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FINAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION PLAN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT 3 (SWMU 3)
OLD JEEP TRAIL NSA CRANE IN
07/01/2014
RESOLUTION CONSULTANTS

FINAL
ACCIDENT PREVENTION PLAN

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT 3 — OLD JEEP TRAIL
NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE
CRANE, INDIANA

Revision: 0

Prepared For:

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Midwest
201 Decatur Avenue, Building 1-A
Great Lakes, Illinois 60088-2801

Prepared By:

Resolution Consultants
A Joint Venture of AECOM & EnSafe
1500 Wells Fargo Building
440 Monticello Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia 23510

Contract Number: N62470-11-D-8013
Delivery Order Number: F27E

July 2014

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PREFACE

This Accident Prevention Plan (APP) has been developed in accordance with Engineering Manual (EM) 385-1-1, *Safety and Occupational Health Requirements for Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste Activities.* The APP covers each of the applicable APP elements identified in Appendix A of EM 385-1-1 (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2008). An APP is a health and safety program and policy document.

This APP interfaces with Resolution Consultants' overall health and safety program and policies, and is applicable site-wide for all planned investigations at Naval Support Activity (NSA) Crane in Crane, Indiana, including groundwater and surface water sampling (see Section 2.4). A Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) specific to Resolution Consultants activities and a Health and Safety Plan specific to activities to be performed by our subcontractor, when the subcontractor is present, are included as Appendices H and I to this APP. Such plans cover elements, as outlined in Section 28.A.02 b of EM 385-1-1

The purpose of this APP is to establish site-specific health and safety procedures, practices, and equipment to be implemented and used to protect personnel from the potential occupational health and safety hazards associated with the field investigation activities. The APP assigns responsibilities, establishes standard operating procedures, and provides for contingencies that may arise while operations are being conducted.

Project work will be performed in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local government safety and occupational health laws and regulations including Occupational Safety and Health Administration standards 29 Code of Federal Regulations 1910.120 and 1926.65. The content of the APP is subject to review and revision, as new information becomes available.

This APP has been developed based on known and anticipated potential hazards that may arise during performance of project tasks. At least one copy of the APP and applicable SSHP for the specific site will be maintained in a readily accessible onsite location for review at all times during all field activities. The requirements established by this APP are mandatory and apply to all Resolution Consultants employees, subcontractors, and any other personnel entering designated work areas at the project sites during active field operations. Record keeping will be maintained in accordance with this APP and the applicable Programmatic Health and Safety Plan Standard Operating Procedures. In the event of a conflict between this APP, the SSHP, the Standard Operating Procedures, and/or federal, state, and local regulations, workers shall follow the most stringent/protective requirements.

CHANGES TO THE APPROVED APP

It is understood that this APP is a dynamic document and changes in the scope of work, field changes, or unanticipated site conditions may require APP modification and approval in order to retain field safety compliance with contract requirements, Engineering Manual 385-1-1 (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2008), and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations. All changes to the APP shall be prepared by the Safety, Health, and Environmental Manager, and approved by the Program Manager and Task Order Manager. All such modifications will be supplied to Naval Facilities Engineering Command for review and approval.

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Appendix H Resolution Consultants Site Safety and Health Plan
Appendix I Subcontractor Health and Safety Plan

List of Acronyms

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AHA	Activity Hazard Analysis
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
APP	Accident Prevention Plan
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIH	Certified Industrial Hygienist
CSP	Certified Safety Professional
dBA	A-weighted decibels
DOT	Department of Transportation
EM	Engineering Manual
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ERT	Emergency Response Team
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HSI	Hazardous Substance Inventory
HR	Human Resources
LUCs	Land Use Controls
NAVFAC	Naval Facilities Engineering Command
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NSA	Naval Support Activity
OJT	Old Jeep Trail
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PHSP	Programmatic Health and Safety Plan
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SCBA	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
SDS	Safety Data Sheets
SH&E	Safety, Health, and Environmental
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSHP	Site Safety and Health Plan
SSHO	Site Safety and Health Officer
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TOM	Task Order Manager
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

1. SIGNATURE SHEET

This Accident Prevention Plan (APP) was prepared for employees performing field activities at Naval Support Activity (NSA) Crane in Crane, Indiana. It was prepared based on the best available information regarding the physical and chemical hazards known or suspected to be present at the project sites. While it is not possible to discover, evaluate, and protect in advance against all possible hazards that may be encountered during the completion of the project, adherence to the health and safety program requirements of this APP will significantly reduce the potential for occupational injury.

By signing below, I acknowledge that I have reviewed and hereby approve this APP for the field activities at NSA Crane, Indiana. This APP has been written for exclusive use by Resolution Consultants employees and its subcontractors. This APP was written for specified site conditions, dates, and personnel, and must be amended if these conditions change.

Plan Preparer:

_____ Date: 18 July 2014

1.a. Eric Allen, CSP
Safety, Health, & Environmental Representative
Resolution Consultants

Plan Review:

_____ Date: 18 July 2014

1.b. Jim Rathbone
Task Order Manager
Resolution Consultants

Plan Concurrence:

_____ Date: 18 July 2014

1.c. John Knopf, CSP
Safety, Health, & Environmental Manager
Resolution Consultants

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2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.a. Contractor

Resolution Consultants, a joint-venture between AECOM and EnSafe Inc., is the prime contractor.

2.b. Contract Number

The project is being conducted under the Comprehensive, Long-term Environmental Action Navy contract number N62470-11-D-8013, Delivery Order Number F27E.

2.c. Project Name

Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) 3, Old Jeep Trail (OJT), at NSA Crane in Crane, Indiana.

2.d. Project Description

Past operations at SWMU 3 resulted in the release of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), explosives, and metals to soil, sediments, and groundwater. The OJT was closed before it was subject to Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) interim status or permitting requirements; however, it was subject to RCRA corrective action requirements as a SWMU. Groundwater at SWMU 3 will be monitored to determine whether target analyte concentrations are decreasing naturally and land use controls (LUCs) are no longer required. Additionally, limited surface water sampling will be performed to determine when the media cleanup standards have been attained. Seven-year site reviews will be conducted to verify the long-term reliability and effectiveness of this corrective action and to provide direction for potential further remedial action.

2.e. Project Location

As depicted on Figure 2-1, NSA Crane is located in Crane, Indiana.

2.f. Contractor Accident Experience

A copy of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 300 form is included in Appendix A.

2.g. Phases of Work and Hazardous Activities Requiring an Activity Hazard Analysis

Tasks planned as part of field operations that require an Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) include groundwater monitoring and surface water sampling.

AHAs for each of the investigation tasks are included as part of the Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) discussed in Section 9.gg. of this APP.

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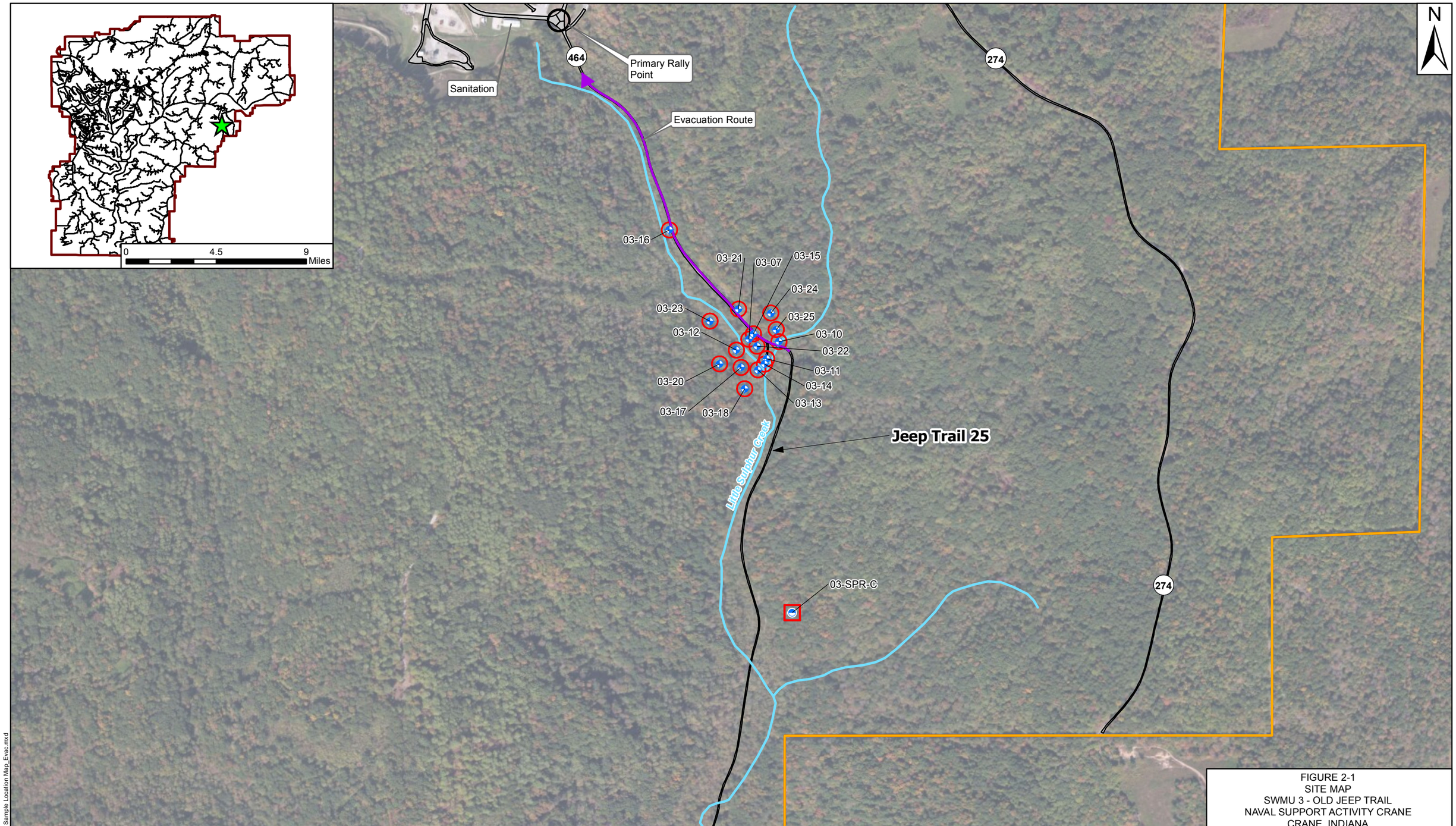

FIGURE 2-1
SITE MAP
SWMU 3 - OLD JEEP TRAIL
NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE
CRANE, INDIANA

Legend

- Wells to Be Sampled
- Surface Water Sample Location
- Evacuation Route
- Rally Point
- Little Sulphur Creek
- Wells to Be Sampled
- Surfacewater to Be Sampled
- Approximate Property Boundary
- Road
- Installation Boundary

Some well aquifer data were not available.
Other aquifer data were available but
contained discrepancies in previous documents.

0 600 1,200 1,800 Feet

NAVFAC Naval Facilities Engineering Command

RESOLUTION CONSULTANTS

REQUESTED BY: E. ALLEN	DATE: 7/30/2014
DRAWN BY: B. LIPSCOMB	PROJECT NO: 0888815047

X:\Navy\NSA_Crane\Fig 2-1 Sample Location Map_Evac.mxd

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community; Roads, site boundary, and well data are from Tetra Tech and SAIC; Evacuation route and rally point were determined from Tetra Tech and SAIC data.

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3. STATEMENT OF HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY

Resolution Consultants believes that the health and safety of our employees and the responsible stewardship of the built and natural environment are critical elements to business growth and success. Resolution Consultants demonstrates commitment to this fundamental responsibility by embracing "Safety" as one of our Core Values. Resolution Consultants has developed and implemented a Safety, Health, and Environmental (SH&E) Programmatic Health and Safety Plan (PHSP) for United States operations, which establishes the framework to maintain effective SH&E management, monitoring, measurement, documentation, communication, and methods to promote continuous improvement.

SH&E Programmatic Health and Safety Plan Overview

The SH&E PHSP is based on proven management principles and practices. It consists of an organized framework that is continually monitored and periodically reviewed in response to changing internal and external factors. The system is designed to record SH&E actions, program performance, assist in communications, awareness, facilitates auditing, and management involvement and review. All Resolution Consultants employees are responsible for maintaining compliance with the PHSP, SH&E policy, and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). This SH&E management system is based on the four-step problem solving process of "Plan-Do-Check-Act" methodology, which incorporates five major operational components:

- Policy — A clear SH&E policy is the central focus of the PHSP. Resolution Consultants management and employees are fully committed to maintain compliance with this policy. Resolution Consultants' current corporate health and safety policy statement detailing the commitment to providing a safe and healthful workplace for all employees is included as Appendix B of this APP.

- Planning — A comprehensive plan of action supports the achievement of the SH&E Policy.

- Implementation and Operation — Resolution Consultants management provides the resources, including human and financial, for effective SH&E management. The PHSP includes procedures and systematic controls for the application of the resources.

- Checking and Corrective Action — Performance and the effectiveness of SH&E controls are continuously monitored and evaluated. Corrective actions are taken as necessary.

- Management Review — The PHSP is reviewed and continually improved with the aim of improving overall SH&E performance.

Through implementation of the PHSP, Resolution Consultants has established a uniform, systematic and cost-effective approach to addressing SH&E issues and concerns associated with Resolution Consultants personnel and services. The PHSP has been structured to align itself with the key elements of OSHA regulations.

Redacted copies or excerpts of the PHSP may be made available at the discretion of Resolution Consultants without waiving its right to maintain the confidentiality of such materials.

SH&E Policy Overview

It is the policy of Resolution Consultants to provide a safe and healthy work environment for all of its employees. Resolution Consultants considers no phase of operations or administration to be of greater importance than injury and illness prevention. Safety takes precedence over expediency and shortcuts. Resolution Consultants believes that every accident and every injury is avoidable and every reasonable step will be taken to reduce the possibility of injury, illness, or accident.

Resolution Consultants is fully committed to protecting the health and safety of our employees and meeting our obligations with respect to the protection of others affected by our activities. We strive to ensure that our operations do not pose unreasonable safety or environmental risks. In all of our activities, we will develop and implement appropriate systems and procedures designed to comply with applicable laws, legislation, licensing requirements, and stakeholder expectations.

In order to guide the implementation efforts required by this policy, the Resolution Consultants Management Committee, Program Management Team, and Regional Leaders collaborate to establish SH&E programs that:

- Incorporate a “ZERO injury” and “environmental sustainability” philosophy into design standards and project review processes
- Recognize those who contribute to their improved SH&E performance
- Comply with all applicable SH&E rules and regulations at the local, state, and national level
- Meet client SH&E requirements and standards

- Where no specific regulation exists, comply with Resolution Consultants standards and appropriate industry practices

- Report on performance relative to short- and long-term SH&E metrics designed to help achieve established goals

- Consult with, listen to, and respond to employees, customers, and partners in order to continuously improve our SH&E performance

All employees will be responsible for:

- Conducting themselves in accordance with directives, standards, and procedures established by their applicable SH&E program

- Temporarily suspending their personal work activities and requesting guidance from their supervisor before continuing a task when they identify a condition or practice that creates a SH&E risk

- Immediately reporting SH&E incidents to their supervisor

Resolution Consultants SH&E policy is formally reviewed annually. However, if substantial changes occur in legislation, organization, and/or other business drivers, changes may be made on an interim basis.

Safety Program Goals

Consistent with the Resolution Consultants corporate SH&E policy, the safety program goals under this contract are ZERO injuries and accidents.

SH&E Standard Operating Procedures

Resolution Consultants SH&E SOPs establish minimum safety requirements and guidelines for Resolution Consultants United States operations. Resolution Consultants has developed individual SOPs that serve as the basis for the safe execution of specific tasks associated with field operations. These range from stop work and management authority, to the safe execution of confined space entries. Numerous SOPs referenced throughout this APP are included as Appendix C. A copy of the SOPs will be kept on the site at all times.

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4. RESPONSIBILITIES AND LINES OF AUTHORITY

4.a. Statement of Responsibility

Resolution Consultants has the ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation and management of our activities at NSA Crane in correlation to this APP.

4.b. Personnel Responsible for Safety

All personnel are responsible for continuous adherence to the health and safety procedures presented in this APP and attached SSHP during the performance of work. No person may work in a manner that conflicts with the intent of, or the inherent safety and environmental precautions expressed in, these procedures. After due warnings, the company will dismiss from the site any person who violates safety procedures.

The Resolution Consultants organization chart for the management of safety at both the corporate and project level for this project is presented as Figure 4-1. The positions/responsibilities presented in the organization chart are discussed below.

Program Manager [Ken Vinson]

The Resolution Consultants Program Manager is responsible for supporting the establishment and oversight of the overall health and safety program presented in the APP.

Safety Health & Environmental Manager [John Knopf, CSP]

The Resolution Consultants SH&E Manager is a Certified Safety Professional (CSP) with 19 years of experience in managing safety and occupational health at hazardous waste sites.

The SH&E Manager is responsible for developing, maintaining, and overseeing the implementation of the APP and SSHP. The SH&E Manager will approve the APP and SSHP prior to final submittal to applicable agencies. Specific responsibilities of the SH&E Manager include the following:

- Approve the appointment of the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) and ensure that he/she has the appropriate training and competencies to perform the duties

- Participate in quality control planning such as development of quality control plans, health and safety checklists, and perform design and system safety analyses as appropriate

- Visit the project as needed to audit the effectiveness of the health and safety program

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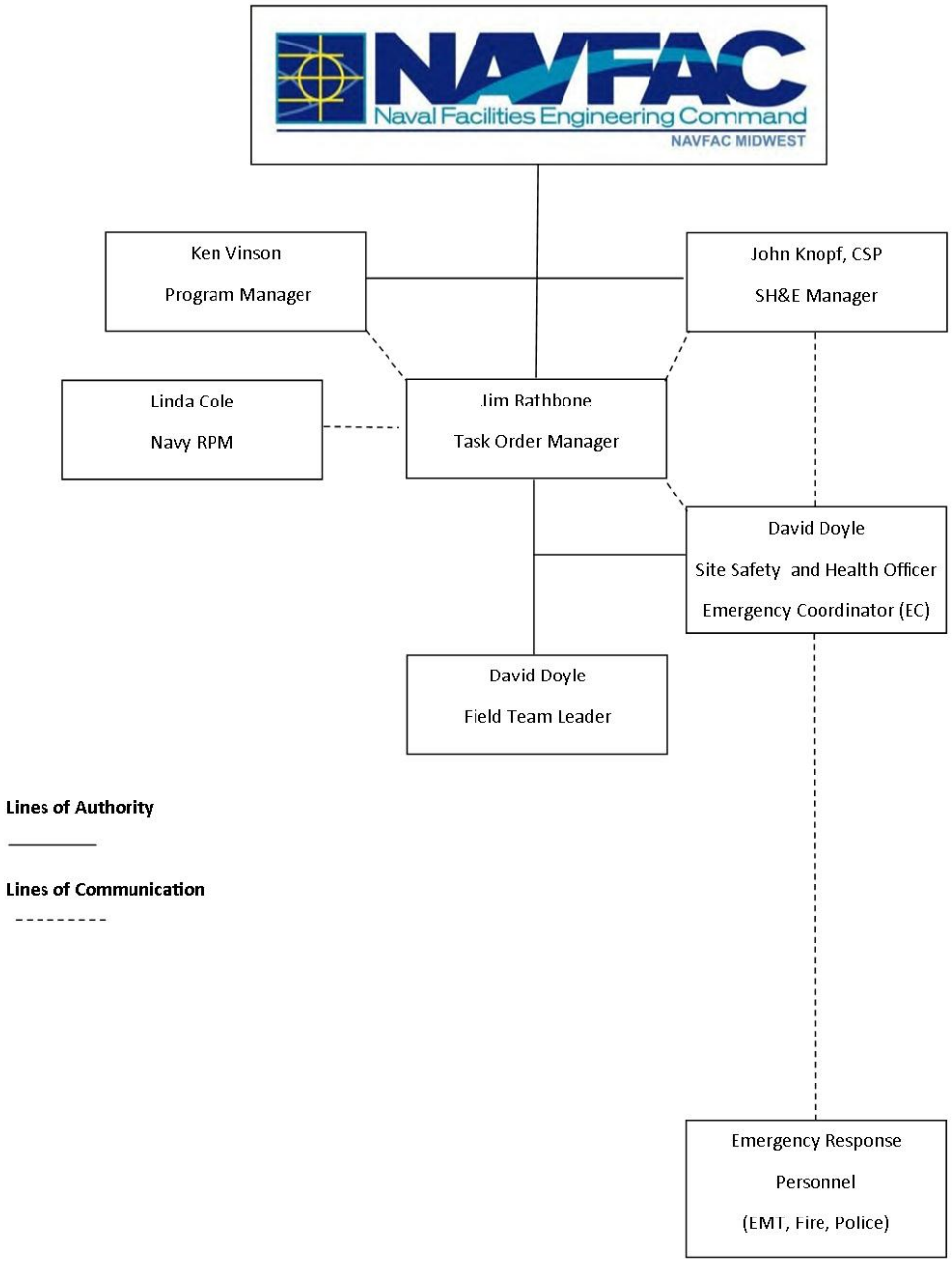

Figure 4-1 Safety Organization Chart

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- Provide health and safety expectations and flow down requirements for subcontractor statements of work

- Be available on a 24-hour basis for consultation with SSHO during emergencies or as needed

- Coordinate any modifications to the SSHP with the SSHO and Task Order Manager (TOM), as required

- Evaluate occupational exposure monitoring/air sampling data and adjust APP/SSHP requirements as necessary

- Provide continued support for upgrading and/or downgrading the level of personal protective equipment (PPE)

- Participate in the investigation of unplanned events, high loss incidents or near misses, and accidents

- Assist in development of onsite training, which will be provided by the SSHO

Task Order Manager [Jim Rathbone]

The Resolution Consultants TOM represents the company in all aspects of the project work and is responsible for the following:

- Providing leadership by, among other things, setting an example for all site personnel through actions and words regarding the importance of proper health and safety practices and holding project staff accountable for safety performance

- Coordinating all work performed by Resolution Consultants personnel and subcontractors for the project

- Ensuring the APP/SSHP is provided for review to the Navy Remedial Project Manager prior to commencing field operations

- Ensuring all required PPE, other types of equipment and instruments, safety incentives, and other safety-related items are budgeted and provided

- Ensuring that subcontractor statements of work include appropriate safety provisions and expectations

- Ensuring that health and safety requirements are covered during kickoff meetings

- Participating in the investigation of, and ensuring that unplanned events, high loss near misses, and accidents are properly reported to Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC)

- Notifying the SH&E Manager of any changes in the scope of work or site conditions, and ensuring that the APP/SSHP is updated to address new hazards

- Preparing and submitting required work progress reports

Site Safety and Health Officer [David Doyle]

The Resolution Consultants SSHO has more than 26 years of health and safety experience performing environmental field work and will be on the site at all times when work is being conducted. The SSHO will be responsible for managing, implementing, and enforcing Resolution Consultants' health and safety program in accordance with the APP. The SSHO will be a competent person that can identify existing and predictable hazards in the work environment or work conditions that are dangerous to personnel, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them. The SSHO will have the authority and is responsible for the following actions:

- Be present during investigation operations to implement the APP/SSHP

- Conduct daily site safety meeting

- Inspect site activities to identify safety and occupational health deficiencies and correct them

- Coordinate changes/modifications to the APP/SSHP with the SH&E Manager, TOM, and Field Team Leader

- Conduct project specific OSHA training

- Ensure all field personnel, including any subcontractor personnel, assigned to the project have satisfied requirements for training and medical surveillance as specified by 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.120, and that records of training and medical approval are available and maintained for each person

- Oversee compliance with the APP/SSHP procedures and OSHA regulations through daily inspections

- Serve as a member of the quality control staff on matters relating to health and safety

- Stop work if unacceptable health and safety conditions exist, and take necessary action to re-establish and maintain safe working conditions

- Maintain all required health and safety records (e.g., OSHA 300 Logs, incident/accident reports, training certificates and qualifications, equipment checklists, safety plans, and air monitoring data and reports) throughout the life of the project

Field Team Leader

The Field Team Leader will manage field activities in accordance with the approved Sampling and Analysis Plan and APP/SSHP. The Field Team Leader will coordinate all personnel and equipment conducting investigation operations in a safe manner. The Field Team Leader will coordinate all work with the SSHO to ensure that all safety concerns are adequately addressed and controlled. The Field Team Leader will immediately stop work in the event of an emergency or serious hazard in order to protect personnel and the environment. The Field Team Leader will work with the SH&E Manager, TOM, and SSHO in coordinating changes/modifications to the APP/SSHP, as needed.

Field Personnel

Field Personnel will be responsible for understanding and following the APP/SSHP and performing their work in a safe and responsible manner. Specific responsibilities will include the following:

- Act in a responsible manner at all times in order to prevent incidents, injury, and/or exposure to themselves and their co-workers, this includes exercising Stop Work Authority if needed

- Report any and all incidents, including near misses, to the Field Team Leader or SSHO

- Attend and participate in all daily health and safety tailgate meetings

- Participate in the development of AHAs as required, and follow the provisions as outlined in the final AHAs
- Follow instructions and directions of the Field Team Leader and SSHO
- Utilize the prescribed PPE provided for each task
- Follow all field safety procedures for safe work practices (e.g., the buddy system, communication, site control, decontamination, evacuations, and related emergency procedures)
- Perform only those tasks they have been instructed to perform if they are trained, qualified, and capable of performing safely at the time of assignment
- Report any personal condition that could affect their safety and/or the safety of co-workers (e.g., fatigue, drowsiness, severe illness, impairment by prescription medications, influence by drugs and alcohol, emotional stress, or other condition)
- Ensure that no work tasks are performed in deviation from the scope of work and/or the instructions of the Field Team Leader and SSHO

Site Visitors

Site visitors will:

- Participate in a site briefing before leaving the administrative office or site entry point
- Follow all site rules and instructions
- Be escorted at all times by authorized personnel unless otherwise approved by the SSHO
- Wear PPE provided

Conformance of everyone with these responsibilities is necessary to achieve the goals of the APP/SSHP. Failure to do so could result in removal from the site.

4.c. Names of Competent and Qualified Personnel

Competent persons are qualified individuals that can identify existing and predictable hazards in the working environment or working conditions that are dangerous to personnel and have authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them (see Appendix E).

Title	Inspection Role	Name	Proof of Competency
Field Team Leader	Inspect First Aid Kit	David Doyle	American Red Cross

4.d. Competent Person Work Requirements

In order to complete certain specified tasks (e.g., drill rig operation, excavation inspections), a designated competent person must be onsite to perform the required daily inspections of certain equipment and/or operations. No work may be performed on these tasks unless a competent person is present on the job site. The training requirements for competent persons are specified in SH&E SOP *5-202-Competent Person Designation.*

4.e. Pre-Task Health and Safety Analysis Requirements

AHAs identify hazards and hazard controls associated with a specific job function. AHAs focus on the relationship between the workers, task, resources required to complete the task, and work environment. These variables must be evaluated to identify the potential hazards associated with the task. Once identified, steps can be taken to eliminate, reduce, or control the hazards to an acceptable risk level. Guidelines for developing AHAs are located in SH&E SOP *5-209-Hazard Assessment and Project Planning*.

Stop Work Authority

All employees have the right and duty to stop work when conditions are unsafe, and to assist in correcting these conditions as outlined in SH&E SOP *5-002-Stop Work Authority for Unsafe Work*. Whenever the SSHO determines that workplace conditions present an uncontrolled risk of injury or illness to employees, immediate resolution with the appropriate supervisor shall be sought. Should the Field Team Leader be unable or unwilling to correct the unsafe conditions, the SSHO is authorized and required to stop work, which shall be immediately binding on all affected Resolution Consultants employees and subcontractors. Upon issuing the stop work order, the SSHO shall implement corrective actions so that operations may be safely resumed. Resumption of safe operations is the primary objective; however, operations shall not resume until the SH&E Manager and TOM have concurred that workplace conditions meet acceptable safety standards. Reviewing and updating the appropriate AHA and other documentation may be necessary to document the change.

All stop work actions must be documented in the field notes and immediate contact made with the TOM.

4.f. Lines of Authority

Figure 4-1 illustrates the lines of authority for the personnel responsible for project safety.

4.g. Noncompliance Policies and Procedures

Employee non-compliance with safety requirements is taken very seriously by Resolution Consultants management. Personnel not following procedures are warned and counseled on the proper safety procedures and if the problem persists, are again counseled with notations made in their permanent record. Continued non-compliance can lead to termination of employment.

Resolution Consultants has developed the following progressive discipline policy for the violation of safety requirements. Extremely careless or reckless violations may result in immediate termination. All instances of progressive disciplinary action will be handled in conjunction with the sponsoring joint–venture employer (EnSafe or AECOM) Human Resources department.

First Violation: An oral warning will be given for the first violation of a SH&E requirement depending on the severity of the violation. The employee will be informed by his or her supervisor of the violation and of the correct safe practice or procedure. The supervisor will review with the employee all applicable health and safety workplace requirements and guidelines. The employee must sign a statement indicating understanding of those requirements and guidelines. The supervisor should inform the employee that future violations will result in higher levels of discipline and may lead to dismissal.

Second Violation: The employee may be given a written warning for the second documented violation of a SH&E requirement. This warning will specifically identify the violation. The warning will also refer the employee to applicable health and safety requirements and guidelines for review, and show the date the employee previously read and signed the statement of understanding of health and safety requirements and guidelines. The employee, the employee's supervisor, the department head, Human Resources, and the employee's personnel file receive copies of the warning.

Third Violation: The employee may be given a final warning for the third documented violation of SH&E requirements or guidelines. This warning will specifically identify the violation. It will also state that any further violation of health and safety requirements and guidelines will result in dismissal. All persons who received a copy of the previously written warning will receive a copy of the final warning.

Any Subsequent Violation: The employee may be dismissed for a subsequent violation of SH&E requirements or guidelines. If dismissed, the employee will receive a letter specifically identifying the violation of the health and safety requirement or guideline, as well as rights of appeal through the grievance process.

Immediate Termination: On occasion, an employee can commit a violation of a SH&E requirement or guideline that is so careless and reckless, or that so endangers life or property, that it can be considered imminently dangerous. When this occurs, an employee can be dismissed immediately, without benefit of any warnings. An employee dismissed in this fashion will receive a letter specifically identifying the violation and setting out his/her rights of appeal through the grievance process.

Discipline for Subcontractor Personnel: If noncompliance actions are committed by subcontractor personnel, Resolution Consultants will recommend that the employer discipline the employee. If the action continues, Resolution Consultants will have the employer remove the employee from the site. If the employer refuses to adhere to our requirements, the subcontractor may be dismissed from the project.

Documentation: Employee warnings and disciplinary actions will be documented using Resolution Consultants' Corporate Memorandum format in a manner consistent with the requirements of this policy and the sponsoring joint–venture employer (EnSafe or AECOM) Human Resources department.

4.h. Manager and Supervisor Accountability

Managers and supervisors are responsible for enforcing health and safety as part of their job descriptions. They are ultimately responsible for protecting the welfare of the employees, as well as minimizing the potential liability associated with on-the-job accidents. Annual performance reviews for managers and supervisors include the assessment of both the individual's safety performance as well as their project safety performance.

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5. SUBCONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

5.a. Subcontractor and Supplier Identification

No subcontractor is needed during the current phase of work. However, if the scope changes all subcontractors are to follow the procedures below.

5.b. Subcontractor and Supplier Safety Responsibilities

Subcontractors

Each Resolution Consultants subcontractor is responsible for assigning specific work tasks to their employees. Each subcontractor's management will provide qualified employees and allocate sufficient time, materials, and equipment to safely complete assigned tasks. In particular, each subcontractor is responsible for equipping its personnel with any required PPE and adherence to all applicable SH&E performance or regulatory standards.

Resolution Consultants' SSHO will be responsible for ensuring subcontractor compliance with the APP/SSHP. Specific responsibilities of subcontractor employees include:

- Compliance with the requirements of their Scope of Work
- Participate in development of a SSHP with AHAs for their work activities
- Maintain a safe and healthy work environment
- Compliance with the APP, contract requirements, laws, regulations, and EM 385-1-1
- Review the APP to ensure that the health and safety requirements of their specific tasks are satisfied
- Provide trained and experienced workers for the specific work activities
- Participate in the daily safety tailgate meetings
- Identify additional training needs for unique tasks
- Enforce company- and project-specific rules and procedures during work activities

- Report all incidents and participate in follow-up investigations
- Participate in routine site inspection activities
- Ensure all equipment brought to the site is in proper working order, routinely inspected, and maintained in safe working order

5.c. Suppliers

All suppliers of safety-related items are required to provide approved and/or appropriate materials for the project, and meet applicable specifications, testing criteria, or third party certifications. These items will be inspected upon receipt by the SSHO.

Each hazardous material supplied for site use will be accompanied by a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and will be added to the hazardous site index (HSI). These materials must be pre-approved for use by the TOM and SSHO prior to being brought to the site. SDSs and the HSI will be maintained by the SSHO.

6. TRAINING

6.a. New Hire Safety Orientation Training

Employees will be provided with health and safety orientation prior to the start of work. All orientation training will be documented in writing by name, content, and trainer. The training will, at a minimum, include:

- Requirements and responsibilities for accident prevention and the maintenance of safe and healthful work environments
- General health and safety policies and procedures and pertinent provisions of EM 385-1-1
- Employee and supervisor responsibilities for reporting all accidents
- Provisions for medical facilities and emergency response and procedures for obtaining medical treatment or emergency assistance
- Procedures for reporting and correcting unsafe conditions or practices
- Job hazards and the means to control/eliminate those hazards, including applicable AHAs

6.b. Mandatory Training and Certifications

Personnel who participate in field activities associated with this project must be qualified Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) workers (unless otherwise noted in a specific AHA or by the SSHO), and must meet the training and medical monitoring requirements. Personnel must have successfully completed training, meeting the provisions established in 29 CFR 1910.120 for 40-hour training and 8-hour annual refresher training. Additionally, onsite management and supervisors directly responsible for, or who supervise employees engaged in, hazardous waste site operations shall receive at least eight additional hours of specialized hazardous waste operations management training. Appendix F contains project personnel HAZWOPER training documentation.

Medical Monitoring

Resolution Consultants personnel performing onsite work that may result in exposure to contaminant-related health and safety hazards are enrolled in a medical surveillance program that complies with OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.120 (f)/29 CFR 1926.62 (f).

Personnel will have successfully completed a pre-placement occupational physical examination and annually thereafter. The medical surveillance program meets the following requirements:

- The physician's opinion concerning the employees' abilities to perform the assigned work shall be provided to the SH&E Manager or designated company Human Resources representative
- The required written physician's opinion shall be made available upon request
- All medical records are maintained in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1020
- Examinations are given at least once every 12 months unless the attending physician believes a longer interval (not greater than biennially) is appropriate
- Examinations are administered by a licensed physician who is certified by the American Board of Preventive Medicine

Medical examinations must meet the requirements specified by the licensed physician. The physician takes into account site-specific contaminant issues during the examinations. This examination has been designed to meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120 (f) for hazardous waste site operations. The employee will be informed of any medical conditions that would result in work restriction or that would prevent them from working at hazardous waste sites.

Resolution Consultants will certify that all employees have successfully completed a physical examination by a qualified occupational health physician and will supply certification of medical clearance for each site employee. Certification of medical surveillance program participation is provided in Appendix F. The certifications include employee name, date of last examination, and name of examining physician.

6.c. Procedures for Periodic Health and Safety Training

The SSHO will maintain training/certification records for all personnel as well as track training expiration dates. Prior to expiration, the SSHO will coordinate training of all site personnel with the TOM to maintain valid training/certification requirements.

6.d. Emergency Response Training

Resolution Consultants will provide training in the handling of emergency situations that may arise from project activities or equipment operation. Prior to commencement of project activities, all site personnel will be trained on the posted emergency telephone numbers, location and use of spill kit materials, directions to the hospital, location and use of fire extinguishers, location of first aid kits, and the persons who are certified in first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Additional details on applicable emergency response training and procedures are provided in Section 9.b, Emergency Response Plans.

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7. HEALTH AND SAFETY INSPECTIONS

7.a. Daily Job Site Health and Safety Inspection

The SSHO will conduct daily health and safety inspections/audits to identify new or previously unidentified hazards, verify the effectiveness of hazard control measures, observe workers performing tasks, and provide feedback to workers. Deficiencies that pose a significant safety hazard will be corrected immediately, or work will be stopped in the affected area until the deficiency is corrected. The daily health and safety inspection will be documented in the SSHO logbook.

Health and safety issues and deficiencies identified during the "weekly" level inspections, and the actions, timetable, and responsibility for correcting the deficiencies, will be recorded on an inspection form. Follow-up inspections to ensure correction of any identified deficiencies will also be conducted and documented on an inspection form.

Resolution Consultants will establish a safety and occupational health deficiency tracking log that lists and monitors the status of health and safety deficiencies. The log will be available for audit inspection, updated daily, and will provide the following information:

- Data of deficiency
- Description of deficiency
- Name of person responsible for correcting deficiency
- Projected resolution date
- Date actually resolved

Table 7-1 lists the health and safety inspection requirements for field operations at NSA Crane.

Table 7-1
Health and Safety Inspection Requirements

What	Who	When	Documentation
General Site Conditions	Site Safety and Health Officer	Daily	Log Book
	Site Safety and Health Officer	Weekly	Safety Inspection Form
	Task Order Manager	Monthly	Safety Inspection Form
	Safety, Health, and Environmental Manager	Quarterly	Safety Inspection Form
Tools and Equipment	Users	Daily	Tag and remove defective items from service
Personal Protective Equipment	Users	Upon issue and daily thereafter	Reported to Site Safety and Health Officer for log book entry

7.b. External Inspections and Certifications

External inspections are not expected for this project. In the event of an OSHA or other regulatory agency inspection, Resolution Consultants will immediately notify and provide NAVFAC the opportunity to accompany Resolution Consultants on the inspection. Resolution Consultants will provide NAVFAC a copy of any reports issued by the inspector and any corrective action responses to the report.

8. ACCIDENT REPORTING

All accidents and incidents that occur during any field activity will be promptly reported to the SSHO and the Field Team Leader in accordance with SH&E SOP *5-004-Incident Reporting*. If any Resolution Consultants employee is injured and requires medical treatment, the Field Team Leader will contact the Resolution Consultants SH&E Manager and TOM immediately. The Field Team Leader will initiate a written report, using the *Supervisor's Report of Incident* form (or equivalent). The report will then be provided to the SH&E Manager before the end of the following shift.

If any employee of a subcontractor is injured, documentation of the incident will be accomplished in accordance with the subcontractor's procedures; however, copies of all documentation (which at a minimum must include the OSHA Form 301 or equivalent) must be provided to the SSHO within 24 hours after the accident has occurred.

All accidents/incidents will be investigated in accordance with SH&E SOP *5-603-Incident Investigation and Review*. Copies of all subcontractor accident investigations, whether accomplished in accordance with their own procedures or SH&E SOP *5-004-Incident Reporting*, will be provided to the SSHO within five days of the accident/incident.

All personnel at the site shall use the buddy system, staying within sight of their partner. If a partner becomes incapacitated or severely ill, an ambulance shall be called. In the event that a cessation of work is ordered, all personnel should:

- Assist the SSHO and/or Field Team Leader, if required, in decontaminating the victim and/or administering first aid.
- Leave the contaminated area and undergo decontamination prior to entering the worker rest area.
- Assist emergency response personnel when requested.

