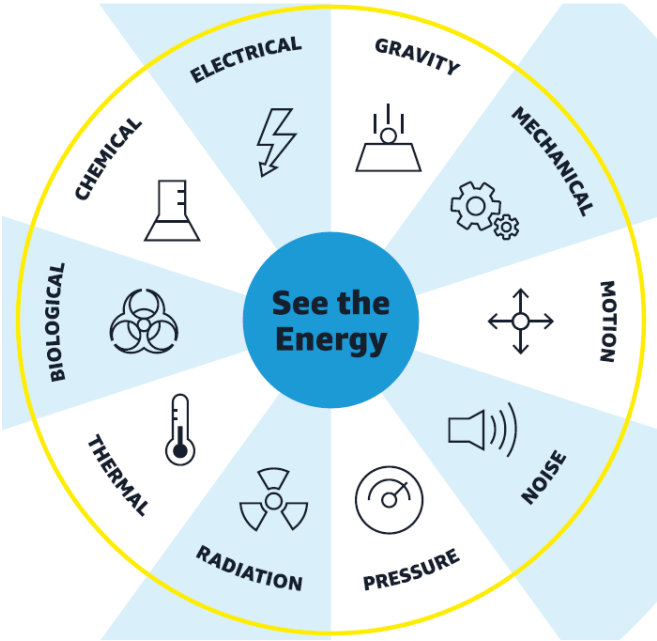
Source: CSRA

Energy-Based Safety

Most SIF events are caused by uncontrolled release of high energy

Energy – based Safety focus on controlling of high-energy hazards through effective high energy **hazard identification, work planning, discipline, and operational excellence in execution** should be a primary focus.

- 1. **Program Design and planning:** high energy hazard identification and application of hierarchy of Energy Controls (Energy Elimination, Energy Reduction, Energy Isolation, Alternative Controls)
- 2. **Pre Job Briefings, PTP:** ensure the crew is familiar with the planning, high energy hazards and controls
- 3. **Addressing the change:** assess the deviation from what is was plan
- 4. **Safety Walks (SAFER WALKS):** observation of SIF Precursors on site to ensure controls are in place
- 5. **Measuring**
- 6. **Learning**



The **Energy Wheel** is a technique that helps recognize all energy sources on the workplace.

These hazards are almost always with high energy

Gravity	Motion	Mechanical	Temperature	Pressure	Electrical	Chemical / Radiation	Gravity	Motion	Temperature	Temperature	Pressure	Electrical
Suspended Load	Mobile Equipment and Workers on Foot	Heavy Rotating Equipment	Steam	Explosion	Electrical Contact with Source	High Dose of Toxic Chemical or Radiation	Fall from Elevation	Motor vehicle incident (occupant)	High Temperature	Fire with Sustained Fuel Source	Excavation or Trench	Arc Flash

SIF Precursors

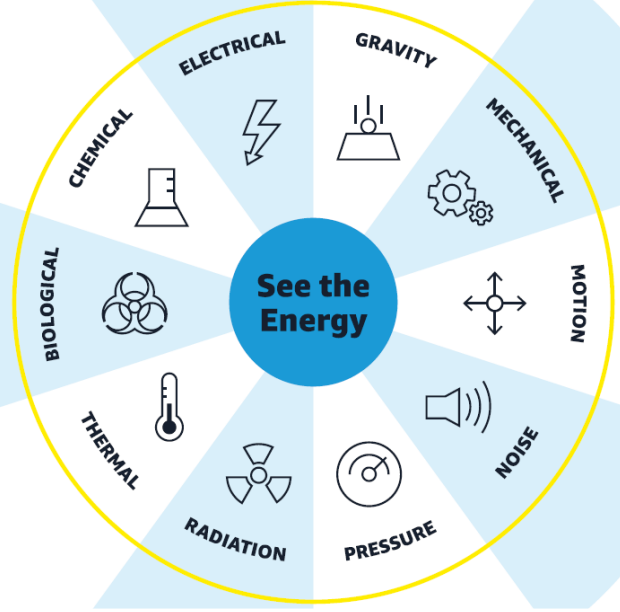
SIF events occur when **high energy meets weak controls**, often influenced by these precursors:

