Exhibit A

RINCON™

Observation Data Analysis and
Tracking Software

Software Manual
Version 3.0

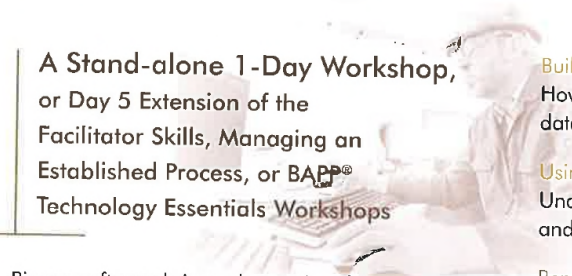Rev: 12/10/07

RINCON® SOFTWARE OVERVIEW

Empowering Processes with Observation Data

A Stand-alone 1-Day Workshop, or Day 5 Extension of the Facilitator Skills, Managing an Established Process, or BAPP® Technology Essentials Workshops

Rincon software brings observation data to life, helping sites manage, analyze, and report on observation data to illuminate exposures and opportunities. This workshop introduces participants to key features, utilities, and informative reports of Rincon software and how it can be extended with familiar tools like Microsoft Excel. Among the topics covered:

Building Data Entry Fluency

How to get around in the Rincon landscape and capture meaningful data to surface process opportunities.

Using Built-In Reports

Understand the diverse out-of-the-box reporting capabilities of Rincon software and how to apply them in your process.

Report and Graph Generation

Learn how to compile observation data into compelling reports and build visual models to drive home findings.

Configuration

Gain insight into custom configuration capabilities of Rincon software to see how it can be tailored to your unique process components.

User Networking

Connect with other Rincon users and BST's senior expert on applying Rincon software in diverse process settings.

Participants will leave Rincon Software Overview with a sound understanding of the application's primary functionality and the benefits it can bring to your safety process.

SOLUTIONS OVERVIEW

The BST Approach

BST is the leading expert in organizational safety, the strategic alignment of people, processes, and systems to control exposure to risk. We help you integrate safety functioning within the DNA your organization. Our data-driven solutions treat injury reduction from top to bottom, assessing your systems, culture, and leadership. The results set your organization on the path to sustainable safety performance.

We help clients across industry solve a range of tough safety challenges, including:

- Developing Safety Leadership (/en/solutions/developing-safety-leadership/learn)
- Protecting Frontline Employees (/en/solutions/protecting-frontline-employees/learn)
- Creating Injury-Free Cultures (/en/solutions/creating-injury-free-cultures/learn)
- Eliminating Catastrophic Events (/en/solutions/eliminating-catastrophic-events/learn)
- Preventing Serious & Fatal Injury (/en/solutions/preventing-serious-and-fatal-injury/learn)
- Developing Safety Talent (/en/solutions/developing-safety-talent/learn)
- Leveraging Data for Safety Improvement (/en/solutions/leveraging-data/learn)

We make workplaces safer through innovation and expertise providing industry-best return on investment for a superior client experience.

Read more about our solutions or contact BST at bstusc@bstsolutions.com (mailto:bstusc@bstsolutions.com) for further information.

LEVERAGING DATA FOR SAFETY IMPROVEMENT

LEARN (/EN/SOLUTIONS/LEVERAGING-DATA/LEARN)

SOLUTIONS (/EN/SOLUTIONS/LEVERAGING-DATA/SOLUTIONS)

CONNECT (/EN/SOLUTIONS/LEVERAGING-DATA/CONNECT)

Enabling insight and decision making that reduces risk

BST's data analytics services and solutions pair the human and experiential expertise of our research professionals with tools and methodologies our clients have applied for years to bring actionable insight to your toughest safety challenges. We help you make connections between disparate data sources including observation data, inspection reports, verification audits, leadership assessments, and more. And beyond safety metrics, we identify opportunities to leverage broader data sources (e.g. geographic data, environmental variables, etc.) to bring new focus to the variables affecting your safety performance.