All workers receiving medical treatment by a physician will obtain a release from the physician on the date of treatment stating one of the following: (1) the employee is not fit for duty, (2) the employee is fit for restricted duty, or (3) the employee is fit for duty.

8.a. Exposure Data

Resolution Consultants will maintain records of all exposure and accident experience incidental to the project work including Resolution Consultants personnel and subcontractors. These records will include exposure work hours and a log of occupational injuries and illnesses (OSHA Form 300 or equivalent).

8.b. Accident Investigations, Reports, and Logs

NAVFAC requires that all injuries be reported as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than 24 hours. Notification of accidents, injuries, and illnesses will be evaluated and reported in accordance with applicable NAVFAC requirements. The SH&E Manager will report the incident to NAVFAC by completing a Contractor Significant Incident Report. The SH&E Manager will review all documentation associated with the incident, and will assist in the performance of any necessary accident investigation or other follow-up. The TOM will ensure that the recommendations resulting from any investigation are implemented without delay.

Daily records of all first aid treatments not otherwise reportable will be recorded on a first aid treatment form and furnished to NAVFAC upon request. The first aid treatment form is available from the SH&E Manager upon request.

8.c. Immediate Accident Notification

An accident that has, or appears to have, any of the consequences listed below will be immediately reported by Resolution Consultants to NAVFAC. The following accidents will be investigated in depth to identify all causes and to recommend hazard control measures:

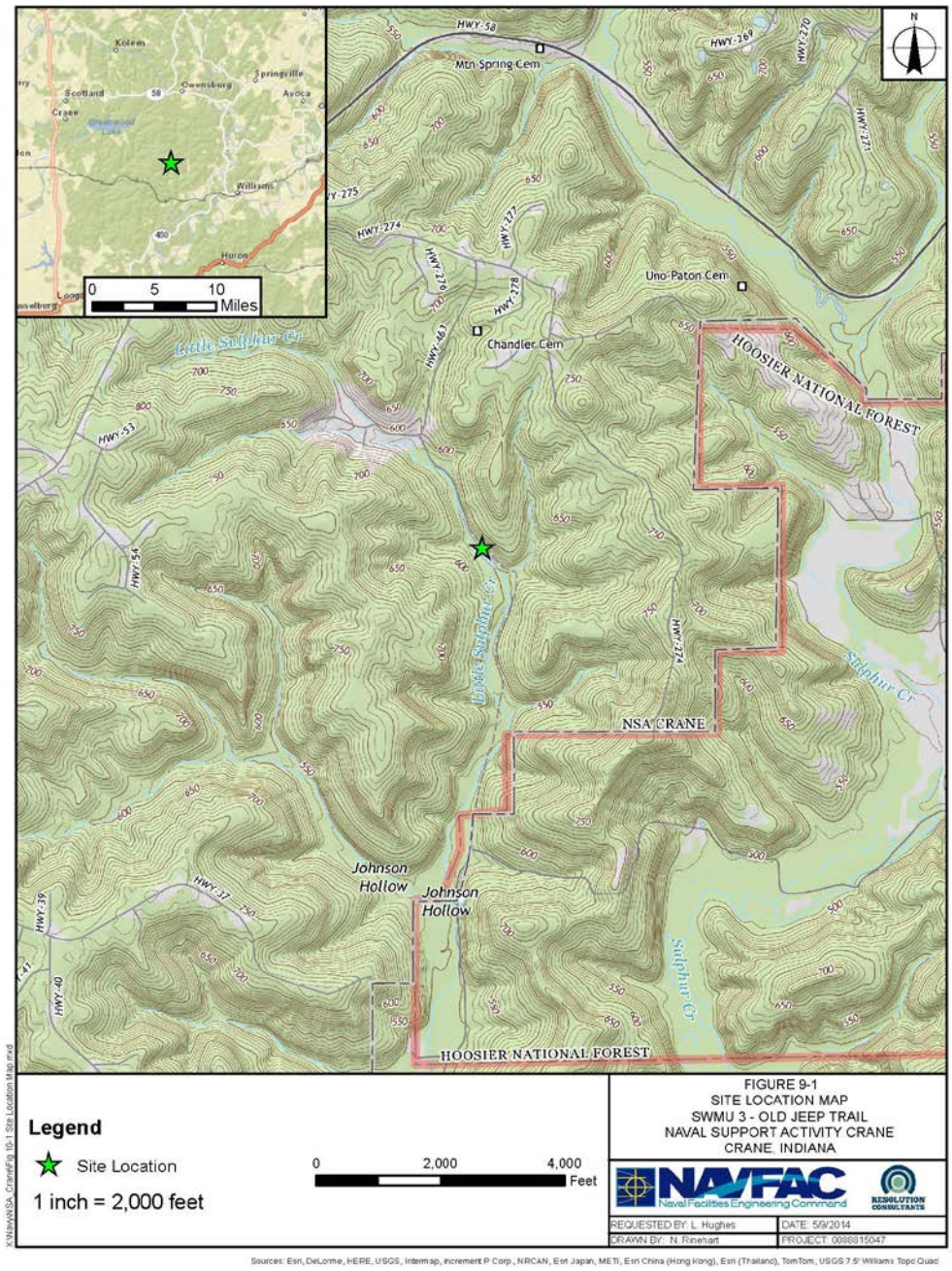
- A fatal injury/illness
- A permanent totally disabling injury/illness
- A permanent partially disabling injury/illness
- The hospitalization of three or more people as inpatients resulting from a single occurrence
- Accidental property damage of $200,000 or more

Resolution Consultants will also notify OSHA when three or more employees are hospitalized or if a fatality occurs relating to work activities.

9. PLANS (PROGRAMS, PROCEDURES) REQUIRED BY THE SAFETY MANUAL

Based on the scope of site activities, all applicable safety plans, programs, and procedures to address risk and compliance requirements were identified and are described below.

9.a. Layout Plans



9.b. Emergency Response Plans

The Resolution Consultants site team will hold an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) meeting during mobilization and prior to fieldwork to discuss and define the following:

- Personnel roles and line of authority
- Safe distances from emergency location as determined by the SSHO
- Evacuation/hospital route, procedures, and pre-determined meeting place
- Medical emergency and communication procedures
- Emergency alert and response procedures
- Emergency equipment and location onsite

The ERP will be discussed prior to the start of work and discussed regularly during the daily tailgate safety meetings. Annually, or as needed, the SSHO and the TOM will review the ERP and make any changes necessary to keep the ERP current with new or changing site conditions and information. The SSHO will conduct drills monthly or more frequently if conditions change to evaluate the response and testing the effectiveness of the ERP. Conditions that may lead to an emergency situation during field activities will be addressed in specific AHAs as tasks are identified. These conditions include:

- Fire
- Vehicle collisions or rollovers
- Chemical release
- Severe weather
- Medical emergency due to heat/cold stress, physical/physiological incident, allergic reactions

9.b.(1) Procedures and Tests

In accordance with the above, a test drill will be conducted on an as needed basis to evaluate the effectiveness of the ERP and to ensure all employees are adequately accounted for. The drills will consist of mock simulations of differing events requiring emergency response and will be applicable to the type of work being conducted on the site.

Drills will consist of responding to a medical emergency, striking utility lines, environmental releases (i.e., chemical spills), fires, and other typical onsite emergencies as determined applicable to the SSHO. Using the protocols outlined in the subsections below, personnel will be required to perform emergency shutdown operations of equipment/tasks, follow proper evacuation and emergency procedures, and assemble at the pre-determined safe places of refuge where the SSHO

will take head-counts of onsite personnel using the site control log or field book for the project site. Based on the parameters established for the drill (e.g., medical emergency versus spill response), the list of contact numbers for the appropriate local and company specific emergency notifications will be reviewed with all site personnel as a part of the drill.

A post-drill analysis will be performed by the SSHO to analyze the response actions of site personnel and determine their effectiveness (evacuation times, routes, muster points, accountability, and contacts). If any deficiencies are noted, adjustments to the ERP will be made by the SSHO and site personnel will be re-trained on the appropriate course of action for the type of emergency.

The SSHO will be responsible for the overall direction and implementation of the ERP, and for overall coordination of any emergency response actions. Specific ERP responsibilities of the SSHO include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Notifying facility police, fire department, and other offsite emergency units, as required
- Directing offsite emergency response personnel to the scene and providing assistance
- Site control
- Completing any follow-up reports
- Rescuing personnel
- Accounting for all site personnel and visitors
- Providing emergency first aid
- Preventing further injury of personnel
- Providing current status of the incident to the TOM and SH&E Manager
- Ensuring that onsite emergency response personnel don the proper PPE, if needed

- Assisting emergency response personnel with treatment and transport of sick/injured personnel
- Providing medical background information of the sick/injured and applicable site health and safety information to the offsite emergency medical responders
- Accompanying sick/injured personnel to hospital

Resolution Consultants personnel, subcontractors, and visitors will be responsible for:

- Reporting any site emergencies to the SSHO or Field Team Leader
- Knowing the exit location and evacuation route(s) within the exclusion zone
- Knowing the pre-planned evacuation assembly point and going there in the event of an emergency
- Assisting emergency response personnel as requested

Emergency Recognition and Prevention

An emergency is an unplanned event that threatens the safety of site personnel. Compliance with this APP can assist in the prevention of anticipated site emergencies. These emergency situations can easily be recognized by visual observations, worker complaints, safety audits, and/or monitoring instruments.

Safe Distances and Places of Refuge

The SSHO will determine safe distances and places of refuge. Prior to the start of each workday, the SSHO will hold a safety meeting with all personnel and discuss the following, as applicable:

- Evacuation routes from work areas
- The assembly point (both primary and secondary) to be used in the event of an emergency
- Locations of the nearest fire extinguishers and spill containment equipment
- Discussion on specific health and safety concerns of personnel

Evacuation Procedures

The SSHO will establish site evacuation routes. Evacuation notification will be three long blasts on an air horn, vehicle horn, or direct verbal communication. If evacuation is necessary, all personnel are to:

- Gather equipment to the extent safely possible
- Evacuate to the vehicle(s) location, and prepare to move out

Emergency Procedures

Upon discovering an emergency, the following series of events will occur:

- Notify personnel
- Establish communication
- Stop work activities, if necessary
- Lower background noises (shut down equipment)
- Begin emergency procedures (order is dependent on the situation)
- Survey casualties
- Assess “Airway, Breathing, Circulation” of each patient
- Request aid, if necessary
- Assess existing and potential hazards to site personnel and offsite populations
- Allocate resources
- If a certified Emergency Medical Technician is in attendance, help extricate and stabilize victims
- Evacuate all non-essential personnel

Alerting and Communications

An employee alarm system will consist of the use of air horns or verbal instructions, either directly or via radio. Air horn signals (and hand signals if necessary) will be established and employees will be trained in the signals and appropriate response. Telephones will be used to contact offsite emergency responders. Contact lists included in the SSHP will be posted in the site offices, and a copy will be kept in site vehicles. The following information will be communicated:

- Name of the person reporting the emergency
- Telephone number at the location of the person making the call
- Name of the injured person, if known
- Description of the emergency
- Exact location of the emergency
- Actions already taken
- Assistance required

Coordination with Local Emergency Agencies

NSA Crane authorities and emergency services will be contacted prior to initiation of work. The work objectives and onsite capabilities will be explained, as well as the most likely emergencies.

Preferred contact procedures will be established and the response capabilities of responders will be determined. Resolution Consultants will ensure there is good coordination between our ERP and facility requirements. Contact agencies, points of contact, and phone numbers will be provided in the SSHP.

Emergency Response Team

During emergency response operations, health and safety requirements put in place to protect site workers must be maintained. The SSHO will be alerted of the accident or incident that happened, which requires the Emergency Response Team (ERT) to conduct response and/or recovery operations. The ERT is composed of all Resolution Consultants employees at the site.

Response to a hazardous substances release will be limited to immediate action available due to equipment and training, (i.e., oil or fuel spills of small quantities). Responding facility emergency response personnel have authority for the site upon arrival. Project ERT personnel will assist local facility emergency response personnel, as needed.

The project ERT will notify facility emergency response personnel, project personnel, and NAVFAC in the event of a hazardous substance release. ERT response is limited to confining or recovery of small spills using a spill containment kit, shovel, and approved container with lid. Training of personnel is in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(ii).

A first aid kit must be maintained on the site and checked weekly (EM 385-1-1 Section 03.B.02). A log of items used will be maintained.

Project personnel will rely on facility emergency response personnel through the use of the 911 emergency notification system and/or base emergency notification system.

If an injury or illness requires more than first aid, but is not an emergency, the employee will be taken to a pre-determined clinic for examination or observation. If the injury or illness is considered an emergency, then emergency services will be contacted to transport the victim to the local hospital or emergency care facility.

9.b.(2) Spill Plans

Potential hazardous substance spill control measures include:

- Provide for secondary containment where required by regulation or contract, and where a spill could result in significant hazard or economic loss.
- Provide other appropriate engineering controls to prevent releases to the ground, water, or air. These will be identified in AHAs or environmental permits (or equivalent).
- Provide equipment and personnel to perform emergency measures to mitigate spills and control their spread.
- Dispose of contaminated materials.
- Provide a decontamination program to clean previously uncontaminated areas.

Spill Contingency Plan

In the event of a hazard substance spill or release, Resolution Consultants will:

- Take immediate measures to control and contain the release, including contacting emergency service providers, if necessary

- Isolate and contain hazardous release areas
- Deny entry to the spill area to unauthorized personnel
- Stay upwind and keep out of low areas
- Keep combustible materials away from the spilled material
- Collect samples for analysis to determine that cleanup is adequate
- If liquid, prevent the discharge from traveling beyond site boundaries
- Prevent spilled materials from reaching storm water receptacle, ditches, creeks and drainage canals, if possible
- Take caution when handling drums and containers
- Notify facility and NAVFAC personnel

Notification of Spills and Discharges

All spills or releases of hazardous materials (e.g., fuels, solvents), whether in excess of the Reportable Quantity or not, will be reported according to the sequence identified for the site.

Resolution Consultants will notify facility and NAVFAC immediately of any spill or discharge. Resolution Consultants will make all regulatory notifications if Resolution Consultants generates the spill.

In determining whether a spill or release must be reported to a regulatory agency, the Field Team Leader will assess the quantity of the spill or release and evaluate the reporting criteria against the state-specific reporting requirements, the applicable regulatory permit, and/or client-specific reporting procedures. The Navy must be contacted regarding any spills prior to making any regulatory contact.

9.b.(3) Fire Fighting Plan

In any fire situation, it is important to act quickly and decisively in order to contain the spread of the fire. Regardless of the size and nature of the fire, and Resolution Consultants' ability to respond, all fires will be reported immediately to the local fire department. The SSHO will:

- Sound the fire alarm (local or auxiliary)
- Determine the extent of the fire
- Notify Fire Department — 911 (Fire Department is to be notified of any fires larger in size than a wastebasket); provide the following information:
  - Name of facility
  - Address, including nearest cross street(s)
  - Exact location of the fire within the site
  - Provide name and phone number
- Manage fire suppression efforts using fire extinguishers if the fire is under control until additional personnel arrive
- Coordinate the upwind evacuation of injured or non-essential personnel from the site following the evacuation procedure
- Check attendance for onsite personnel
- Provide emergency first aid as required
- If the SSHO has determined that it is safe to do so, site personnel may use available fire extinguishers on incipient stage fires only
- Remove or isolate flammable or other hazardous materials, which may contribute to the fire
- Clear access routes for emergency vehicles

Fire Department officials will determine when it is safe for re-entry.

Documentation and Review

After the response, Resolution Consultants will prepare an Incident Report. It will include such things as a chronological history of the emergency, facts, action, personnel present, sample results (if collected), summary of injuries, and possible exposures. For spills and releases, it will also include:

- Exact time and location of the spill and the description of the area involved
- Containment procedures utilized
- Description of the cleanup procedure employed at the site
- Summary of the communications Resolution Consultants had with other agencies

This report will be given to NAVFAC along with verbal notification. The report will also contain a critique of the response and modifications to this APP will be made if necessary to adequately address subsequent emergencies.

9.b.(4) Posting of Emergency Telephone Numbers

Emergency phone numbers, call signs, and detailed instruction for obtaining emergency response and medical assistance will be posted in the SSHP Section H.14.4, Table H-8. This includes a detailed hospital route map and approximate times and distances. All personnel will be trained on the emergency alert systems in place at the site.

Health and Safety Information

The SSHO will have the appropriate health and safety information available in an area commonly accessed by workers. The information will be maintained current, readily available to affected workers, and protected against the elements and unauthorized removal.

Required postings and general safety awareness reminder posters will be used to communicate information to site participants. The required postings will include copies of the current:

- APP
- AHAs
- OSHA Form 300 (if injury has occurred)
- Date of last lost workday injury (if injury has occurred)
- OSHA Occupational Safety Health and Act Poster (OSHA 3165)

- A highly visible map showing the route to the nearest emergency room
- Emergency contact numbers

Each office/project site where Resolution Consultants has established a presence will have the appropriate labor posters. Ensure local and state posting are included. At a minimum, ensure OSHA's Occupational Safety Health and Act Poster (OSHA 3165) is available onsite and communicated to all affected employees. It is anticipated that all postings will be maintained in the site vehicle in the absence of a dedicated site office.

9.b.(5) Man Overboard/Abandon Ship

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.b.(6) Medical Support

Onsite medical support during project execution will be available from two or more individuals who are trained in first aid, CPR, and bloodborne pathogens. A list of individuals and dates of First Aid and CPR training is depicted in the table below and copies of the certifications are provided in Appendix G. Onsite first aid kits will meet the requirements of EM 385-1-1. First aid kits are Type III, 16 unit kits, including one pocket mouthpiece or CPR barrier. Kits will be checked prior to use, and at least weekly when work is in progress to ensure that contents are replaced as used. If a unit is available, personnel will be trained in the use of an automated external defibrillator.

Resolution Consultants Personnel	First Aid (Date of Expiration)	CPR (Date of Expiration)
William Honea	11/07/2015	11/7/2015
David Doyle	02/11/2016	02/11/2016
Jacklyn Paulik	02/21/2016	02/21/2016

Emergency medical support contact information is contained in the SSHP. Employees can contact emergency personnel by dialing 911 or the appropriate facility emergency services contact number. The dispatcher will contact, fire, and/or helicopter evacuation services. The emergency reference sheet attached to the SSHP provides the numbers of the nearest medical center and Resolution Consultants safety personnel. Emergency phone numbers can be found in the SSHP Table H-8.

9.c. Plan for Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Resolution Consultants is committed to providing a safe and healthy workplace for all employees. Consistent with this commitment and in keeping with the federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, it is the policy of Resolution Consultants to maintain a drug-free workplace.

Key Provisions

Resolution Consultants policy prohibits employees from being under the influence of alcohol or drugs or improperly using medication in any way that could diminish, or raise questions concerning, an employee's ability to perform at his or her best while performing services for or on behalf of Resolution Consultants. While on duty, employees will not use or be under the influence of alcohol, narcotics, intoxicants, or similar mind-altering substances.

This policy also prohibits the sale, possession, manufacturing, and/or distribution of illegal drugs, and/or other controlled substances in the workplace or while on company business off premises. Compliance with this policy is considered a condition of employment.

Violations of this policy will be considered to be gross and willful misconduct and will result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination. Any illegal substances discovered in the workplace will be turned over to the appropriate law enforcement agency and may result in criminal prosecution.

Employee Responsibilities

When a worker is impaired by the use of drugs or alcohol, he or she threatens the safety and well-being of everyone at a worksite. As a Resolution Consultants employee, you must do the following to protect workplace safety:

- Understand Resolution Consultants' drug-free workplace policy
- Follow the drug-free workplace policy and set a good example for others by working drug and alcohol free
- Seek help if you or your co-workers need it
- Notify management if you observe use of or impairment from drugs or alcohol that could threaten the health and safety of co-workers

Confidential help is available, at no cost to employees.

If an employee observes drug-free workplace policy violations or obvious, on-the-job impairment believed to pose an immediate danger to any worker on the job, then:

- DO NOT DELAY or ignore the situation
- ACT to prevent the worker from committing the unsafe practice, if at all possible
- NOTIFY your supervisor (and/or SSHO) *immediately*

Supervisors Responsibilities

When a worker is impaired by the use of drugs or alcohol, he or she threatens the safety and well-being of everyone at a worksite. While it is the responsibility of every employee to work drug free, supervisors can be the first line of defense by taking appropriate action when a worker may be impaired.

Supervisors must familiarize themselves with Resolution Consultants' drug-free workplace policy and be able to explain it to others. In addition, you must ensure that your workers understand their responsibility to:

- Know the Resolution Consultants drug-free workplace policy
- Follow it and set a good example for others
- Seek help if they or their co-workers need it
- Notify you/management if they observe drug or alcohol use or impairment that threatens safety

Supervisors can play a powerful role in improving workplace safety by intervening and encouraging workers with alcohol or drug problems to seek help. Both on and off the job, symptoms of alcohol or drug use may be **physical** (chills, smell of alcohol, sweating, weight loss, physical deterioration); **emotional** (increased aggression, anxiety, burnout, denial, depression, paranoia); and/or **behavioral** (excessive talking, impaired coordination, irritability, lack of energy, limited attention span, poor motivation).

While different types of drugs produce different physical symptoms or behaviors, there are numerous ways that misuse affects work behavior — and ultimately job performance and safety. It could be a sign of a drug or alcohol problem if a worker is:

- Arriving late, leaving early, and/or often absent
- Unreliable and often away from assigned job
- Careless and repeatedly making mistakes

- Argumentative and uncooperative
- Unwilling or unable to follow directions
- Avoiding responsibilities
- Making excuses that are unbelievable or placing blame elsewhere
- Taking unnecessary risks by ignoring health and safety procedures
- Frequently involved in mishaps and accidents or responsible for damage to equipment or property

Supervisors are not expected to perform the role of police officer or counselor. Since part of the supervisors job is to assess employees' job performance to ensure that all necessary tasks are completed in accordance with specifications and deadlines, supervisors primary role in enforcing the policy is to be observant. When an employee begins to show a consistent pattern of problem behavior, supervisors should take action. Focusing on job performance, even when the problem may be caused by drugs or alcohol, allows the supervisor to balance both the rights of the individual employee to privacy and fair treatment and the rights of the work group to a safe, secure, and productive environment.

Do not wait until someone gets hurt to address a worker's drug or alcohol misuse. If you suspect a worker has a problem, follow company guidelines, which include these steps:

- Start documenting evidence of declining job performance.

- List specific incidents (include date and time) and be concrete about what job functions/responsibilities were affected.

- Share this documentation with the appropriate company official who is qualified to advise you on how to handle the situation (Human Resources Manager).

- Meet with the employee and tell him/her that you are concerned about his/her job performance. Describe specific incidents and problems using your documentation as a guide.

- Ask the employee if he/she has any explanation for the problem. Offer the opportunity to make the connection between alcohol/drug use and performance, but don't accuse the employee unless you have “reasonable suspicion” and are going to require a drug test.

- Define what must be done to correct the performance problem and specify the consequences for the employee if the problem is not corrected.

- Refer the employee for professional assistance if he/she has admitted that drug or alcohol use is the root cause of the performance problem. Even if the employee has not admitted he/she has a problem, reconfirm your concern and suggest he/she seek assistance since personal problems — including, but not limited to, alcohol and drug use — are often the root causes of these types of job performance issues.

- Set a timeframe for improvement and be willing and able to follow through on your promises about consequences.

When a worker has a problem with alcohol or drugs, Resolution Consultants employee assistance programs provided through Resolution Consultants sponsoring employer healthcare benefits are generally the best places to turn for help since they are confidential. Some additional free and confidential resources include:

- Substance Abuse Treatment Locator
  1-800-662-HELP
  www.findtreatment.samhsa.gov

- Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)
  212-870-3400
  www.aa.org

- Narcotics Anonymous
  818-773-9999
  www.na.org

- Al-Anon
  1-888-4AL-ANON
  www.al-anon.alateen.org

- National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence Hopeline
  1-800-NCA-CALL
  www.ncadd.org

Testing for Drugs and Alcohol

Employees who are under the influence of alcohol or any controlled substance have the potential for interfering with their own and their coworkers' safe and efficient job performance. Drug and/or alcohol screening may be required:

- Of any applicant to whom a job offer has been made.
- Of any employee where there is reason to believe that he or she may be using illegal or non-prescribed drugs or may be under the influence of drugs and alcohol. "Reason to believe" includes an injury or accident at work where there is reason to believe that employee impairment may have been a factor. "Reason to believe" may be based on objective symptoms such as the employee's appearance, behavior, or speech.
- As part of occasional follow-up testing if the employee is found to have breached these policies but has been permitted to remain employed.
- As required by client contract, project, or if an employee is employed in a safety-sensitive position. Under these limited circumstances, employees may also be subjected to pre-employment and random drug screening.

An employee's cooperation with such drug or alcohol screening tests is required as a condition of employment. The employee's refusal to cooperate with such a request and to provide a specimen may result in termination where there is reason to believe that the employee has violated this policy and the employee's refusal to cooperate has prevented a medical determination of his or her condition. Any violation of this policy may result in immediate termination.

Employees found to be under the influence of or consuming such substances will be immediately removed from the job site. Subcontractors shall enforce the drug-free workplace requirements.

Any employee under a physician's treatment and taking prescribed narcotics or any medication that may prevent one being ready, willing, and able to safely perform position duties, shall provide a medical clearance statement to his/her supervisor.

9.d. Site Sanitation Plan

Smoking, Eating, and Drinking

Eating and drinking will be permitted only in designated areas at Resolution Consultants project sites. Smoking will be permitted only in areas designated by the SSHO and situated in

locations that are not in the immediate vicinity of work site activities. Additionally, the SSHO will designate each smoking area giving primary consideration to those personnel who do not smoke.

Personnel actively involved in the performance of certain activities will not be permitted to smoke, eat, drink, or use smokeless tobacco, except during breaks (e.g., HAZWOPER controlled work areas).

Water Supply

Water supplies will be available for use on the site and will comply with the following requirements.

Potable Water

Drinking Water: An adequate supply of cool water will be supplied and kept in water coolers in the support zone. The water cooler will be kept closed and appropriately sealed to protect the drinking water integrity. Personnel will be instructed to wash their face and hands prior to drinking.

Potable water can be provided in the form of approved well or city water, bottled, or drinking fountains. Where drinking fountains are not available, individual use cups will be provided as well as adequate disposal containers. Potable water containers will be properly identified in order to distinguish them from non-potable water sources.

Non-Potable Water

Non-potable water maintained at the site and all outlets dispensing non-potable water should post the following: "CAUTION — WATER UNSAFE FOR DRINKING OR COOKING." Non-potable water may be used for hand washing and cleaning activities. Non-potable water will not be used for drinking purposes. All containers/supplies of non-potable water used will be properly identified/labeled as such.

Toilet Facilities

Chemical toilet(s) will be available for site personnel and visitors. A minimum of one toilet will be provided for every 20-site personnel, with separate toilets maintained for each sex, except where there are less than five total personnel. The toilet will be equipped with toilet paper, toilet paper holder, locking door, and adequate ventilation.

For mobile crews where work activities and locations permit transportation to nearby toilet facilities (e.g., permanent building, gas station, or rest stop), onsite facilities are not required.

Washing Facilities

Site personnel will wash hands and face after completing work activities and prior to breaks, lunch, or completion of workday.

Personal Cleaning Supplies

Cleaning supplies at project sites will consist of soap, water, and disposable paper towels or items of equal use/application (e.g., anti-bacterial gels, wipes).

Clothing and PPE

All PPE will be kept clean at all times and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.

Sanitation

General Work Areas

At all times, work areas will be kept free of dirt and debris that may impact the safety of site personnel and visitors. All trash receptacles will be regularly emptied.

Break Areas and Lunchrooms

Site personnel will observe the following requirements when using break areas and lunchrooms at project sites:

- All food and drink items will be properly stored when not in use
- Food items will not be stored in personal lockers for extended periods in order to prevent the potential for vermin infestation
- Perishable foods will be refrigerated whenever possible
- All waste food containers will be discarded in trash receptacles
- All tables, chairs, counters, sinks, and similar surfaces will be kept clean and free of dirt, waste food, and food containers at all times
- Refrigerators used to store food items will be maintained at 45 degrees Fahrenheit and emptied of all unclaimed food items weekly
- Routine cleaning of refrigerators will also be performed on a regular basis

Housekeeping

This section pertains to the general housekeeping expectations for work on a Resolution Consultant's site.

- All work areas shall be kept clean to the extent that the nature of the work allows.
- Every work area shall be maintained, so far as practicable, in a dry condition; where wet processes are used, drainage shall be maintained and platforms, mats, or other dry standing places shall be provided, where practicable, or appropriate waterproof footgear shall be provided.
- Protruding objects or placement of materials on paths or foot traffic areas present a problem with regard to slips, trips, falls, and puncture wounds. Personnel will use a reasonable amount of effort to keep slip, trip, and fall hazards to a minimum.
- Excess debris and trash will be collected and stored in an appropriate container (e.g., plastic trash bags, garbage can, roll-off bin) prior to disposal.
- At no time will debris or trash be intermingled with waste PPE or contaminated materials.

9.e. Access and Haul Road Plan

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.f. Respiratory Protection Program

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.g. Health Hazard Control Program

All operations, materials, and equipment associated with this project will be evaluated/assessed to determine the presence of hazardous environments or if hazardous or toxic agents could be released into the work environment. Additional hazard assessment will be conducted if a change in conditions occurs.

The AHA procedures will be used to identify all substances, agents, and environments that present a hazard and recommend hazard control measures. Engineering and administrative controls will be used to control hazards and in cases where engineering or administrative controls are not feasible,

PPE use will be mandated. These controls are detailed in the AHAs applicable to the project site and have been included in Attachment 3 of the SSHP.

The analyses will identify the workplace and activity evaluated, the name of the person certifying that the evaluation has been performed, and the date of the evaluation.

Operations, materials, and equipment involving potential exposure to hazardous or toxic agents or environments shall be evaluated by a Resolution Consultants certified industrial hygienist (CIH), CSP, or other competent person. Exposure, through inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, or physical contact, to any chemical, biological, or physical agent in excess of the acceptable limits specified in the most recently published American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) guideline, *Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices,* or by OSHA, whichever is more stringent, shall be prohibited.

Identification of Principal Hazards

The following are the principal hazards that can be anticipated while conducting field investigations:

- Chemical hazards
- Biological hazards
- Physical hazards

Hazard/Risk Management

Resolution Consultants has adopted and implemented the composite risk management process, which includes the following steps:

- Identification of the hazard
- Assessment of the hazard
- Development of controls and risk decision
- Implementation of controls
- Supervision and evaluation during task performance

Hazard Identification

A concise statement is prepared identifying the conditions that reflect actual or potential conditions that can cause injury, illness, or death of personnel, damage to the environment, damage or loss of equipment, or degradation of the production goals.

Exposure Control

The following methods will be utilized for the control of exposure to hazardous or toxic agents and environments:

- Substitution, if the substitute process or product is determined to provide the same outcome and to be less of a hazard
- Engineering controls (such as local/general ventilation), to limit exposure to hazardous or toxic agents and environments within acceptable limits
- Work practice controls, when engineering controls are not feasible or are not sufficient to limit exposure to hazardous or toxic agents and environments within acceptable limits
- Appropriate PPE (i.e., respirators, gloves, etc.) and associated programs shall be instituted when engineering, work practice controls or material substitution are not feasible or are not sufficient to limit exposure to hazardous or toxic agents

Personal Protective Equipment

The purpose of PPE and clothing is to protect individuals from chemical and physical hazards. Specific work tasks with unique hazards and/or PPE requirements will be evaluated or reevaluated prior to beginning work. This task review will be led by the SSHO, and will include knowledgeable individuals such as the Field Personnel and the Field Team Leader. PPE requirements, based on this assessment are found in the SSHP and in the AHA for the specific task. All workers must be trained in the requirements of the APP, SSHP, and the applicable AHAs prior to beginning work.

Requirements for task and activity-specific levels of PPE are presented on the AHAs. Personnel performing site tasks shall use the appropriate level and type of PPE specified in this APP for each individual task. This APP makes provisions for use of the following levels of PPE, in accordance with the hazards and contamination level anticipated for each task or operation.

Level D Protection

Level D protection is the minimum protection required for project personnel and visitors at the site. Level D protection may be sufficient when no contaminants are present or work operations preclude splashes, immersion, or the potential for unexpected inhalation or contact with hazardous levels of chemicals.

The following equipment will be used for Level D protection:

- Coveralls or other suitable fieldwork clothing
- Persons exposed to vehicular or equipment traffic, including signalpersons, spotters, or inspectors, shall wear high visibility apparel meeting American National Standards Institute/Safety Equipment Association (ANSI) 107 Class 3 requirements
- Work boots with either steel or composite safety toe meeting the ANSI Z41 standard
- Safety glasses or goggles as needed
- Hardhat if overhead hazard or heavy equipment is encountered or operated
- Leather work gloves
- Hearing protection, earplugs, and/or earmuffs as needed
- Raingear and rubber boots, if required

Should personnel encounter an unusual odor, discolored soil, or an unknown item, they will immediately notify the SSHO and Field Team Leader and will evacuate the site upwind of the suspected item. The SSHO will notify the TOM of the actions taken.

Modified Level D protection will incorporate all of the above with the addition of chemical protective gloves (nitrile), tyvek coveralls, and rubber booties for biological hazard avoidance if necessary.

Level C Protection

Level C protection is the next higher level of PPE that encompasses Level D and incorporates additional safety equipment. Level C will be upgraded to if the need for respiratory protection is found by the SSHO. The main components of Level C are as follows:

- Full-face or half-face, air purifying respirators (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health [NIOSH] approved)

- Hooded chemical-resistant clothing (overalls; two-piece chemical-splash suit; disposable chemical-resistant overalls)
- Gloves, outer, chemical-resistant
- Gloves, inner, chemical-resistant

Level B Protection

Level B protection is the next higher level of PPE that encompasses Level C and incorporates additional safety equipment. Level B will be upgraded to if the need for respiratory protection is found by the SSHO. The main components of Level B are as follows:

- Positive pressure, full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved)
- Hooded chemical-resistant clothing (overalls and long-sleeved jacket; coveralls; one or two-piece chemical-splash suit; disposable chemical-resistant overalls)
- Gloves, outer, chemical-resistant
- Gloves, inner, chemical-resistant
- Boots, outer, chemical-resistant steel toe and shank

Level A Protection

Level A protection is the next higher level of PPE that encompasses Level B and incorporates additional safety equipment. Level A will be upgraded to when directed by the SSHO. The main components of Level A are as follows:

- Positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA, or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA, approved by the NIOSH
- Totally-encapsulating chemical-protective suit
- Gloves, inner, chemical-resistant
- Boots, chemical-resistant, steel toe and shank

Disposable protective suit, gloves, and boots (depending on suit construction, may be worn over totally-encapsulating suit).

Proper PPE Selection

The selection of the PPE will be done after a thorough evaluation of the hazards involved at the site during each phase of the operation. All persons entering the site area will put on the required PPE according to established procedures in this APP.

Hazard and risk assessment is a continuing process to be conducted by the SSHO, throughout the duration of the project. Changes in specific PPE or levels of PPE may be required in accordance with information obtained from implementation of site activities and data derived from the other sources. As a general rule, levels of PPE will need to be reassessed if any of the following occur:

- Appearance of previously unidentified or anticipated chemicals, conditions, or task hazards
- Airborne concentrations of known chemicals exceed action levels
- Ambient weather conditions change impacting the use of assigned PPE
- A new task is introduced or a previously assigned and evaluated task is expanded in scope

Specific levels of protection will be modified when onsite conditions warrant, and based upon the revisions presented in the SSHP for a specific location. The decision to change levels of protection will be made by the SSHO with concurrence from the TOM and the SH&E Manager. Levels of protection will not be downgraded without prior approval from the SH&E Manager.

Head Protection

Resolution Consultants employees and visitors will wear hard hats that meet the requirements of ANSI Z89.1 (as indicated by the manufacturer's label) if there is a potential of exposure to flying/falling objects or overhead hazards. Hard hats can be removed in break areas or where their use presents potential safety hazards. Ear protection and face shields may be attached to hard hats. The following criteria will be followed:

- No modification to the shell or suspension is allowed except when such changes are approved by the manufacturer.

- Hard hats shall be worn with the bill facing forward unless the SSHO has determined exceptions for certain trades in order to accommodate appropriate mission accomplishments.

- No ball caps, knit caps, or other headdress shall be worn under the hard hat that could interfere with the fit or stability of the hard hat.

- Protective headgear and components shall be visually inspected on a daily basis for signs of damage (dents, cracks) that might reduce the degree of safety integrity originally provided.

- Headgear will be periodically inspected for ultraviolet degradation as evidenced by cracking or flaking of the helmet.

- Drilling holes or in any way changing the integrity of the hard hat is prohibited. Alterations that will reduce the dielectric or impact strength will not be made.

- Chin straps will be worn when wearers are subject to high wind conditions and/or working on elevated structures.

Eye Protection

Eye and face protection equipment shall meet the requirements of ANSI Z87.1, and bear a legible and permanent "Z87" logo to indicate compliance with the standard providing side protection. When required to wear eye protection, persons whose vision requires the use of corrective lenses in eyeglasses shall be protected by one of the following:

- Prescription safety glasses providing optical correction and equivalent protection

- Protective glasses with side shields designed to fit over corrective lenses without disturbing the adjustment of the glasses

- Goggles that can be worn over corrective lenses without disturbing the adjustment of the glasses or goggles that incorporate corrective lenses mounted behind the protective lenses

The SSHO will ensure that suitable eye protection is available and provided to all personnel.

The use of eye protection by all personnel will meet the requirements of the following minimum requirements:

- Provide adequate protection against the particular hazards for which they are designed
- Be reasonably comfortable when worn under the designated conditions
- Fit snugly and not unduly interfere with the wearer's movements
- Be durable
- Be easily cleaned and sanitized

Contact lenses do not provide adequate eye protection. Contact lens wearers must use the same additional eye protection as non-lens wearers. Persons whose vision requires correction and who are required to wear eye protection may wear goggles or spectacles of one of the following types:

- Spectacles whose protective lenses provide optical correction (prescription)

- Goggles that can be worn over corrective (prescription) spectacles without disturbing the adjustment of the spectacles

- Goggles that incorporate corrective (prescription) lenses mounted behind the protective lenses

Hearing Protection

Hearing protection will be worn, as appropriate, whenever sound-pressure levels exceed 85-decibel A-weighted sound level (dBA) steady-state expressed as a time-weighted average or 140 dBA impulse, or as desired by individual workers when working around noise-producing equipment. Hearing protection worn by personnel will comply with the requirements of 29 CFR Part 1910.95(j), and will provide a minimum noise reduction rating of at least 21.

Hearing protection will be worn at all times when normal conversation becomes difficult at distances of 3 feet or less, such as during the operation of heavy equipment. The use of hearing protection and its necessity will be detailed in the applicable AHAs for the individual tasks.

Foot Protection

All workers entering designated fieldwork areas will wear sturdy leather or leather/synthetic combination work boots with safety toes that provide adequate ankle support and adequate protection for the task being performed. Sandals and other open-top footwear are not acceptable in designated fieldwork areas.

Hand Protection

Employees will use appropriate hand protection when exposed to hazards that could cause injury to the hands. Gloves must resist puncturing and tearing, as well as provide any necessary chemical resistance. Generally, leather or Kevlar gloves will be worn during material and equipment handling activities and Nitrile gloves will be used for chemical protection as indicated in the AHA developed for the specific task and during biological hazard avoidance.