- Unfamiliarity with Task
- Risk Normalization
- Poor Hazard Recognition
- Absent or Not Followed Work Plan
- Absent Direct Controls
- Poor Response to Change
- Unavailability of Resources

Top root causes SI 2025 from NA
Construction Portfolio

Rootcause	% of Total
Inadequate identification, assessment of workplace hazards	14.29%
Inadequate development / quality of standards or procedures	7.14%
Inadequate identification of work processes or tasks	7.14%
Hazard was pre-existing and unable to be identified due to location.	4.76%
Inadequate / unclear communication delivery	4.76%
Inadequate knowledge transfer	4.76%

SIF Prevention Program – 2026 Road Map



2026 KINGPIN GOAL

Strategic Construction Safety Goal for Amazon With Leadership visibility



SAFER WALKS

7 Topics as High-Hazard / Critical Risk Categories checklists for self assessment:

- Work at Height
- Lifting & Rigging
- Mobile & Heavy Equipment
- Excavations
- Hazardous Energy Control (LOTO)
- Confined Space
- Hot Work

This is a **No-Blame program** where identifying lack of controls to prevent unexpected release of high energy that might cause harm to workers through a proactive approach is the measure of the program's success. When at-risk conditions are identified, contractors must document the findings and implement corrective actions before work continues. For conditions requiring Stop Work Authority, work must cease immediately until the hazard is controlled. During the 2025 pilot, 27 work stoppages prevented potential serious incidents.

 **SAFE**

 **AT-RISK**

 **STOP WORK**

SAFER Walk – Confined Space

Project/Date: _____ Date: _____

Completed by: _____

1. The confined space has been evaluated for energy isolation requirements. ☐ Safe ☐ At Risk
Does Confined Space Entry work require energy isolation? Have all sources been isolated?
*Criteria: Tags or markings identify the circuit, system, and/or equipment to be de-energized/re-energized. Note: Confirm circuit, system, and/or equipment is ready to be de-energized and re-energized (e.g., all work has been completed).

2. The hazards have been identified, controlled, and it is safe to start, have simultaneous operations been evaluated for other hazards? Does the space meet permit requirements? ☐ Safe ☐ At Risk
*Criteria: Complete a task risk assessment specific to the scope of work, discuss hazards with the work team prior to the start of work, check for simultaneous operations that may introduce additional hazards.

3. Gas testing frequency has been established by a qualified tester utilizing operational & calibrated equipment suitable for the hazards? ☐ Safe ☐ At Risk
*Criteria: Gas testing is being done by a Qualified Gas Tester, initial gas testing and the required follow-up testing is completed before starting work. Check testing results and agree on a schedule for follow-up testing before starting work.

4. Ventilation is in place and working? ☐ Safe ☐ At Risk
*Criteria: Confined space is continuously ventilated, if using mechanical ventilation: The flexible ducting is arranged so there is continuous air flow in the entire space. Equipment is bonded and grounded to prevent static electricity hazards. Ventilation inlets are not near an ignition source, will not be affected by wind/weather conditions and will not have flow restrictions, will not draw contaminated air (e.g., vehicle or generator exhaust) into the space.

5. A trained attendant is in place and the method of communication is agreed to and tested prior to entry? ☐ Safe ☐ At Risk
*Criteria: Dedicated attendant is present at the designated entry point(s) to the confined space. The attendant describes their responsibilities, which include: Using previously agreed upon communication methods (e.g., hand signals, radio). Monitoring personnel in the confined space, documenting entry and exits from the confined space and surrounding activities for changing conditions. Initiating the emergency rescue response if needed.

6. If required based on the hazards within the space, a breathing apparatus is in good working condition. The escape route is functional and working. ☐ Safe ☐ At Risk
Is the air source certified and tested?
*Criteria: The breathing apparatus is complete, certified, and in good working condition. The main air supply is certified breathing air and is properly connected. Escape pack is in place and functioning prior to entry.

7. The rescue plan is in place and ready to be used, trained personnel and resources available near the space. Plan for fall protection when access or egress is at an elevated height. ☐ Safe ☐ At Risk
*Criteria: Discuss methods of communication with attendant and rescue team prior to entry. Rescue equipment is at the job site. The attendant is wearing rescue equipment per plan (e.g., harness, retrieval device). The rescue crew is available, is aware of specific hazards related to this task can execute the rescue plan.