Below is a brief (and partial) summary of our data solutions and services:

- **Research and Data Expertise –** BST has a dedicated team of research professionals that collectively bring decades of experience and advisory knowledge in identifying data-centered solutions for safety challenges.
- **Indicator & Progress Analysis –** Our Datalink Plus® technology analyzes your observation data to provide objective progress indicators of process health, detect emerging trends, and target at-risk behaviors unique to your site.
- **Observation Data Capture & Analysis –** Take your data capture practices to new levels with Rincon® Mobile User Interface from BST. Enabled for today's most-used mobile devices, Rincon Mobile User Interface enables real-time data entry for your field-based workforce.
- **Custom Analysis Application –** Each organization is unique and so are many of their safety challenges. BST experts can partner with you to devise tailored analysis that answers perplexing questions by examining wide ranging variables, from text analytics to incident trend patterns to demographic data and more.
- **Safety Data Strategy –** BST helps organizations think broadly about the structure of data collection and analysis within the organization, from ensuring connectedness across disparate data sets, improving capture and quality of data, and planning for scalable solutions.

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Workplace Safety Observation Checklist

By Hannah Wahlig, eHow Contributor

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All workers are guaranteed the right to conduct tasks in the safest conditions possible. Workplace safety observations are designed to assess the safety conditions of job sites and rectify any potential hazards. A safety observation checklist is a compact, organized document that allows workplace safety officers to conduct thorough safety observations and document any concerns. Safety observation checklists are specific to particular fields of work, but many items on a safety observation checklist are consistent throughout all fields.

Safety observation checklists assess the presence of labels and warnings. (RGtimeline/iStock/Getty Images)

Other People Are Reading

How to Assess a Co-Worker's Violence Threat

A Behavior-Based Safety Checklist

Fire Protection

A standard safety observation checklist should include a section that assesses the accessibility of fire evacuation routes and fire management systems including extinguishers, sprinklers and alarms. During a safety observation, determine the location and status of all fire extinguishers; all workplaces must be equipped with fire extinguishers according to the standards set by the United States Department of Labor Occupational Health and Safety Administration. All fire escape routes must be free of blockage from boxes or equipment; means of egress should be clearly marked with illuminated exit signs. Check the status of sprinkler and alarm systems; all alarm systems should be regularly tested to ensure proper working order.

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Fire management and evacuation routes should be part of an observation checklist. (Sophie James/iStock/Getty Images)

Hazardous Materials

Many work sites involve the presence of hazardous gases or liquids. Any gas under pressure is considered a potentially hazardous material. During a safety observation, the workplace safety officer must ensure that all pressurized gases are in containers equipped with a pressure release valve. Any hazardous material must be properly labeled with a sign that identifies the type of material and guidelines for safely handling the material. Flammable materials must be stored in a temperature regulated area apart from the main work area; use a checklist to assess the proper storage procedures for hazardous and flammable materials.

During an observation, use a checklist to determine employee adherence to proper hazardous waste disposal procedures. Checklists should address employee attire, appropriate containers and adherence to disposal standards set forth by OSHA.

Many work places involve the presence of hazardous gases and liquids. (endopack/iStock/Getty Images)

First Aid and Medical Equipment

All employees must be aware of the location of standard first aid and safety equipment. A safety observation checklist records the number and location of clearly marked first aid kits in various areas of the work site. During an observation, ask an employee to show you the location of the nearest first aid kit should he need it in the event of an injury. Additional medical supplies like decontamination showers, defibrillators and eye-wash stations may be applicable for a checklist in certain high-risk industries. Use a checklist to ensure that all medical stations are clean, accessible and in proper working order; ask an employee to demonstrate proper safety procedures and record her adherence to proper procedures on the checklist.

All employees should be aware of the location of standard first aid and safety equipment. (zefart/iStock/Getty Images)

Employee Safety Protocols

One of the most important aspects of a workplace observation is employee performance. Observe employees during their normal course of work; use a checklist to assess their performance in regards to health and safety procedures relevant to their tasks. For instance, a food handler must properly sanitize a workspace before preparing food while a welder must wear proper safety gear before performing a welding task. A checklist should include industry-specific guidelines for proper attire, use of equipment, disposal of materials and adherence to guidelines for safety and cleanliness.

Employee performance is one of the most important aspects of a workplace observation. (Catherine Yeulet/iStock/Getty Images)

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- **Configuration**
  Gain insight into custom configuration capabilities to see how it can be tailored to your unique process components.