Traffic Safety Vests

When working on or near public roads and when working around moving vehicles at designated field work areas, all personnel will wear traffic safety vests, shirts, or similar colored garment so as to provide high visibility to drivers/operators.

PPE Use

All site personnel will be given initial PPE-specific training. This training will be given by the SSHO prior to personnel participating in site operations where PPE is required. All personnel receiving PPE training will be required to demonstrate an understanding of the training topics and the ability to correctly use the PPE. This will be accomplished through the SSHO supervising and visually inspecting each individual's ability to properly don and use the PPE during its initial use. Upon completion of the training and after each employee has successfully demonstrated the requisite understanding, the SSHO will complete any applicable training completion form.

PPE Program Effectiveness

The site shall be evaluated to determine if the incorporated PPE levels are adequate based upon the site conditions and contaminants detected. If additional work tasks, are added to the Statement of Work, after approval of this APP, the TOM and SSHO shall identify and assess the task hazards, and relay that information to the SH&E Manager. The SSHO, in conjunction with the SH&E Manager, will prepare an amendment to the APP/SSHP and submit the amendment for approval to NAVFAC on as requested basis. The amendment will be added to the APP/SSHP upon approval.

The SSHO will ensure PPE use complies with all applicable OSHA, NAVFAC, and Resolution Consultants requirements.

PPE Inspection and Care

Maintenance of PPE can vary greatly, based upon the complexity of the PPE and the intricacy of the repair involved. The SSHO will become familiar with the manufacturer's recommended maintenance, and when possible, repair defective PPE. If unable or unauthorized to conduct the repair, the SSHO will return the item to the manufacturer for repair or to procure a replacement.

The SSHO will be responsible for ensuring that PPE is in good, clean, working order prior to the initial issuing of the PPE. Once issued, site personnel will ensure that re-usable articles of PPE are maintained in a clean, sanitary fashion. During the work task, co-workers should periodically inspect each other for the proper use of PPE. For items used inside an exclusion zone, site personnel will follow the requirements of the Site-Specific Decontamination Plan, and ensure that the PPE is properly decontaminated in the Contamination Reduction Zone before removing the item from the exclusion zone.

9.h. Hazard Communication Program

Resolution Consultants will implement a hazard communication program on field projects which will be managed by the SSHO who is responsible for maintaining a HSI used on the site, as well as SDS's for each hazardous material. Details of the program are contained in SH&E SOP *5-507-Hazardous Materials Communication WHMIS* which includes the development of a site-specific Hazard Communication Plan, complete with inventory log, which will be developed for the project site.

The program establishes procedures for Resolution Consultants employees and subcontractors who handle and store chemical products at project sites. It ensures that hazards of all chemicals purchased are evaluated and the information concerning their hazards is transmitted to employees. The delivery of information is to be accomplished by employee training, container labeling, and other forms of warning and SDSs. All SDSs are requested from the suppliers at the time of order. If not available, then a recent SDS will be downloaded off the Internet.

The requirements defined in this program apply to all Resolution Consultants facilities, projects, employees, and subcontractors, which receive, use, handle, store, transport, or distribute hazardous substances.

All hazardous substances found in a particular workplace shall be listed on a HSI. The HIS will be reviewed at least annually. New hazardous substances entering a workplace (e.g., project-specific materials) shall be added to the HSI upon receiving and reviewing the SDS. The HSI includes the following information:

- Product name
- Chemical name (if different from product name)
- Manufacturer's name
- Approximate typical quantity
- Location of substance (i.e., work area)
- Description of use

A copy of the most current HSI, along with the corresponding SDS and a copy of this program (or site-specific program), will be available onsite for review by all employees. The name of the material (product or chemical) on the HSI must be consistent with the SDS for that material. A site map will be attached to the inventory showing where inventoried substances are stored. The inventory and site map will be updated as frequently as necessary to ensure accuracy.

Safety Data Sheets

Resolution Consultants does not manufacture, package, or distribute hazardous commodities. However, as an end user, Resolution Consultants must maintain hazard documentation for each hazardous substance used on each job site. This documentation will take the form of a listing of all onsite hazardous substances, and copies of manufacturer developed SDSs for each listed item.

A SDS shall be available for every hazardous substance used or stored on each job site. Copies of all SDS's will be maintained onsite as an appendix to the site-specific SSHP. All site personnel will be briefed as to the location of the SDS's, and will have immediate access to examine any SDS at any time during their work shift.

SDSs received for consumer products, articles, and other materials not covered by this procedure will be maintained and made available to employees.

For on-going projects, each SDS associated with a material no longer in use will be marked as obsolete and the date it was obsolete. At the completion of any project, the accumulated SDSs will be maintained as part of the project records. NO SDS ASSOCIATED WITH ANY PROJECT WILL BE DESTROYED.

Employees are required to report any hazardous substance found at the project site that is not on the HIS list. The report is to be made to the TOM and Field Team Leader. If no SDS accompanies a hazardous substance, the manufacturer, distributor, or importer will be immediately notified and requested to provide one as soon as possible. The request will be documented in a letter, e-mail, or telephone log. If this request is not honored, the SH&E Manager will be notified.

When purchasing hazardous substances, the verbal or written purchase order will request an SDS be sent with the shipment. For each facility and/or project, the SDS will be kept along with the HSI in a location that is readily accessible to all employees at all times during their work periods. Additionally, the SDSs and HSI will be available to employees for review in such a way so that the assistance of a supervisor is not necessary.

Labels

All hazardous substances received from outside suppliers will conform to legal requirements and display on each container, as a minimum, the following:

- Identification of the hazardous substance(s)
- Appropriate hazard warnings such as an Hazardous Materials Identification System and/or National Fire Protection Association-type label
- Name and address of the manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Any failure to have a label on the container at the time of receipt will be cause to refuse delivery of the product in addition to the following guidance:

- Stationary process containers may have signs, placards, process sheets, batch tickets, operating procedures, or other written material in lieu of fixed labels on the containers, as long as the alternative method conveys hazard information. The written materials will be readily accessible to the employees in the work area.

- Although the practice is not recommended, if an employee will use the hazardous substance in a portable container immediately, the portable container need not be labeled when the substance is transferred from the labeled container. The term "immediate use" is intended to mean that the hazardous chemical will be exclusively under the control of and used by the person performing the transfer at all times and work will be completed within the current work shift.

- Containers of hazardous substances transferred from labeled containers and not intended for the immediate use of the employee performing the transfer must be labeled in accordance with a hazardous materials identification system or an equivalent commercial system.

- Labels on incoming containers will not be removed or defaced.

- Labels or other forms of warning will be legible, in English, and prominently displayed on the containers, or readily available throughout each work shift.

- Container size is not the determining factor in deciding if a label is required; ALL containers of hazardous chemicals must be labeled.

Hazard Communication Training

Due to the nature of our business, the information and training provided to Resolution Consultants employees with regard to hazard communication will take two forms: general and specific. General training and information will include the following:

- The elements and requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication standard (29 CRF 1910.1200) and applicable state regulation.

- Tasks and operations where hazardous substances are present.

- The location and availability of the written Hazard Communication Program, including the list(s) of hazardous substances and SDS's and how employees can obtain and use hazard information.

- The methods and observations that may be used to detect the presence or release of a hazardous substance, such as personal and area monitoring, continuous monitoring devices, visual appearance or odor of hazardous substances when being released.

- The physical and health hazards of the substances in the work area.

- The measures they can take to protect themselves from these hazards, including specific procedures implemented for the project or shop to protect employees from exposure to hazardous substances, such as appropriate work practices, emergency procedures, and PPE to be used.

- The project- or shop-specific details of the Hazard Communication Program, including an explanation of the labeling system and the SDS's, and how employees can obtain and use the appropriate hazard information.

- Information for their physician to receive, regarding hazardous substances to which the employee may be exposed according to provisions of this section.

- Freedom from discharge or other discrimination due to the employee's exercise of the rights afforded pursuant to the provisions of the Hazardous Substances Information and Training Act.

Site-specific hazard communication training regarding safe handling and use of hazardous materials found on the HSI will be presented during site-specific training programs. This training may be for specific hazardous materials or for groups of hazardous substances, including flammable/combustible liquids, compressed gases, organic solvents, corrosives, and toxic metals. Additional specific training will be provided to the affected employees any time a new hazardous substance is introduced into the workplace (e.g., project specific substances) and/or when an employee is reassigned. All training conducted will be documented and copies of the documentation included in the permanent project files.

The SSHO must ensure that project personnel can immediately obtain the required information about chemicals of concern during an emergency.

Handling Controls and PPE

When engineering and work practice controls or substitution are either infeasible or insufficient, appropriate PPE and chemical hygiene facilities will be provided and used for the transportation, use, and storage of hazardous or toxic agents.

When irritants or hazardous substances may contact skin or clothing, chemical hygiene facilities and PPE will be provided. PPE may include suitable gloves, face/eye protection, and chemical protective suits. Required task-specific PPE are identified in the AHAs.

The CIH, CSP, or other competent personnel will determine the scope and type of PPE.

Special attention shall be given to selecting proper chemical protection when working with materials designated with a "skin" notation by Occupational Exposure Limits. Such materials may produce systemic toxic effects through absorption through broken or unbroken skin.

When the eyes or body of any person may be exposed to hazardous or toxic agents, suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes and body will be provided in the work area for immediate emergency use and shall be no more than 10 seconds from the hazardous material.

Emergency eyewash equipment must be provided where there is the potential for an employee's eyes to be exposed to corrosives, strong irritants, or toxic chemicals. The emergency eyewash equipment must irrigate and flush both eyes simultaneously while the operator holds the eyes open.

Storage prior to transportation of hazardous chemicals, materials, substances, and wastes will be under the supervision of a qualified person. Transportation, use, and storage of hazardous or toxic agents will be planned and controlled to prevent contamination of people, animals, food, water, equipment, materials, and environment.

All storage of hazardous or toxic agents shall be in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer, OSHA, and National Fire Protection Association requirements, and accessible only to authorized personnel.

Disposal of surplus or excess hazardous or toxic agents will occur in a manner that will not contaminate or pollute any water supply, ground water, or streams; and will comply with federal, state, and local regulations and guidelines.

Containers used to hold hazardous or toxic agents should not be used to hold other materials unless they have been managed or cleaned under hazardous waste and U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulatory requirements. Every hazardous or toxic agent being transported for disposal shall be transported with a copy of the substance's SDS whenever applicable.

Persons who prepare shipments of hazardous chemicals, materials, substances, and/or wastes that are defined as hazardous material under DOT regulations, are required to be DOT trained, certified, and issued an appointment letter in accordance with Defense Transportation Regulation 4500.9-R, Chapter 204.

9.i. Process Safety Management Plan

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.j. Lead Abatement Plan

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.k. Asbestos Abatement Plan

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.l. Radiation Safety Program

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.m. Abrasive Blasting

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.n. Heat/Cold Stress Monitoring Plan

Heat Stress

Heat stress is one of the most common (and potentially serious) illnesses that affect site workers. When site personnel are engaged in operations involving hot environments, a number of physiological responses can occur, which may seriously affect the health and safety of the workers.

These affects can be eliminated or controlled through the use of a comprehensive heat stress prevention and monitoring program.

It is the responsibility of the SSHO and each employee to ensure that temperature stress controls are adequate for the site conditions and tasks. All employees, and specifically the SSHO, are empowered and expected to stop or modify work and take any precautionary measures to prevent temperature related illnesses.

Individuals vary in their susceptibility and degree of response to stress induced by increased body heat. Heat stress can result in health effects ranging from transient heat fatigue to serious illness or death. Heat stress is caused by a number of interacting factors including environmental condition, clothing, workload, and the individual characteristics of the worker. Because heat stress is probably one of the most common (and potentially serious) illnesses at work sites, regular physiological or area monitoring (as appropriate), and other preventive precautions are vital. Factors that may predispose a worker to heat stress include:

- Lack of physical fitness
- Lack of acclimatization to hot environments
- Degree of hydration
- Level of obesity
- Current health (i.e., having an infection, chronic disease, diarrhea)
- Alcohol or drug use
- The worker's age and sex
- Prior history of heat stress

Effects of PPE

The amount and type of PPE worn directly influences reduced work tolerance and the increased risk of excessive heat stress. PPE adds weight and bulk, severely reduces the body's access to normal heat exchange mechanisms (evaporation, convection, and radiation), and increases energy expenditure. Therefore, when selecting PPE, each item's benefit should be carefully evaluated in relation to its potential for increasing the risk of heat stress. Once PPE is selected, the safe duration of work/rest periods should be determined based on the following criteria and that of the recommendations of the ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV) handbook:

- Anticipated work rate
- Ambient temperature and other environmental factors

- Type of protective ensemble
- Individual worker characteristics and fitness

Sweating does not cool the body unless moisture is removed from the body. The use of PPE reduces the body's ability to eliminate large quantities of heat because the evaporation of sweat is decreased. The body's effort to maintain an acceptable temperature may become impaired and this may cause heat stress. Increased body temperature and physical discomfort also promote irritability and a decreased attention to the performance of hazardous tasks.

Early Symptoms of Heat Related Illness

The following are the early symptoms of heat related problems that may be experienced by the field teams:

- Decline in task performance
- Lack of coordination
- Decline in alertness
- Unsteady walk
- Excessive fatigue
- Muscle cramps
- Dizziness

Heat Stress Disorders

This section outlines the major heat related illnesses that may result from exposure to high heat environments, which include heat rash, fainting, heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. For the purpose of this program, reference to “liquids” will indicate the use of water or an electrolyte replacement solution, and not tea, coffee (unless it is decaffeinated), or carbonated soft drinks.

Heat Rash

Heat rash is caused by continuous exposure to heat and humid air and is aggravated by wet chafing clothing. This condition can decrease a worker’s ability to tolerate hot environments.

- Symptoms: Mild red rash, especially in areas of the body that sweat heavily.

- Treatment: Decrease amount of time in protective gear and provide powder such as cornstarch or baby powder to help absorb moisture and decrease chafing. Maintain good personal hygiene standards and change into dry clothes if needed.

Heat Cramps

Heat cramps are caused by a profuse rate of perspiration that is not balanced by adequate fluid and electrolyte intake. The occurrence of heat related cramps are often an indication that excessive water and electrolyte loss has occurred, which can further develop into heat exhaustion or heat stroke.

- Symptoms: Acute, painful spasms of voluntary muscles such as the back, abdomen, and extremities.

- Treatment: Remove victim to a cool area and loosen restrictive clothing. Stretch and massage affected muscles to increase blood flow to the area. Have patient drink one to two cups of liquids immediately, and every twenty minutes thereafter. Consult with physician if condition does not improve. If available, an electrolyte replacement solution should be taken along with liquids.

Heat Exhaustion

Heat exhaustion occurs due to the large fluid and salt loss from profuse sweating. It is a state of very definite weakness or exhaustion caused by increased stress on various organs to meet increased demands to cool the body due to excessive loss of fluids from the body. This condition leads to inadequate blood supply and cardiac insufficiency. Heat exhaustion is less dangerous than heat stroke, but nonetheless must be treated. If allowed to go untreated, heat exhaustion can quickly develop into heat stroke.

- Symptoms: Pale or flushed, clammy, moist skin, profuse perspiration, and extreme weakness. Body temperature is basically normal or slightly elevated, the pulse is weak and rapid, and breathing is shallow. The individual may have a headache, be dizzy or nauseated.

- Treatment: Remove the individual to a cool, air-conditioned place, loosen clothing, elevate feet, and allow individual to rest. Consult physician, especially in severe cases. Have patient drink one to two cups of liquids slowly and immediately, and every twenty minutes thereafter. Total liquid consumption should be about one to

two gallons per day. If the signs and symptoms of heat exhaustion do not subside, or become more severe, immediate medical attention will be required.

Heat Stroke

Heat stroke is an acute and dangerous reaction to heat stress caused by failure of the heat regulating mechanisms of the body. Heat stroke occurs when the body's system of temperature regulation fails and the body temperature rises to critical levels. When this occurs, the body core temperature rises very rapidly to a point (>105.8°F) where brain damage and death may result if the person is not cooled quickly.

- Symptoms: The victim's skin is hot, and may or may not be red, dry, and/or spotted, due to the fact that the individual may still be wet from having sweat while wearing protective clothing earlier; nausea; dizziness; confusion; extremely high body temperature; rapid respiratory and pulse rate; delirium; convulsions; unconsciousness; or coma.

- Treatment: Cool the victim immediately. If the body temperature is not brought down quickly, permanent brain damage or death may result. The victim should be moved to a shady area; he/she should lie down and keep feet elevated. Cool the victim by either sponging or immersing the victim in very cool (not cold) water to reduce the core temperature to a safe level (<102°F). If conscious, give the victim cool liquids to drink. Observe the victim and obtain immediate medical help. Do not give the victim energy, caffeinated, or alcoholic beverages. Heat stroke is considered a medical emergency. Medical help should be summoned immediately. EARLY RECOGNITION AND TREATMENT OF HEAT STROKE ARE THE ONLY MEANS OF PREVENTING BRAIN DAMAGE OR DEATH.

Preventive Measures

Proper training and preventive measures will help avert serious illness and loss of work productivity. Preventing heat stress is particularly important because once someone suffers from heat exhaustion, that person may become predisposed to additional heat injuries. In order to avoid heat related illnesses, proper preventive measures will be implemented whenever environmental conditions dictate the need, normally whenever the temperature reaches at least 70°F. These preventive measures represent the minimal steps to be taken and will include the following procedures.

The SSHO or other authorized person will observe each site worker prior to the start of daily operations, and periodically throughout the day, to determine the individuals susceptible to heat induced stress. Evidence of extreme dehydration, illness, or drug or alcohol use may require

the SSHO to restrict the worker's activities until such time as the worker is fit for duty. Personnel identified as being at high risk for heat stress who are allowed to participate in site operations will be monitored frequently by the SSHO.

Site workers will be trained to recognize and treat heat-related illnesses. This training will include the signs, symptoms, and treatment of heat stress disorders. In order to maintain workers' body fluids at normal levels, workers will be encouraged to drink, as a minimum, approximately sixteen ounces of liquids prior to the start of work in the morning, after lunch, and prior to leaving the site at the conclusion of the day's activities. Disposable four to twelve ounce cups and liquids will be provided onsite. Liquids to be provided will be water. Liquids containing caffeine should be avoided.

When ambient conditions and site workload requirements dictate, as determined by the SSHO, workers will be required to drink a minimum of 16 to 32 ounces of liquids during each rest cycle. The normal thirst mechanism is not sensitive enough to ensure that enough water will be consumed to replace lost sweat. When heavy sweating occurs, workers shall be encouraged to drink even though they may not be thirsty. A shelter or shaded area may be provided where workers can be protected from direct sunlight during rest periods.

Monitoring of ambient or physiological heat stress indices will be conducted to allow prevention and/or early detection of heat-induced stress. Monitoring will be conducted in accordance with applicable paragraphs of this APP.

Site workers will be given time to acclimatize to site work conditions, temperature, protective equipment, and workload. Acclimatization is the adaptive process that usually takes two to six days of continued work in hot environments, resulting in a decrease of the physiological strain and allowing the worker's body to become adjusted to the level and type of work required by the application of a constant environmental stress. This process involves a gradual increase in the individual's workload over the required period, the length of which depends upon the nature of the work performed, ambient temperatures, and the individual's susceptibility to heat stress.

Work schedules will be adjusted as follows:

- Modify work/rest schedules according to monitoring requirements
- Mandate work slowdowns as needed

- Rotate personnel: alternate job functions to minimize over-stress or overexertion at one task
- Add additional personnel to work teams
- Perform work during cooler hours of the day if possible

Workers will be encouraged to achieve and maintain an optimum level of physical fitness. Increased physical fitness will allow workers to better tolerate and respond to hot environments and heavy workloads. In comparison to an unfit person, a fit person will have less physiological strain, a lower heart rate and body temperature, and a more efficient sweating mechanism.

Alcohol should not be consumed in a hot environment because the loss of body fluids increases the risk of heat stress.

Heat Stress Monitoring

Because the incidence of heat stress depends on a variety of factors, all workers shall be monitored. Initially, the frequency of physiological monitoring depends on the air temperature adjusted for solar radiation and the level of physical work. The length of the work cycle will be governed by the frequency of the required physiological monitoring.

Monitoring of personnel wearing PPE should begin when the ambient temperature is 72°F or above. Table 9-1 presents the suggested frequency for such monitoring. Monitoring frequency should increase as the ambient temperature increases or as slow recovery rates are observed.

A person with a current first aid certification who is trained to recognize heat stress symptoms should perform heat stress monitoring. Other methods for determining heat stress monitoring, such as the wet bulb globe temperature (WBGT) index from the ACGIH TLV handbook or portable heat stress monitoring instrumentation can be used.

Table 9-1
Suggested Frequency of Physiological Monitoring for Fit and Acclimatized Workers

Adjusted Temperature[1,2]	Normal Work Ensemble[3]	Impermeable Ensemble
90°F (32.2°C) or above	After each 45 min. of work	After each 15 min. of work
87.5° — 90°F(30.8°-32.2°C)	After each 60 min. of work	After each 30 min. of work
82.5° — 87.5°F (28.1°-28.1°C)	After each 90 min. of work	After each 60 min. of work

Table 9-1
Suggested Frequency of Physiological Monitoring for Fit and Acclimatized Workers

Adjusted Temperature[1,2]	Normal Work Ensemble[3]	Impermeable Ensemble
77.5° — 82.5°F (25.3°-28.1°C)	After each 120 min. of work	After each 90 min. of work
72.5° — 77.5°F (22.5°-25.3°C)	After each 150 min. of work	After each 120 min. of work

Notes:

1 For work levels of 250 kilocalories/hour

2 Calculate the adjusted air temperature (ta adj) by using this equation: ta adj °F = ta °F + (13 x % sunshine). Measure air temperature (ta) with a standard mercury-in-glass thermometer, with the bulb shielded from radiant heat. Estimate percent sunshine by judging what percent time the sun is not covered by clouds that are thick enough to produce a shadow. (100 percent sunshine = no cloud cover and a sharp, distinct shadow; 0 percent sunshine = no shadows.)

3 A normal work ensemble consists of cotton coveralls or other cotton clothing with long sleeves and pants.

When workers are wearing permeable clothing (i.e., standard cotton work clothes), follow recommendations for monitoring requirements and suggested work/rest schedules in the current ACGIH TLVs for Heat Stress.

When monitoring the worker physically, measure:

- Heart rate:
  - Count the pulse during a 30-second period as early as possible in the rest period
  - If the working heart rate (while in PPE and performing tasks) exceeds 180 beats per minute minus the workers age, the work cycle should be discontinued and an appropriate rest/recovery period should begin
  - If the heart rate exceeds 110 beats per minute at the beginning of the rest period (after 1 minute of rest), shorten the next work cycle by one-third and keep the rest period the same
  - If the heart rate still exceeds 110 beats per minute at the next rest period, shorten the following work cycle by one-third
- Oral temperature:
  - Use a clinical thermometer (three minutes under the tongue) or similar device to measure the oral temperature at the end of the work period (before drinking)

— If oral temperature exceeds 99.6°F (37.6°C), shorten the next work cycle by one-third without changing the rest period

— If oral temperature still exceeds 99.6°F (37.6°C) at the beginning of the next rest period, shorten the following cycle by one-third

— Do not permit a worker to wear a semi-impermeable or impermeable garment when oral temperature exceeds 100.6°F (38.1°C)

For site conditions where personnel are working in Level D PPE, and the ambient temperature is greater than 72°F, the SSHO may conduct WBGT monitoring to assist in controlling the potential for site workers experiencing heat related adverse health effects. The SSHO may take readings on a WBGT monitor throughout the day to determine the work/rest schedule to be implemented (see Table 9-2).

Table 9-2
Permissible WBGT Heat Exposure Threshold Limit Values

Work — Rest Regimen	Work Load		
	Light	Moderate	Heavy
Continuous work	86 (30.0)	80 (26.7)	77 (25.0)
75% Work — 25% Rest, each hour	87 (30.6)	82 (28.0)	78 (25.9)
50% Work — 50% Rest, each hour	89 (31.4)	85 (29.4)	82 (27.9)
25% Work — 75% Rest, each hour	90 (32.2)	88 (31.1)	86 (30.0)

Note:
* Consult the ACGIH TLV Handbook for definitions of Light, Moderate, and Heavy workloads. Values are given in °F and (°C) Wet Bulb Global Temperature, and are intended for workers wearing single layer summer type clothing. Use of semi or totally impermeable clothing requires monitoring in accordance with the Heat Stress Prevention Program. As workload increases, the heat stress impact on a non-acclimated worker is exacerbated. For non-acclimated workers performing a moderate level of work, the permissible heat exposure TLV should be reduced by approximately 2.5°C.

The values outlined in Tables 9-1 and 9-2 are designed such that nearly all acclimatized, fully clothed workers with adequate water and electrolyte replacement liquids intake will be able to function without the body temperature exceeding 100.4°F (38°C).

Heat Stress Documentation

The SSHO will be responsible for recording all heat stress related information. This will include training sessions and monitoring data. Training sessions will be documented on the Safety Meeting and Training Form, and WBGT data and other information will be recorded on a heat stress monitor log.

Cold Stress

If work is conducted in the winter months, thermal injury due to cold exposure can become a problem for field personnel. Work will cease under unusually hazardous conditions (e.g., wind-chill less than 0°F, or wind-chill less than 10°F with precipitation). Systemic cold exposure is referred to as hypothermia. Localized cold exposure is generally labeled frostbite. Recognition of the symptoms of cold related illness will be discussed during the health and safety briefing conducted prior to the onset of site activities. Refer to the 2013 ACGIH TLV for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents for additional information on cold stress prevention, monitoring, and work-warming regimens.

Hypothermia

Hypothermia is a life-threatening condition in which the core body temperature falls below 95°F. Hypothermia can occur at temperatures above freezing particularly, when the skin or clothing becomes wet. During exposure to cold, maximum shivering occurs when the core temperature falls to 95°F. As hypothermia progresses, depression of the central nervous system becomes increasingly more severe. This accounts for the progressive signs and symptoms ranging from sluggishness and slurred speech to disorientation and eventually unconsciousness (see Table 9-3).

Table 9-3
Progressive Clinical Symptoms of Hypothermia

Core Temperature (°F)	Clinical Signs
95°	Maximum shivering
87° — 89°	Consciousness clouded; blood pressure becomes difficult to obtain; pupils dilated
84° — 86°	Progressive loss of consciousness; muscular rigidity; respiratory rate decreases
79°	Victim rarely conscious
70° — 72°	Maximum risk of ventricular fibrillation

The ability to sustain metabolic rate and to reduce skin blood flow is diminished by fatigue. Thus, fatigue increases the risk of severe hypothermia by decreasing metabolic heat. Additionally, because blood flow through the skin is reduced to conserve heat, the skin and underlying tissues become more susceptible to frostbite.

Frostbite

Frostbite is both the general and medical term given to areas of cold injury. Unlike hypothermia, frostbite rarely occurs unless environmental temperatures are less than freezing and usually less than 20°F. Frostbite injuries occur most commonly on the distal parts of the body (nose, earlobes, hands, and feet) that are subject to intense vasoconstriction. The three general categories of frostbite are:

Frostnip — A whitened area of the skin, which is slightly burning or painful

Superficial frostbite — Waxy, white skin with a firm sensation but with some resiliency. Symptomatically feels "warm" to the victim with a notable cessation of pain

Deep frostbite — Tissue damage deeper than the skin, at times, down to the bone. The skin is cold, numb, and hard

Prevention of Cold Related Illness

The following are precautions that will be taken to prevent illness relating to cold stress:

- Educate worker to recognize the symptoms of frostbite and hypothermia.
- Ensure the availability of an enclosed, heated environment within a vehicle. The nearest heated environment will be the interior of vehicles at the site.
- Ensure the availability of dry changes of clothes.
- Record temperature readings.
- Ensure the availability of warm beverages, preferably non-caffeinated.

Monitoring for Cold Exposure

Cold stress monitoring will be conducted in accordance with the ACGIH TLVs for Cold Stress. The TLV objective is to prevent the deep body core temperature from falling below 96.8°F and to prevent cold injury to body extremities. Temperature monitoring and recording will be initiated in the following situations:

- At the SSHO discretion when suspicion is based on changes in worker's performance or mental status
- At worker's request
- As a screening measure whenever a worker on the site develops hypothermia

- Any person developing moderate hypothermia (a core temperature of 92°F) cannot return to work for 48 hours

9.o. Crystalline Silica Monitoring Plan

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.p. Night Operations Lighting Plan

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.q. Fire Prevention Plan

All project personnel will be responsible for observing and reporting fires and conditions that could lead to fires. During all onsite activities, the following practices will be used for fire prevention and protection:

- Smoking onsite is prohibited in designated work areas, contamination reduction zones, and other areas where smoking may create a fire hazard (e.g., dry fields or forested areas)
- A designated smoking area will be established (if allowed by facility regulations) as necessary by the SSHO or Field Team Leader when site operations begin
- Accumulations of combustible scrap and debris onsite will be promptly removed and properly disposed
- Care will be taken with all equipment to reduce the possibility of sparks or open flames
- Inspect all electrical cords and plugs prior to use; keep cords away from water and moisture
- Fire extinguishers (minimum 2 A:B:C, 10-lb) will be available at the work area and support area
- A fire extinguisher will be available on all pieces of heavy equipment

Requirements for storage of flammable and combustible liquids will include:

- A suitable portable fire extinguisher will be available at the location where flammable or combustible liquids are stored.

- "No Smoking" signs will be posted in the storage area.

- Flammable liquids will be stored in closed containers. Type I or Type II metal safety cans (not greater than 5 gallons capacity) will be used for small quantities. Plastic storage containers are not allowed.

- Not more than 60 gallons of Class I or Class II liquids, nor more than 120 gallons of Class III liquids may be stored in a storage cabinet.

- Containers of flammable and combustible liquids shall be stored properly when not in use.

- The grounds around the storage area will be kept free of weeds, trash, and other unnecessary combustible materials.

- Spills will be cleaned up promptly.

- Proper bonding and grounding principles will be observed when transferring flammable liquids from one container to another.

Fire Extinguishers

Fire extinguishers are divided into categories, based on different types of fires. Each fire extinguisher also has a numerical rating that serves as a guide for the size of fire the extinguisher can handle. The higher the number rating, the more firefighting power of the extinguisher. The following is a quick guide to project management to help choose the right type of extinguisher:

- Class A extinguishers are for ordinary combustible materials such as paper, wood, cardboard, and most plastics. The numerical rating on these types of extinguishers indicates the amount of water it holds and the amount of fire it can extinguish.

- Class B fires involve flammable or combustible liquids such as gasoline, kerosene, grease and oil. The numerical rating for class B extinguishers indicates the approximate number of square feet of fire it can extinguish.

- Class C fires involve electrical equipment, such as appliances, wiring, circuit breakers, and outlets. Never use water to extinguish class C fires — the risk of electrical shock is

far too great! Class C extinguishers do not have a numerical rating. The C classification means the extinguishing agent is non-conductive.

9.r. Wild Land Fire Management Plan

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.s. Hazardous Energy Control Plan

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.t. Critical Lift Plan

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.u. Contingency Plan for Severe Weather

Daily weather conditions will be a part of the daily briefing. During severe weather, project personnel will seek shelter in an appropriate location (i.e., building or vehicle). The individual is ultimately responsible for his/her personal safety and has the right to take appropriate action when threatened by severe weather.

Safe Locations During Severe Weather and Locations to Avoid

No place is absolutely safe from severe weather; however, some places are safer than others:

- Large enclosed structures (substantially constructed buildings) tend to be much safer than smaller or open structures

- The risk for lightning injury depends on whether the structure incorporates lightning protection, construction materials used, and the size of the structure

- In general, fully enclosed metal vehicles such as cars, trucks, buses, and vans, with the windows rolled up provide good shelter from many weather conditions

AVOID being in or near: High places and open fields, isolated trees, rain or picnic shelters, communications towers, flagpoles, light poles, bleachers (metal or wood), metal fences, or water (lakes, streams, rivers).

When inside a building AVOID: Use of the telephone, washing your hands, or any contact with conductive surfaces with exposure to the outside such as metal door or window frames,

electrical wiring, telephone wiring, cable TV wiring, plumbing, if lightning is a factor. Generally speaking, identify and seek shelter that is appropriate for the type of severe weather you are encountering. Proper shelter will always include sound structure and removing you from the elements. When available, pay attention to weather warning devices such as National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration weather radio and/or credible weather detection systems; however, do not let this information override good common sense.

Weather-related hazards will directly correlate to the type of weather involved. Hot, dry weather may cause greater dust emissions, particularly during intrusive activities. Rain may increase slip/trip hazards, particularly for Field Personnel. Additionally, lightning strikes during electrical storms could also be a potential hazard. The following procedures will be implemented once thunder is heard or lightning spotted:

- If thunder is heard, all site personnel are to be alert of any visible lightning flashes. The SSHO will observe the storm front and track the direction it is moving. The SSHO will continue to observe the storm front until it passes or until the prevailing direction is determined to be away from the site.

- If lightning was observed, the Field Team Leader or SSHO are to be notified. When the next lightning flash is observed, a "second" count shall be initiated from the time the lightning is observed until the thunder from the strike is heard.

- The following action guidelines shall be implemented once the "second" count is ≤ 30 seconds:

  — "second" count > 30, the Field Team Leader or SSHO will continually observe the storm front. If the front is moving away, work will continue. If the front is moving towards the site, the Field Team Leader will initially place workers on alert for potential evacuation.

  — "second" count ≤ 30, the Field Team Leader will issue the evacuation command and all workers are to report to the work vehicle. Work can be re-initiated once the front has passed by and thunder has not been heard for 30 minutes.

- If lightning is observed and the storm front is moving away from or around the site and is > 20 miles away, work will be permitted to continue. The location of the storm can be

confirmed via internet access to a local weather Web site that has a Doppler radar tracking system.

9.v. Float Plan

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.w. Site-Specific Fall Protection & Prevention Plan

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.x. Demolition Plan

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.y. Excavation/Trenching Plan

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.z. Emergency Rescue

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.aa. Underground Construction Fire Prevention and Protection Plan

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.bb. Compressed Air Plan

Nitrogen gas will be used during groundwater sampling. Nitrogen bottles should be stored upright and secured. Prior to each use, the cylinder and its components should be inspected for leaks, cracking, or distortion.

When in transport, the cylinder should be secured as to prevent movement.

9.cc. Formwork and Shoring Erection and Removal Plans

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.dd. Precast Concrete Plan

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.ee. Lift Slab Plans

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.ff. Steel Erection Plan

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.gg. Site Health and Safety Plan for Hazardous Toxic Radiological Waste Work

The SSHP is attached in Appendix H of this APP.

9.hh. Blasting Safety Plan

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.ii. Diving Plan

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

9.jj. Confined Space Program

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

10. RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

Risk management processes are implemented to insure all project hazards have been identified by the management team and safety professionals, and that procedures are in place to control the exposure to these hazards.

The following are the major types of hazards that are anticipated for tasks at NSA Crane:

- Mobilization/demobilization
- Groundwater and surface water sampling
- No significant chemical exposure is expected at this site due to the previous investigations. Chemical exposures will be reassessed after each sampling event to ensure no additional chemicals are introduced.

Each task or activity will have an AHA developed to define the activity to be performed. The AHA will reflect the work sequences, site conditions, anticipated hazards, control methods, equipment requirements, and training to be implemented to eliminate or reduce the hazards.

Operations at the site may require additional tasks not identified or addressed in the SSHP. Before performing any task not covered in this APP or associated SSHP, an AHA must be prepared, and approved by the SH&E Manager.

The specific AHAs identifying the project-specific task hazards and controls are presented in the SSHP, Appendix H to this APP. The following text discusses the major types of hazards.

Chemical Hazards

Chemical hazards include the materials found onsite during field tasks and those chemicals brought on the site to support the project. Resolution Consultants has effective Hazard Communication, PPE, and Environmental Monitoring Programs to control chemical hazards. Resolution Consultants has included a chemical inventory list in Attachment 3 of the SSHP.

General Rules and Procedures

Occupational Exposure Limits: The Permissible Exposure Limits of OSHA and the TLVs of the ACGIH will be monitored and appropriate controls will be implemented to maintain our personnel exposure below these limits when previous investigations warrant. Occupational exposure limits for

the chemicals in use or anticipated at this project are listed in the SDS's for each chemical. To avoid incidental exposure to hazardous chemicals personnel shall follow these criteria:

- Develop and practice safe chemical hazard recognition habits
- Avoid unnecessary exposure to chemicals by any route
- Do not smell or taste chemicals
- Wear and inspect gloves before handling chemical containers or contaminated debris

Eating, drinking, and smoking:

- Do not eat, drink, smoke, chew gum, or apply cosmetics in areas where chemicals are present
- Wash hands, face before conducting these activities
- Storage, handling, or consumption of food or beverages from refrigerators used for samples holding is prohibited

Personal housekeeping:

- Keep the work area clean and uncluttered
- Properly label and store chemicals and equipment
- Clean up the work area on completion of an operation or at the end of each shift

Personal protection:

- Ensure that appropriate eye protection (ANSI approved safety glasses with side shields) is worn by all persons, including visitors, where chemicals are stored or handled
- Wear appropriate gloves when the potential for contact with toxic materials exists, inspecting them before each use, washing them before removal, and replacing them periodically
- Use any other protective and emergency apparel and equipment as appropriate

- Use of contact lenses in areas where chemicals may be encountered is not permitted

- Remove PPE immediately on discovering significant contamination

Biological Hazards

Biological hazards, which may be found on jobsites, include insects, arachnids, such as spiders, ticks, mites, and plants. Several varieties of snakes and other wildlife are also common hazards on jobsites. Employee awareness and the safe work practices outlined in the following paragraphs should reduce the risk associated with these hazards to acceptable levels.

The common biological hazards and controls that may be applicable to this project are indigenous hazards that will be discussed during the site orientation training and daily briefings, and, where necessary, PPE and first aid treatment protocols will be established during site operations.

Generally speaking, employee exposure to biological hazards is anticipated to be low; however, specific tasks may increase the likelihood of exposure to biological hazards. In an effort to mitigate any potential hazards to employees, the SSHO will assess the work areas during site activities in an effort to delineate the presence of poisonous plants (poison ivy/oak) or other biological hazards. These areas will be adequately delineated and the location of material fully disclosed to all onsite personnel.

Biological Hazard Injury and Illness Prevention

Contact with bodies of water, animals, insects, and plants can cause injury and illness to personnel. Care must be taken to ensure that these types of injuries are avoided. Some examples of biological hazards include:

1. Natural and artificial bodies of water (e.g., lakes, rivers, ponds, lagoons), may contain a variety of microorganisms. Microorganisms, in particular, present a significant hazard to personnel who may come into contact with water bodies. Contact with microorganisms in water may result in dermatitis, infection (i.e., in cuts/lacerations), digestive distress, and other diseases.

   Always be aware of areas that may contain excessive amounts of microorganisms. Such areas may include areas of standing water; areas of warm water (i.e., cooling tower

effluents); and areas downstream of municipal wastewater treatment. To prevent exposure to microorganisms in water, always adhere to the following:

- Wear protective gloves (i.e., nitrile) and other appropriate PPE to prevent skin contact with water

- Never drink from natural or artificial bodies of water; such water is considered non-potable and is not safe for drinking

2. Wild animals, such as snakes, raccoons, squirrels, and rats. These animals not only can bite and scratch, but can carry transmittable diseases (e.g., rabies). Avoid the animals whenever possible. If bitten, go to the nearest medical facility.