Click here to have a look at the questionnaires



SIF Prevention Program – 2026 Key Updates (1)

Program Roll Out:

The SIF Prevention Program will be mandatory for all new and in-flight projects starting July 1, 2026, the SIF. The SIF Prevention Program will remain voluntary through June 30, 2026.

Please note that the SIF Prevention Program is mandatory per Amazon Special Safety Conditions (US V.3 – Canada V.2 – ref. #2.4).

SAFER WALKS: General Contractors and Principal Contractors are expected to conduct a minimum of **5 SAFER Walks per week** along with their subcontractors, covering the seven critical risk categories: Working at Height, Mobile & Heavy Equipment, Excavation, Hot Work, Lifting & Rigging, Control of Hazardous Energy, and Confined Spaces. SAFER WALKS are available in Bolt and BIM 360 / ACC.

SIF Orientation Video: Considering the importance of high-energy hazard recognition training designed to enhance workers' risk perception of high-energy sources in the workplace, **the training shall be offered** by General Contractors and Principal Contractors to all their workers, (soon through Amazon platform for tracking and compliance purposes).



SIF Prevention Program – 2026 Key Updates (2)



SIF Prevention Champion: Contractors supporting the SIF Prevention Program may volunteer a SIF Prevention Champion to join the Amazon SIF Prevention Committee. The SIF Prevention Champion will serve as the Contractor's Point of Contact to design and shape the continual improvement of the SIF Prevention Program. **Applications must be submitted via email to sif-p@amazon.com by June, 13 2026 - 8pm EST**

SIF Prevention Committee: A working group composed of SIF Prevention Champions, Amazon Leadership, and external International SIF Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) with the objective of setting program direction and guiding future enhancements and expansion. Amazon will arrange physical and remote workshops to work on enhancements to SAFER Walks and the development of the PTP "Safe to Go," along with analysis of lessons learned to ensure continuous improvement.

Data Management Platform: Addressing customer feedback, SAFER Walks and the repository of SIF Prevention materials will be expanded to BIM 360 and ACC platforms. Links and guidance are available in the Resources section.



SIF Prevention Program – 2026 Key Updates (3)



Work Stop Authority Culture: The SIF Prevention Program is a **No-Blame** program where contractors and workers are empowered to speak up and flag high energy risks, addressing the change from the original plan and restarting activities after the relevant controls are in place.

PTP "Safe to Go": The Pre-Task Plan "Safe to Go," as a new pillar of the implementation strategy, will be critical to addressing lack of planning and hazard recognition — crucial precursors of SIF events.

Pre-Task Planning (PTP) is already a contractual requirement under Amazon Special Safety Conditions V3, with documented obligations across Sections 1.8, 2.5.2, and 1.13.



Benefits of the SIF Prevention Program 2026



Strategic Alignment: Designated as a Construction Safety Kingpin goal with executive visibility through WBR and MBR tracking.

Industry Leadership: Positions Amazon as a catalyst in SIF Prevention, influencing safety practices beyond Amazon's portfolio.

Precursor Identification: Addresses seven key SIF precursors including poor hazard recognition, absent work plans, and missing direct controls.

Systematic Approach: Program pillars mirror the Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle as the foundation of the WHS Management System.

Continuous Improvement: SIF Prevention Committee workshops and lessons learned analysis ensure program evolution.



Implementation Timeline Summary



Milestone	Date
Enhanced strategy effective date	June 4, 2026
SIF Prevention Champion application deadline	June 13, 2026 – 8:00 PM EST
Voluntary implementation period ends	June 30, 2026
Mandatory implementation begins (all new and in-flight projects)	July 1, 2026
WBR/MBR Senior Leadership tracking begins	Q1 QBR 2026
EU/ROW expansion (planned)	2027