- **User Networking**
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REGISTRATION

Dates:

January 30, 2015 in Austin, TX
April 24, 2015 in Oxnard, CA
May 8, 2015 in Oxnard, CA
June 12, 2015 in Austin, TX
August 14, 2015 in Oxnard, CA
September 18, 2015 in Austin, TX
October 9, 2015 in Austin, TX
November 6, 2015 in Oxnard, CA

The fee for this optional training (in addition to the workshop price) is $650 per attendee. To obtain this pricing register for the Rincon event during the workshop registration process.

The stand-alone price for the one-day Rincon software training is $950 per attendee. Please use the link below if registering for a stand-alone Rincon software training.

This workshop is for licensed BAPP® clients only.

REGISTER (http://www.cvent.com/d/b4qg6k/4W?ct=330c47c4-660c-48c8-bb20-9fc543651f41)

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Exhibit B

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Diffrence vs. system and application software

Follow   1 answer

Answers

Best Answer: Operating System : An operating system (commonly abbreviated OS and O/S) is the software component of a computer system that is responsible for the management and coordination of activities and the sharing of the resources of the computer. The operating system acts as a host for application programs that are run on the machine. As a host, one of the purposes of an operating system is to handle the details of the operation of the hardware. This relieves application programs from having to manage these details and makes it easier to write applications. Almost all computers, including hand-held computers, desktop computers, supercomputers, and even modern video game consoles, use an operating system of some type. Some of the oldest models may however use an embedded OS, that may be contained on a compact disk or other storage device.

Operating systems offer a number of services to application programs and users. Applications access these services through application programming interfaces (APIs) or system calls. By invoking these interfaces, the application can request a service from the operating system, pass parameters, and receive the results of the operation. Users may also interact with the operating system by typing commands or using a graphical user interface (GUI, commonly pronounced "gooey"). For hand-held and desktop computers, the GUI is generally considered part of the operating system. For large multi-user systems, the GUI is generally implemented as an application program that runs outside the operating system.

Common contemporary operating systems include Microsoft Windows, Mac OS X, Linux and Solaris. Microsoft Windows has a significant majority of market share in the desktop and notebook computer markets, while servers generally run on Linux or other Unix-like systems. Embedded device markets are split amongst several operating systems

Application Software :
Computer software, or just software is a general term used to describe a collection of computer programs, procedures and documentation that perform some tasks on a computer system.[1] The term includes application software such as word processors which perform productive tasks for users, system software such as operating systems, which interface with hardware to provide the necessary services for application software, and middleware which controls and co-ordinates distributed systems.

Computer software is so called to distinguish it from computer hardware, which encompasses the physical interconnections and devices required to store and execute (or run) the software. At the lowest level, software consists of a machine language specific to an individual processor. A machine language consists of groups of binary values signifying processor instructions which change the state of the computer from its preceding state. Software is an ordered sequence of instructions for changing the state of the computer hardware in a particular sequence. It is usually written in high-level programming languages that are easier and more efficient for humans to use (closer to natural language) than machine language. High-level languages are compiled or interpreted into machine language object code. Software may also be written in an assembly language, essentially, a mnemonic representation of a machine language using a natural language alphabet. Assembly language must be assembled into object code via an assembler.

Source(s):
Wikipedia

Hikmat Surya Permana · 7 years ago

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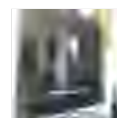9 answers · Wrestling

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Application software

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Application software (an *application*) is a set of one or more programs designed to permit the user to perform a group of coordinated functions, tasks, or activities. Application software cannot run on itself but is dependent on system software to execute. Examples of an application include a word processor, a spreadsheet design and management system, an aeronautical flight simulator, a console game, a drawing, painting, and illustrating system, or a library management system. [1]

The term is used to distinguish such software from another type of computer program referred to as system software, which manages and integrates a computer's capabilities but does not directly perform tasks that benefit the user. The system software serves the application, which in turn serves the user.