3. Insects such as mosquitoes, ticks, bees, and wasps. Mosquitoes can potentially carry and transmit the West Nile Virus. Ticks can transmit Lyme disease or Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever. Bees and wasps can sting by injecting venom, which causes some individuals to experience anaphylactic shock (extreme allergic reaction). Whenever entering areas that provide a habitat for insects (e.g., grass areas, woods), wear light-colored clothing, long pants and shirt, and spray exposed skin areas with a DEET-containing repellent. Keep away from high grass wherever possible. Keep your eyes and ears open for bee and wasp nests. If bitten by insects, see a doctor if there is any question of an allergic reaction.

4. Plants such as poison ivy and poison oak can cause severe rashes on exposed skin. Be careful where you walk, wear long pants, and minimize touching exposed skin with your hands after walking through thickly vegetated areas until after you have thoroughly washed your hands with soap and water. Remember, poisonous vegetation is poisonous year round, not just during the foliage seasons. Examples of common poisonous or irritating plant species, common to the United States, are shown in Figure 10-1.

Poison Ivy • Grows in East, West, Midwest, Texas • Several forms — vine, trailing shrub, or shrub • Three leaflets (can vary 3-9) • Leaves green in summer, red in fall • Yellow or green flowers • White berries	
Poison Oak • Grows in the East (NJ to Texas), Pacific Coast • 6-foot tall shrubs or long vines • Oak-like leaves, clusters of three • Yellow berries	
Poison Sumac • Grows in boggy areas, especially in the Southwest and Northern states • Shrub up to 15 feet tall • Seven to 13 smooth-edged leaflets • Glossy pale yellow or cream-colored berries	

Figure 10-1 — Hazardous Plant Identification Guide

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Response Measures for Contact with Hazardous Plants

If you have been exposed to poison ivy, oak, or sumac, act quickly because the toxin in the plants penetrates the skin within minutes. If possible, stay outdoors until you complete the first two steps:

1. Cleanse the exposed skin with generous amounts of a surfactant/emulsifying agent and wipe the area clean (e.g., Technu, Ivy-X wipes).

2. Wash the skin with water.

3. Take a regular shower with soap and cool water. Do not use soap until this point because it will pick up the toxin from the surface and move it around.

4. Wash clothes, tools, and anything else that may have been in contact with the toxin, with alcohol and water. Be sure to wear hand protection during that process.

Signs and symptoms of exposure include redness and swelling that appear 12 to 48 hours after exposure. Blistering and itching will follow. If you have had a severe reaction in the past, you should see an occupational physician right away. Otherwise, according to the Federal Drug Administration, there are quite a few effective over-the-counter products to help with symptoms, including Cortaid and Lanacort, baking soda, Aveeno oatmeal bath, and calamine lotion. Additional information on the avoidance and protective measures to be implemented from field biological hazards can be found in SH&E SOP *5-313 Wildlife, Plants and Insects*.

Physical Hazards

Resolution Consultants has published safe work practice procedures that will provide general guidelines that are to be implemented when executing work in the field. These procedures apply to all activities, and personnel working on field projects and operations.

During site activities, work areas will be continuously policed for identification of excess trash and unnecessary debris. Excess debris and trash will be collected and stored in an appropriate container (e.g., plastic trash bags, garbage can, roll-off bin) prior to disposal. At no time will debris or trash be intermingled with waste PPE or contaminated materials. Additional information on the requirements of housekeeping can be found in SH&E SOP *5-307-Housekeeping Worksite*.

Manual Lifting

Most materials associated with investigation and remedial activities are moved by hand. The human body is subject to severe damage in the forms of back injury, muscle strains, and hernia if caution is not observed in the handling process. Whenever possible, use mechanical assistance to lift or move materials and at a minimum, use at least two people to lift, or roll/lift with your arms as close to the body as possible. For additional requirements, refer to SH&E SOP *5-308-Manual Lifting Field.*

Appendix A

Resolution Consultants OSHA 300 Form

(Participating Joint Venture Partner)

OSHA's Form 300
Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

Attention: This form contains information relating to employee health and must be used in a manner that protects the confidentiality of employees to the extent possible while the information is being used for occupational safety and health purposes.

Year 2013

U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration

You must record information about every work-related injury or illness that involves loss of consciousness, restricted work activity or job transfer, days away from work, or medical treatment beyond first aid. You must also record significant work-related injuries and illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or licensed health care professional. You must also record work-related injuries and illnesses that meet any of the specific recording criteria listed in 29 CFR 1904.8 through 1904.12. Feel free to use two lines for a single case if you need to. You must complete an injury and illness incident report (OSHA Form 301) or equivalent form for each injury or illness recorded on this form. If you're not sure whether a case is recordable, call your local OSHA office for help.

Form approved OMB no. 1218-0176

Establishment name EnSafe, Inc. (Corporate)

City Memphis State Tennessee

Identify the person				Describe the case		Classify the case										
						Using these categories, check ONLY the most serious result for each case:				Enter the number of days the injured or ill worker was:		Check the "injury" column or choose one type of illness:				
(A) Case No.	(B) Employee's Name	(C) Job Title (e.g., Welder)	(D) Date of injury or onset of illness (mo./day)	(E) Where the event occurred (e.g. Loading dock north end)	(F) Describe injury or illness, parts of body affected, and object/substance that directly injured or made person ill (e.g. Second degree burns on right forearm from acetylene torch)	Death	Days away from work	Remained at work		On job transfer or restriction (days)	Away from work (days)	(M) Injury	Skin Disorder	Respiratory Condition	Poisoning	All other illnesses
								Job transfer or restriction	Other record-able cases							
						(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
					Page totals	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*

Be sure to transfer these totals to the Summary page (Form 300A) before you post it.

Injury	Skin Disorder	Respiratory Condition	Poisoning	All other illnesses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 14 minutes per response, including time to review the instruction, search and gather the data needed, and complete and review the collection of information. Persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. If you have any comments about these estimates or any aspects of this data collection, contact: US Department of Labor, OSHA Office of Statistics, Room N-3644, 200 Constitution Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20210. Do not send the completed forms to this office.

OSHA's Form 300A
Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

Year 2013

U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Form approved OMB no. 1218-0176

All establishments covered by Part 1904 must complete this Summary page, even if no injuries or illnesses occurred during the year. Remember to review the Log to verify that the entries are complete

Using the Log, count the individual entries you made for each category. Then write the totals below, making sure you've added the entries from every page of the log. If you had no cases write "0."

Employees former employees, and their representatives have the right to review the OSHA Form 300 in its entirety. They also have limited access to the OSHA Form 301 or its equivalent. See 29 CFR 1904.35, in OSHA's Recordkeeping rule, for further details on the access provisions for these forms.

Number of Cases

Total number of deaths	Total number of cases with days away from work	Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction	Total number of other recordable cases
0	0	0	0
(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)

Number of Days

Total number of days of job transfer or restriction	Total number of days away from work
0	0
(K)	(L)

Injury and Illness Types

Total number of...

	(M)		
(1) Injury	0	(4) Poisoning	0
(2) Skin Disorder	0	(5) All other illnesses	0
(3) Respiratory Condition	0		

Post this Summary page from February 1 to April 30 of the year following the year covered by the form

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 50 minutes per response, including time to review the instruction, search and gather the data needed, and complete and review the collection of information. Persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. If you have any comments about these estimates or any aspects of this data collection, contact: US Department of Labor, OSHA Office of Statistics, Room N-3644, 200 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20210. Do not send the completed forms to this

Establishment information

Your establishment name EnSafe, Inc. (Corporate)

Street 5724 Summer Trees Drive

City Memphis State TN Zip 38134

Industry description (e.g., Manufacture of motor truck trailers)
Environmental and Safety Consultants

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), if known (e.g., SIC 3715)
8 7 4 4

Employment information

Annual average number of employees 259

Total hours worked by all employees last year 448,489

Sign here

Knowingly falsifying this document may result in a fine.

I certify that I have examined this document and that to the best of my knowledge the entries are true, accurate, and complete.

Michael A. Wood, CPA	CFO
Company executive	Title
(901) 372-7962	1/30/2014
Phone	Date

Appendix B
Resolution Consultants Health and Safety Policy Statement

Safety, Health, and Environmental Policy Statement

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to:

- Establish and maintain a framework for a safe and healthy workplace for all Resolution Consultants and partners' employees and minimize our impact on the environment.
- Outline expectations relative to compliance with governing occupational safety, health and environmental legislation.

COMMITMENT

Resolution Consultants Is committed to protecting the safety and health of our employees and meeting our obligations with respect to the protection of others affected by our activities. We are also committed to protecting and preserving the natural environment and communities in which we operate. We will actively seek to conserve energy, water and natural resources and to recycle and reduce waste where appropriate during the execution of our business activities. We and our partners will be good corporate citizens by striving to ensure that our facilities and operations do not pose unreasonable safety or environmental risks, and by participating in community-related activities that promote excellence in safety, health and environmental practices. In all of our activities we will develop and implement appropriate systems and procedures designed to comply with applicable laws, legislation, licensing requirements and stakeholder expectations. Resolution Consultants will plan and design its processes, facilities and projects in a manner that reduces risks and impacts during their entire life cycle, consistent with the direction and objectives of our clients.

OBJECTIVES

Our ultimate goals are simple:

- Prevent work-related injuries or illnesses
- Prevent damage to property and/or equipment from our activities
- Prevent adverse impacts to the environment from our ongoing projects or operations

IMPLEMENTATION

To guide the Implementation efforts required by this policy, the Management Committee will collaborate to establish Safety, Health and Environmental (SH&E) programs that reflect the following expectations and beliefs:

- SH&E performance will not be compromised for the sake of other business or client demands.
- All accidents are preventable.
- Compliance with all applicable safety, health and environmental rules and regulations at the local, state, provincial and national level is a minimal expectation; we will not be satisfied to simply meet SH&E compliance standards. Where no specific regulation exists, we will comply with our standards and appropriate industry practices.
- We will meet client requirements.
- Concern for employee health and safety will be evident and embedded into all phases of our work by design and through the business decisions that we make.
- We will report on performance using SH&E metrics designed to help achieve established goals.
- We will communicate to all affected employees their Individual SH&E obligations.
- We will incorporate input from employees, customers and partners to continuously improve our SH&E performance. We will periodically review and continually improve our processes to reflect feedback and experience, and ensure they remain relevant and appropriate to the organization.
- We will recognize those who contribute to their improved SH&E performance.

EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES

All employees will be responsible for:

- Conducting themselves in accordance with directives, standards and procedures established by the applicable SH&E program.
- Helping ensure their fellow employees and stakeholders have the knowledge, skills, and equipment necessary to protect themselves and others.
- Temporarily suspending their personal work activities and requesting guidance from their supervisor before continuing a task when they identify a condition or practice that creates a serious safety, health or environmental risk.
- Immediately reporting safety, health and/or environmental incidents to their supervisor.

Resolution Consultants Management Committee:

Paul Banks

Steve Scott

Ginny Gray-Davis

Michael Wood

Appendix C
Resolution Consultants SH&E Standard Operating Procedures

5-001-Safe Work Standards and Rules

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 Demonstrates Resolution's commitment to the establishment and maintenance of workplaces free from recognized hazards.

1.2 This procedure applies to all Resolution based employees and operations.

2.0 Terms and Definitions

2.1 **Safety Violation:** Not following verbal or written safety policies, rules and procedures (e.g., guidelines, rules, horse play, failure to wear selected PPE, abuse of selected PPE, etc.).

2.2 **Safe Work Practices:** The do's and don'ts about carrying out a task or use of equipment, informing the worker about the hazards present and providing direction on how to safeguard against the hazard. Safe Work Practices are generally guidelines only.

2.3 **Safe Job Procedures:** Written step-by-step set of instructions about completing a specific task safely including control measures and responding to emergency situations.

3.0 References

3.1 Resolution Employee Handbook

4.0 Procedure

4.1 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

4.1.1 Safe Work Practices and Safe Job Procedures are embodied in the SH&E Standard Operating Procedures and are available on Resolution's SH&E website.

4.1.2 Specific Safe Work Practices and Safe Job Procedures have been developed in conjunction with employees and with particular input from those who have significant experience.

4.1.3 Standard Operating Procedures have been developed to provide clear instruction regarding the safety and reporting requirements of staff and operations.

4.2 Inspections and Audits

4.2.1 **Project Managers,** supervisors and **Regional SH&E Managers** shall conduct project audits and office inspections to identify safe work practices and potential safety violations.

4.3 Roles and Responsibilities

4.3.1 All managers and mupervisors are responsible for compliance with all SOP's and governmental requirements, and will be held responsible to prevent or bring any violations to the attention of the appropriate level of Management for corrective actions as per employing JV partner policies.

4.3.2 **Project Managers** (Including field task managers, supervisors) have overall responsibility for implementation of, and compliance with, this procedure.

4.3.3 **Regional SH&E Managers** provide guidance as to safe work standards, rules, requirements and guidelines.

4.3.4 **Human Resource Managers** (from employing JV partner) provide guidance and direction to managers and supervisors implementing the disciplinary process for safety violations (as defined in the Employee Handbook).

4.3.5 **Employees** are responsible for adhering to all Resolution safe work standards, rules, requirements and instructions and to provide input as appropriate.

4.4 Any employee who willfully disregards Resolution or client safety standards, rules or requirements is subject to disciplinary action.

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5.0 Records

None.

6.0 Attachments

5-001 Safety Rules

5-002-Stop Work Authority for Unsafe Work

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 This procedure establishes the requirements for Resolution personnel to stop work if they believe there is an imminent safety, health, or environmental risk as described below that will affect them, their co-workers, the public, or the environment.

1.2 This procedure applies to all Resolution-based employees and operations.

2.0 Terms and Definitions

2.1 **Discrepancy/Deficiency**: An omission or commission, a condition, or a situation that is in conflict with the procedures and requirements of Resolution's SH&E standards.

2.2 **Imminent Danger**: An impending or threatening situation that, if left uncorrected, is likely to result in serious injury, property damage, or environmental impairment.

2.3 **Potentially Dangerous**: Minor violations that present a low potential for serious injury, property damage, or environmental impairment.

2.4 **Stop Work Order**: A directive to cease Resolution-controlled work issued for failure to follow procedures, imminent danger situations/conditions, accumulation of safety violations, etc. The Stop Work Order will apply to Resolution and its direct subcontractors placed at risk by the situations or conditions.

3.0 References

None.

4.0 Procedure

4.1 Roles and Responsibilities

4.1.1 **Employees** are responsible for stopping all Resolution-directed work and for bringing it to the attention of the appropriate manager, Site Safety Officer, Project Manager, and/or Contractor representative any time an employee identifies a discrepancy, deficiency, or potentially dangerous condition or act that is likely to cause an unsafe or unhealthy situation or an imminent danger situation.

4.1.2 **Employees** may report unsafe working conditions anonymously, but they must provide sufficient detail and promptness to allow Resolution management and the SH&E staff to initiate corrective action.

4.1.3 **The Site Safety Officer** or **Local SH&E Representative** must initiate the development and implementation of corrective actions to eliminate the condition causing the Stop Work Order for Resolution employees and other personnel under Resolution's direct control affected by such condition. Report the details of the Stop Work Order and any corrective actions implemented to the **Project Manager** and the appropriate **Regional SH&E Manager**

4.1.4 **Project managers (field task managers, supervisors)**

- Verify that corrective actions taken appropriately address the conditions leading to the Stop Work Order.
- If Resolution has control over the circumstance that led to the condition, initiate additional corrective actions necessary to correct the conditions leading to the Stop Work Order. Otherwise, remain in communication with the persons or entities that are taking the corrective measures.
- Communicate such corrective actions and the effects of such corrective actions on the project/office to the client and/or Region Management.

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- Ensure that documentation related to the Stop Work Order and corrective actions is placed in the project/office file.

4.1.5 **Regional Business line Managers (regional, district and office managers)**

- Provide support, in accordance with our contractual responsibilities for the project, for the implementation of corrective actions and communications with clients.
- Ensure that no reprimand or reprisal is associated with the initiation of a Stop Work Order.

4.1.6 **Regional SH&E Managers**

- Provide technical guidance for the development and implementation of corrective actions.
- Communicate with the SH&E group and assist with the development of Shared Learning and Safety Alert notices.
- Report all instances when Stop Work Authority has been implemented to the Resolution Consultants SH&E Manager.

4.2 Commitment

4.2.1 It is Resolution's policy and firm commitment that employees are expected to stop their work to prevent unacceptable exposure to workplace hazards, including unsafe conditions or worker behaviors, without fear of reprimand or reprisal.

4.2.2 Cases involving reprisal, reprimand, or any attempt to discourage the initiation of Stop Work Orders or reporting of unsafe or unhealthy conditions or situations within Resolution should be immediately reported to the employee's **Manager, Human Resources Representative**, and **Regional SH&E Manager, Resolution Consultants SH&E Manager**.

4.3 Authority

4.3.1 Resolution's stop work authority applies to all work controlled by Resolution, its employees, and Resolution -controlled subcontractor work activities. All Resolution personnel are authorized to stop work in the event of an identified unsafe condition. If the responsible organization fails to provide resolution, or if at any time their acts or failure to act cause substantial harm or imminent danger to the health and safety of project employees, the public, or the environment, Resolution may issue an order stopping work in whole or in part. In the event that Resolution issues a Stop Work Order, an order issued by Resolution Consultants SH&E Manager (or his designee) authorizing the resumption of work must be in place prior to restarting work.

4.3.2 In most cases, a Stop Work Order affects only those areas immediately involved in the hazardous situation. Resolution may issue a Stop Work Order for a portion of the work area(s) or for an entire work area when unacceptable risks exist that cannot be mitigated by reasonable engineering controls, administrative actions, or personal protective equipment. The Stop Work Order will remain in effect until the responsible organization resolves the problem(s) and brings the work area(s) to satisfactory conformance with established SH&E requirements. Work will not resume until appropriate corrective actions have been completed, ensuring that the condition has been rectified. The Stop Work Order will apply to Resolution and its direct subcontractors placed at risk by the situations or conditions.

4.4 Severity of Hazards

4.4.1 Imminent Danger Situations

- Upon becoming aware of an imminently dangerous situation that Resolution does not control, the employee should immediately inform the persons or entities in control of such imminently dangerous activities and his or her project manager about the situation. If the activities pertain to work that is controlled by Resolution, then the employee may stop the work upon discovering an imminently dangerous situation and then immediately notify his project manager, who may determine the appropriate further action to be taken (including the issuance of a formal Stop Work Order).

- "Stopping work" for Resolution -controlled work includes stabilizing an imminent danger situation to the extent that it can be left unattended for a prolonged period of time until the issue is resolved.
- The person requesting the work stoppage will notify the organization responsible for the work.
- The responsible organization will notify Resolution project/office management immediately of any stop work action(s) taken to rectify the situation.
- An Resolution's failure to comply with any Stop Work Order in whole or in part may result in disciplinary action. An Resolution subcontractor employee's failure to comply with any Stop Work Order may result in immediate removal from the project and/or office location.

4.4.2 Potentially Dangerous Situations

- Informal stop work interventions to correct minor conditions (e.g., to remind workers to put on their hard hats, safety glasses, etc.) do not require formal notification.
- If the minor condition cannot be corrected, a formal Stop Work Order must be issued and work must not be resumed until the situation has been eliminated.

4.5 Management-issued Stop Work Orders

4.5.1 **Project Managers** and/or **SH&E Managers** may issue a formal Stop Work Order for Resolution-controlled work in the following situations:

- Imminent danger exists involving the public or employee's safety and health or damage to the environment, facilities, or property.
- Continuing work or equipment usage will result in significant repair, rework, or removal.
- A project, or any segment of the project, is executed improperly or is out of compliance with applicable regulations or standards.

4.6 Resuming Work

4.6.1 Work associated with the affected area or operation will not resume unless all corrective actions identified in the applicable Stop Work Order have been completed and closed.

4.6.2 All personnel affected by the Stop Work Order will be instructed on the corrective actions and preventative measures taken.

5.0 Records

5.1 The completed Stop Work Order and any corrective action reports generated will be maintained at the project site for the duration of the project and placed in the closed project file.

6.0 Attachments

5-002 Stop Work Order

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5-003-SH&E Training Sign-In Sheet

Course Name:					
Region:		**District:**			
Business Line:		**Dept #:**			
Office:		**Address:**			
Date:		**Start Time:**		**Stop Time:**	
Certification Level (Check One):	**Awareness** ☐	**Performance** ☐	**Competent Person** ☐		
Lead Instructor:		**Instructor 1:**		**Instructor 2:**	

	Employee Name: (PRINT LEGIBLY)	**Region/Office Company (if not Resolution)**	**Employee ID #:**
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
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20.			

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05-004-Incident Reporting

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 To document and report all SH&E incidents in a timely and accurate manner. Additionally, to gather that appropriate Lessons-Learned from all SH&E incidents and that all information required for regulatory reports is generated and filed as required for compliance.

1.2 This procedure applies to all Resolution Consultants based employees and operations.

2.0 Terms and Definitions

2.1 SH&E Incidents: The following events or situations as applied to Resolution Consultants employees and/or Resolution Consultants-controlled operations are considered SH&E Incidents:

2.1.1 Any injury or illness(including pain and soreness) to an Resolution Consultants employee, that could be potentially work related or become aggravated by the work environment. This includes Resolution Consultants subcontractor, temporary employee or third party contractor, performing work under the control of an Resolution Consultants operation.

2.1.2 Fire, explosion, or flash that is not an intended result of a remediation process, laboratory procedure, or other planned event.

2.1.3 Any accidents involving company-owned, rented, or leased vehicles (including personal vehicles used for company business).

2.1.4 Any breach of a numeric limit attached to a governmental permit or consent.

2.1.5 Any failure to perform the requirements of a non-numeric requirement contained in a government permit or consent.

2.1.6 Any failure to obtain a government permit or consent when required (including failure to obtain revisions before an existing permit or consent expires).

2.1.7 Any notice of violation or notice of non-compliance received from a regulatory authority with enforcement powers.

2.1.8 Property damage resulting from any Resolution Consultants or subcontractor activity.

2.1.9 Unexpected release or imminent release of a hazardous material.

2.1.10 Unexpected chemical exposures to workers or the public.

2.1.11 A safety, health or environmental related complaint from the public regarding Resolution Consultants activities.

2.1.12 SH&E-related incidents that could result in adverse public media interest concerning Resolution Consultants or an Resolution Consultants project.

2.1.13 Any inspection by a federal, provincial, or local safety, health, & environmental enforcement agency.

2.1.14 Any boating incident that includes the following:

2.1.15 Fatality.

2.1.16 A person disappeared from the vessel under circumstances that indicated death or injury.

2.1.17 A person was injured and required medical treatment beyond first aid.

2.1.18 Damage to vessels and other property totaled $2000 or more.

2.1.19 The boat was destroyed (physically destroyed or sinks).

2.2 Near-Miss Incidents: This is defined as an incident having the potential to cause injury, health effects, environmental impairment, or property damage as described in the above categories – but did not. For example:

2.2.1 A crane drops a 454 kilogram (1,000 pound) beam during a lift – and nobody is hurt, no equipment is damaged.

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2.2.2 A work crew is conducting a survey along the highway. A vehicle leaves the roadway and the vehicle enters the survey area at 80 kph (50 mph). The vehicle misses an employee by 1 meter (3 feet), the driver recovers control of the vehicle and leaves the area.

2.2.3 Awareness of an equipment recall or incident that occurs at another similar worksite.

2.2.4 Unsafe condition that could have caused an incident if not corrected.

2.2.5 Awareness of an equipment recall or incident that occurs at another similar worksite.

2.2.6 Unsafe condition that could have caused an incident if not corrected.

2.3 Significant Learning Experience: Defined as a near-miss incident that the affected group (i.e. project team, office staff, etc.) believes could have wide-ranging impacts throughout Resolution Consultants.

2.4 Serious SH&E Incident: Any SH&E Incident that meets/involves the following criteria:

2.4.1 Any amputation.

2.4.2 Hospitalization for treatment (admission).

2.4.3 Absence from work for more than 30 calendar days due to work-related injury/illness.

2.4.4 Any single event resulting in more than one employee requiring medical treatment.

2.4.5 Any SH&E-related Consent Agreement/Order/Lawsuit or enforcement action seeking more than $10,000 or alleging criminal activity.

2.4.6 Any spill or release of a hazardous material that is reportable to a government agency.

2.4.7 Any Notices of Violation.

2.4.8 Near miss incidents that, in the opinion of the SH&E Manager, Project Manager, or Contract Task Order Manager, may have otherwise resulted in any of the above.

2.5 **Fatality:** Loss of life of any Resolution Consultants employee, Resolution Consultants subcontractor personnel, client personnel or member of the general public that can be perceived to be related to work performed or controlled by Resolution Consultants.

2.6 **General Liability:** Incidents where Resolution Consultants could potentially be held liable.

2.7 **Resolution Consultants Recordable Injury: See *05-601 Recordkeeping* for definitions.**

2.8 **H&W:** Health and Welfare Human Resource office which manages all injury and illness claims.

2.9 **HR:** Human Resource office which manages all injury and illness claims.

2.10 **Lost Time Days:** The total number of days the injured person accumulates before returning back to regular duties.

2.11 **Lost Time Injury or Disease:** A work-related injury or disease that has caused a worker to be absent from his or her regular work following the day that the injury or awareness of the disease occurred.

2.12 **Restricted Work (also called "Modified Work"):** Where an injury is medically treated, but the person is not able to return to regular duties. The restricted duties are done within the limitation of the injured person's abilities. (documentation may be required per regulatory requirements).

2.13 **Restricted Work Days:** The total number of restricted work days the injured person accumulates before being able to return to regular duties.

2.14 **Supervisor's Report of Incident (SRI):** Form used to document incidents which shall be completed within 24 hours.

2.15 **Support Services:** Resolution Consultants entities of Legal, Human Resources, Communications, SH&E Department, etc.

2.16 **WCB:** Workers Compensation Board

2.17 **WC Carrier:** Workers Compensation Insurance Carrier (US).

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3.0 References

3.1 05-606 Modified Duty Program

3.2 05-603 Incident Investigation and Review

3.3 05-601 Recordkeeping

4.0 Procedure

4.1 All incidents, regardless of type or severity, shall be reported to the on-site supervisor immediately.

4.2 All incidents, regardless of type or severity, shall be reported to the employer company safety representative by the supervisor as soon as possible but no later than the end of the current work shift.

4.3 Completed Supervisor's Report of Incident shall be submitted the supervisor, Regional SH&E Manager and the Resolution Consultants SH&E Manager within 24 hours.

4.4 Fatalities and serious SH&E incidents shall be reported to the Regional SH&E Manager and Resolution Consultants SH&E Manager as soon as reasonably possible but no more than 2 hours after the incident.

4.5 Where there is potential for criminal, civil or regulatory action against Resolution Consultants or any of its employees or subcontractors, Resolution Consultants' Contracts Task Order Manager shall be contacted prior to any external communication, correspondence, or meeting concerning any incident, governmental investigation, or environment impact. Resolution Consultants' Contracts Task Order Manager, or the Program Manager, may supplement this Policy or require additional measures to protect the best interests of Resolution Consultants and its employees.

4.6 **Roles and Responsibilities**

4.6.1 Employees. Each employee involved in an SH&E incident will:

4.6.1.1 Notify his/her supervisor immediately that an incident (including a near-miss) has occurred, the circumstances involved, the nature and extent of the injuries/illness, and whether medical treatment may be required. Except for emergency situations, affected employees are required to discuss their injury/illness status with their supervisor and Regional SH&E Manager or project SH&E Professional prior to obtaining medical treatment.

4.6.1.2 Assist supervisor in completing appropriate reporting and investigation forms. If issues are raised regarding the content prepared in the SRI, contact the Regional SH&E Manager for guidance.

4.6.2 Supervisors. In an emergency/life-threatening situation, supervisors will:

4.6.2.1 Use the appropriate local emergency phone numbers and seek immediate medical care for the employee.

4.6.2.2 Address any immediate corrective actions needed. Consult with the Regional SH&E Manager if guidance is required.

4.6.2.3 Call the Regional SH&E Manager and Resolution Consultants SH&E Manager as soon as the situation is stabilized, but not later than the end of the current work shift.

4.6.2.4 Complete the applicable forms and email to the supervisor and the Regional SH&E Manager within 24 hours of the incident.

4.6.2.5 Supervisor's Report of Incident or Near Miss/Observation Report (completed with assistance and acknowledgment from affected employees).

4.6.2.6 Federal/State/Province Specific Forms, if required (contact applicable Support Services for guidance).

4.6.2.7 Notify the appropriate line or lead manager (i.e. manager responsible for personnel involved/project oversight/business line, etc.).

4.6.2.8 As appropriate, initiate an Incident Investigation and Review per the requirements of 5-603 Incident Investigation and Review.

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4.6.2.9 Completion of any external reporting requirements. For example, the U.S. Coast Guard CG-3865, Recreational Boating Accident Report may be required if the incident involved a boat (contact the SH&E Manager for clarification). See 5-004 Form 4 Incident Response and Reporting for further instruction.

4.6.2.10 Report all fatalities and/or serious SH&E incidents to the Resolution Consultants SH&E Manager and Program Manager as soon as reasonably possible but no more than 2 hours after the incident.

4.6.3 Resolution Consultants SH&E Manager or Designee:

4.6.3.1 Coordinate with the appropriate SH&E Incident Reporting Support Staff

4.6.3.2 Upon receipt of an Incident Notification, contact the supervisor to discuss the incident as well as short term and long term corrective actions.

4.6.3.3 Engage Resolution Consultants Medical Provider for non urgent medical guidance, if needed.

4.6.3.4 Notify appropriate Manager of the incident

4.6.3.5 As appropriate, initiate or assist an Incident Investigation and Review.

4.6.3.6 Report all fatalities and/or serious SH&E incidents to the Contracts Task Order Manager and Program Manager as soon as reasonably possible but no more than 2 hours after the incident.

4.6.4 Incident Reporting Support Staff:

4.6.4.1 Inform appropriate personnel that have not already been notified of incidents.

4.6.4.2 Audit data of incident reporting system.

4.6.4.3 Coordinate with Regional SH&E Manager or designee for management of medical support.

4.6.4.4 Forward incident data to support agencies for insurance claims.

5.0 Records

5.1 Incident reports and supporting documentation are maintained in a secure file by the incident reporting support staff.

5.2 The completed Supervisor Report of Incident and supporting documents must be retained by the appropriate Resolution Consultants parent company. Records relating to occupational injury and accidents must be kept for up to 30 years, plus the length of employment.

6.0 Attachments

6.1 05-004-Form 1 Supervisor's Report of Incident

6.2 05-004-Form 2 Near-Miss Observation Report

6.3 05-004-Form 3 Supervisor's Incident Reporting Flowchart

6.4 05-004-Form 4 Incident Response and Reporting Instructions

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5-202-Competent Person Designation

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 Outlines the process and minimum requirements necessary for classifying an Resolution employee as a “Competent Person” in one or more activity areas.

1.2 This procedure applies to all Resolution based employees and operations where Resolution is self-performing the identified activities and where Resolution controls projects performing the activities requiring a Competent Person. Client-mandated requirements may apply on a project-specific basis and shall be addressed in supplemental documents (e.g., Task Hazard Analysis or Health and Safety Plan).

1.3 It is recognized that regulations and legislation may contain alternate definitions for Competent Person and it will be the responsibility of the **Project Manager** to determine if conflicts exist between Resolution and applicable regulatory/legislative definitions and resolve the conflict.

1.4 When a qualified employee within Resolution is not available to be designated as the Resolution Competent Person, the **Project Manager** in coordination with their **Regional SH&E Manager** may designate an appropriately qualified and trained Contractor employee as the Competent Person for the project.

2.0 Terms and Definitions

2.1 **Competent Person:** One who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization and resources to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.

2.2 **HASP:** Project Health and Safety Plan.

3.0 References

None.

4.0 Procedure

4.1 The following activities require an individual to be designated as a competent person:

4.1.1 Asbestos

4.1.2 Blasting & Explosives

4.1.3 Concrete & Masonry Construction

4.1.4 Confined Spaces

4.1.5 Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout-Tagout)

4.1.6 Cranes & Derricks

4.1.7 Demolition

4.1.8 Electrical Wiring Design & Protections

4.1.9 Fall Protection

4.1.10 Hearing Protection

4.1.11 Heavy Equipment

4.1.12 Ionizing Radiation

4.1.13 Lead

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4.1.14 Material Hoists & Personnel Hoists

4.1.15 Stairways & Ladders

4.1.16 Respiratory Protection

4.1.17 Rigging Equipment

4.1.18 Scaffolds

4.1.19 Steel Erection

4.1.20 Trench & Excavations

4.1.21 Underground Construction

4.1.22 Welding & Cutting

4.2 The Resolution competent person field functions are dependent on the project activities and Resolution's field function. Refer to each SH&E Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the activities listed above and the associated legislative (e.g., OSHA) standard to determine the details of responsibility. Generally, it is the Competent Person's responsibility to be onsite at all times when Resolution staff are performing work governed by this SOP, make daily inspections of the conditions and work activities, and take actions to control any hazards associated with those activities.

4.3 The *5-202-Competent Person Designation* shall be used on all projects for documenting Competent Person designations. It must be filled out completely and updated as necessary by the contractor.

4.4 Roles and Responsibilities

4.4.1 A Competent Person in Resolution is an employee who functions in a technical role when either Resolution self-performs associated field work (above) or oversees and directs the work of subcontractors. For operations where Resolution is providing oversight of subcontractors (ex. drilling services), it is the subcontractors employee who is the Competent Person on-site for that phase of operation.

4.4.1.1 Any Resolution employee considered for designation as a "Competent Person" shall:

- Complete a Training Needs Assessment (TNA) with their Supervisor under the guidance of the **Regional SH&E Manager**, regarding competent person's requirements;
- Obtain approval from their supervisor prior to enrolling in any Resolution-sponsored safety competent person training program.
- Track his or her own training anniversary dates and arrange for appropriate refresher training at least 30 days prior to expiration of certification

4.4.1.2 Contractor Competent Persons

- Unless Resolution is self-performing, the Contractor is responsible for determining the safe means and methods of its work activities.
- The Contractor is responsible for designating its Competent Person(s) for each category of work it undertakes as required above.
- The Contractor's Competent Person is responsible for technically supporting the Contractor's site operations for the safe execution of its activities.
- The Contractor's Competent Person should be knowledgeable about the work activities, compliance with the associated safety and health regulations, identifying and removing any attendant field hazards and the Contractor's work practices and procedures.
- For work on Resolution controlled sites, the **Project Manager** confirms that the Contractor designates a Competent Person(s) for its activities. *5-202-Competent Person Designation* or the equivalent may be use for this purpose.

4.4.2 **Project Manager**/Field Task Manager/Supervisor are responsible for ensuring that all assigned personnel, including personnel utilized from other offices to support their operations, comply with the requirements of this procedure. The **Project Manager** shall:

- Designate the Competent Person based on the work activity using *5-202- Competent Person Designation***;**
- Implement corrective actions when employees fail to meet training requirements;
- Identify supplemental employee training needs based on local/client requirements;
- Verify competent person training requirements are reviewed with each employee, based upon current and anticipated job functions and past performance on a routine basis;
- Identify additional employees requiring competent person training based on this procedure;
- For projects controlled by Resolution, when these activities are contracted to another party, secure the identity of the Contractor's Competent Person(s), provide them with a copy of this SOP to verify the Contractor's capability to comply with the requirements within, and obtain documentation to support the designation of the Contractor employee as a Competent Person for Resolution;
- Verify the designation of the Competent Person for a specific activity is effectively communicated to field personnel on site during daily tailgate safety meetings.

4.4.3 The **Regional SH&E Manager** or designee will work with operations to assess the competency of all designated persons based on specific requirements outlined in this procedure. With the **Project Manager** or designee determining the work-specific Competent Person, the **Regional SH&E Manager** provides guidance as needed. The SH&E Department (i.e., **Regional SH&E Manager**) with operations is responsible for:

- Establishing competent person training/experience requirements and communicating these requirements to line management.
- Monitoring the overall implementation of this SOP.
- Monitoring field compliance of this procedure.
- Providing technical assistance/support as requested by **Regional and District Managers**.
- Performing internal safety training classes as requested by **Regional and District Managers**.
- Supporting the **Project Manager** in establishing minimum competent person requirements for regulated job activities based on individual job descriptions, applicable regulatory requirements, operational considerations, and management directives.
- Reviewing and approving as requested by designated operations representatives the Competent Person's qualifications for Resolution employees.
- Develop and maintain a process to track employee training compliance and anniversary dates.

5.0 Records

5.1 Resolution Competent Person Designation forms shall be maintained in the project file.

5.2 Documentation as to daily inspections and corrective measures by the Resolution Competent Person shall be maintained in the project file.

6.0 Attachments

6.1 5-202-Competent Person Designation Form

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5-208-Personal Protective Equipment Program

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 Provide an effective Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Program to protect Resolution employees from potential workplace safety and health hazards.

1.2 This procedure applies to all Resolution employees and operations.

1.3 The proper use of appropriate PPE, in combination with effective engineering and administrative controls, can provide Resolution employees with protection against potential workplace hazards and can reduce the potential for workplace injury and illness.

2.0 Terms and Definitions

2.1 **PPE**: Personal Protective Equipment

2.2 **ANSI:** American National Standards Institute

3.0 References

3.1 Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) PPE standard (29 CFR 1910.132) requires Resolution to assess workplace(s) to determine if hazards that necessitate the use of PPE exist in the workplace, and, if such hazards are present, to

3.1.1 Select the appropriate types of PPE and

3.1.2 Provide employees with training about the use and care of the selected PPE.

4.0 Procedure

4.1 Roles and Responsibilities

4.1.1 Regional SH&E Professional

- Provide guidance to Project Managers, Field Task Managers, Supervisors, and field staff on the assessment of hazards and the selection of PPE.
- Provide training materials to Project Managers, Field Task Managers and Supervisors for employee training.

4.1.2 Project Managers (Field Task Managers, Supervisors)

- Conduct Hazard Assessments to identify hazards present and to specify PPE appropriate for those hazards.
- Determine which of your staff members will require employee-issued PPE.
- Approve the purchase of company-issued PPE.
- Verify that appropriate PPE is utilized by your employees when required or necessary.

4.1.3 Employee

- In accordance with your training and instructions, utilize appropriate PPE that has been issued to them when required or necessary.
- Inspect your PPE prior to use to confirm that it is functional, and maintain your PPE in a clean and functional condition.
- Follow instructions and manufacturers' guidance on the care, use, and storage of your PPE.
- Prior to using any type of PPE, confirm that it is in good shape, free of dirt and debris, and that you are familiar with its correct use. Always make sure PPE fits adequately to perform the use intended.
- Refrain from wearing PPE outside of the work area for which it is required if doing so would constitute a hazard.

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4.2 Hazard Assessment for Office Locations

Office Hazard Analysis will be completed for applicable tasks as required in 29 CFR 1910.132 following the guidelines as specified in OSHA Pamphlet 3151-12R 2003 (Personal Protective Equipment),

4.3 Hazard Assessment for Off-Site Locations

4.3.1 HAZWOPER Locations

- Each Health and Safety Plan (HASP) that is prepared for waste site investigations/remediation includes a hazard assessment for each proposed field activity. Task-specific PPE requirements are listed in the HASP. Therefore, the HASP will serve as the certificate of hazard assessment for each project that involves off-site work activities that require the use of PPE.