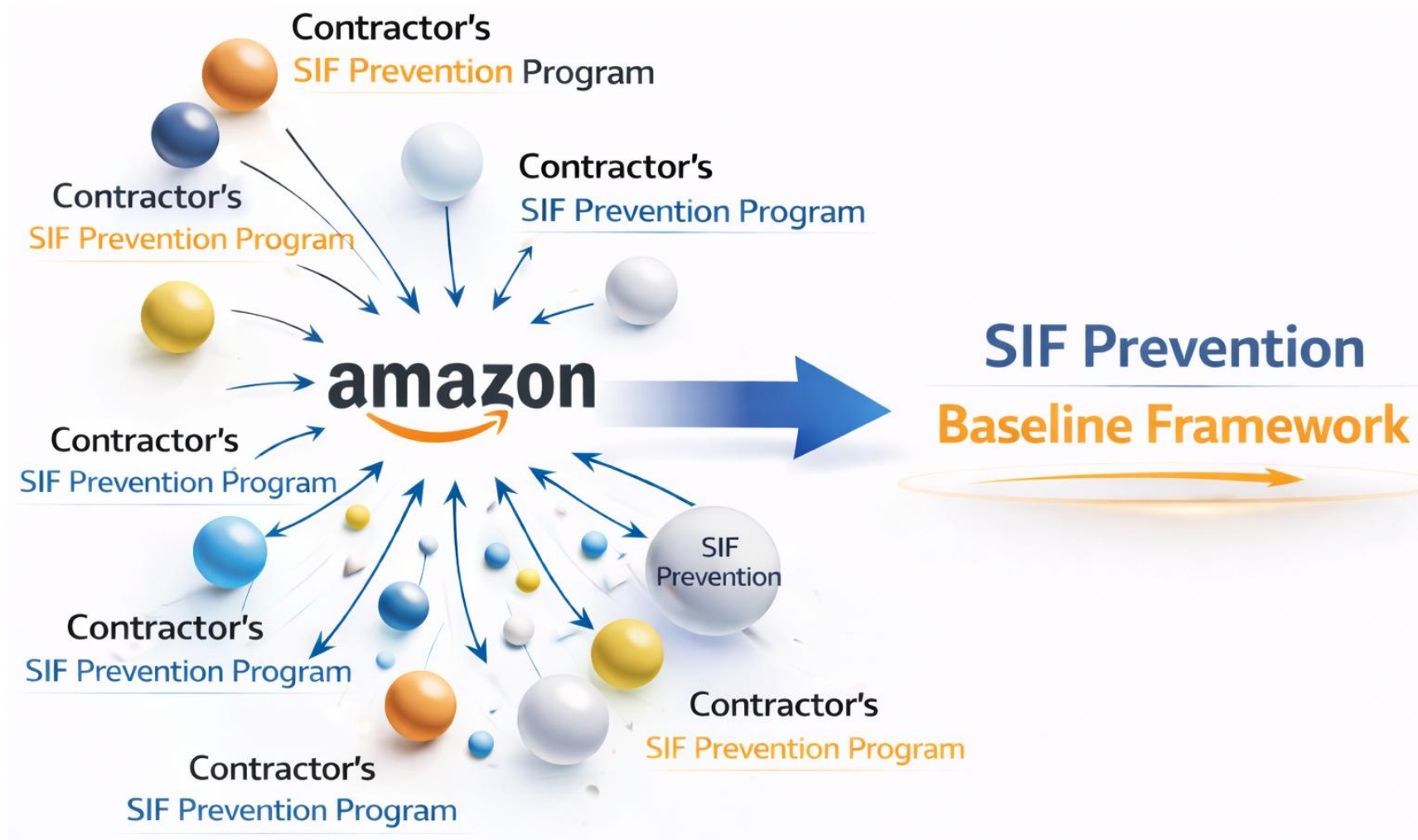
SIF Prevention Program – Expectations for Execution Partners



Requirement	Details
SAFER Walks frequency	Minimum 5 per week per General Contractor/Principal Contractor with subcontractors
SIF Orientation video	Required for all workers during onboarding (available in English and Spanish)
Risk categories covered	Working at Height, Mobile & Heavy Equipment, Excavation, Hot Work, Lifting & Rigging, Control of Hazardous Energy, and Confined Spaces
Documentation platform	BOLT or BIM 360/ACC
Mandatory start date	July 1, 2026, for all new and in-flight projects
Compliance reference	Amazon Special Safety Conditions US V.3 – Canada V.2 – ref. #2.4

SIF Prevention Program – Amazon as Industry Catalyzer

From chaos to Amazon Impacting beyond its portfolio, becoming Industry Catalyzer





Q&A

Thank you