Examples of types of application software may include accounting software, media players, and office suites. Many application programs deal principally with documents. Applications may be bundled with the computer and its system software or published separately, and may be coded as e.g. proprietary, open-source or university projects.[2]
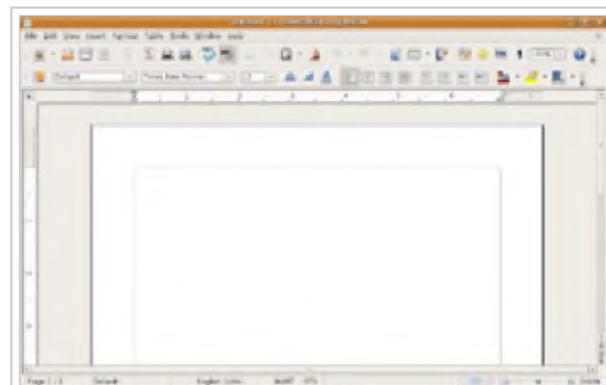
OpenOffice.org Writer word processor. OpenOffice.org is a popular example of open source application software.

The GNU Image Manipulation Program (GIMP), version 2.8. GIMP is freely distributed software.

Contents

Terminology

In information technology, an application is a computer program designed to help people perform an activity. An application thus differs from an operating system (which runs a computer), a utility (which performs maintenance or general-purpose chores), and a programming tool (with which computer programs are created). Depending on the activity for which it was designed, an application can manipulate text, numbers, graphics, or a combination of these elements. Some application packages focus on a single task, such as word processing; others, called integrated software include several applications.[3]

User-written software tailors systems to meet the user's specific needs. User-written software includes spreadsheet templates, word processor macros, scientific simulations, graphics and animation scripts. Even email filters are a kind of user software. Users create this software themselves and often overlook how important it is.

The delineation between system software such as operating systems and application software is not exact, however, and is occasionally the object of controversy. For example, one of the key questions in the United States v. Microsoft antitrust trial was whether Microsoft's Internet Explorer web browser was part of its Windows operating system or a separable piece of application software. As another example, the GNU/Linux naming controversy is, in part, due to disagreement about the relationship between the Linux kernel and the operating systems built over this kernel. In some types of embedded systems, the application software and the operating system software may be indistinguishable to the user, as in the case of software used to control a VCR, DVD player or microwave oven. The above definitions may exclude some applications that may exist on some computers in large organizations. For an alternative definition of an app: *see Application Portfolio Management.*

Apps and Killer Apps

Some applications are available in versions for several different platforms; others have narrower requirements and are thus called, for example, a Geography application for Windows, an Android application for education, or Linux gaming. Sometimes a new and popular application arises which only runs on one platform, increasing the desirability of that platform. This is called a killer application or killer app.

In recent years, the shortened term "app" (coined in 1981 or earlier[4]) has become popular to refer to applications for mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets, the shortened form matching their typically smaller scope compared to applications on PCs.

Application software classification

There are many different ways to divide up different types of application software, and several are explained here.

Since the development and near-universal adoption of the web, an important distinction that has emerged has been between web applications — written with HTML, JavaScript and other web-native technologies and typically requiring one to be online and running a web browser, and the more traditional native applications written in whatever languages are available for one's particular type of computer. There has been contentious debate in the computing community regarding web applications replacing native applications for many purposes, especially on mobile devices such as smart phones and tablets. Web apps have indeed greatly increased in popularity for some uses, but the advantages of applications make them unlikely to disappear soon, if ever. Furthermore, the two can be complementary, and even integrated.[5][6][7]

Application software can also be seen as being either horizontal or vertical.[8] [9] Horizontal applications are more popular and widespread, because they are general purpose, for example word processors or databases. Vertical applications are niche products, designed for a particular type of industry or business, or department within an organization. Integrated suites of software will try to handle every specific aspect possible of, for example, manufacturing or banking systems, or accounting, or customer service.

There are many types of application software:

- An *application suite* consists of multiple applications bundled together. They usually have related functions, features and user interfaces, and may be able to interact with each other, e.g. open each other's files. Business applications often come in suites, e.g. Microsoft Office, LibreOffice and iWork, which bundle together a word processor, a spreadsheet, etc.; but suites exist for other purposes, e.g. graphics or music.