4.3.2 All Other Off-Site Locations

- The Task Hazard Analysis will serve as the certificate of hazard assessment for projects that involves offsite work activities that require the use of PPE. The checklist will be reviewed with the entire field team prior to arriving at the site.

4.4 Training

4.4.1 Staff will receive adequate instruction on the correct use, limitations, and assigned maintenance duties for the equipment to be used. The following information, at a minimum, will be covered during PPE training:

- What PPE is required.
- When it is required.
- Why it is required.
- How to properly don, doff, adjust, and wear the PPE described.
- The limitations of the PPE, including its expected useful life.
- How to properly care for, maintain, and dispose of the PPE.

4.4.2 Field staff are responsible for confirming that they have reviewed the operation manual for the PPE before work commences.

4.4.3 All staff will receive an orientation to the hazards on the job site as well as initial Field Safety orientation that outlines appropriate PPE requirements.

4.4.4 Resolution Consultants employees who have participated in the 40-hour HAZWOPER training course are considered to have met the employee training requirements of the PPE standard. The training certificates that are issued as documentation of successful completion of the 40-hour HAZWOPER course will also serve as documentation of training as required by the PPE standard. Employees who have not participated in the HAZWOPER training will be provided PPE training specific to your assignment and/or location. The PPE Facts Sheets (attached) can serve as the basis for training.

4.5 Determining the Need for PPE

4.5.1 Using the Task Hazard Assessment or HASP, the need for the following types of PPE will be evaluated.

4.5.2 PPE will:

- Be selected and used in accordance with recognized standards and provide effective protection.
- Not in itself create a hazard to the wearer.
- Be compatible, so that one item of PPE does not make another item ineffective.
- Be maintained in good working order and in a sanitary condition.

4.5.3 Prior to entering any regulated work area, confirm that you have access to or are equipped with the following CSA-approved PPE, appropriate to the site hazards:

- Head Protection
- Eye & Face Protection
- Foot Protection
- Hi-Visibility Vests
- Hearing Protection

4.5.4 After the hazard assessments have been completed, the Project Manager will select the appropriate PPE for each job category or task, as necessary. The selected equipment will be indicated on the hazard assessment. PPE will be provided to each employee appropriate for the hazards present. All PPE selected and purchased by Resolution will meet or exceed the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards, Canadian Standards Association (CSA) standards, or other standards as dictated by provincial, territorial, or state legislation.

4.6 Eye and Face Protection

4.6.1 The OSHA standard requires that Resolution employees use appropriate eye and face protection when exposed to eye or face hazards from flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, acid and caustic liquids, chemical gases or vapors, and injurious light radiation. The standard further requires that eye protection provide side protection when there is a hazard from flying objects.

4.7 Head Protection

4.7.1 Protective helmets (hard hats) are required when employees are working in areas where there is a potential for falling objects to cause injury to the head. When working near exposed electrical conductors that could contact the head, helmets designed to reduce electrical shock will be worn.

4.8 Foot Protection

4.8.1 Protective footwear is required when employees are working in areas where there is a danger of foot injuries from falling and rolling objects or from objects piercing the sole and where an employee's feet are exposed to electrical hazards.

4.9 Hand Protection

4.9.1 Appropriate hand protection is required when employee's hands are exposed to hazards such as those from skin absorption of harmful substances, severe cuts and lacerations, severe abrasions, punctures, chemical burns, thermal burns, or harmful temperature extremes.

4.9.2 Chemically Resistant Clothing

4.9.3 Chemically resistant clothing is required when there is significant potential for the employee to come in direct contact with the chemicals he/she is handling. Tasks that involve chemical handling will be evaluated for the potential of splashing or spilling.

4.9.4 High-Visibility Apparel

4.9.5 High-visibility apparel with reflective banding (ANSI Class II and III garment) is required for all field activities in close proximity to moving traffic and other modes of transportation (transit, airlines, marine, etc.), in proximity to heavy equipment operations, or whenever otherwise specified in a project HASP. Color of apparel (orange or lime) may be client/project-specific.

4.10 Personal Clothing

4.10.1 For personal safety on the job site, do not wear

- Loose or unsecured clothing or loose fitting cuffs.
- Greasy or oily clothing, gloves, or boots.
- Torn or ragged clothing.

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4.10.2 Neck chains are hazardous and will be worn under clothing so that they do not hang out. Long hair will be tied back or otherwise confined.

4.10.3 Clothing made of synthetic fibres can be readily ignited and melted by electric flash or extreme heat sources. Cotton or wool fabrics are recommended for general use.

4.11 Specialized PPE

4.11.1 In addition to basic PPE, additional specialized PPE may be required to provide appropriate protection to the employee. Refer to applicable OH&S legislation and related Standard Operating Procedures for additional information on PPE requirements.

- Fall Protection: Only full body harnesses with shock-absorbing lanyards will be used for personal fall arrest.
- Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection shall be selected based on the contaminant and concentration to which the employee will be exposed. Refer to*5-519 Repiratory Protection Program* and the task- or project-specific Baseline Hazard Assessments for specific requirements.
- Fire Resistant Clothing: Approved fire resistant outer clothing may be required at work locations with flammable or explosive materials or environments.
- Other Head Protection: Operators and passengers (if permitted) of all terrain vehicles and snowmobiles will wear approved helmets.
- Chemical Protective Clothing: Approved chemical protection appropriate to the hazard will be worn. Review applicable Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) for appropriate PPE.
- Protection from Drowning: Employees being transported by boat are required to wear life jackets. Employees exposed to any other drowning hazards are required to wear personal flotation devices. Life jackets and personal flotation devices will have the proper regulatory approval.

4.12 PPE Supplies

4.12.1 Each Resolution office will maintain a supply of safety equipment including safety glasses, gloves, and chemically resistant clothing based on the nature of their field activities. The Office Manager or designee will be responsible for maintaining this inventory. PPE that is required for large field efforts will be ordered by the Project Manager or their designee.

4.12.2 At a minimum, the office will review its PPE program annually.

4.13 Obtaining Personalized Safety Gear

4.13.1 The OSHA standard in 29 CFR 1910 - Subpart I / 29 CFR 1926 requires that protective equipment, including PPE for eyes, face, head, and extremities, protective clothing, and respiratory devices, be provided to employees wherever necessary by reason of hazards.

4.13.2 Employees are not expected to provide their own general PPE. Although each Resolution office stocks and issues various general issue safety gear such as hard hats, plan safety glasses, disposable gloves and coveralls, fall protection, and hearing protection, certain personalized safety gear such as prescription safety glasses, safety-toed (capped) boots, and cotton coveralls will be ordered and sized specifically for the user.

4.13.3 Most PPE will be provided to the employee at no charge, with the exception of the above personalized safety equipment (safety glasses, safety toed boots, washable coveralls). A partial cost reimbursement to the employee may be made based on legacy company practice or project stipulations.

4.13.4 Prescription Safety Glasses

- As with all hazards, staff will be notified of their potential for injury and will be provided with the appropriate PPE. If wearing contact lenses poses a hazard to the worker's eyes during work, the worker will be advised of the hazards and the alternatives to wearing contact lenses.
- Eligibility

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- Employees will wear safety glasses during activities that involve exposure to eye hazards such as flying particles, chemical splash, or certain types of radiation such as ultraviolet light from welding operations. Typically, the following types of field activities will require the use of safety glasses:
  - Site investigation or remediation and construction activities.
  - Stack monitoring and other types of air emissions monitoring.
  - Audits and assessments in industrial or manufacturing facilities.
  - Activities conducted within laboratories.
  - Activities at client facilities where safety glasses are required.
- Eligibility to obtain prescription safety glasses will be determined by the employee's supervisor based upon the guidance above.

- Procurement of Prescription Safety Glasses
  - Except for eye examinations, associated prescription eyewear costs will be paid by Resolution. The employee may be asked to pay an optician's dispensing fee, which may be submitted on an expense report for reimbursement. Because eye examinations are not covered, employees who have had recent eye examinations should contact the eye care professional in advance to determine their procedure for handling a current prescription.
  - Employees who are eligible will be allowed to order one pair of prescription safety glasses every other year from the selection of glasses offered by the program.
  - Contact the Regional SH&E Professional for guidance on the procurement of prescription safety glasses.

4.13.5 Safety Toed Boots/Shoes

- Eligibility
  - Employees will wear safety boots/shoes during activities that pose the potential for foot injury from dropped objects or penetrations through the sole. Typically, safety toed boots/shoes will be required for the same type of activities, with the exception of laboratory activities, for which safety glasses are required. In addition, work around all types of heavy equipment will typically require the use of safety shoes.
  - Eligibility to obtain safety shoes will be determined by the employee's supervisor based upon the guidance above.
- Procurement of Safety Shoes
  - Eligible employees will be allowed to purchase one pair of safety shoes every other year.
  - Employees who have been authorized to purchase safety shoes by their supervisor should consult the Regional SH&E Manager for obtaining for detailed instructions on how and where to purchase the equipment. The style chosen (i.e., boot or shoe) should be determined based upon the application. For example, low cut shoes may be appropriate for audits and assessments in light industry applications, while safety boots will be more appropriate for environmental remediation, construction, and heavy industry work with significant foot hazards. Before purchasing, the employee is required to verify that the safety boots or shoes meet the specifications above.
  - After the purchase, an employee expense report, including a dated receipt for the shoes, should be submitted for approval and reimbursement. Resolution will reimburse the employee up to a amount that is specified by the SH&E Department or Regional Operations management.

4.13.6 Reusable Coveralls

- Eligibility

- Reusable cotton (or some other washable fabric) coveralls may be made available to employees who regularly perform field work based on conditions. Coveralls can be worn over personal clothing to help protect and keep them clean.
- Eligibility to obtain washable coveralls will be determined by the employee's supervisor based upon the guidance above.

5.0 Records

None.

6.0 Attachments

None.

05-209-Project Hazard Assessment and Planning

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 Resolution Consultants and its employees must assess all projects and sites for anticipated hazards and plan to mitigate those hazards through a series of controls. This procedure establishes the requirements and provides the tools for this process of pre-work planning and risk assessment.

1.2 The objective is to enhance SH&E performance, to reduce losses due to injury, illness, property damage, or environmental impairment incident, and maintain regulatory compliance.

1.3 This procedure applies to all Resolution Consultants employees and operations.

2.0 Terms and Definitions

2.1 **Task Hazard Analysis (THA):** A THA *(05-209-Form 1 Task Hazard Analysis)* is a technique for evaluating the component parts of any work method or procedure for the purpose of:

- Identifying the SH&E hazards and risks connected with the work;
- Identifying and implementing control methods to eliminate, nullify, or reduce to a minimum the consequences of such hazards and risks; and,
- Evaluating the effectiveness of risk control measures and making modifications as needed.

2.2 **Plan:** A comprehensive document which outlines at length, in a report-style format, all of the operational controls necessary to mitigate the anticipated hazards for a project's sites and activities. Resolution Consultants will use two established planning templates:

- **Health and Safety Plan (HASP**) for work involving environmental contaminants (e.g., HAZWOPER), or
- **Safe Work Plan (SWP)** for all other SH&E planning documentation.

2.3 **High Risk Classification:** Any task where the identified hazard, if further controls are not implemented, has a combined severity and probability that is either catastrophic or very likely, or some combination thereof (but where the result is not minor or rare). (Refer to 0*5-209-Form 2 Hazard Identification, Classification and Controls* for further details.) The following may be classified as High Risk; consult the SH&E Department for clarification:

- Confined space,
- HAZWOPER,
- Contaminated sites,
- Radiation,
- Lead,
- Asbestos,
- Resolution Consultants camp or construction sites,
- Competent person requirements,
- Sites with potential for client system failures,
- Significant physical hazards (e.g., fall, water, equipment, etc.),
- Munitions and Explosives of Concern / Unexploded Ordnance (MEC-UXO) Ops
- Potential for significant environmental incident, or
- Sites with medical surveillance requirements.

3.0 References

None.

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4.0 Procedure

4.1 All projects must have a completed Task Hazard Analysis at a minimum. In addition, all field projects must have an Emergency Response Plan. These two documents may be all a project needs for administrative safety requirements, depending on the hazards identified.

4.2 The table below helps illustrate the further planning documentation which may be required, depending on the hazards identified in the THA.

Task Hazard Analysis	• Most basic requirement • All sites and tasks including walk-through site visits	• Prepared by employees/supervisors • Confirmed by **Project Manager** or designee
Safe Work Plan (SWP)	• High risk activities • Complex projects with multiple stakeholders, long-duration • Non-HAZWOPER	• SH&E Department review and guidance required
Health & Safety Plan (HASP)	• HAZWOPER regulated sites and all other sites with potential chemical exposures • Client directed	• Only for sites with potential chemical exposures and Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) • SH&E Department review and guidance required

4.3 Task Hazard Analysis (THA)

4.3.1 A THA must be completed for all (routine and non-routine) tasks and sites.

4.3.2 A THA must be completed prior to the commencement of work so that all controls can be planned, equipment purchased/inspected, and staff adequately trained for the hazards.

4.3.3 The THA must identify all known and potential physical hazards as well as potential occupational exposures for noise, biological, or chemical contaminants, and environmental issues.

4.3.4 The assessment must include the identification and implementation of control measures to prevent worker injury, exposure and contamination.

4.3.5 Hazard identification and risk assessment must be ongoing. This requires the project team to consider the timing and frequency of the THA reviews, as affected by the following types of issues:

- The need to determine whether existing risk controls are effective and adequate,
- The need to respond to new hazards,
- The need to respond to changes that Resolution Consultants itself has made,
- The need to respond to feedback from monitoring activities, incident investigation, emergency situations or the results of testing of emergency procedures,
- Changes in legislation,
- External factors, e.g. emerging occupational health issues,
- Advances in control technologies,
- Changing diversity in the workforce, including contractors, or
- Changes proposed by corrective and preventive action.

4.3.6 THAs will be prepared by the supervisor and employee(s) directly responsible for the work.

4.3.7 Final drafts shall be submitted for review and approved by the **Project Manager** prior to commencing work activities.

4.3.8 Resolution Consultants subcontractors will prepare their own THA and submit them to the **Project Manager** for review and acceptance prior to the start of subcontracted work activities. These reviews are not approvals, and do not relieve the subcontractor for being responsible for their own safety on the project site.

4.3.9 The **Project Manager** shall maintain all approved/signed THA copies (including revisions) in the project files and make them available during project audits and for use during the training of new project personnel.

4.3.10 THAs shall be used to facilitate project SH&E tailgate meetings. Comments and suggestions relative to the completed THA shall be encouraged from attendees and incorporated into revised documents. Any modifications must be reviewed as corrective measures to confirm that no new hazards are created.

4.3.11 THAs that have been found to be inadequate or incomplete should be suitably annotated by the project management team to be used as lessons learned.

4.3.12 The THA will be reviewed by all personnel involved in the task, as well as any visitors or additional or new crews brought on to perform the work. This is a minimum of a one-time review and signature with supplement reviews conducted on a pre-determined basis by the **Project Manager** or their designee.

4.4 Planning Documents

4.4.1 An SH&E plan (in addition to the THA) may be required in the following circumstances:

- Tasks with high risk classification designations,
- Tasks with medium risk classification designations, where circumstances warrant, and/or
- Complex projects where it is necessary to communicate to numerous stakeholders and clearly define all controls including emergency response, incident reporting, inspections, security requirements, or other details.

4.4.2 The planning document shall be titled a **Safe Work Plan** UNLESS it involves Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) requirements, then it will be called a **Health and Safety Plan (HASP)** and will clearly address the specific requirements associated with the hazardous waste exposures.

4.4.3 Specific plan needs will vary for each project. In some cases it may be acceptable to utilize general (non-site/non-project-specific) SH&E procedural documentation prepared for the type of work activities being performed, while in others project/site/activity-specific documentation is required to be developed as part of the project planning process. The specific operational needs of individual projects will be determined as part of the initial coordination between the **Project Manager** and the SH&E Department.

4.4.4 The following requirements apply to all Resolution Consultants SH&E planning documentation:

- Preparation of the SH&E documentation can be performed by a member of the project team or the SH&E Department.
- All SH&E documentation (including draft versions of documents) will be approved by the SH&E Department prior to release for outside agency review (e.g., clients, regulatory agencies, etc) and prior to its field implementation.
- All changes to approved SH&E documentation require concurrence from a designated member of the SH&E Department. This includes those made in response to changing field conditions or operational requirements and those made in response to regulator/client comments. Any written responses made to regulator/client comments also must be reviewed and approved by the SH&E Department.
- The SH&E documentation for any project lasting twelve (12) months or longer will be reviewed at periodic intervals determined by the SH&E Department, but at least annually. The **SH&E Representative** will review the changes and determine whether modifications are required to the existing SH&E planning documentation. This confirms that the documentation continues to reflect the current project scope and knowledge of site conditions, and that any revised regulatory requirements are properly addressed. The **Project Manager** will provide a master copy of the SH&E documentation to be maintained on site for reference by personnel, together with copies of any required SH&E-related records or operational documentation. The master copy must be current in all respects, and will include any changes or modifications made as work progresses.
- **Project Managers** will confirm that ALL plans and THAs have been reviewed with project personnel prior to implementation of field work. Sign-off and concurrence is mandatory and to be kept in the project records.

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4.5 Roles & Responsibilities

4.5.1 **SH&E Department** responsibilities include the following:

- Assisting project management personnel to identify any necessary project-specific SH&E planning documentation required for all new and ongoing projects.
- Assisting in the preparation of necessary SH&E planning documentation.
- Reviewing and approving all SH&E planning documentation prior to its implementation for field activities.

4.5.2 **Project Manager (or their designee)** responsibilities include the following**:**

- Confirming the completion of SH&E planning documentation (THA, SWP or HASP), as required, that addresses the full range of project activities, safety risks and that all requirements and procedures are implemented and enforced during the field activities.
- Confirming SH&E requirements and Standard Operating Procedures are implemented successfully, including but not limited to:
  - Subcontractor evaluations
  - SH&E Training
  - Personal Protective Equipment
  - First aid and emergency response
  - Client requirements
- Contacting the SH&E Department to discuss SH&E planning documentation needs/ requirements at the start of each new project involving Resolution Consultants and at designated intervals (not to exceed one year) or when changes occur to the work operations or work location/ conditions, when work activities are modified/ changed, or when additional tasks are added to the work scope.
- Confirming that all SH&E planning documentation (draft or final) has been reviewed and approved by the SH&E Department prior to its use by Resolution Consultants personnel, or prior to release to outside agencies or organizations.
- Making appropriate resources available to protect the health and safety of Resolution Consultants employees, the environment and to comply with occupational health and safety, and environmental legislation and for the effective implementation of this procedure.

4.5.3 **Employee** responsibilities include the following**:**

- Participating in hazard identification training at the commencement of their employment with Resolution Consultants or prior to commencing field preparations.
- Reviewing and understanding the potential hazards and controls of the project before work commences.
- Complying with all required controls as identified in the THA and/or associated safety plans.

5.0 Records

5.1 Completed THAs, SWPs, and HASPs will be filed in their appropriate project file.

6.0 Attachments

6.1 05-209-Form 1 Task Hazard Analysis

6.2 05-209-Form 2 Hazard Identification, Classification and Controls

05-209-Form 1 Task Hazard Analysis

This THA (worksheets 1 & 2) must be completed for all field work.

HAZARDS 1
- Identify hazards
- Classify hazards
- Identify controls

CONTROLS 2
- Summarize controls
- Acknowledgement / Sign off

EMERGENCY RESPONSE 3
- Emergency contacts
- Emergency procedures
- Emergency equipment

Required for all projects/sites which do not have an existing emergency response plan

Hazard Identification

- **Natural (biological)** – bacteria, viruses, insects, plants, birds, and animals
- **Chemical** – exposure to chemical toxins, acute or chronic, by way of inhalation, ingestion or absorption
- **Physical** – slipping/tripping, being struck by moving objects, repetitive movement, strains from lifting
- **Environmental** – extreme heat or cold, noise, vibrations, magnetic fields, pressure extremes and air quality
- **Psychosocial** – stress, violence

Hazard Classification

- Considers the potential severity of the outcome
- Considers the likelihood of the occurrence
- Used to prioritize and determine extent of required controls

Controls

- **Elimination (first)** – choose a different process; modify an existing process; substitute with less hazardous substance
- **Engineering Controls (second)** – physically alter the plant or equipment design in order to circumvent possible hazards; place guards on machinery
- **Administrative Controls (third)** – change the job procedure and/or process; limit the amount of time an individual is in a hazardous environment through job rotation
- **Personal Protective Equipment (last option)** – provide employees with direct physical protection while working in a hazardous environment

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Project Name:	Project Number:	Client:	
Supervisor:	Project Manager:	Location:	
THA Developed By:		Date:	
Task Name:		Regularity of Task: One-time ☐	Routine ☐

TASK HAZARD ANALYSIS

	Job Event Sequence (*List the major steps of the individual task*)	Hazards (*List primary hazards*)	Hazard Classification (*before controls*) Severity	Likelihood	Risk Level	Hazard Classification	Controls (*List controls that Resolution Consultants will implement*)
1					0		
2					0		
3					0		
4					0		
5					0		
6					0		
7					0		
8					0		
9					0		
10					0		

Hazard Classification Guidelines

Severity

1 Remote potential for injury, property damage/$ loss, or env damage

2 Potential for minor first aid injury, property damage/$ loss, or environmental damage

3 Potential for moderate personnel injuries, including medical treatment, property damage/$ loss, environmental damage, or negative public impact

4 Potential for a serious injury, major property damage/$ loss, serious impact to the environment, and public health

5 Catastrophic damage to people, property/equipment, environment, or public health

Likelihood of Occurrence

1 Very unlikely

2 Unlikely

3 Likely

4 Very likely

5 Certain

Hazard Classification Matrix

Likelihood \ Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Risk Level
Low
Medium
High

Risk Level = Likelihood x Severity

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Project Name:	Project Number:	Client:
Supervisor:	Project Manager:	Location:
THA Developed By:		Date:
Task Name:		

SUMMARY OF CONTROLS	Air Monitoring (reference HASP monitoring plan)			
Personal Protective Equipment (*check all that apply*)				
CSA/ANSI Safety-Toed Boots (Leather or Rubber)	☐ No air monitoring required		☐ Air monitoring required (*see procedures below*)	
CSA/ANSI Safety Glasses or Goggles	Parameter	Location/Monitoring Interval	Response/Action Levels	Response Activity
CSA/ANSI-approved Hard Hat				
CSA/ANSI Type II/III Reflective Traffic Safety Vest				

Required Training (associated with this THA)	Key SOPs (associated with this THA)		Client & Other Requirements
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

Acknowledgement / Signatures

Project Manager / Supervisor (signature): Date:

Name	Signature	Company	Date	Name	Signature	Company	Date

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	Project Name:	Project Number:	Client:
	Supervisor:	Project Manager:	Location:
	THA Developed By:		Date:
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN	Task Name:	Regularity of Task: ☐ One-time	☐ Routine

Check-in Procedures			
Check-in Times	Check-in Person	Phone Number	Cell Phone Number
Alternate:			

Emergency Coordinators / Key Personnel			
Name	Title	Phone Number	Cell Phone Number
	On-site First Aid Attendant		
	Project Manager		
	Site Supervisor		
	Regional SH&E Manager		
	Incident Reporting Line		
	Client Contact		

Emergency Agencies / Public Utilities			
Name	Type	Details	Phone Number
	Police		
	Fire		
	Ambulance		
	Nearest Hospital / Clinic		
	Poison Control Center		
	Pollution / Environmental		

Emergency Equipment & Supplies		Other Emergency Plan Details
☐ First Aid Kit - Type:	☐ Eye Wash	
☐ Blankets / Survival:	☐ Spill Kit	
☐ Fire Extinguishers Type:	☐ Other:	
☐ Communication Device		
☐ Vehicle Safety Equipment		

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05-209 Form 2 Hazard Identification, Classification & Controls

The following information is intended to guide staff in completing the Task Hazard Analysis.

1.0 Hazard Identification

1.1 Hazards occurring in the workplace may be:

- Natural (biological) – bacteria, viruses, insects, plants, birds, and animals
- Chemical – exposure to chemical toxins, acute or chronic, by way of inhalation, ingestion or absorption
- Physical – slipping/tripping, being struck by moving objects, repetitive movement, strains from lifting
- Environmental – extreme heat or cold, noise, vibrations, magnetic fields, pressure extremes and air quality
- Psychosocial – stress, violence

1.2 When identifying hazards, remember to consider the following:

- Routine and non-routine activities;
- Activities of all persons having access to the workplace (including contractors and visitors);
- Human behavior, capabilities and other human factors;
- Identified hazards originating outside the workplace capable of adversely affecting the health and safety of persons under the control of Resolution Consultants;
- Hazards created in the vicinity of the workplace by work-related activities under the control of Resolution Consultants;
- Infrastructure, equipment and materials at the workplace, whether provided by Resolution Consultants or others;
- Changes or proposed changes within Resolution Consultants;
- Modifications to the OH&S management system, including temporary changes, and their impacts on operations, processes, and activities;
- Any applicable legal obligations relating to risk assessment and implementation of necessary controls;
- The design of work areas, processes, installations, machinery/equipment, operating procedures and work organization, including their adaptation to human capabilities.

1.3 It is often useful to break the job or task down into a sequence of steps ("Job Event Sequence") to help identify the primary hazards which may be encountered when you complete a job task. The "events" identified should be only as detailed as required to identify the primary hazards (e.g., drive to worksite; inspect bridge decking; take water samples, etc.)

2.0 Hazard Classification

Once identified, all hazards should be classified based on both their potential outcome and the probability of its occurrence as follows:

2.1 **Severity**

- Insignificant – no injuries, low environmental/financial impact = 1
- Minor – first aid required, some environmental/financial impact = 2
- Moderate – medical treatment required, contained environmental impact, high cost = 3
- Major – serious injury, severe environmental damage, major cost = 4

- Catastrophic – death, environmental disaster, extensive damage, extended downtime for company or site, huge cost = 5

2.2 **Probability**

- Unlikely – Incident will probably not occur during the work activity = 1
- Rarely – Incident will rarely occur during the work activity = 2
- Possibly – Possibility of incident occurring sometime during the work activity = 3
- Likely – Likelihood of incident occurring sometime during the work activity = 4
- Very Likely – Likelihood of incident happening often during course of the work activity = 5

2.3 High Hazard – Practice or condition whose sum of severity and probability is greater than or equal to 8.

2.4 Medium Hazard – Practice or condition whose sum of severity and probability is equal to either 6 or 7.

2.5 Low Hazard – Practice or condition whose sum of severity and probability is less than or equal to 5.

2.6 Inputs to the hazard classification can include, but are not be limited to, information or data on the following:

- Details of location(s) where work is carried out,
- The proximity and scope for hazardous interaction between activities in the workplace,
- Security arrangements,
- The human capabilities, behavior, competence, training and experience of those who normally and/or occasionally carry out hazardous tasks,
- Toxicological data, epidemiological data and other health related information,
- The proximity of other personnel (e.g. cleaners, visitors, contractors, the public) who might be affected by hazardous work,
- Details of any work instructions, systems of work and/or permit-to-work procedures, prepared for hazardous tasks,
- Manufacturers' or suppliers' instructions for operation and maintenance of equipment and facilities,
- The availability and use of control measures (e.g. for ventilation, guarding, personal protective equipment (PPE), etc.),
- Abnormal conditions (e.g. the potential interruption of utility services such as electricity and water, or other process failures),
- Environmental conditions affecting the workplace,
- The potential for failure of plant and machinery components and safety devices or for their degradation from exposure to the elements or process materials,
- Details of access to, and adequacy/condition of emergency procedures, emergency escape plans, emergency equipment, emergency escape routes (including signage), emergency communication facilities, and external emergency support, etc.,
- Monitoring data related to incidents associated with specific work activities,
- The findings of any existing assessments relating to hazardous work activity,
- Details of previous unsafe acts either by the individuals performing the activity or by others (e.g. adjacent personnel, visitors, contractors, etc.),
- The potential for a failure to induce associated failures or disabling of control measures,
- The duration and frequency at which tasks are carried out,
- The accuracy and reliability of the data available for the risk assessment,

- Any legal and other requirements which prescribe how the risk assessment has to be performed or what constitutes an acceptable risk, e.g. sampling methods to determine exposure,
- Use of specific risk assessment methods, or permissible exposure levels.

2.7 Considering all of the hazards associated with the job task (and using the Hazard Matrix), provide an overall classification for the job/task in the Task Hazard Analysis. This classification can be used as a guideline for prioritizing and determining the level and number of controls required.

Hazard classification matrix

Severity		Probability				
		Very Likely	Likely	Possibly	Rarely	Unlikely
		5	4	3	2	1
Catastrophic (death, environmental disaster, extensive damage, extended downtime for company or site, huge cost)	5	10	9	8	7	6
Major (serious injury, severe environmental damage, major cost)	4	9	8	7	6	5
Moderate (medical treatment required, contained environmental impact, high cost)	3	8	7	6	5	4
Minor (First aid required, some environmental/financial impact)	2	7	6	5	4	3
Insignificant (no injuries, low environmental/financial impact)	1	6	5	4	3	2

Probability: How likely is it to happen?

Very Likely	Likelihood of incident happening often during course of the work activity
Likely	Likelihood of incident occurring sometime during the work activity
Possibly	Possibility of incident occurring sometime during the work activity
Rarely	Incident will rarely occur during the work activity
Unlikely	Incident will probably not occur during the work activity

Hazard Classification:

- **HIGH**
- **MED**
- **LOW**

3.0 Hazard Control

Once identified and classified, all hazards must have an effective means of control which can be accomplished by using one or more of the following means of control:

3.1 Elimination (first)

- Choose a different process
- Modify an existing process
- Substitute with less hazardous substance

3.2 **Engineering Controls (second)**

- Physically alter the plant or equipment design in order to circumvent possible hazards
- Place guards on machinery
- Construct catwalks to divert traffic from hazardous areas

3.3 **Administrative Controls (third)**

- Affect the job procedure and/or process in order to reduce hazards
- Implement rules to change unsafe behaviors
- Limit the amount of time an individual is in a hazardous environment through job rotation

3.4 **Personal Protective Equipment (fourth)**

- Provide employees with direct physical protection while working in a hazardous environment

All identified hazards must have an effective means of control to minimize the potential for an incident; however, hazards with higher classifications should be addressed first and will undoubtedly require a variety of the types of controls mentioned above.

05-210-Project Safety Meetings

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 Establishes the requirements for conducting and documenting meetings on topics that are designed to promote Safety, Health & Environmental (SH&E) awareness and facilitate discussion regarding hazards and risks.

1.2 This procedure applies to all Resolution Consultants employees and operations in the performance of services directed and controlled by Resolution Consultants.

2.0 Terms and Definitions

None.

3.0 References

None.

4.0 Procedure

4.1 Project Initiation/Kick-off meeting

4.1.1 A project initiation/kick-off safety meeting will be conducted prior to the start of field operations. Discussion points for this meeting will come from the project-specific SH&E documentation (e.g., Health and Safety Plan (HASP), Safe Work Plan, Task Hazard Analysis, etc.). The meeting will involve representatives from all organizations with a direct contractual relationship with Resolution Consultants on the job site. Topics for this meeting will include:

- Communication to all participants regarding on site SH&E responsibilities and authority.
- Establishing safety points of contact for each organization and phase of work.
- Communication of organizational SH&E performance expectations.
- Identification of significant project SH&E issues, risks, and solutions.
- Coordination of organizational SH&E conflicts and interactions.

4.2 Timing of Meetings

4.2.1 Change in Scope/Activity– Conducted for all Resolution Consultants staff and site personnel with a direct contractual relationship with Resolution Consultants to discuss changes to scope or a new phase of work.

4.2.2 Periodic – Conducted at a regular, recurring frequency of not less than biweekly, but preferably once per week.

4.2.3 Daily – Daily safety discussions as part of daily routine project coordination meetings. Daily meetings are required for HAZWOPER activities and other activities as identified in the safety plan. Daily safety discussions will involve representatives from all organizations with a direct contractual relationship with Resolution Consultants on the job site.

4.2.4 Significant Personnel Turn-over – Conducted at the start of any workday where a new organization begins work on site or when more than 25 percent of the day's work force is new to the site.

4.2.5 Post-Incident – Conducted at the start of the work day following the occurrence of a significant incident as defined in *5-004 Incident Reporting*. All project initiation/kick-off safety meetings will be documented using the *5-210 Form 1 Tailgate Safety Meeting Log*.

4.2.6 All special situation safety meetings listed above will include review of applicable Task Hazard Analyses for the scope of services to be performed and be documented using the *5-210 Form 1 Tailgate Safety Meeting Log* or equivalent.

4.2.7 Daily safety discussions not otherwise required by HAZWOPER or the project safety plan will be documented.

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4.3 **Supplemental Training Meetings**

4.3.1 The PM, Site Supervisor or Site Safety Officer (SSO) will implement worker training on general safety topics as part of routine on-site training activities. Where such training is conducted it will be documented on the *5-210 Form 1 Tailgate Safety Meeting Log*.

4.4 Safety Orientation

4.4.1 All project employees will attend a project-specific safety orientation and training session prior to the start of any project and/or task.

4.4.2 The PM, site supervisor, or SSO will conduct the meeting based on project specifics (e.g., location, unique hazards and risks, client requirements, etc.) and any mandatory topics required by *5-003 SH&E Training*. The Regional SH&E Manager can provide examples of project safety orientation material for reference.

4.4.3 The depth/level of training will be commensurate with the job function(s) to be performed. Site visitors will receive general orientation and task-specific training.

4.4.4 At a minimum, employee orientation and training will consist of the items listed below:

- Identification of hazards associated with the individual's job function and responsibilities.
- Specific safety procedural instruction needed to perform his or her required job function or task.
- Content of the HASP and any Task Hazard Analyses (THA) in accordance with *5-209 Project Hazard Assessment and Planning*.

4.5 Periodic Safety Training Meetings

4.5.1 Sit-down safety training meetings will be scheduled and conducted throughout the duration of the project.

4.5.2 Meetings shall give project personnel an opportunity to maintain a high degree of safety awareness through timely and quality safety education. Meeting time will be used to discuss specific safety topics and obtain employee feedback.

4.5.3 Safety meetings will be conducted by the PM, Site Supervisor or SSO and supplemented by lead persons of the various crafts represented at the site (e.g., electrician, heavy equipment operator, foreman, inspector, resident engineer, etc.).

4.5.4 Topics for discussion will include SH&E hazards noted during routine and non-routine work situations and an explanation of job safety procedures unique to the project.

4.5.5 The PM and SSO will monitor safety meetings to ensure that subject matter is properly presented.

4.5.6 All periodic safety meetings will be documented using the Safety Training Log (Attachment 3). Sign-in of every meeting participant is required to ensure proper accountability and to meet Resolution Consultants project recordkeeping requirements.

4.5.7 Safety, Health and Environmental considerations will be discussed at every project meeting. Once on-site:

- All on-site personnel must review and acknowledge the form or plan at a “tailgate” or “toolbox” meeting.
- Any new or previously unidentified hazards must be documented on the form or plan as a Revision and acknowledged with initials by all on-site staff.
- The Project Safety Plan must be reviewed regularly as required and documented on the plan.

4.5.8 All signed copies of the field forms and project plans must be placed in the appropriate project folder.

4.6 Roles and Responsibilities

4.6.1 **SH&E manager** shall provide assistance to Project Managers (PM) as required to carry out the requirements of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), particularly in the area of making training materials available and providing spot-checks of proper documentation.

4.6.2 **Task Order Managers** shall ensure that PMs of projects within their areas of responsibility are conducting and properly documenting safety meetings in accordance with requirements of this SOP.

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4.6.3 **Project Managers (field task managers, supervisors)** shall ensure that all employees and personnel under the control of Resolution Consultants (e.g., subcontractors, temporary agency employees) assigned to projects within their areas of responsibility participate in project initiation/kick-off meetings, special situation meetings, task hazard analyses, on-site safety inspections, and supplemental training meetings.

5.0 Records

None.

6.0 Attachments

6.1 5-210 Form 1 Tailgate Safety Meeting Log

5-307 Housekeeping, Worksite

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 This procedure provides Resolution Consultants' work practices as well as personal hygiene and work site sanitation standards for housekeeping.

1.2 Applies to all Resolution Consultants staff and field worksites.

2.0 Terms and Definitions

None.

3.0 References

None.

4.0 Procedure

4.1 Roles and Responsibilities

4.1.1 **Project Manager (Field Task Manager, Supervisor)** is responsible for the procedure's implementation and the details of addressing housekeeping policy within the construction/demolition worksite.

4.1.2 **SH&E Professionals** will monitor, assess, and report on project housekeeping when visiting locations.

4.1.3 Employees are responsible for reporting any areas of concern to the Site Supervisor for prompt resolution as well as for maintaining worksites that are free from debris, clutter, and slipping or tripping hazards.

4.2 Smoking, Eating, and Drinking

4.2.1 Eating and drinking will be permitted in designated areas at Resolution Consultant project sites and as specified on client sites. Smoking will be permitted only in areas designated in compliance with applicable local laws, regulations, legislation, and ordinances, by the Field Supervisior and situated in locations that are not in the immediate vicinity of activities associated with work site activities. Additionally, Field Supervisior will designate each smoking area giving primary consideration to those personnel who do not smoke.

4.2.2 Personnel involved in the performance of certain activities will not be permitted to smoke, eat, drink, or use smokeless tobacco, except during breaks (e.g., HAZWOPER-controlled work areas).

4.2.3 Site personnel will first wash hands and face after completing work activities and prior to eating or drinking.

4.3 Water Supply

4.3.1 Water supplies will be available for use on site and will comply with the following requirements:

4.3.2 Potable Water: An adequate supply of drinking water will be available for site personnel consumption. Potable water can be provided in the form of approved well or city water, bottled water, or drinking fountains. Where drinking fountains are not available, individual use cups will be provided as well as adequate disposal containers. Potable water containers will be properly identified and tape sealed in order to distinguish them from nonpotable water sources and protect the potable water integrity.

4.3.3 Nonpotable Water: Nonpotable water will not be used for drinking purposes. Nonpotable water may not be used for hand washing or other personal hygiene activities but may be used for other types of cleaning activities. All containers/supplies of nonpotable water used will be properly identified and labeled as such.

4.4 Toilet Facilities

4.4.1 Toilet facilities will be available for site personnel and visitors. Should subcontractor personnel be located on-site for extended periods, it may become necessary to obtain temporary toilet facilities.

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Exceptions to this requirement will apply to mobile crews where work activities and locations permit transportation to nearby toilet facilities.

4.4.2 A minimum of one toilet will be provided for every 20 site personnel, with separate toilets maintained for each sex, except where there are less than five total personnel on site. For mobile crews where work activities and locations permit use of nearby toilet facilities (e.g., gas station, or rest stop), on-site facilities are not required.

4.4.3 Washing Facilities

4.4.4 Hand and Face: Site personnel will wash hands and face after completing work activities and prior to breaks, lunch, or completion of workday.

4.4.5 Personal Cleaning Supplies: Cleaning supplies at Resolution Consultant project sites will consist of soap, water, and disposable paper towels or items of equal use/application (e.g., anti-bacterial gels, wipes, etc.).

4.5 Clothing and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

4.5.1 All PPE will be kept clean at all times and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's, Resolution Consultant's. and applicable regulatory, legislative, or provincial requirements.

4.5.2 General Work Areas

4.5.3 At all times work areas will be kept free of dirt and debris that may impact the safety of site personnel and visitors. All trash receptacles will be emptied regularly.

4.5.4 Break Areas and Lunchrooms

Site personnel will observe the following requirements when using break areas and lunchrooms at Resolution Consultant project sites:

4.5.5 All food and drink items will be properly stored when not in use.

4.5.6 Food items will not be stored in personal lockers for extended periods in order to prevent the potential for vermin infestation.

4.5.7 Perishable foods will be refrigerated whenever possible.

4.5.8 All waste food containers will be discarded in trash receptacles.

4.5.9 All tables, chairs, counters, sinks, and similar surfaces will be kept clean and free of dirt, waste food, and food containers at all times.

4.5.10 Refrigerators used to store food items will be maintained at 45 degrees Fahrenheit and emptied of all unclaimed food items weekly. Refrigerators used to store food will be labeled as such so that only food and drinks are stored within the refrigerator.

4.5.11 Routine cleaning of refrigerators will also be performed on a regular basis.

4.6 Vermin Control

4.6.1 Every enclosed workplace shall be constructed, equipped, and maintained, so far as reasonably practicable, to prevent the entrance or harborage of rodents, insects, and other vermin.

4.6.2 A continuing and effective extermination program shall be instituted where the presence of rodents, insects, or other vermin is detected.

4.7 General Housekeeping

4.7.1 All work areas shall be kept clean to the extent that the nature of the work allows.

4.7.2 Every work area shall be maintained, so far as practicable, in a dry condition. Where wet processes are used, drainage shall be maintained and platforms, mats, or other dry standing places shall be provided, where practicable, or appropriate waterproof footgear shall be provided.

4.7.3 Protruding objects or placement of materials on paths or foot traffic areas present a problem with regard to slips, trips, falls, and puncture wounds. Personnel will use a reasonable amount of effort to keep slip, trip, and fall hazards to a minimum.

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4.7.4 Excess debris and trash will be collected and stored in an appropriate container (e.g., plastic trash bags, garbage can, roll-off bin) prior to disposal.

4.7.5 At no time will debris or trash be intermingled with waste PPE or contaminated materials.

4.7.6 Material and equipment must be placed, stacked, or stored in a stable and secure manner. Stacked material or containers must be stabilized as necessary by interlocking, strapping, or other effective means of restraint to protect the safety of workers.

4.7.7 An area in which material may be dropped, dumped, or spilled must be guarded to prevent inadvertent entry by workers or protected by adequate covers and guarding.

4.7.8 Floors, platforms, ramps, stairs, and walkways available for use by workers must be maintained in a state of good repair and kept free of slipping and tripping hazards. If such areas are taken out of service, the employer must take reasonable means for preventing entry or use.

4.7.9 Hazardous areas not intended to be accessible to workers must be secured by locked doors or equivalent means of security and must not be entered unless safe work procedures are developed and followed.

4.8 Worksite Offices and Trailers

Worksite offices and trailers will be maintained in accordance with *RC-103-Housekeeping, Office.*

5.0 Records

None.

6.0 Attachments

None.

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5-308-Manual Lifting, Field

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 This procedure provides the requirements for use when performing manual materials handling activities (e.g., lifting/handling of items or materials).

1.2 This procedure applies to all field staff for Resolution Consultants operations.

2.0 Terms and Definitions

2.1 **Manual Materials Handling:** Moving or handling things by lifting, lowering, pushing, pulling, carrying, holding, or restraining.

2.2 **Team Handling:** Team handling occurs when more than one person is involved during the lift.

3.0 References

3.1 OSHA Technical Manual: http://www.osha.gov/dts/osta/otm/otm_vii/otm_vii_1.html

3.3 National Safety Council: www.nsc.org

4.0 Procedure

4.1 Roles and Responsibilities

4.1.1 The **Project Manager** will effectively implement the procedure, providing resources as required, and providing direction on proper lifting/handling techniques.

4.1.2 The **Resolution Consultants Health and Safety Manager** will assist in identifying activities with a high potential for lifting/handling strains/injuries as well as the associated mitigation strategies and training on proper lifting/manual materials handling techniques.

4.1.3 **Employees** are responsible for reviewing and following *5-308- Manual Lifting Safe Work Practices*.

4.2 Mechanical Controls

4.2.1 Mechanical equipment or assistance such as dollies, carts, come-alongs, or rollers are preferable to be used whenever possible rather than the employee physically moving materials.

4.2.2 Mechanical assistance will be of proper size, have wheels sized for the terrain, and be designed to prevent pinching or undue stress on wrists.

4.2.3 Objects to be moved will be secured to prevent falling and properly balanced to prevent tipping.

4.3 Administrative Controls

4.4 When significant, sustained lifting work is required, it is desirable to rotate employees to spread the work load among several people and thereby avoid fatigue.

4.5 Rotation is not simply performing a different job but instead is performing a job that utilizes a completely different muscle group from the ones that have been overexerted.

5.0 Records

None.

6.0 Attachments

None.

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05-505-Cold Stress Prevention

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 To protect workers from the severest effects of cold stress (hypothermia) and cold injury and to identify exposures to cold working conditions under which it is believed nearly all workers can be repeatedly exposed without adverse health effects.

1.2 This procedure applies to all Resolution Consultants employees and operations.

2.0 Terms and Definitions

2.1 **Cold Stress:** The production of physiological effects due to cold temperatures and\or wind chill.

2.2 **Frostbite:** Freezing of tissue, often resulting in tissue death.

2.3 **Hypothermia:** Condition of reduced core body temperature resulting in loss of dexterity, loss of mental alertness, collapse, and possible death.

2.4 **Wind Chill:** The effect of air movement on apparent temperature in a cold environment.

3.0 References

None.

4.0 Procedure

4.1 Restrictions

4.1.1 Staff working in extreme cold or snow for extended periods of time away from a shelter or vehicle shall not work alone.

4.1.2 All staff working in extreme cold or snow conditions should understand the following guidelines for preventing and detecting hypothermia and frost bite.

4.1.3 If you experience frost bite or hypothermia, find shelter and warmth and contact a medical practitioner if symptoms persist.

4.1.4 Take frequent short breaks in warm dry shelters to allow your body to warm up. Limit time of exposure.

4.1.5 Try to schedule work for the warmest part of the day or when the wind is most calm.

4.1.6 Avoid exhaustion or fatigue because energy is needed to keep muscles warm.

4.1.7 Because prolonged exposure to cold air or to immersion in cold water at temperatures even well above freezing can lead to dangerous hypothermia, whole-body protection shall be used.

4.2 Roles and Responsibilities

4.2.1 Project Managers/Field Task Managers:

- Implement cold stress prevention measures as applicable at each work site.
- Develop/coordinate a work-warning regimen, as applicable.
- Confirm cold stress hazard assessments/evaluations were completed for the planned activities.
- Assign personnel physically capable of performing the assigned tasks.
- Confirm personnel are properly trained to recognize the symptoms of cold stress.

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4.2.2 Regional SH&E Managers:

- Conduct/support cold stress assessments/evaluations.
- Conduct/support incident investigations related to potential cold stress-related illnesses.
- Assist project teams develop appropriate work-warming regimens.
- Provide cold stress awareness training.

4.2.3 Supervisors:

- Identify the tasks that may be most impacted by cold stress and communicate the hazard to the assigned employees.
- Confirm that employees have been trained on the recognition of cold stress-related illnesses.
- Confirm that adequate supplies of warm fluids/drinks are readily available to employees.
- Confirm that a warm/sheltered rest area is available, as applicable.
- Conduct cold stress monitoring, as applicable.
- Implement the work-warming regimen.
- Confirm that first aid measures are implemented once cold stress symptoms are identified.
- Confirm that personnel are physically capable of performing the assigned tasks and are not in a physically compromised condition.

4.2.4 Employees:

- Observe each other for the early symptoms of cold stress-related illnesses.
- Maintain an adequate intake of available fluids.
- Report to work in a properly vested condition.
- Report all suspected cold stress-related illnesses.

4.3 Training

4.3.1 Before they begin work, project staff who may be exposed to cold stress will be informed of the potential for cold stress and how to prevent cold stress.

4.3.2 Personnel potentially exposed to cold stress will receive training including, but not limited to:

- Sources of cold stress, the influence of protective clothing, and the importance of acclimatization
- How the body loses heat.
- Recognition of cold-related illness symptoms.
- Preventative/corrective measures.
  - Employees will be informed of the harmful effects of excessive alcohol consumption in a cold stress environment.
- First aid procedures for symptoms related to cold stress.

4.4 Personal Protective Equipment

4.4.1 Wear multiple layers of clothing to maintain immobile layers of warm air next to the body.

4.4.2 Avoid cotton, especially blue jeans.

4.4.3 Wear proper clothing, including head coverings and gloves or mittens for cold, wet, and windy conditions.

4.4.4 Use insulated footwear with adequate traction to prevent slips and falls.

4.4.5 Confirm extra blankets or sleeping bags are on-site.

4.4.6 Sunglasses and sunscreen should be used when there is a persistent combination of snow and direct sun.

4.4.7 If shelter is not readily available, confirm that staff carry fire starter materials (see the Safe Work Practice for Wilderness Isolation).

4.4.8 Pack warm, sweet drinks, and high-calorie food for snacks.

4.5 General Cold Stress Prevention Measures

4.5.1 In order to prevent hypothermia:

- Wear multiple layers of clothing to maintain immobile layers of warm air next to the body. Avoid cotton, especially blue jeans.
- When active, ventilate excess heat by opening or removing outer layers of clothing to avoid sweating.
- Start with the mitten or gloves, unless protection from ice, snow, or cold metal surfaces is needed.
- Next remove head gear and neck wrappings.
- Then coats/parkas should be opened at the waist and sleeves.
    - Finally, layers of clothing should be taken off.
    - When resting or tired, or colder conditions are encountered, add additional layers of clothing/ close outer layers in the reverse of the above order, or get out of the cold. Have a sweet drink but do not indulge in heavy eating.
    - Garments worn to keep out rain and spray should also allow water vapor to escape.
    - Take advantage of heat from the sun and stay out of the wind as much as possible.
    - Have available emergency shelter providing protection from wind and rain and insulation from the ground.
    - Replace wet clothing. If wet clothing cannot be replaced, then cover it with a layer of non-breathing material to prevent evaporation. Place an insulation layer over this non-breathing material.
    - Get adequate rest; conserve energy.
    - Get adequate nutrition to replenish energy stores; rest after meals.
    - Drink adequate fluids to avoid dehydration.
    - If any project staff member shows signs of hypothermia, stop and treat him/her.

4.5.2 In order to prevent frostbite:

- Dress to prevent hypothermia and protect the feet and hands.
- Avoid obstruction of circulation by, for example, tight boots or tightly fitting clothing.
- Avoid nicotine, particularly cigarettes, and alcohol.
- Keep ears and nose covered and out of the wind.
- Frostbite of the corneas of the eyes can be prevented by protective goggles.
- Adopt a “buddy system” of constantly watching the faces of others in the party for white skin tissue, which is evidence of frostbite (frostnip).
- Practice constant personal vigilance for signs of trouble in one’s own fingers and toes; when in doubt, investigate thoroughly before it is too late.

4.5.3 Adequate, insulating dry clothing that will help maintain core temperatures above 96.8^{o}F (37°C) shall be provided to workers if work is performed in air temperatures below 40°F (5°C). Wind chill cooling rate and the cooling power of air are critical factors. The higher the wind speed and the lower the temperature in the work area, the greater the insulation value of the protective clothing required.

4.5.4 An Equivalent Chill Temperature (ECT) chart relating the actual dry bulb air temperature and the wind velocity is presented in *05-505-Temperature Thresholds.* Unless unusual or extenuating circumstances exist, cold injury to other than hands, feet, and head is not likely to occur without the development of the initial signs of hypothermia. Superficial or deep local tissue freezing will occur only at temperatures below 32°F (0° C) regardless of wind speed. However, older workers or workers with circulatory problems require special precautionary protection against cold injury. The use of extra insulating clothing and/or a reduction in the duration of the exposure period are among the special precautions that should be considered.

4.5.5 Continuous exposure of skin should not be permitted when the air speed and temperature results in an ECT of –25°F (-32° C) or below.

4.5.6 At air temperatures of 40°F (5°C) or less, it is imperative that workers who become immersed in water or whose clothing becomes wet be immediately removed from the cold environment, provided a change of clothing, and be treated for hypothermia.

4.5.7 If the air velocity at the job site is increased by wind, draft, or artificial ventilating equipment, the cooling effect of the wind should be reduced by shielding the work area or by wearing an easily removable windbreak garment.

4.5.8 Adequate protection, such as general ventilation, shall be incorporated into any warming shelter design to prevent carbon monoxide poisoning.

4.5.9 Operation of internal combustion or similar devices within warming shelters is prohibited.

4.5.10 If the available clothing does not give adequate protection to prevent hypothermia or frostbite, work should be modified or suspended until adequate clothing is made available or until weather conditions improve.

4.6 Cold Stress Prevention Measures for the Hands

4.6.1 Special protection of the hands is required to maintain manual dexterity for the prevention of accidents including, but not limited to the following:

- If fine work is to be performed with bare hands for more than 10 to 20 minutes in an environment below 60oF (15o C), special provisions should be established for keeping the workers' hands warm. For this purpose, warm air jets, radiant heaters (fuel burner or electric radiator), or contact warm plates may be utilized. Metal handles of tools and control bars should be covered by thermal insulating material at temperatures below 30oF (-1o C).
- If the air temperature falls below 60oF (15o C) for sedentary work, 40oF (5o C) for light work, or 20oF (-6o C) for moderate work, and fine manual dexterity is not required, workers should use gloves.

4.6.2 To prevent contact frostbite, workers should wear anti-contact gloves:

- When cold surfaces below 20°F (-6° C) are within reach, each worker should be warned to prevent inadvertent contact by bare skin.
- If the air temperature is 0°F (-18° C) or less, workers should protect their hands with mittens. Machine controls and tools for use in cold conditions should be designed so that they can be handled without removing the mittens.

4.6.3 Provisions for additional total body protection are required if work is performed in an environment at or below 40°F (5° C). The workers should wear cold protective clothing appropriate for the level of cold and physical activity.

4.6.4 Additional Cold Stress Prevention Measures. For work practices at or below 10°F (-12° C) ECT, the following will apply:

- The worker should be under constant protective observation (buddy system or supervision).
- The work rate should not be so high as to cause heavy sweating that will result in wet clothing. If heavy work is being performed, rest periods should be taken in heated shelters and opportunities to change into dry clothing should be provided.
- New employees should not be required to work full time in the cold during the first days of employment until they become acclimated to the working conditions and required protective clothing.
- The weight and bulkiness of clothing should be included in estimating the required work performance and weights to be lifted by the worker.
- The work should be arranged in such a way that sitting still or standing still for long periods is minimized. Unprotected metal chair seats should not be used. The worker should be protected from drafts to the greatest extent possible.
- Workers should be instructed in safety and health procedures, which should address:
    - Proper rewarming procedures and appropriate first aid treatment.

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- Proper clothing practices.
- Proper eating and drinking habits.
- Recognition of impending frostbite.
- Recognition of signs and symptoms of impending hypothermia or excessive cooling of the body even when shivering does not occur.
- Safe work practices.

4.6.5 Eye protection for workers employed outdoors in a snow and/or ice-covered terrain should be supplied. Special safety goggles to protect against blowing ice crystals and ultraviolet light and glare (which can produce temporary conjunctivitis and/or temporary loss of vision) should be required when there is an expanse of snow coverage causing a potential eye exposure hazard.

4.6.6 Workers handling evaporative liquid (gasoline, alcohol, or cleaning fluids) at air temperatures below 40°F should take special precautions to avoid soaking of clothing or gloves with the liquids because of the added danger of cold injury due to evaporative cooling. Special note should be taken of the particularly acute effects of splashes of “cryogenic fluids” or those liquids with a boiling point that is just above ambient temperature.

4.6.7 Trauma sustained in freezing or subzero conditions requires special attention, because an injured worker is predisposed to cold injury. Special provisions should be made to prevent hypothermia and freezing of damaged tissue in addition to providing for first aid treatment.

4.7 Work-Warming Regimen

4.7.1 If work is performed continuously in the cold at an equivalent chill temperature (ECT) at or below -15°F (–26°C), heated warming shelters (tents, cabins, rest rooms, etc.) should be made available nearby. The workers should be encouraged to use these shelters at regular intervals; the frequency will depend on the severity of the environmental exposure.

4.7.2 The onset of heavy shivering, minor frostbite (frostnip), the feeling of excessive fatigue, drowsiness, irritability, or euphoria are indications for immediate return to the shelter.

4.7.3 When entering the heated shelter, the outer layer of clothing should be removed and the remainder of the clothing should be loosened to permit sweat evaporation or a change of dry work clothing provided.

4.8 A change of dry work clothing should be provided as necessary to prevent workers from returning to the cold environment with wet clothing.

5.0 Records

None.

6.0 Attachments

6.1 05-505-Temperature Thresholds

6.2 05-505-Symptoms and Treatment

6.3 05-505-Cold Exposure

05-505-Temperature Thresholds

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 The following table gives apparent temperatures (wind chill) for various combinations of wind and air temperature, as well as guidelines to the danger of skin exposure.

Table 1. Wind Chill Chart (C)

Actual Temp (°C)	Wind Speed in km/hour									
	8	**16**	**24**	**32**	**40**	**48**	**56**	**64**	**72**	**80**
	Ambient Temperature (°C)									
0	-2	-8	-11	-14	-16	-17	-18	-19	-19	-20
-5	-7	-14	-18	-21	-23	-25	-26	-27	-28	-28
-10	-12	-20	-25	-28	-31	-33	-34	-35	-36	-36
-15	-18	-26	-32	-35	-38	-40	-42	-43	-43	-44
-20	-23	-32	-38	-43	-46	-48	-50	-51	-52	-52
-25	-28	-38	-45	-50	-53	-56	-57	-59	-59	-60
-30	-33	-45	-52	-57	-61	-63	-65	-67	-67	-68
-35	-39	-51	-59	-64	-68	-71	-73	-75	-75	-76
-40	-44	-57	-65	-71	-75	-79	-81	-83	-83	-84
-45	-49	-63	-72	-78	-83	-86	-89	-90	-91	-92
-50	-54	-69	-79	-85	-90	-94	-96	-98	-99	-100

Note: A. Little Danger: if less than one hour of exposure to dry skin.
B. Danger: Exposed flesh freezes within one minute.
C. Great Danger: Flesh may freeze with in 30 seconds.

*Source: *Threshold Limit Values (TLV™) and Biological Exposure Indices (BEI™) booklet; published by ACGIH, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Table 2. Equivalent Chill Temperature Chart (F)

Estimated Wind Speed (mph)	Actual Temperature Reading (°F)									
	50	**40**	**30**	**20**	**10**	**0**	**-10**	**-20**	**-30**	**-40**
	Equivalent Chill Temperature (°F)									
Calm	50	40	30	20	10	0	-10	-20	-30	-20
5	48	37	27	16	6	-5	-15	-26	-36	-47
10	40	28	16	4	-9	-24	-33	-46	-58	-70
15	36	22	9	-5	18	-32	-45	-58	-72	-85
20	32	18	4	-10	-25	-39	-53	-67	-82	-96
25	30	16	0	-15	-29	-44	-59	-75	-88	-104
30	28	13	-2	-18	-33	-48	-63	-79	-94	-109
35	27	11	-4	-20	35	-51	-67	-82	-98	-113
40	26	10	-6	-21	-37	-53	-69	-85	-100	-116
Wind speeds >40 mph have little additional effect	**LITTLE DANGER**				**INCREASING DANGER**			**GREAT DANGER**		
	Trenchfoot and immersion foot may occur at any point on this chart.									

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Table 3. Work-Warming Schedule Guidelines

Air Temp. (Sunny Sky) °F	No Noticeable Wind		5 mph Wind		10 mph Wind		15 mph Wind		20 mph Wind		25 mph Wind		Air Temp. (Sunny Sky) °C
	Max. Work Period	Breaks	Max. Work Period	Breaks	Max. Work Period	Breaks	Max. Work Period	Breaks	Max. Work Period	Breaks	Max. Work Period	Breaks	
above 5°	Normal Work Schedule		Normal Work Schedule		Normal Work Schedule		Normal Work Schedule		Normal Work Schedule		Normal Work Schedule		above -15°
5° to –1°											100 min	2	-15° to -17°
0° to –4°									100 min	2	75 min	2	-18° to -20°
-5° to –9°							100 min	2	75 min	2	55 min	3	-21° to -22°
-10° to –14°					100 min	2	75 min	2	55 min	3	40 min	4	-23° to -25°
-15° to –19°			100 min	2	75 min	2	55 min	3	40 min	4	30 min	5	-26° to -28°
-20° to –24°	100 min	2	75 min	2	55 min	3	40 min	4	30 min	5	Cease Work		-29° to -31°
-25° to –29°	75 min	2	55 min	3	40 min	4	30 min	5	Cease Work				-32° to -34°
-30° to –34°	55 min	3	40 min	4	30 min	5	Cease Work						-35° to -37°
-35° to –39°	40 min	4	30 min	5	Cease Work								-38° to -39°
-40° to –44°	30 min	5	Cease Work										-40° to -42°
-44° & below	Cease Work												-43° & below

Modified from ACGIH 2002 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents.

Note 1: Schedule describes the maximum continuous duration of work and number of 10-15 minute breaks to be observed during any 4-hour work period and assumes that period will be followed by an extended warm-up period (e.g., lunch). Allowed breaks should be taken in a warm environment.

Note 2: Schedule applies to moderate to heavy work performed by acclimated workers wearing appropriate layered clothing. For light to moderate work apply the schedule for conditions one step lower. For unacclimated workers apply the schedule for conditions two steps lower. These modifications are additive.

Note 3: For work under 25%–50% overcast/clouds, apply the schedule for conditions one step lower. For work at night or under greater then 50% overcast/clouds, apply the schedule for conditions two steps lower. These modifications are additive with any applicable modifications from Note 2.

Note 4: For wind speeds in excess of 25 mph, cease all nonemergency work when temperatures fall below 5°F.

05-505-Symptoms and Treatment

1.0 Cold Stress-related Illnesses

1.1 Frostbite

1.1.1 Frostbite is a localized cold injury characterized by freezing of the tissues with ice crystal formation.

1.1.2 This injury is almost always limited to the upper and lower extremities or to such appendages as the ears or nose.

1.1.3 Conditions conducive to frostbite include sub-zero temperatures, hypothermia (most important predisposing factor), dehydration, obstruction of the blood supply to the extremities (by constricting clothing, especially on the feet or at the wrists or ankles), contact with cold metal, contact with organic liquids (such as gasoline or solvents that have been left outdoors in sub-zero temperatures), use of substances that cause vasoconstriction (such as smoking tobacco), or other injury or shock.

1.1.4 Symptoms of frostbite include:

- Pain in the involved tissue is the earliest symptom.
- Sudden and complete cessation of cold or discomfort in affected fingers or toes, often followed by a pleasant feeling of warmth.
- Subsequently the only symptom may be the absence of any sensation in the frozen part.
- Paleness in the affected tissues.
- Firm or hard tissues.
- Purple tissue, if a large area, such as an entire hand or food, is frostbitten.

1.1.5 If exposure occurs in temperatures that are below freezing (32ºF or below), frostbite or trench foot (immersion foot) may accompany or complicate the symptoms of hypothermia. Frostbite is the freezing of living tissues with a resultant breakdown of cell structure. Symptoms due to frostbite may include, but is not limited to:

- Superficial redness of the skin
- Slight numbness
- Blisters
- Obstruction of blood flow (ischemia)
- Blood clots (thrombosis)
- Skin discoloration due to insufficient oxygen in the blood (cyanosis)

1.1.6 Frostbite may occur if the skin comes into contact with objects with a surface temperature below freezing, such as metal tool handles. Trench foot is caused by continuous exposure to cold combined with persistent dampness or immersion in water. Injuries in this case include permanent tissue damage due to oxygen deficiency, damage to capillary walls, severe pain, blistering, tissue death, and ulceration.

1.1.7 Additionally, cold exposures may either induce or intensify vascular abnormalities. These include chilblain (a swelling or sore), Raynaud's disease, acrocyanosis (blueness of hands and feet) and thromboangiitis (inflammation of the innermost walls of blood vessels with accompanying clot formation). Workers suffering from these ailments should take particular precautions to avoid chilling.

1.2 Hypothermia

1.2.1 Hypothermia is a lower than normal body temperature that occurs when outer cold cools the body faster than the body can produce heat to stay warm.

1.2.2 Hypothermia can be caused by exposure to wind, cold, and/or moisture. The combination of wind, cold, and moisture can be deadly.

1.2.3 Early warning signs of hypothermia:

- Feeling of being cold and tired.
- Heavier breathing and increased pulse rate.
- Tendency to keep moving (e.g., stamping feet, rubbing hands, continued walking/pacing).
- Goose bumps, holding arms tightly wrapped around the body, hunching of shoulders.

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- Shivering.

1.2.4 Hypothermia damages both the body's internal temperature mechanisms (hypothalamus) and the peripheral mechanisms to prevent heat loss (vasoconstriction and perspiration.) These effects may last up to three years after the initial hypothermia episode. Symptoms of hypothermia may include, but are not limited to:

- Pain in the extremities.
- Severe shivering and numbness.
- Low core body temperature.
- Drowsiness and muscular weakness.
- Apathy.
- Mental confusion.
- Loss of consciousness.
- Shock.
- Decreasing pulse and breathing rate.

2.0 Recommended Treatment for Cold Stress-related Illnesses

2.1 Frostbite

2.1.1 Wrap the victim in woolen blanket and keep dry until he or she can be brought inside.

2.1.2 Remove the victim from the cold environment.

2.1.3 Do not rub, chafe, or manipulate frozen parts.

2.1.4 Place the victim in warm water (102ºF to 105ºF) and make sure the water remains warm. Test the water by pouring it on the inner surface of your forearm. Never thaw affected body parts if the victim has to go back out into the cold; refreezing can cause significant tissue damage.

2.1.5 Do not use hot water bottles or a heat lamp, and do not place the victim near a hot stove.

2.1.6 Do not allow the victim to walk if his or her feet are affected.

2.1.7 Have the victim gently exercise the affected parts once they are thawed.

2.1.8 Seek immediate medical attention for thawing of serious frostbite.

2.2 Hypothermia

2.2.1 Bring the victim into a warm room or shelter as quickly as possible.

2.2.2 Give artificial respiration and stop any bleeding, if necessary.

2.2.3 If the victim cannot be moved (spinal injury, etc.), carefully place newspapers, blankets, or some other insulation between the victim and the ground.

2.2.4 Remove all wet clothing.

2.2.5 Provide an external heat source, because the body cannot generate its own heat. Wrap the victim in prewarmed blankets, place him or her in the liner of a portable hypothermia treatment unit, put the torso (not the extremities) into a tub of warm water, or use body-to-body contact to rewarm the body core. These measures will slowly reopen the peripheral circulation, minimizing the possibility of after-shock or after-drop (the flowing of cooled, stagnated blood from the limbs to the heart), which may cause ventricular fibrillation, cardiac arrest, or death.

2.2.6 Do not allow the victim to sleep.

2.2.7 Give warm, sweet drinks. Do not give alcohol or pain relievers.

2.2.8 Keep the victim still. Do not try to walk.

2.2.9 Do not rub numb skin.

2.2.10 Get medical attention as soon as possible.

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05-505-Cold Exposure

The following Occupational Health and Safety regulations apply directly to cold and snow hazards:

Jurisdiction	Regulation
United States	
OSHA	Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 1910.1027 and 1926.1127
Canada	
Alberta	n/a
British Columbia	OHS Regulation (1997) Sect 7.33 – 7.38
Manitoba	Workplace Health and Safety Regulation (217/2006) Sect 4.12, 4.14
New Brunswick	OHS Regulation (91-191) Sect 44
Newfoundland/Labrador	OHS Regulation (C.N.L.R. 1165/96) Sect 10
Nova Scotia	n/a
NWT/NU Territories	n/a
Ontario	O. Reg. 851 Sect 39, 129
Prince Edward Island	OHS Regulations (EC180/87) Sect 42.1
Quebec	OHS Regulation (R.R.Q., c. S-2.1, r.19.01 O.C. 885-2001) Schedule 4
Saskatchewan	OHS Regulation (R.R.S., c. O-1, r. 1) Sect 70 Cold Conditions Guidelines for Outside Workers
Yukon Territory	Occupational Health Regulations (O.I.C. 1986/164) Sect 9

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5-507-Hazardous Materials Communication / WHMIS

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 Provides a Hazard Communication Program so that Resolution employees are informed of the hazards of the chemicals to which they may be exposed in the course of their work by way of container labeling and other forms of warning, material safety data sheets (MSDS), and employee training.

1.2 This procedure applies to all Resolution JV Partner employees and operations.

1.3 The program applies to the use of any hazardous substances which are known to be present in the workplace in such a manner that employees may be exposed under normal conditions of use or in a foreseeable emergency.

2.0 Terms and Definitions

A complete list of definitions can be found in their entirety in the HMR, the TDG Regulations, and the IATA DGR.

2.1 **Acute Effect:** An adverse effect on the human body with immediate onset of symptoms.

2.2 **Article:** A manufactured item: (1) which is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture; (2) which has end use function(s) dependent in whole or in part upon its shape or design during end use; and, (3) which does not release or otherwise result in exposure to, a hazardous chemical, under normal conditions of use.

2.3 **Carcinogen:** Those chemicals appearing in any of the following reference sources are established as carcinogens for hazard communication purposes:

- National Toxicology Program (NTP) Annual Report on Carcinogens.
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs, Volumes 1-34. Note: The Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances published by NIOSH indicates whether a substance has been found by NTP or IARC to be a potential carcinogen.

2.4 **Chemical Name:** The scientific designation of a substance in accordance with the nomenclature system developed by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry or the system developed by the Chemical Abstracts Service.

2.5 **Chronic Effect:** An adverse effect on the human body with symptoms which develop slowly over a long period of time or which frequently recur.

2.6 **Combustible Liquid:** Any liquid having a flash point at or above 100°F (37.8°C) but below 200°F (93.3°C), except any mixture having components with flash points of 200°F (93.3°C), or higher, the total volume of which makes up 99% or more of the total volume of the mixture.

2.7 **Common Name:** Any designation or identification such as code name, code number, trade name or brand name used to identify a substance other than by its chemical name.

2.8 **Container:** Any bag, barrel, bottle, box, can, cylinder, drum, reaction vessel, storage tank or the like that contains a hazardous chemical. For purposes of this Safety Operating Procedure (SOP) and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standard, pipes or piping systems, and engines, fuel tanks, or other operating systems in a vehicle are not considered to be containers.

2.9 **Establishment:** Any separate and distinct Resolution office, laboratory or other company facility.

2.10 **Exposure:** Any situation arising from work operations where an employee may ingest, inhale, absorb through the skin or eyes or otherwise come into contact with a hazardous substance.

2.11 **Flammable:** A substance that falls into one of the following categories:

- **Flammable Aerosol**: An aerosol that when tested by the method described in 16 CFR 1500.45, yields a flame projection exceeding 18 inches at full valve opening or flashback (a flame extending back to the valve) at any degree of valve opening;
- **Flammable Gas**: A gas that at ambient temperature and pressure:

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- Forms a flammable mixture with air at a concentration of 13% of volume or less; or
- Forms a range of flammable mixtures with air wider than 12% by volume, regardless of the lower limit.

- **Flammable Liquid**: Any liquid having a flash point below 100°F (37.8°C), except any mixture having components with flash points of 100°F (37.8°C) or higher, the total of which make up 99% or more of the total volume of the mixture.
- **Flammable Solid**: A solid, other than a blasting agent or explosive as defined in 8 CCR 5237(a), that is liable to cause fire through friction, absorption of moisture, spontaneous chemical change or retained heat from manufacturing or processing or which can be ignited readily and when ignited burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious hazard.
  - A chemical shall be considered to be a flammable solid if, when tested by the method described in 16 CFR 1500.44, it ignites and burns with a self-sustained flame at a rate greater than one-tenth of an inch per second along its major axis.

2.12 **Flash Point:** Minimum temperature of a liquid at which it gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with the air near the surface of the liquid or within the container used.

2.13 **Hazardous Chemical:** Those chemicals appearing in any of the following reference sources are established as hazardous chemicals for hazard communication purposes.

- 29 CFR Part 1910, Subpart Z, Toxic and Hazardous Substances, OSHA.
- Hazardous Products Act, R.C.S. 1985, c. H-3, section 2, Canada
- For operations within the state of California, the list of hazardous substances prepared by the California Director of Industrial Relations pursuant to Labor Code Section 6382. The concentrations and footnotes, which are applicable to the list, shall be understood to modify the same substance on all other source lists or hazard determinations set forth in § 8 CCR 5194(d)(3)(B) and (d)(5)(D).

2.14 **Hazardous Substance:** A hazardous chemical or carcinogen, or a product or mixture containing a hazardous chemical or carcinogen provided that:

- The hazardous chemical is 1% or more of the mixture or product or 2% if the hazardous chemical exists as an impurity in the mixture; or
- The carcinogen is 0.1%or more of the mixture or product.
- Manufacturers, importers and distributors will be relied upon to perform the appropriate hazard determination for the substances they produce or sell.

2.15 The following materials are not covered by the Hazard Communication Standard:

- Any hazardous waste as defined by the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended (42 USC 6901 et seq.) when subject to regulations issued under that act by the Environmental Protection Agency.
- Tobacco or tobacco products
- Wood or wood products. Note: Wood dust is not exempt since the hazards of wood dust are not “self-evident” as are the hazards of wood or wood products
- Consumer products (including pensm, pencils, adhesive tape) used in the work place under typical consumer usage
- Articles (i.e. plastic chairs)
- Foods, drugs, or cosmetics intended for personal consumption by employees while in the work place
- Foods, drugs, cosmetics in retail store packaged for retail sale
- Any drug in solid form used for direct administration to the patient (i.e., tablets or pills)

2.16 **Hazardous Substance Inventory (HSI):** A listing of all chemicals stored or used at an office or project site. Note that the HSI may be imbedded in a project Health and Safety Plan.

2.17 **Immediate Use:** Means that the hazardous chemical will be under the control of and used only by the person who transfers it from a labeled container and only within the work shift in which it is transferred.

2.18 **MSDS:** A material safety data sheet prepared pursuant to state and federal regulations, OSHA Form 174 and Canada regulations (Controlled Products regulations, schedule 1).

2.19 **MSDS Administrator:** The individual designated by the Office Manager to maintain the additional establishment-specific HSI and the MSDS binder required if that establishment uses or stores hazardous substances.

2.20 **NFPA:** A system of categories, colors and numbers was created to provide basic hazard information. It enables firefighters and other emergency personnel to easily decide whether or not to evacuate an area or proceed with emergency control operations. The three principal categories of identification are Health, Flammability and Instability. A numerical range of “0 to 4” indicates the severity of the hazard. A “4” indicates the most severe and a “0” indicates a minimal hazard.

2.21 **Mixture:** Any solution or intimate admixture of two or more substances which do not react chemically with each other**.**

2.22 **Reactivity:** A measure of the tendency of a substance to undergo chemical reaction with the release of energy.

2.23 **Solubility:** The ability of substance to blend and mix uniformly with another.

2.24 **Specific Gravity (density):** Ratio of the weight of a substance to the weight of the same volume of another substance. As used in this directive, specific gravity or density refers to the weight of substance as compared to the weight of an equal volume of water.

2.25 **Vapor Density:** The weight of a vapor-air mixture resulting from the vaporization of a volatile liquid at equilibrium temperature and pressure conditions, as compared with the weight of an equal volume of air under the same conditions.

2.26 **WHMIS:** The Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) is Canada's national hazard communication standard. The key elements of the system are cautionary labelling of containers of WHMIS "controlled products", the provision of material safety data sheets (MSDSs) and worker education and training programs.

3.0 References

None.

4.0 Procedure

4.1 All employees have a right to, and should, know the properties and potential hazards of substances to which they may be exposed.

4.2 Should Resolution assign employees that do not read and speak English to tasks with chemical exposures, communications will be provided in the language understood by that employee.

4.3 Hazardous Waste Exemption

4.3.1 In the U.S., hazardous wastes are excluded from the state and federal Hazard Communication standards. However, Resolution employees who handle or are otherwise exposed to hazardous wastes are covered by the requirements of the OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) standard at 29 CFR 1910.120 – Hazardous Waste Operations And Emergency Response. This standard requires that:

- Employees receive 40-hour initial and 8-hour annual SH&E training; and that
- Information on the hazards of hazardous wastes be documented in a site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP) and communicated to all employees in site-specific briefing on-site training required by the standard.

4.3.2 Therefore, Resolution HAZWOPER projects are not required to comply with the requirements of this SOP as they relate to the hazardous wastes that are present at those project sites.

4.3.3 A Resolution's HASP requirements are specified in *5-509-Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response.*

4.4 Hazardous Substance Inventory

4.4.1 Establishment-Specific HSI

- If an Resolution establishment uses or stores additional hazardous substances, an establishment-specific HSI must be maintained at that establishment.
- If it is determined that an office-specific HSI is needed, the Resolution **Office Manager** shall assure that one is developed and maintained by someone appointed as the establishment's MSDS Administrator.
- The content of the office-specific written inventory shall be updated as new hazardous substances are procured for, or removed from, the establishment and shall be verified by the **Regional SH&E Manager** through regular inspections of the establishment.
- In order to meet the 30-years-after-employment-termination record retention requirement, the office-specific HSIs shall be treated as a permanent record.

4.5 Material SAFETY Data Sheets

4.5.1 Establishment-Specific MSDS Inventory

- If it is determined that an Resolution establishment is required to maintain an establishment-specific HSI ,MSDSs for those specific hazardous substances must be maintained on file at that establishment.
- The **Regional SH&E Manager** shall audit the local office program for MSDS request and maintenance and report deficiencies to the appropriate management level, as necessary, to assure compliance with this SOP.

4.5.2 Field Project Sites and Client Facilities

- The **Project Manager** and/or the **Site Safety Officer** shall access or obtain, and maintain copies of MSDS from:
  - All Resolution subcontractors bringing chemicals onto the project site; and
  - The client, for all of the client's chemicals to which Resolution or Resolution subcontract employees are potentially exposed.

4.5.3 Employee Access to MSDSs

- MSDSs should be maintained at the local establishment that uses that hazardous substance. Copies of the MSDS should be made available to the employee upon request to the office's MSDS Administrator.

4.5.4 Field Access to MSDSs

- When hazardous substances are brought into the field, the user must assure that a copy of the MSDS for that substance accompanies it and is available at the field location where it is to be used.

4.5.5 MSDSs for Resolution Products

- It is unlikely that Resolution activities would create a chemical for which a new MSDS were needed. If such a chemical were created, the Corporate SH&E Department shall work with the appropriate operations groups to draft, review, and publish the new MSDS.