- *Enterprise software* addresses the needs of an entire organization's processes and data flows, across several departments, often in a large distributed environment. Examples include enterprise resource planning systems, customer relationship management (CRM) systems and supply chain management software. Departmental Software is a sub-type of enterprise software with a focus on smaller organizations and/or groups within a large organization. (Examples include travel expense management and IT Helpdesk.)

- *Enterprise infrastructure software* provides common capabilities needed to support enterprise software systems. (Examples include databases, email servers, and systems for managing networks and security.)

- *Information worker software* lets users create and manage information, often for individual projects within a department, in contrast to enterprise management. Examples include time management, resource management, analytical, collaborative and documentation tools. Word processors, spreadsheets, email and blog clients, personal information system, and individual media editors may aid in multiple information worker tasks.

- *Content access software* is used primarily to access content without editing, but may include software that allows for content editing. Such software addresses the needs of individuals and groups to consume digital entertainment and published digital content. (Examples include media players, web browsers, and help browsers.)

- *Educational software* is related to content access software, but has the content and/or features adapted for use in by educators or students. For example, it may deliver evaluations (tests), track progress through material, or include collaborative capabilities.

- *Simulation software* simulates physical or abstract systems for either research, training or entertainment purposes.

- *Media development software* generates print and electronic media for others to consume, most often in a commercial or educational setting. This includes graphic-art software, desktop publishing software, multimedia development software, HTML editors, digital-animation editors, digital audio and video composition, and many others.[10]

- *Product engineering software* is used in developing hardware and software products. This includes

computer-aided design (CAD), computer-aided engineering (CAE), computer language editing and compiling tools, integrated development environments, and application programmer interfaces.

- *Entertainment Software* can refer to video games, screen savers, programs to display motion pictures or play recorded music, and other forms of entertainment which can be experienced through use of a computing device.

Applications can also be classified by computing platform such as a particular operating system, delivery network such as in cloud computing and Web 2.0 applications, or delivery devices such as mobile apps for mobile devices.

The operating system itself can be considered application software when performing simple calculating, measuring, rendering, and word processing tasks not used to control hardware via command-line interface or graphical user interface. This does not include application software bundled within operating systems such as a software calculator or text editor.

Information worker software

- Accounting software
- Data management
    - Contact management
    - Spreadsheet
    - Personal database
- Documentation
    - Document automation/assembly
    - Word processing
    - Desktop publishing software
    - Diagramming software
    - Presentation software
    - Email
    - Blog software
- Enterprise resource planning
- Financial software
    - Day trading software
    - Banking software
    - Clearing systems
    - arithmetic software
- Field service management
    - Workforce management software
- Project management software
    - Calendaring software
    - Employee scheduling software
    - Workflow software

- Reservation systems

Content access software

- Electronic media software
    - Hybrid editor players
    - Media players
    - Web browser

Entertainment software

- Screen savers
- Video games
    - Arcade games
    - Console games
    - Mobile games
    - Personal computer games

Educational software

- Classroom management
- Reference software
- Sales readiness software
- Survey management

Enterprise infrastructure software

- Business workflow software
- Database management system (DBMS) software
- Digital asset management (DAM) software
- Document management software
- Geographic information system (GIS) software

Simulation software

- Computer simulators
    - Scientific simulators
    - Social simulators
    - Battlefield simulators
    - Emergency simulators
    - Vehicle simulators
        - Flight simulators

- Driving simulators
  - Simulation games
    - Vehicle simulation games

Media development software

- Image organizer
- Media content creating/editing
  - 3D computer graphics software
  - Animation software
  - Graphic art software
  - Image editing software
    - Raster graphics editor
    - Vector graphics editor
  - Video editing software
  - Sound editing software
    - Digital audio editor
  - Music sequencer
    - Scorewriter
  - Hypermedia editing software
    - Web development software
  - Game development tool

Product engineering software

- Hardware engineering
  - Computer-aided engineering
  - Computer-aided design (CAD)
  - Finite element analysis
- Software engineering
  - Computer language editor
  - Compiler software
  - Integrated development environment
  - Game development software
  - Debuggers
  - License manager

See also

- Utility software

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