4.5.6 Content of the Material Safety Data Sheet

- As a minimum, the MSDS must contain the following information:
  - The name, address, and telephone number of the source of the product or material, preferably those of the manufacturer
  - The trade name and synonyms of the product or material

- Chemical names of hazardous ingredients, including, but not limited to, those in mixtures
- An indication of the percentage, by weight or volume, which each ingredient of a mixture bears to the whole mixture
- Physical data pertaining to the product or material, including boiling point (in °F); vapor pressure (in mm of mercury); vapor density of gas or vapor (air = 1); solubility in water (in percent by weight); specific gravity of material (water = 1); percentage volatile by volume (at 70 °F); evaporation rate for liquids (either butyl acetate or ether may be taken as 1); and appearance and odor
- Fire and explosion hazard data pertaining to the product or material, including flash point (in °F); flammable limits (in percent by volume in air); suitable extinguishing media or agents; special fire fighting procedures; and unusual fire and explosion hazard information
- Health hazard data pertaining to the product or material, including exposure limits, effects of overexposure and medical conditions aggravated by exposure, and emergency and first-aid procedures
- Reactivity data, including stability, incompatibility, hazardous decomposition products, and hazardous polymerization
- Procedures to be followed and precautions to be taken in cleaning up and disposing of materials leaked or spilled
- Special protection information, including use of personal protective equipment, such as respirators, eye protection, and protective clothing, and ventilation or other control measures
- Special precautionary information about handling and strong
- Any other general precautionary information

- MSDSs that do not contain this information shall be returned to the distributor or manufacturer to be updated.

4.5.7 Trade Secrets

- Some hazardous substance suppliers may claim the information requested on MSDSs is proprietary and not provide the information to Resolution.
- When MSDSs supplied to the Resolution Regional SH&E Manager indicate that proprietary information has been withheld, the Regional SH&E Manager will either obtain the necessary information to make a hazard assessment or reject the material for use within Resolution.

4.6 Labeling

4.6.1 Containers of hazardous substances used or stored in each Resolution establishment must be labeled, tagged or marked with the following information:

- Identification of the hazardous substance(s)
- Appropriate hazard warnings
- Name and address of the manufacturer, importer or other responsible parties
- Safe Handling Instructions
- Statement that an MSDS is available for the product

4.6.2 Labels on containers shall not be removed or defaced. Labels or other forms of warning shall be legible, in English and French (Canada), and prominently displayed on the container.

4.6.3 Any failure to have the appropriate labeling information on a container at any time will be cause to suspend use of the product until the container is properly labeled.

4.6.4 Carcinogen Labeling

- Chemicals which have been indicated as positive or suspect carcinogens by either OSHA, ACGIH, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) (World Health Organization), or the National Toxicology Program (NTP) will be considered to be carcinogenic for purpose of the HCS. Those chemicals identified as being “known to be carcinogenic” by NTP must have carcinogen warnings on the label and information on the MSDSs.

4.6.5 Stationary Process Containers

- If there is stationary process equipment within a work area, signs, placards, process sheets, batch tickets, operating procedures, or other such written materials may be used in lieu of fixed labels on the containers, as long as the alternative method conveys the appropriate hazard information. The written materials shall be readily accessible to the employees in the work area.

4.6.6 Portable Containers

- Portable containers of hazardous substances need not be labeled when the substance is transferred from labeled containers and is intended for immediate use of the employee who performs the transfer.
- Containers of hazardous substances transferred from labeled containers and not intended for the immediate use of the employee performing the transfer shall be labeled with the chemical name and a hazard warning label in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) 704M Hazard Identification System shall be attached.

4.7 Chemical Storage

4.7.1 Hazardous chemicals are to be stored in their original, labeled containers with the lids securely closed and taped if possible. Flammable and combustible materials must be stored in fire impervious cabinets in designated stockroom areas. Chemicals must be stored in compliance with instructions provided on their labels, MSDS, or the manufacturer's specifications.

4.7.2 All hazardous chemicals must be stored in a manner that prevents spillage and leakage from exposing people or the environment to the chemical.

4.7.3 Hazardous chemicals shall not be stored with foods or beverages. Food and beverages shall not be consumed in areas where hazardous chemicals are used or stored.

4.8 Chemical Use in Offices

4.8.1 In general, hazardous substances should not be taken into office areas, conference rooms, or break areas. If this general requirement is infeasible, contact the SH&E Department for guidance.

4.8.2 General exceptions to this rule are the following:

- Liquid paper
- Toner
- Cleaners
- Isobutylene calibration gas
- pH calibration solutions for instruments

4.9 Employee Information and Training

4.9.1 Each Resolution employee who handles or is exposed to hazardous substances must be provided information and training on hazardous substances in their work area.

- At the time of their initial assignment
- Whenever a new hazard is introduced into their work area

4.9.2 As a minimum, the training requirements apply to Resolution personnel in the following job categories:

- All personnel who perform field work that involves the use of, or potential exposure to, hazardous substances
- Laboratory Employees

4.10 Initial Training Content

4.10.1 The Initial Training will provide instruction in the following:

- Methods and observations that may be used to detect the presence or release of a hazardous substance in the work area (such as personal monitoring, visual appearance or odor of hazardous substances being released, etc.);

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- The physical and health hazards of substances in the work area and measures and procedures Resolution has implemented to protect employees; and
- The details of this hazard communication program (SOP), including an explanation of the labeling system and the MSDS, and how he/she can obtain and use appropriate hazard information.

4.10.2 The Initial Training will also inform the employee of the following:

- Any operations in their work area in which hazardous substances are present
- Location and availability of this written hazard communications program (SOP)
- Their right to personally receive information regarding hazardous substances to which they may be exposed
- Their right to have their physician receive information regarding hazardous substances to which they may be exposed
- Their right against discharge or other discrimination (in California) due to the employee's exercise of rights afforded pursuant to provisions of the California Hazardous Substances Information and Training Act

4.11 Periodic Training and Training for Non-Routine Tasks

4.11.1 Additional training will be provided to employees who have received initial training whenever:

- A new hazardous substance is introduced into their work area
- A new or revised MSDS is received, which indicates significantly increased risks to employee health as compared to those stated on the previous MSDS
- Non-routine tasks are performed, which will potentially result in exposure to hazardous substances, or exposure under circumstances, which were not addressed during initial training

4.11.2 Supervisors, in coordination with their **Regional SH&E Manager**, shall provide such training through an explanation of the information on the contents of the MSDS for that substance.

4.11.3 When training their employees, supervisors shall explain:

- Any health hazards associated with use of the substance or mixture
- Proper precautions for handling
- Necessary personal protective equipment or other safety precautions to prevent or minimize exposure
- Emergency procedures for spills, fire, disposal, and first aid

4.11.4 For most projects involving field work, this periodic training requirement will be facilitated through the implementation of the site specific HASP that has been developed for the project.

4.12 Documentation of Initial and Periodic Training

4.12.1 All training required by this SOP shall be documented at the time it is performed by having the employee sign a copy of a training attendance sheet.

4.13 Chemical Usage

4.13.1 Prior to using any chemical, a Task Hazard Analysis (THA) shall be completed by the employees assigned to use the chemical. The analysis will identify the hazards associated with the tasks to be performed and prescribe the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to be used.

4.14 Office Specific Written Program

4.14.1 Each office or location using or storing hazardous materials will develop a written office/ location-specific Hazard Communication/WHMIS Program. If the local office decides to implement the requirements of the standard in any way that differs from this procedure, they shall verify the changes with the SH&E department, document the changes, and communicate the differences to all affected employees.

4.14.2 For Canadian operations, all relevant MSDS must be current (no more than 3 years) and readily available (in French and English) for all hazardous materials.

4.15 Canada-specific

4.15.1 Consumer products are exempt from supplier labels and MSDS requirements. Some cleaning solvents may be packaged as consumer products and these must be labelled in accordance with the Consumer Product Act requirements.

4.15.2 In addition to the labelling of storage containers in the workplace, the contents of process piping (including valves), process vessels and reaction vessels are required to be identified through the use of colour coding, labels, placards or other modes of identifications that must be communicated to workers through training programs. It is very important for employees to be aware of and understand Client labelling requirements for these types of process systems.

4.16 Roles and Responsibilities

4.16.1 **Regional SH&E Managers** will:

- Audit their regional offices to assure that they maintain an establishment-specific Hazardous Substance Inventory (HSI).
- Audit their regional offices to assure that if an establishment-specific HSI is required, that MSDSs are available for each substance listed on the HSI.
- Provide interpretation of MSDSs and hazard information for HMIS labels/NFPA labels and other information to assist in training employees.
- Provide hazard communication training to Resolution employees and file documents of this training in the Corporate SH&E office.
- Review MSDS for adequacy of completion to meet the OSHA and Canadian standard and returning them to supplier, if necessary.

4.16.2 **Office Managers** will:

- Have an operations-specific, written hazard communication program which at least describes how the requirements of this Procedure and the US OSHA and Canadian Hazard Communication requirements for labels and other forms of warning, material safety data sheets, and employee information and training will be met.
- Appoint an MSDS administrator for their establishment if they store or use hazardous substances.
- Confirm, if required, that the MSDS Administrator maintains an HSI for their establishment.
- Confirm that MSDS are available for all substances listed on their establishment's HSI.
- Confirm that a copy of this Procedure and the site-specific MSDS are available to all employees. Employees shall be instructed in the location of this Procedure and the MSDS.
- Confirm that all employees in their office affected by the HAZCOM standard are provided with the appropriate training, including new employees.

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4.16.3 **Project Managers (field task managers, supervisors)** will:

- Confirm that all employees under their supervision have received the initial and periodic training required by this SOP prior to assigning employees to tasks involve the use of, or potential exposure to, hazardous substances.
- Notify employees of hazardous substances covered by this SOP that are used in their work area.
- Determine the potential fire, toxic, or reactivity hazards which are likely to be encountered in the handling or utilization of a hazardous substance and will communicate this information to their affected employees, before any are permitted to work with it.
- Confirm that an MSDS is available for each hazardous substance used, or potentially encountered, in the work areas or on the projects that are under their supervision.
- Notify subcontractors (working for Resolution) of any hazardous substances that are used or stored by Resolution to which the subcontractor's employees may be exposed.
- Notify clients or property owner/operators of chemicals brought onto their property by Resolution or Resolution's subcontractors.
- Request MSDSs from all subcontractor organization for the relevant chemicals they bring onto an Resolution controlled site.

4.16.4 **Employees** will:

- Confirm that they have received appropriate hazard communication training prior to working with materials that fall under the standard.
- Only work with materials for which they have been instructed on how to find an MSDS and how to work with that material safely.
- Provide a copy of all MSDSs received to the MSDS Administrator at their facility.
- Verify that an MSDS is available in their work area for each hazardous substance that they use.
- Confirm that containers of hazardous substances that they use are properly labeled.

5.0 Records

None.

6.0 Attachments

None.

5-511 Heat Stress Prevention

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 Establishes a heat stress prevention program to help ensure that employees know and recognize the symptoms of heat stress-related illnesses and are prepared to take appropriate corrective action.

1.2 This procedure applies to all Resolution Consultants employees and operations.

2.0 Terms and Definitions

2.1 **Acclimated**: Workers who have developed physiological adaptation to hot environments characterized by increased sweating efficiency, circulation stability, and tolerance of high temperatures without stress. Acclimatization occurs after 7 to 10 consecutive days of exposure to heat and much of its benefit may be lost if exposure to hot environments is discontinued for a week.

2.2 **Chemical Protective Clothing (CPC):** Apparel that is constructed of relatively impermeable materials intended to act as a barrier to physical contact of the worker with potentially hazardous materials in the workplace. Such materials include: Tyvek® coveralls (all types) and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) coveralls and rain suits.

2.3 **Unacclimated**: Workers who have not been exposed to hot work conditions for one week or more or who have become heat-intolerant due to illness or other reasons.

2.4 **Heat Cramps**: A form of heat stress brought on by profuse sweating and the resultant loss of salt from the body.

2.5 **Heat Exhaustion**: A form of heat stress brought about by the pooling of blood in the vessels of the skin and in the extremities.

2.6 **Heat Rash**: A heat-induced condition characterized by a red, bumpy rash with severe itching.

2.7 **Heat Stress.** The combination of environmental and physical work factors that constitute the total heat load imposed on the body.

2.8 **Heat Stroke**: The most serious form of heat stress, which involves a profound disturbance of the body's heat-regulating mechanism.

2.9 **Sunburn**: Is caused by unprotected exposure to ultraviolet light that is damaging to the skin. The injury is characterized by red painful skin, blisters, and/or peeling.

3.0 References

3.1 5-003-SH&E Training

3.2 5-208-Personal Protective Equipment

3.3 5-314-Working Alone and Remote Travel

4.0 Procedures

4.1 Restrictions

4.1.1 Staff working in extreme heat or sun for extended periods of time away from a shelter or vehicle must not work alone.

4.1.2 Staff shall not be exposed to levels that exceed those listed in the screening criteria for heat stress exposure in the heat stress and strain section of the ACGIH Standard.

4.1.3 Clothing corrections shall be applied in accordance with the heat stress and strain section of the ACGIH Standard.

4.2 Roles and Responsibilities

4.2.1 Project Managers'/field task managers' responsibilities:

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- Evaluate the need for heat stress prevention measures and incorporate as appropriate into the Health and Safety Plan.
- Implement heat stress prevention measures, as applicable, at each work site.
- Develop/coordinate a work-rest schedule, as applicable.
- Ensure heat stress hazard assessments/evaluations were completed for the planned activities.
- Assign personnel physically capable of performing the assigned tasks.
- Ensure that personnel are properly trained in the recognition of heat stress-related symptoms.

4.2.2 SH&E Managers' responsibilities:

- Provide heat stress awareness training.
- Assist project teams develop appropriate work-rest schedules.
- Conduct/support incident investigations related to potential heat stress-related illnesses.

4.2.3 Site Supervisors' responsibilities:

- Identify those tasks that may be most impacted by heat stress and communicate the hazard to the assigned employees.
- Ensure that employees have been trained on the recognition of heat stress-related illness.
- Ensure that adequate supplies of appropriate fluids are readily available to employees.
- Ensure that a proper rest area is available.
- Conduct heat stress monitoring, as applicable.
- Implement the work-rest schedule.
- Ensure that first aid measures are implemented once heat stress symptoms are identified.
- Ensure personnel are physically capable of performing the assigned tasks and are not in a physically compromised condition.
- Report all suspected heat stress-related illnesses.

4.2.4 Employees' responsibilities:

- Observe each other for the early symptoms of heat stress-related illnesses.
- Maintain an adequate intake of available fluids.
- Be familiar with heat stress hazards, predisposing factors, and preventative measures.
- Report to work in a properly vested and hydrated condition.
- Report all suspected heat stress-related illnesses.

4.3 Controls

4.3.1 If staff are or may be exposed, the supervisor shall:

- Conduct a heat stress assessment to determine the potential for hazardous exposure of workers, and
- Develop and implement a heat stress exposure control plan.

4.3.2 If staff are or may be exposed, the supervisor shall implement engineering controls (e.g., shelters, cooling devises, etc.) to reduce the exposure of staff to levels below those listed in the screening criteria for heat stress exposure in the heat stress and strain section of the ACGIH Standard.

4.3.3 If engineering controls are not practicable, the supervisor shall reduce the exposure of workers to levels below those listed in the screening criteria for heat stress exposure in the heat stress and strain section of the ACGIH Standard by providing administrative controls, including a work-rest cycle or personal protective equipment, if the equipment provides protection equally effective as administrative controls.

4.3.4 If staff are or may be exposed, the supervisor shall provide and maintain an adequate supply of cool, potable water close to the work area for the use of a heat exposed worker.

4.3.5 If a staff person shows signs or reports symptoms of heat stress or strain, they shall be removed from the hot environment and treated by an appropriate first aid attendant, if available, or by a physician.

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4.3.6 Heat stress can be a significant field site hazard, especially for workers wearing CPC. The workforce will gradually work up to a full workload under potentially stressful conditions to allow for proper acclimation.

4.3.7 Site personnel shall be instructed in the recognition of heat stress symptoms, the first aid treatment procedures for severe heat stress, and the prevention of heat stress injuries. Workers must be encouraged to immediately report any heat stress that they may experience or observe in fellow workers. Supervisors must use such information to adjust the work-rest schedule to accommodate such problems.

4.3.8 Wherever possible, a designated break area should be established in an air conditioned space, or in shaded areas where air conditioning is impractical. The break area should be equipped to allow workers to loosen or remove protective clothing, and sufficient seating should be available for all personnel. During breaks, workers must be encouraged to drink plenty of water or other liquids, even if not thirsty, to replace lost fluids and to help cool off. Cool water should be available at all times in the break area, and in the work area itself unless hygiene/chemical exposure issues prevent it.

4.4 Symptoms and Treatment

4.4.1 Workers who exhibit ANY signs of significant heat stress (e.g., profuse sweating, confusion and irritability, pale, clammy skin), shall be relieved of all duties at once, made to rest in a cool location, and provided with large amounts of cool water.

4.4.2 Anyone exhibiting symptoms of heat stroke (red, dry skin, or unconsciousness) must be taken immediately to the nearest medical facility, taking steps to cool the person during transportation (clothing removal, wet the skin, air conditioning, etc.).

4.4.3 Severe heat stress (heat stroke) is a life-threatening condition that must be treated by a competent medical authority.

4.5 Prevention

4.5.1 All staff working in extreme heat or sun should understand the following guidelines for preventing and detecting heat exhaustion and heat stroke.

- If you experience heat exhaustion or heat stroke you must immediately seek shelter and water.
- Take frequent short breaks in areas sheltered from direct sunlight; eat and drink small amounts frequently.
- Try to schedule work for the coolest part of the day, early morning and evening.

4.5.2 Prevention of heat-related illnesses:

- Avoid strenuous physical activity outdoors during the hottest part of the day.
- Wear a hat and light-colored, loose-fitting clothing to reflect the sun.
- Avoid sudden changes of temperature. Air out a hot vehicle before getting into it.
- If you take diuretics, ask your doctor about taking a lower dose during hot weather.
- Drink 8 to 10 glasses of water per day. Drink even more if you are working or exercising in hot weather.
- Avoid caffeine and alcohol as they increase dehydration.
- If you exercise strenuously in hot weather, drink more liquid than your thirst seems to require.

4.6 Personal Protective Equipment

- Wear a hat and light-colored, loose-fitting clothing to reflect the sun.
- Apply sunscreen to exposed skin (SPF 30 or greater, follow directions on label).
- Wear sunglasses with UV protection.
- Pack extra water to avoid dehydration (try freezing water in bottles overnight to help keep the water cooler for longer during the day).

4.7 Work-Rest Schedule Practices

- Intake of fluid will be increased beyond that which satisfies thirst, and it is important to avoid "fluid debt," which will not be made up as long as the individual is sweating.
- Two 8-ounce glasses of water should be taken prior to beginning work, then up to 32 oz. per hour during the work shift; fluid replacement at frequent intervals is most effective.

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- The best fluid to drink is water; liquids like coffee or soda do not provide efficient hydration and may increase loss of water.
- If commercial electrolyte drinks (e.g., Gatorade) are used, the drink should be diluted with water, or 8 ounces of water should be taken with each 8 ounces of electrolyte beverage.
- Additional salt is usually not needed and salt tablets should not be taken.
- Replacement fluids should be cool, but not cold.
- Breaks will be taken in a cool, shaded location, and any impermeable clothing should be opened or removed.
- Dry clothing or towels will be available to minimize chills when taking breaks.
- Manual labor will not be performed during breaks, other than paperwork or similar light tasks.
- Other controls that may be used include:
  - Scheduling work at night or during the cooler parts of the day (6 am–10 am, 3 pm–7 pm).
  - Erecting a cover or partition to shade the work area.
  - Wearing cooling devices such as vortex tubes or cooling vests beneath protective garments. If cooling devices are worn, only physiological monitoring will be used to determine work activity.

4.8 Evaluating the Work-Rest Schedule's Effectiveness

4.8.1 Once a work-rest schedule is established, the work supervisor must continually evaluate its effectiveness through observation of workers for signs/symptoms of heart stress. Measurement of each worker's vitals (e.g., pulse, blood pressure, and temperature) can provide additional information in determining if the schedule is adequate, and is accomplished as follows:

4.8.2 At the start of the workday each worker's baseline pulse rate (in beats per minute – bpm) is determined by taking a pulse count for 15 seconds and multiplying the result by four or an automated pulse count device may be utilized. Worker pulse rates can then be measured at the beginning and end of each break period to determine if the rest period allows adequate cooling by applying the following criteria:

- Each worker's maximum heart rate at the start of any break should be less than [180 minus worker's age] bpm. If this value is exceeded for any worker, the duration of the following work period will be decreased by at least 10 minutes.
- At the end of each work period all workers' heart rates must have returned to within +10% of the baseline pulse rate. If any worker's pulse rate exceeds this value the break period will be extended for at least 5 minutes, at the end of which pulse rates will be remeasured and the end-of-break criteria again applied.

4.8.3 Use a clinical thermometer or similar device to measure the oral/ear temperature at the beginning (before drinking liquids) and end of each break period and apply the following criteria:

- If the oral temperature exceeds 99.6^{o}F, shorten the next work cycle by one-third without changing the rest period.
- If the oral temperature still exceeds 99.6^{o}F (36.6^{o}C) at the beginning of the next rest period, shorten the following work cycle by one-third.

4.8.4 Use of an automated or similar blood pressure device will be used to assess each employee's blood pressure at the beginning and end of each break period to determine if the rest period allows adequate cooling by applying the following criteria:

- If the blood pressure of an employee is outside of 90/60 to 150/90, then the employee will not be allowed to begin or resume work; extend the break period by at least five minutes, at the end of which blood pressure rates will be remeasured and the end-of-break criteria again applied.

4.8.5 All physiological monitoring of heat stress will be documented using *5-511-Heat/Cold Stress Monitoring Log*.

4.9 Training

4.9.1 Project staff and their supervisors that may be exposed to the hazard will be oriented to the hazard and the controls prior to work commencing.

4.9.2 Those personnel potentially exposed to heat stress will receive training including, but not limited to

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- Sources of heat stress, influence of protective clothing, and importance of acclimatization.
- How the body handles heat.
- Recognition of heat-related illness symptoms.
- Preventative/corrective measures.
    - Employees will be informed of the harmful effects of excessive alcohol consumption in the prevention of heat stress.
    - All employees will be informed of the importance of adequate rest and proper diet in the prevention of heat stress.
- First aid procedures for heat stress-related illnesses.

5.0 Records

None.

6.0 Attachments

6.1 5-511-FM Heat/Cold Stress Monitoring Log

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5-511 Form 1 Heat Stress Monitoring Log

The purpose of this form is to track entry into hot zones wearing chemically protective clothing and monitor employees for heat stress-related illness. It is the responsibility of the foreman or supervisor-in-charge to ensure that each person entering the hot zone completes the required information. Vital signs must be taken by a competent person.

Project Name:			**Foreman/Supervisor:**									**Work/Rest Schedule1:** IN *(min)* OUT *(min)*				
Date:	**Water Provided[2]**		**Acclimated[3]**		**Initial Vitals[3]**	**Vital Signs and Time In/Out[4]**										
Employee Name	Yes	No	Yes	No	**Vitals**	In	Out	**Vitals**	In	Out	**Vitals**	In	Out	**Vitals**	In	Out
					P			**P**			**P**			**P**		
					BP			**BP**			**BP**			**BP**		
					Temp			**Temp**			**Temp**			**Temp**		
					P			**P**			**P**			**P**		
					BP			**BP**			**BP**			**BP**		
					Temp			**Temp**			**Temp**			**Temp**		
					P			**P**			**P**			**P**		
					BP			**BP**			**BP**			**BP**		
					Temp			**Temp**			**Temp**			**Temp**		
					P			**P**			**P**			**P**		
					BP			**BP**			**BP**			**BP**		
					Temp			**Temp**			**Temp**			**Temp**		
					P			**P**			**P**			**P**		
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					P			**P**			**P**			**P**		
					BP			**BP**			**BP**			**BP**		
					Temp			**Temp**			**Temp**			**Temp**		

1. Please refer to 5-511 Heat Stress. Section 6.3 provides specific details on how to develop a work-rest schedule.
2. Each employee should be provided a sufficient amount of water or sports drink before entering the hot zone. Drinks such as coffee and cola should be discouraged.
3. A worker is "acclimated" if he/she has worked in a hot environment for at least 7 to 10 consecutive days. If a worker is acclimated, check "Yes." If a worker is not acclimated, check "No" and reduce the "Min In" by 50 percent for that employee until the 7- to 10-day period is reached.
4. "Vitals" refers to employee vital signs (e.g., pulse [P], blood pressure [BP], body temperature [Temp], etc.). Initial vitals must be taken and recorded before the start of work operations in the hot zone. Each time the employee exits the hot zone, vitals must be taken and evaluated for heat stress criteria. Section 6.4 of 5-511 Heat Stress provides specific instructions for taking and evaluating employee vital signs.
5. Body temperature vital signs will be recorded in °F.

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5-603-Incident Investigation and Review

1.0 Purpose and Scope

1.1 Provide that all SH&E incidents are investigated in a timely and thorough manner. For all recordable, serious and fatalities, provide a formal incident investigation process.

1.2 Additionally, ensure that appropriate Lessons Learned are gathered from all SH&E incidents and that information is shared regarding lessons learned throughout the organization.

1.3 This procedure applies to all Resolution Consultants employees and operations.

2.0 Terms and Definitions

2.1 **Responsible Lead Investigator (RLI):** Manager responsible for the incident investigation.

2.2 **SRI:** Supervisor's Report of Incident .

2.3 **SH&E Incidents**: A potientially work-related event which is unplanned, possibly harmful or damaging, and which may result in personal injury, environmental impact, or loss or may impact the reputation of Resolution Consultants or its clients or may result in an investigation by a regulatory agency or insurer.

3.0 References

3.1 5-004-Incident Reporting

4.0 Procedure

4.1 Initial post-incident response procedure by office/project team as it relates to an incident investigation and review

4.1.1 Immediate steps to be taken by local field/office personnel:

- Confirm corrective actions that have been put in place to eliminate or control identified hazards at the scene.

4.1.2 Secure the area. Do not disturb the scene until relevant facts are obtained unless an immediate hazard exists.

4.1.3 Prepare appropriate sketches and or obtain photographs of the incident scene and gather relevant information from the scene (Who, What, Where, When and other "environmental factors" that may have had an influence on the incident).

4.1.4 Interview witnesses and document responses as soon as possible at the scene of the incident.

4.2 Follow–up Investigation

4.2.1 **Identify Responsible Lead Investigator and Formation of Team.**

- The **Responsible Lead Investigator (RLI)** An appropriate team member will be designated to be the RLI for any investigation covered by this procedure. That determination will be made based off of technical capabilities, relevant work experience, and the ability to demonstrate critical thinking skills.
- The **RLI** shall contact Resolution Consultants SH&E Manager to ask if legal counsel will be needed in the investigation. If so, the incident investigation report will be marked as "Attorney Privileged Communication."

The RLI will appoint an appropriate team to conduct and document the required investigation.

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4.2.2 **Investigation Team Procedures**

- The team will follow an appropriate investigation technique (as agreed to by the **RLI, Resolution Consultants SH&E Manager** and Resolution Consultants in-house counsel) to determine the following:
  - Sequence of events leading up to the incident and steps followed immediately following the incident that may have had an impact on the final outcome.
  - Identification of the People, Parts/Equipment, Position and Paper/Documentation factors involved in the incident.
  - Determination of direct cause(s) and root causes using techniques agreed to by the **RLI** and **Resolution Consultants SH&E Manager.** (Note: Example root cause investigation tools include “5 Why’s”, TapRoot, Fishbone Diagram, etc.).
- The Investigation Team will prepare a preliminary report, signed by the **RLI**, documenting all findings and recommended corrective actions within 10 business days following the incident. If necessary, the report shall be prepared at the direction of in-house counsel and shall be marked “Attorney Privileged Communication”.
- An Investigation Review Call will be held to review the preliminary investigation report. Required participants for the call will include:
  - **Responsible Lead Investigator**.
  - Responsible Supervisor or **Project Manager** of the injured/involved employee.
  - Resolution Consultants **SH&E Manager**.
  - Resolution Consultants **Legal Counsel**, when required.
  - Additional personnel as deemed necessary by the Resolution Consultants Management Committee.
- Note: Incident Review Calls are designed to summarize the preliminary investigation findings and come to agreement on contributing factors, root causes and appropriate corrective actions.
- The **RLI** will extend an invitation to the **Program Manager** at least 5 days prior to the scheduled review date. The **Program Manager** will extend an invitation to other senior and executive management members based on a preliminary assessment of the incident:
  - Final investigation reports (following incident review call where required) are to be forwarded to the **Resolution Consultants SH&E Manager** for inclusion in the permanent incident files.

4.2.3 **Communication of Investigation Results**

- **Any and all written investigation reports must first be reviewed by** Program Manager**, or the Chief Counsel’s designee. All drafts shall include “Attorney-Client Work-Product Privilege” at the top of such reports.**
- Where appropriate based on the type, severity and/or scope of the incident, a formal Alert will be prepared by the **RLI** and **Resolution Consultants SH&E Manager**. The Alert will be communicated to the most appropriate audience (i.e. regional, national, business line only, etc.).
- Action items and corrective actions identified by the **RLI** and investigation teams will be tracked to completion by the **Resolution Consultants SH&E Manager**. Additionally, the results will be utilized by the SH&E department to develop appropriate regional, national and business line level reports and to improve existing procedures.

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4.3 Roles and Responsibilities

4.3.1 **Office Managers, Project Managers, Field Task Managers** are responsible to:

- Lead/participate in the formal Incident Investigation process as required by this procedure. Managers should consult with the appropriate Resolution Consultants in-house counsel before conducting any formal investigation of a serious SH&E incident or engaging in any discussion outside of Resolution Consultants.
- Schedule and conduct Incident Review calls as required by this procedure.

4.3.2 **Supervisors** are responsible for the following:

- Lead/Participate in formal Incident Investigation as required by this procedure.

4.3.3 **Resolution Consultants SH&E Manager** is responsible for the following:

- Provide training on incident investigation techniques and tools to selected investigation teams.
- Initiate an investigation for all incidents by contacting the **RLI** and establishing the team, report format, and deadlines.
- Participate (following consultation with Resolution Consultants in-house counsel) on investigation teams and Incident Review Calls when requested by the **Responsible Lead Investigator.**
- Track and report on the status of all action items identified within final Incident Investigation Reports.
- Provide final Incident Investigation Report to the Program Manager prior to inclusion in permanent incident files.

4.3.4 **Employees** involved in an SH&E incident must assist supervisor in completing/ conducting appropriate incident investigations.

5.0 Records

None.

6.0 Attachments

None.

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Appendix D

Site Safety and Health Officer Resume and 30 Hour OSHA Construction Card

David Doyle, PG

Geologist

Professional History

Education

BS, Geology with a hydrology option, Western Kentucky University, 1991

Professional Registrations

Professional Geologist: Tennessee, 2407;
Professional Geologist: Indiana, 205;
Professional Geologist: Kentucky, 2322;
Professional Geologist: Missouri, 2007035894

Professional Affiliations

Association of Reciprocal Safety Councils Basic Orientation Plus Reciprocal Training

Training and Certifications

OSHA 40-Hour Health and Safety Training — Hazardous Waste Operations, 1992
OSHA 8-Hour Health and Safety Refresher Training, 2004
OSHA 8-Hour Site Safety and Health Officer Training
OSHA 8-Hour Supervisor Training for Hazardous Waste Operations
OSHA Confined Space Training
American Heart Association CPR Training, 2005
DOT Hazardous Materials Transportation, 2005

Mr. Doyle has experience in environmental-related geologic and hydrogeologic investigations, including many facets of environmental field such as project management; installation, development, and sampling of groundwater monitoring wells; soil sampling; aquifer testing; determination of groundwater flow paths and rates by means of qualitative and quantitative dye tracing, and statistical review of data.

Experience

Aluminum Co. of America, Chrome Sludge Landfill; (1995-Present) Warrick Operations; Indiana
Role: Project Manager
Project manager responsible for day-to-day contact with the client. Some of the projects that Mr. Doyle has been responsible for at this site are as follows:

- Development of statistical detection monitoring values from the background data
- Submittal of annual reports for two Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) sites at this facility
- Renewal of the RCRA permit for this facility
- Installation of a groundwater monitoring well at this RCRA landfill facility and generating the report

Aluminum Co. of America, Non-Municipal Landfill; (1995-Present) Warrick Operations; Indiana
Role: Project Manager
Project manager responsible for day-to-day contact with the client and regulatory agencies. Some of the projects that Mr. Doyle has been responsible for at this site are as follows:

- Data management
- Permit management
- Modification of statistical plan based on background data
- Addressing statistical exceedances and monitoring data

Drackett Pretreatment System (1996-Present); Franklin, Kentucky
Role: Geologist
Responsible for day-to-day operations and maintenance, monthly monitoring, and quarterly groundwater sampling at this Kentucky Superfund site being remediated using a pump-and-treat system. The pretreatment system includes a recovery trench to collect water impacted by volatile organic compounds from the site. The water is then pumped into two holding tanks before entering the system. The water is acidified, then treated with an air stripper and neutralized before discharge in to the city sewer.

Alcoa Extruded Heat Exchanger Site (2002-Present); Louisville, Kentucky
Role: Project Manager/Geologist
Project manager and geologist overseeing the subsurface investigation of perchloroethylene released from a chilled vapor degreaser. Later responsible include the operations and maintenance of the dual phase extraction system and reporting to various regulatory agencies.

Brantley Landfill NPL Site (2006-Present); Island, Kentucky
Role: Project Geologist
Project geologist for this National Priorities List (NPL) site in western Kentucky where aluminum dross (salt cake fines) was landfilled in a former coal strip-mine pit. Responsibilities included groundwater sampling, annual reporting, conducted groundwater usage survey for area.

Alcoa's Tennessee Operations Former West Plant (2003-2004); Alcoa, Tennessee
Role: Geologist
The West Plant has been the subject of numerous prior site investigations and remedial actions. Mr. Doyle was the project manager for this phase of the investigation, which was to fill data gaps to support the Risk Management and

Property Development Plan for future Brownfield redevelopment of this 600-acre-plus site.

Rea Magnet Wire Co. (1998-2003); Fort Wayne, Indiana
Role: Project Geologist
Project geologist/field manager responsible for the RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) at this copper wire drawing facility. The project included investigation of a trichloroethylene (TCE)-impacted area by means of passive soil-gas monitoring to locate soil borings and monitoring wells which were advanced with direct-push and hollow-stem auger drilling. The RFI also addressed numerous underground storage tanks at the site and a landfill that operated from the 1920s to the 1950s. Mr. Doyle also assisted with the production of the report which addressed the occurrence of monitored natural attenuation of the trichloroethane.

Department of Energy, Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (1997-1998); Kentucky
Role: Unit Manager and Team Leader
Solid Waste Management Unit manager and field team leader for the Remedial Investigation (RI) for this Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) site, which serves as a uranium enrichment plant. Responsible for the coordination of drilling contractor and sampling personnel during the RI. The site was impacted with TCE and radioactive nuclides that had migrated from multiple sources through 50 feet of clay, silts, and sands into a gravel aquifer.

Safety-Kleen Corp. (1994-1995); Nashville, Tennessee
Role: Role here
Field geologist responsible for quarterly compliance sampling events at this RCRA facility. Responsibilities included groundwater sampling under state oversight and report preparation.

Pacific Division Navy (1994); Naval Station, Guam
Role: Field Manager
Field manager for a quantitative karst dye trace investigation at the Orote Landfill and Waste Burning Area at the Guam Naval Station on the Orote Peninsula. The dye trace was conducted to facilitate aquifer characterization during a remedial investigation conducted under the Navy CLEAN program. Responsible for sampling monitoring wells, sample analyses, data evaluation, and report preparation.

Naval Communications Center (1994); Guam
Role: Field Manager
Field manager for a karst dye trace investigation at the Fineguyan Construction Battalion Landfill on the karst plateau of northern Guam. The dye trace was of limited area and limited scope and characterized the movement of leachate through 300 feet of vadose regime. Responsible for managing pump installation, sampling of monitoring wells, analysis of water samples, and data evaluation.

Phoenix Supply (1993); Nashville, Tennessee
Role: Field Geologist
Field geologist responsible for soil-gas monitoring at a RCRA facility. Responsible for installing and retrieving passive soil-gas monitoring devices.

Wrigley Charcoal (1993); Wrigley, Tennessee
Role: Field Geologist
Field geologist for soil and groundwater sampling at an NPL site that formerly functioned as an iron smelter and charcoal factory. Responsibilities included drilling supervision and soil and groundwater sampling.

Metroplex, Ltd., Grey and Dudley Industrial Site (1992-1993); Nashville, Tennessee
Role: Field Geologist
Field geologist responsible for groundwater monitoring at a RCRA site. Responsible for collecting groundwater samples from monitoring wells.

Browning-Ferris Industries, Carter Valley Landfill (1992-1994); Tennessee
Field manager for the hydrogeologic investigation of a proposed landfill expansion in a karst area. Responsibilities included the following:

- Conducted soil and rock investigation.
- Installed piezometers and monitoring wells.
- Conducted constant discharge aquifer pumping tests.
- Determined groundwater flow paths and rates by means of quantitative dye traces using multiple dyes.

Environmental Assessments (1992-Present)
Project manager and staff for numerous environmental assessments of commercial developments across the eastern U.S. Responsible for acquiring data and developing reports.

Other Experience

Role: Geologist
Dates: 1991 to 1995
Company: Ogden Environmental and Energy Services

Role: Consultant
Dates: 1988-1991
Company: Crawford & Associates

Appendix E
Competent/Qualified Persons Proof of Competency

Appendix F
HAZWOPER Training and Medical Monitoring Documentation

Appendix F.1
8-Hour Certificates

ENSAFE

Certificate of Training

Hazardous Waste Operations Emergency Response

8 Hour Update
29CFR1910.120(e)(8)
EnSafe Bowling Green, Kentucky

This is to certify that

Adam Wanta

Has successfully completed the above course title and all appropriate provisions within as described in 29 Code of Federal Regulations 1910.120. This certification is valid for one year after the date listed below.

Trainer Signature _____ *Date* *12-17-2013* *Cert. #* *HZWU 121713(5)BG*

Eric Allen, CSP

ENSAFE

Certificate of Training

Hazardous Waste Operations Emergency Response

8 Hour Update

29CFR1910.120(e)(8)

EnSafe Bowling Green, Kentucky

This is to certify that

David Doyle

Has successfully completed the above course title and all appropriate provisions within as described in 29 Code of Federal Regulations 1910.120. This certification is valid for one year after the date listed below.

Trainer Signature _____ *Date* *01-22-2014* *Cert. #* *HZWU 012214(1)BG*

Eric Allen, CSP

ENSAFE

Certificate of Training

Hazardous Waste Operations Emergency Response

8 Hour Update
29CFR1910.120(e)(8)
EnSafe Knoxville, Tennessee

This is to certify that

William Honea

Has successfully completed the above course title and all appropriate provisions within as described in 29 Code of Federal Regulations 1910.120. This certification is valid for one year after the date listed below.

Trainer Signature _____ *Date* *02-04-2014* *Cert. #* *HZWU 020414(1)K*

Eric Allen, CSP

Environmental Enterprises Incorporated

This is to certify that

Jacklyn Paulik

Has successfully completed the course entitled

8 Hour HAZWOPER Refresher Training
in pursuant of OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120

December 9, 2013

Brad Boyer

Brad Boyer, ESD, FSG Manager
Josh Vogel, EAG
Environmental, Health and Safety Trainer

Appendix F.2
40-Hour Certificates

www.oshahazwopertraining.com

Certificate of Course Completion

Adam Wanta
Student's Name

Hazwoper 40 Hour Course
in compliance with the 29 CFR 1910.120 Standard
Course Title

11/26/2009 08:50 CST
Course Completion Date

Student's Signature

1396509
Certificate Number

40
# of hours approved

Note: This training is only valid when accompanied by a certificate demonstrating completion of 8 hours of Hands-On Training in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120.

In accepting this certificate of training, I hereby attest that I fully reviewed all text and information presented and have not in anyway obtained this certificate through methods or actions other than those required by **Blackwood Productions.**

Blackwood Productions
400 Hamilton St. Unit 1
Summersville, WV, 26651
Tel: 1 877 200 1837

OGDEN

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

Presented to

David L. Doyle

of

Ogden

In Recognition of Having Successfully
Completed the

40 Hour Training for
Hazardous Waste Operations

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120

Michael D. Palmer, CSP, CIH, CHMM

January 17, 1992

Go ahead. Get there.

Cincinnati State

Workforce Development Center

Cincinnati State Technical and Community College
10100 Reading Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45241

acknowledges that

Jacklyn C. Paulik

has successfully completed the model training curriculum as prescribed by

40 Hour HAZMAT Technician

for

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (HAZWOPER) and NFPA 472
USEPA 40 CFR 311

June 20-24, 2011

11/SU EVET 7608 EA

Instructor/Business Manager

ENSAFE

Certificate of Training

Hazardous Waste Operations Emergency Response

40 Hour Site-Worker
29CFR1910.120(e)(3)(i)
OCS Nashville, Tennessee

This is to certify that

William Honea

Has successfully completed the above course title and all appropriate provisions within as described in 29 Code of Federal Regulations 1910.120. This certification is valid for one year after the date listed below.

Trainer Signature _____ *Date* 06-24-11 *Cert. #* HZWI 062411-07

Luke Bramblett, CSP

Appendix F.3
Medical Monitoring

Corpcare

A DIVISION OF URGENTCARE

1110 Wilkinson Trace · Bowling Green, KY 42103 · 270-796-3590

Corp Office Visit

Name: **Adam Bradford Wanta**
Date: 11/25/2013
Age/DOB: 29 / 12/02/1984
Account #: V000028591
Physician: Amy Holloway APRN

Reason For Visit
Physical.
HPI
Annual Physical. Denies use of medications, injuries, illnesses, surgeries, or hospitalizations.
PSH
Elbow Surgery.
Personal Hx
Being A Social Drinker
Caffeine Use
Former Smoker (V15.82)
Living With A Roommate
Working Full Time.
Current Meds
No current meds.
Allergies
No Known Allergies.
ROS
CONSTITUTIONAL: Appetite good, no fevers, night sweats or weight loss
EYES: No visual changes, no eye pain
ENT: No hearing difficulties, no ear pain
CV: No chest pain, shortness of breath or peripheral edema
RESPIRATORY: No cough, wheezing or dyspnea
GI: No nausea/vomiting, abdominal pain, or change in bowel habits
GU: No dysuria, urgency or incontinence
MS: No joint pain/swelling or musculoskeletal deformities
SKIN: No rashes
NEURO: No MS changes, no motor weakness, no sensory changes.
Vital Signs
Adult Male Vitals Recorded by Lopez, Seleyne on November 25,2013 08:36 AM
Height: 72 in, Weight: 207 lb, BMI: 28.04 , BSA: 2.16
BP: 116/84 mm Hg
HR: 84 b/min ;
Resp: 16 r/min ;
Temp: 97.1 F

Patient: Adam Bradford Wanta
V000028591

Account #:

Uncorrected vision
Both 20/13
Rt. 20/15
Lt. 20/13.

Physical Exam

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION:
GENERAL: Well developed, well nourished. Alert and oriented. Calm and appropriate.
SKIN: Normal color, no rash or jaundice.
LYMPHATICS: No enlarged or tender nodes noted in the axillary area, inguinal, anterior cervical and groin lymph node area.
HEENT: Oropharynx clear without lesion, exudate or erythema. External auditory canals normal. Tympanic membranes normal. Sclerae are normal.
NECK: Supple with no adenopathy. No thyromegaly or elevated jugular venous pressure.
HEART: Regular rate and rhythm with no murmur, gallop, or rub.
LUNGS: Clear to auscultation.
CHEST: No deformity or asymmetry.
BACK: Normal curvature. No tenderness or noted spasm. Full lumbar ROM.
ABDOMEN: Good bowel sounds, soft, nontender, no mass or organomegaly.
EXTREMITIES: No edema. No joint swelling, redness or deformity noted in shoulders, knees, elbows, wrists, ankles or hips. Distal pulses are easily palpable. Full ROM. Strength 5/5.
NEUROLOGIC: Alert and oriented times three. Speech fluent and appropriate. Cranial nerves II-XII are intact. No appreciable motor or sensory deficits of the extremities. Station and gait intact. No tremor or fasciculations.

Results

Chest x-ray - Unremarkable chest x-ray Amended : Amy Holloway APRN; 11/25/2013 12:15 PM CST.

Assessment

Annual physical.

Plan

EKG - Advised patient to follow up with PCP

Review of pt's chart shows normal history and physical. Labs and chest xray normal. EKG reviewed by this writer and Dr. Nicks. No significant abnormality noted.
Appears Mr. Wanta is fit for duty. Amended : Meredith Remaly APRN; 07/17/2014 10:27 AM CST.

Signature

Electronically signed by : Amy Holloway APRN; 11/25/2013 9:41 AM CST.
Electronically signed by : Amy Holloway APRN; 11/25/2013 12:15 PM CST.
Electronically signed by : Meredith Remaly APRN; 07/17/2014 10:27 AM CST.

TriHealth
Occupational Medicine Services

☐ Bethesda Care Arrow Springs Phone: 513-282-7075 Fax: 513-282-7076
☐ Bethesda Care Butler County Phone: 513-874-3990 Fax: 513-860-5071
☐ Bethesda Care Eastgate Phone: 513-752-3695 Fax: 513-752-3039
☐ Bethesda Care Norwood Phone: 513-731-3399 Fax: 513-731-2882
☐ Bethesda Care Queensgate Phone: 513-241-4135 Fax: 513-241-6510
☐ Bethesda Care Sharonville Phone: 513-563-1505 Fax: 513-769-4776
☐ Good Samaritan Phone: 513-862-2875 Fax: 513-862-2860

PHYSICIAN'S WRITTEN OPINION

Applicant/Employee: Jacklyn Rawlik
Date of Birth: 03/22/88
Company: EEI

Date of Exam: 9/30/13
Examining Physician: Lauren Gering CNP
Address of Medical Facility: BETHESDA CARE EASTGATE 4452 EASTGATE BLVD. CINCINNATI, OH 45245 (513) 752-3695

☒ The above named individual has been examined in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Asbestos Construction Standard, 29 CFR 1926.1101.

- The medical evaluation ☐ DID / ☒ DID NOT detect any medical conditions that would place the employee at an increased risk for material health impairment from exposure to: Asbestos, Tremolite, Anthophyllite, or Actinolite;
- I have determined this individual ☐ DOES / ☒ DOES NOT have any limitations on the use of personal protective equipment, including the use of a respirator;
- The employee has been advised of the increased risk of lung cancer attributable to the combined effect of smoking and asbestos exposure; and
- The individual has been informed of the results of the medical examination and of any medical conditions that may result from asbestos exposure. A copy of this written opinion has been provided to the individual.

Physician Signature: Lauren Gering CNP Date: 10/9/13

☒ The above named individual has been examined in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

☒ The individual is medically able to use the specified respirator.

☐ The individual has the following limitations on respirator use related to the medical condition of the individual, or relating to the workplace conditions in which the respirator will be used:

- The individual has been advised of the need for any follow-up medical evaluation.
- Recommend re-evaluation in 1 years, or per company protocol.
- The individual has been provided a copy of this written opinion.

Physician Signature: Lauren Gering CNP Date: 10/9/13

Distribution: Employer - Employee - Chart

EV01886 Rev 1/09

MMC HealthWorks
Your Health Management Partner

Multiple Medical Surveillance
Written Opinion

Name	Employee or SSAN	Today's Date
Honea, William		06/06/2013
Company	Department	
Ensafe		

The above named employee underwent medical surveillance on 06/06/2013. The employee was informed of the results of this surveillance and any detected conditions that require further evaluation or treatment. Unless otherwise noted, this employee has been found physically suitable for the time period noted below.

	This is a temporary clearance; **expiration date:** / /

1. Type of surveillance conducted (mark all that apply):

☒	Asbestos (29 CFR 1910.1001, 29 CFR 1926.58, 40 CFR 763)
☒	HAZWOPER: Hazardous Waste Worker / Hazardous Materials Handler (29 CFR 1910.120, 29 CFR 1926.65)
	Beryllium (10 CFR 850.34)
	OSHA Toxic Substances (29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z) specific substance(s):
	Lead (29 CFR 1910.1025, 29 CFR 1926.62) Blood Lead Level: _____ ug/dl
☒	Respiratory Protection (29 CFR 1910.134, 29 CFR 1926.103)
☒	Hearing conservation (29 CFR 1910.95, 29 CFR 1926.52)
	Non-reactor nuclear (DOE O 5480.20A)
	Confined space entry (29 CFR 1910.146, 29 CFR 1926.21)
	Thermal stress
	Other:

2. Based on this assessment, the employee has the following medical conditions which could result in increased risk of material health impairment from exposure to the occupational hazard (do not reveal conditions unrelated to occupational exposures):

	None	☒ ~~Smoking~~ Tobacco		Pulmonary		Hearing Loss		Other:

3. Recommendations:

	Hearing protection		Remove from _____ work
☒	Discontinue ~~smoking~~ Tobacco		Unable to use respirator
	Limit respirator use:		Positive pressure respirator only
☒	Reevaluation ☒ 12 months ☐ 6months ☐ other:	☒	Wear corrective lenses

4. In the case of asbestos exposure, the employee has been informed of the increased health risk associated with smoking and inhalation of asbestos fibers.

5. Employee and employer are reminded to use all available protective measures appropriately. Should employee health or site work conditions change appreciably, consultation with MMC HealthWorks is recommended.

6. A copy of these recommendations has been provided to the employee: ☐ yes ☒ no

7. Additional comments:

S. Shaw 6/6/13

Examiner
(06.10.2005)

Physician's Plaza Suite L-50, 988 Oak Ridge Turnpike, Oak Ridge, TN 37830
Phone (865) 835-4320, Fax (865) 835-4328

DATE:

Ensafe Inc.
Attn: Heather Collins
5724 Summer Trees Drive
Memphis, TN 38134

Dear Heather,

David Doyle was examined at our facility on 10/24/13.
In conjunction with OSHA regulations and his medical evaluation, ~~there is no~~ there evidence of health condition(s) that would limit full participation in all physical activities, including the use of a respirator. Patient needs to be evaluated by cardiologist for recurrent chest pain.

Sincerely,
~~Shalini Chhabra, MD~~
Valenye Barlo, APRN

Appendix F.4
Supervisor Certificates

HAZWOPER Management and Supervisor Training

EnSafe Inc. certifies that David Doyle has received his/her additional 8 hours management and supervisor training in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(e)(4). This training plus the previous 40 Hour HAZWOPER classroom training and 3 days supervised field experience or equivalent as evaluated by EnSafe Inc. qualifies the above named employee as a Hazardous Material / Hazardous Waste manager or supervisor.

	July 18, 2014
EnSafe Corp. H&S Manager	Date

Appendix G
First Aid and CPR Trained Individuals

Certificate of Completion

Adam Wanta
has completed the requirements for

First Aid and CPR for Students

conducted by
American Red Cross

Date completed: **02/11/2014**
Validity period: **2 Years**

Certificate ID: **GPWJWA**

American Red Cross

Scan code or visit:
redcross.org/confirm

Certificate of Completion

David Doyle
has completed the requirements for

First Aid and CPR for Students

conducted by
American Red Cross

Date completed: **02/11/2014**
Validity period: **2 Years**

Certificate ID: **GPWJW5**

American Red Cross

Scan code or visit:
redcross.org/confirm

Certificate of Completion

Jacklyn Paulik
has successfully completed requirements for

Adult and Pediatric First Aid/CPR/AED - valid 2 Years

conducted by
American Red Cross

Date Completed: 02/21/2014
Instructors: Sharon Hartley

Certificate ID: 0UVSQH

To verify, scan code or visit:
redcross.org/confirm

HEARTSAVER FIRST AID CPR AED

Heartsaver®
First Aid CPR AED

American Heart Association®

William Honea

This card certifies that the above individual has successfully completed the objectives and skills evaluations in accordance with the curriculum of the AHA Heartsaver First Aid CPR AED Program. Optional completed modules are those **NOT** marked out:

Child CPR AED ~~Infant CPR~~ ~~Written test~~

NOV 07 2013
Issue Date

NOV 07 2015
Recommended Renewal Date

HEARTSAVER FIRST AID CPR AED

Training Center Name	LifeGuard Medical Solutions 866-932-2331	TC ID #	TN20087
TC Info	Nashville, Tennessee City, State ZIP		865-548-1500 Phone
Course Location	CPRChoice.com		Knoxville, TN
Instructor Name	Cheryl Smith, BS, MBA	Inst. ID #	4060069325
Holder's Signature	William Horen		

© 2011 American Heart Association *Tampering with this card will alter its appearance.* 90-1815

Appendix H
Site Safety and Health Plan

FINAL
APPENDIX H
SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT 3 — OLD JEEP TRAIL
NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE
CRANE, INDIANA

Revision: 0

Prepared For:

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Midwest
201 Decatur Avenue, Building 1-A
Great Lakes, Illinois 60088-2801

Prepared By:

Resolution Consultants
A Joint Venture of AECOM & EnSafe
1500 Wells Fargo Building
440 Monticello Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia 23510

Contract Number: N62470-11-D-8013
Delivery Order Number: F27E

July 2014

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List Acronyms

AHA	Activity Hazard Analysis
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
APP	Accident Prevention Plan
CRZ	Contamination Reduction Zone
CSP	Certified Safety Professional
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EC	Emergency Coordinator
EZ	Exclusion Zone
^{o}F	degrees Fahrenheit
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
NSA	Naval Support Activity
OJT	Old Jeep Trail
PCP	pentachlorophenol
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
ppm	Parts per million
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SH&E	Safety, Health, and Environmental
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSHP	Site Safety and Health Plan
SSHO	Site Safety and Health Officer
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
SZ	Support Zone
TCE	Trichloroethene
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TOM	Task Order Manager
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

SIGNATURE SHEET

This Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) was prepared for employees performing field activities at Naval Support Activity Crane in Crane Indiana. It was prepared based on the best available information regarding the physical and chemical hazards known or suspected to be present at the project sites. While it is not possible to discover, evaluate, and protect in advance against all possible hazards that may be encountered during the completion of the project, adherence to the safety and health program requirements of this SSHP will significantly reduce the potential for occupational injury.

By signing below, I acknowledge that I have reviewed and hereby approve this SSHP for the field activities at Naval Support Activity Crane, Crane, Indiana. This SSHP has been written for exclusive use by Resolution Consultants employees and its subcontractors. This SSHP was written for specified site conditions, dates, and personnel, and must be amended if these conditions change.

Plan Preparer:

_____ Date: 18 July 2014

1.a. Eric Allen, CSP
Safety, Health, and Environmental Representative
Resolution Consultants

Plan Review:

_____ Date: 18 July 2014

1.b. Jim Rathbone
Task Order Manager
Resolution Consultants

Plan Concurrence:

_____ Date: 18 July 2014

1.c. John Knopf, CSP
Safety, Health, and Environmental Manager
Resolution Consultants

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H.1 INTRODUCTION

The provisions of this Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) are mandatory for all Resolution Consultants personnel (including both AECOM and EnSafe employees, as applicable) engaged in fieldwork associated with the environmental services being conducted at the subject site. For the purposes of this SSHP, the term "Resolution Consultants" means an employee of either of the two firms. A copy of this SSHP and any applicable SSHP supplements shall be accessible onsite and available for review at all times. The SSHP contains Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) which provide additional information and guidance for common health and safety topics. Recordkeeping will be maintained in accordance with this SSHP and the applicable SOPs referenced throughout this document and the Accident Prevention Plan (APP). In the event of a conflict between this SSHP, the SOPs, and federal, provincial, state, and/or local regulations, workers shall follow the most stringent/protective requirements. Concurrence with the provisions of this SSHP is mandatory for all personnel covered by this SSHP and personnel must sign the acknowledgement page in Attachment 1 to indicate they have read and understand the SSHP. All changes to this SSHP must be documented using the form in Attachment 2.

H.2 SITE DESCRIPTION AND CONTAMINANT CHARACTERIZATION

H.2.1 General Description

Naval Support Activity (NSA) Crane is located in a rural sparsely populated region of south-central Indiana. Most of the facility is located in Martin County, and a small portion is distributed among Greene, Daviess, and Lawrence Counties. NSA Crane encompasses approximately 62,463 acres and most is forested; the surrounding area is wooded or farmland. The facility was opened in 1941 as the Naval Ammunition Depot to serve as an inland munitions production and storage center. NSA Crane is surrounded by a chain-link-fence and is accessible only through vehicular traffic gates.

H.2.2 Site Background and History

Past operations at Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) 3 resulted in the release of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), explosives, and metals to soil, sediments, and groundwater. The Old Jeep Trail (OJT) portion of SWMU 3 is located in the eastern portion of NSA Crane. SWMU 3 also includes the Ammunition Burning Grounds, Old Rifle Range, and Demolition Range; however, these three sites, which are 0.25 mile or more north of the OJT, are not part of this sampling event. References to SWMU 3 throughout this document refer to just the OJT area.

The OJT site is situated in the northwest-southeast trending valley incised by Little Sulphur Creek, and is surrounded by wooded areas with miscellaneous natural ground vegetation. OJT is an

inactive area and former operations were directly associated with the Main Treatment Area operations. The OJT was used to burn out bombs and to flash powder from the mid-1970s through 1983. The area was also used to flash residue from bombs and projectiles after the bulk of the explosives had been removed. Materials to be demilitarized were treated at two separate areas referred to as the burn area and burn pit. The burn area was used for flashing bomb casings to complete the demilitarization process. The burn pit was used to flash powder and burn explosives-contaminated material. The area was filled with clean material and revegetated in approximately 1983. The area is now overgrown with brush, trees, and grasses, but is still used as a vehicle route and for temporary storage of inert materials.

H.2.3 Previous Investigations

Various investigations of soil, groundwater, and surface water have been conducted at SWMU 3 since at least 1987. Explosives, VOCs, and metals have been detected in groundwater underlying the OJT. Currently, the OJT is part of a long-term compliance monitoring program which samples multiple groundwater monitoring wells and surface sample locations.

H.2.4 Potential Chemical Exposure

No significant chemical exposure is expected at this site based on data from the previous investigations. Chemical exposures will be reassessed after each sampling event to ensure no additional chemicals are introduced.

Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) will be included for all chemicals that are brought onto the site. SDS are included in Attachment 3.

H.3 ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS

Tasks that require an Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) include:

- Mobilization/demobilization
- Groundwater sampling
- Surface water sampling

AHAs for all work tasks that will be conducted during this phase of work are included in Attachment 4.

H.4 STAFF ORGANIZATION, QUALIFICATIONS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES

H.4.1 Program Manager [Ken Vinson]

The Resolution Consultants Program Manager is responsible for supporting the establishment and oversight of the overall health and safety program presented in the APP.

H.4.2 Resolution Consultants Safety, Health, and Environmental Manager [John Knopf, CSP]

The Safety, Health, and Environmental (SH&E) Manager is assigned to provide guidance and technical support for the project. Duties include the following:

- Approving this SSHP and any required changes
- Approving the designated Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO)
- Reviewing all personal exposure monitoring results
- Investigating any reported unsafe acts or conditions

The SH&E Manager may designate another safety professional as the direct liaison for this project; if that is the case, he will remain available for any or all of the tasks listed here or elsewhere in this SSHP in lieu of the designee.

H.4.3 Task Order Manager [Jim Rathbone]

The Task Order Manager (TOM) has overall management authority and responsibility for all site operations, including safety. The TOM will provide the Field Team Leader with work plans, staff, and budgetary resources, which are appropriate to meet the safety needs of the project operations.

H.4.4 Field Team Leader [David Doyle]

The Field Team Leader has the overall responsibility and authority to direct work operations at the site. The TOM may act as the Field Team Leader while on the site.

H.4.4.1 Responsibilities

The Field Team Leader is responsible to:

- Discuss deviations from the work plan with the SSHO and TOM

- Discuss safety issues with the TOM, SSHO, and field personnel

- Assist the SSHO with the development and implementation of corrective actions for site safety deficiencies

- Assist the SSHO with the implementation of this SSHP and ensuring compliance

- Assist the SSHO with inspections of the site for compliance with this SSHP and applicable SOPs

H.4.4.2 Authority

The Field Team Leader has authority to:

- Verify all operations are in compliance with the requirements of this SSHP, and halt any activity that poses a potential hazard to personnel, property, or the environment.

- Temporarily suspend individuals from field activities for infractions against the SSHP pending consideration by the SSHO, SH&E Manager or designee, and TOM.

H.4.4.3 Qualifications

In addition to being Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER)-qualified (see Section 4.1), the Field Team Leader is required to have completed the 8-hour HAZWOPER Supervisor Training Course in accordance with 29 Code of Federal Regulations 1910.120 (e)(4).

H.4.5 Site Safety and Health Officer [David Doyle]

The SSHO is the lead field person dealing with all health and safety issues. The SSHO will work closely with the Field Team Lead and the TOM while working on the installation.

H.4.5.1 Responsibilities

The SSHO is responsible to:

- Update the site-specific SSHP to reflect changes in site conditions or the scope of work. SSHP updates must be reviewed and approved by the SH&E Manager or designee. Updates must be documented using the Revision History form in Attachment 2.

- Be aware of changes in Resolution Consultants Safety Policies, Programmatic Health and Safety Plan, or SOPs.

- Monitor and work toward improving the lost time incidence rate for this project.

- Inspect the site for compliance with this SSHP and the SOPs using the appropriate audit inspection checklist provided by the SH&E Manager or designee.

- Work with the Field Team Leader and TOM to develop and implement corrective action plans to correct deficiencies discovered during site inspections. Deficiencies will be discussed with project management to determine appropriate corrective actions.

- Contact the SH&E Manager or designee for technical advice regarding safety issues.

- Provide a means for employees to communicate safety issues to management in a discreet manner.

- Determine emergency evacuation routes, establishing and posting local emergency telephone numbers, and arranging emergency transportation.

- Check that all site personnel and visitors have received the proper training and medical clearance prior to entering the site.

- Establish any necessary controlled work areas (as designated in this SSHP or other safety documentation).

- Present tailgate safety meetings and maintain attendance logs and records in accordance with SH&E SOP *5-210-Tailgate Safety Meeting Log* (Attachment 5).

- Discuss potential health and safety hazards with the Field Team Leader, SH&E Manager or designee, and TOM.

- Select an alternate SSHO by name and inform him/her of their duties, in the event that the SSHO must leave or is absent from the site. The alternate SSHO must be approved by the TOM.

H.4.5.2 Authority

The SSHO has authority to:

- Verify all operations are in compliance with the requirements of this SSHP

- Issue a “Stop Work Order” under the conditions set forth in this SSHP

- Temporarily suspend individuals from field activities for infractions against the SSHP pending consideration by the SH&E Manager or designee and the TOM

H.4.5.3 Qualifications

In addition to being HAZWOPER-qualified, the SSHO is required to have completed the 8-hour HAZWOPER Supervisor Training Course in accordance with 29 Code of Federal Regulations 1910.120 (e)(4).

H.4.6 Employees

H.4.6.1 Employee Responsibilities

Responsibilities of employees associated with this project include, but are not limited to:

- Understanding and abiding by the policies and procedures specified in the SSHP and other applicable safety policies, and clarifying those areas where understanding is incomplete.

- Providing feedback to health and safety management relating to omissions and modifications in the SSHP or other safety policies.

- Notifying the SSHO, in writing, of unsafe conditions and acts.

H.4.6.2 Employee Authority

The health and safety authority of each employee assigned to the site includes the following:

- The right to refuse to work and/or stop work authority when the employee feels that the work is unsafe (including subcontractors or team contractors), or where specified safety precautions are not adequate or fully understood.

- The right to refuse to work on any site or operation where the safety procedures specified in this SSHP or other safety policies are not being followed.

- The right to contact the SSHO or the SH&E Manager or designee at any time to discuss potential concerns.

- The right and duty to stop work when conditions are unsafe, and to assist in correcting these conditions.

H.5 TRAINING, GENERAL AND PROJECT SPECIFIC

H.5.1 HAZWOPER Qualifications

Personnel performing work at the site must be qualified as HAZWOPER workers (unless otherwise noted in specific AHAs or by the SSHO), and must meet the medical monitoring and training requirements specified in the Resolution Consultants SH&E SOPs.

If site monitoring procedures indicate that a possible hazardous material exposure has occurred above the Occupational Safety and Health Administration permissible exposure limit, employees may be required to receive supplemental medical testing to document any symptoms that may be specific to the particular materials present.

H.5.2 Site-Specific Safety Training

All Resolution Consultants personnel performing activities at the site will be trained in accordance with SH&E SOP *5-003-SH&E Training* (Attachment 5). All personnel are required to remain current in all of their required training and evaluate their need for additional training when there is a change in work. In addition to the general health and safety training programs, personnel will be required to complete any supplemental task specific training developed for the tasks to be performed. Administration and compliance with the requirements for additional task-specific training will be the responsibility of the TOM. Any additional required training that is completed will be documented and tracked in the project files.

H.5.2.1 Competent Person Training Requirements

Work requiring a task specific competent person may be required on this site. If competent person tasks are identified, the SSHO/Field Team Leader will be responsible for identifying the appropriate employee/subcontractor and area of competency. Table H-1 contains the required information for task-specific competencies on this site.

Table H-1
Task-Specific Competent Persons

Employee Name	Organization	Area of Competency (Task)
David Doyle	Resolution Consultants	First Aid/Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

Note:
The training requirements for competent persons are specified in the indicated SOPs and/or SH&E SOP *5-202-Competent Person Designation* (refer to Appendix C of the APP). By identifying an employee as a "competent person", that person has now been authorized to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate hazards.

H.6 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

The purpose of personal protective equipment (PPE) is to provide a barrier, which will shield or isolate field personnel from the chemical and/or physical hazards that may be encountered during work activities. SH&E SOP *5-208-Personal Protective Equipment Program* (Attachment 5) lists the general requirements for selection and usage of PPE. Table H-2 lists the minimum PPE required during site operations and additional PPE that may be necessary. The specific PPE requirements for each work task are specified in the individual AHAs. By signing this SSHP the employee acknowledges having been trained in the use, limitations, care, and maintenance of the PPE to be used by the employee at this project. If training has not been provided, request same of the TOM/SSHO for the proper training before signing.

Table H-2
Personal Protective Equipment

	Type	Additional Information
Minimum Personal Protective Equipment		
Boots	Leather	ANSI approved safety toe
Safety Glasses	ANSI Z87.1	ANSI Approved; ≥98% ultraviolet protection
Work Uniform		No shorts/cutoff jeans or sleeveless shirts
Additional Personal Protective Equipment		
Leather Gloves		If working with sharp objects or powered equipment
Protective Chemical Gloves	Outer: Chemical resistant	Use while handling all potentially impacted media
U.S. Coast Guard approved Life Jacket		Life jackets should be available for surface water sampling events

Note:
ANSI = American National Standards Institute

H.6.1 PPE Doffing and Donning (Utilization) Information

The following information is to provide field personnel with helpful hints that, when applied, make donning and doffing of PPE a more safe and manageable task:

- Never cut disposable booties from your feet with basic utility knives. This has resulted in workers cutting through the chemical resistant boot cover and the underlying sturdy leather work boot, resulting in significant cuts to the legs/ankles. Use a pair of scissors or a package/letter opener (cut above and parallel with the work boot) to start a cut in the edge of the chemical resistant boot cover, then manually tear the material down to the sole of the chemical resistant boot cover for easy removal.

- When applying duct tape to PPE interfaces (wrist, lower leg, around respirator, etc.) and zippers, leave approximately one inch at the end of the tape to fold over onto itself. This will make it much easier to remove the tape by providing a small handle to grab while still wearing gloves. Without this fold, trying to pull up the tape end with multiple gloves on may be difficult and result in premature tearing of the PPE.

- Have a "buddy" check your ensemble to ensure proper donning before entering controlled work areas. Without mirrors, the most obvious discrepancies can go unnoticed and may result in a potential exposure situation.

- Never perform personal decontamination with a pressure washer.

H.7 MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

Medical clearance letters for Resolution Consultants employees working at NSA Crane are included in Appendix F.3 of the APP.

H.8 EXPOSURE MONITORING AND AIR SAMPLING PROGRAM

Monitoring shall be performed where there may be a question of employee exposure to hazardous concentrations of hazardous substances in order to assure proper selection of engineering controls, work practices, and PPE. Employees should not be exposed to levels which exceed regulatory permissible exposure limits, or published exposure levels, without the use of acceptable protective measures.

Air monitoring shall be used to identify and quantify airborne levels of hazardous substances and safety and health hazards in order to determine the appropriate level of employee protection needed on the site. Periodic monitoring shall be conducted when the possibility of an immediately dangerous to life and health condition or flammable atmosphere has developed or when there is an indication that exposures may have risen over permissible exposure limits or published exposure levels since prior monitoring. Situations where the possibility that exposures have risen are as follows:

- When work begins on a different portion of the site

- When contaminants other than those previously identified are being handled

- When a different type of operation is initiated (e.g., drum opening as opposed to exploratory well drilling)

- When employees are handling leaking drums or containers or working in areas with obvious liquid contamination

Tale H-3 contains monitoring instruments, manufacturer information, and the substances that each instrument detects.

Table H-3
Monitoring Parameters and Equipment

Instrument	Manufacturer/Model*	Substances Detected
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Note:
*Or similar unit, as approved by the Resolution Consultants Safety, Health, and Environmental Manager or designee

H.8.1 Health and Safety Action Levels

An action level is a point at which increased protection is required due to the concentration of contaminants in the work area or other environmental conditions. The concentration level (above background level) and the ability of the PPE to protect against that specific contaminant determine each action level. The action levels are based on concentrations in the breathing zone. Action levels are based upon sound scientific principles as expressed by various regulatory agencies or industry groups.

If ambient levels are measured, which exceed the action levels in areas accessible to unprotected personnel, necessary control measures (removal from area, barricades, warning signs, and mitigative actions to limit entry) must be implemented prior to commencing activities at the specific work area.

Personnel should also be able to upgrade or downgrade their level of protection with concurrence from the SSHO or SH&E Manager or designee.

Reasons to upgrade:

- Known or suspected presence of dermal hazards
- Occurrence or likely occurrence of gas, vapor, or dust emission
- Change in work task that will increase the exposure or potential exposure to hazardous materials

Reasons to downgrade:

- New information indicating that the situation is less hazardous than was originally suspected
- Change in site conditions that decrease the potential hazard
- Change in work task that will reduce exposure to hazardous materials

H.8.2 Monitoring Procedures

The SSHO will assess the atmosphere for acceptable concentrations/levels using the prescribed hand-held direct read instrumentation (or other approved alternative) prior to any personnel entering into the area, and continuously thereafter. The monitoring devices may then be assigned to individual personnel working within the Exclusion Zone (EZ). Care should be taken to apply all necessary correction factors to the monitoring results (VOCs and explosive atmosphere channels) specific to the contaminants of concern.

Table H-4 lists the monitoring procedures and action levels.

Table H-4
Monitoring Procedures and Action Levels

Parameter	Location and Interval	Action Level (Meter Units/ppm Above Background)	Response if Action Level is Met
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Note:
ppm = Parts per million

H.8.3 Monitoring Equipment Calibration

All instruments used will be calibrated to the appropriate level at the beginning of each work shift, in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations (bump test, span gas calibration). If the owner's manual is not available, the personnel operating the equipment will contact the applicable office representative, rental agency, or manufacturer for technical guidance concerning proper calibration. If equipment cannot be pre-calibrated to specifications, site operations requiring monitoring for worker exposure or offsite migration of contaminants will be postponed or temporarily ceased until this requirement is completed.

H.8.4 Personal Sampling

Should site activities warrant performing personal sampling (breathing zone) to better assess chemical exposures experienced by Resolution Consultants employees or subcontractors, the SSHO, under the direction of a Certified Industrial Hygienist or a Certified Safety Professional, will be responsible for specifying the monitoring required. Within five working days after the receipt of monitoring results, the Certified Industrial Hygienist or Certified Safety Professional will notify each employee, in writing, of the results that represent that employee's exposure. Copies of air sampling results will be maintained in the SSHO project files.

If the site activities warrant, the subcontractor will ensure its employees' exposures are quantified via the use of appropriate sampling techniques. The subcontractor shall notify the employees sampled in accordance with health and safety regulations, and provide the results to the SSHO for use in determining the potential for other employees' exposure.

H.9 HEAT AND COLD STRESS

Heat and cold stress may vary based upon work activities, PPE/clothing selection, geographical locations, and weather conditions. To reduce the potential of developing heat/cold stress, be aware of the signs and symptoms of heat/cold stress and watch fellow employees for signs of heat/cold stress.

H.9.1 Responding to Heat-Related Illness

Heat stress can be a significant site hazard, particularly for non-acclimated personnel operating in a hot, humid setting. Site personnel will be instructed in the identification of a heat stress victim, the first-aid treatment procedures for the victim, and the prevention of heat stress casualties. Work-rest cycles will be determined and the appropriate measures taken to prevent heat stress as outlined in SH&E SOP *5-511-Heat Stress Prevention* (Attachment 5). The guidance presented in Table H-5 will be used in identifying and treating heat-related illness.

Table H-5
Identification and Treatment of Heat-Related Illness

Type of Heat-Related Illness	Description	First Aid
Mild Heat Strain	The mildest form of heat-related illness. Victims exhibit irritability, lethargy, and significant sweating. The victim may complain of headache or nausea. This is the initial stage of overheating, and prompt action at this point may prevent more severe heat-related illness from occurring.	• Provide the victim with a work break during which he/she may relax, remove any excess protective clothing, and drink cool fluids. • If an air-conditioned spot is available, this is an ideal break location. • Once the victim shows improvement, he/she may resume working; however, the work pace should be moderated to prevent recurrence of the symptoms.
Heat Exhaustion	Usually begins with muscular weakness and cramping, dizziness, staggering gait, and nausea. The victim will have pale, clammy moist skin and may perspire profusely. The pulse is weak and fast and the victim may faint unless they lie down. The bowels may move involuntarily.	• Immediately remove the victim from the work area to a shady or cool area with good air circulation (avoid drafts or sudden chilling). • Remove all protective outerwear. • Call a physician. • Treat the victim for shock. (Make the victim lie down, raise his or her feet 6–12 inches, and keep him/her cool by loosening all clothing). • If the victim is conscious, it may be helpful to give him/her sips of water. • Transport victim to a medical facility as soon as possible.
Heat Stroke	The most serious of heat illness, heat stroke represents the collapse of the body's cooling mechanisms. As a result, body temperature may rise to 104 degrees Fahrenheit or higher. As the victim progresses toward heat stroke, symptoms such as headache, dizziness, and nausea can be noted, and the skin is observed to be dry, red, and hot. Sudden collapse and loss of consciousness follows quickly and death is imminent if exposure continues. Heat stroke can occur suddenly.	• Immediately evacuate the victim to a cool/shady area. • Remove all protective outerwear and as much personal clothing as decency permits. • Lay the victim on his/her back with the feet slightly elevated. • Apply cold wet towels or ice bags to the head, armpits, and thighs. • Sponge off the bare skin with cool water. • The main objective is to cool without chilling the victim. • Give no stimulants or hot drinks. • Since heat stroke is a severe medical condition requiring professional medical attention, emergency medical help should be summoned immediately to provide treatment of the victim and proper transport to a medical facility.

H.9.1.1 Responding to Cold-Related Illness

If work on this project is conducted in the winter months, thermal injury due to cold exposure can become a problem for field personnel. Work will cease under unusually hazardous conditions (e.g., wind-chill less than 0 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), or wind-chill less than 10°F with precipitation). Systemic cold exposure is referred to as hypothermia. Localized cold exposure is generally labeled frostbite. Recognition of the symptoms of cold related illness will be discussed during the health and safety briefing conducted prior to the onset of site activities. Refer to the

2013 American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents for additional information on cold stress prevention, monitoring, and work-warming regimens. Work-rest cycles will be determined and the appropriate measures taken to prevent cold stress as outlined in SH&E SOP *5-505-Cold Stress* (Attachment 5).

H.9.1.2 Hypothermia

Hypothermia is a life-threatening condition in which the core body temperature falls below 95°F. Hypothermia can occur at temperatures above freezing, particularly when the skin or clothing becomes wet. During exposure to cold, maximum shivering occurs when the core temperature falls to 95°F. As hypothermia progresses, depression of the central nervous system becomes increasingly more severe. Symptoms and warning signs progressively worsen and range from sluggishness and slurred speech to disorientation and eventually unconsciousness (see Table H-6).

Table H-6
Progressive Clinical Symptoms of Hypothermia

Core Temperature (°F)	Clinical Signs
95°	Maximum shivering
87° — 89°	Consciousness clouded; blood pressure becomes difficult to obtain; pupils dilated
84° — 86°	Progressive loss of consciousness; muscular rigidity; respiratory rate decreases
79°	Victim rarely conscious
70° — 72°	Maximum risk of ventricular fibrillation

The ability to sustain metabolic rate and to reduce skin blood flow is diminished by fatigue. Thus, fatigue increases the risk of severe hypothermia by decreasing metabolic heat. Additionally, because blood flow through the skin is reduced to conserve heat, the skin and underlying tissues become more susceptible to frostbite.

H.9.1.3 Frostbite

Frostbite is both the general and medical term given to areas of cold injury. Unlike hypothermia, frostbite rarely occurs unless environmental temperatures are less than freezing and usually less than 20°F. Frostbite injuries occur most commonly on the distal parts of the body (nose, earlobes, hands, and feet) that are subject to intense vasoconstriction.

The three general categories of frostbite are:

- Frostnip — A whitened area of the skin, which is slightly burning or painful.
- Superficial frostbite — Waxy, white skin with a firm sensation but with some resiliency. Symptomatically feels “warm” to the victim with a notable cessation of pain.
- Deep frostbite — Tissue damage deeper than the skin, at times, down to the bone. The skin is cold, numb, and hard.

H.9.1.4 Preventing Cold Related Illness

The following are precautions that will be taken to prevent illness relating to cold stress:

- Educate worker to recognize the symptoms of frostbite and hypothermia.
- Ensure the availability of an enclosed, heated environment within a vehicle. The nearest heated environment will be the interior of a vehicle at the site.
- Ensure the availability of a dry change of clothes.
- Record temperature readings.
- Ensure the availability of warm beverages, preferably non-caffeinated.

H.9.1.5 Monitoring for Cold Exposure

Cold stress monitoring will be conducted in accordance with the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists cold stress TLV. The TLV objective is to prevent the deep body core temperature from falling below 96.8°F and to prevent cold injury to body extremities. Temperature monitoring and recording will be initiated in the following situations:

- At the SSHO discretion, when suspicion is based on changes in worker's performance or mental status
- At worker's request
- As a screening measure whenever any one worker on the site develops hypothermia

- Any person developing moderate hypothermia (a core temperature of 92°F) cannot return to work for 48 hours

H.10 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES, ENGINEERING CONTROLS, AND WORK PRACTICES

H.10.1 Site Rules and Prohibitions

All site personnel shall conduct themselves in a safe manner and maintain a working environment that is free of additional hazards, in adherence to SH&E SOPs *5-001-Safe Work Standards and Rules* and *5-307-Housekeeping, Worksite* (Attachment 5).

H.10.1.1 Housekeeping

During site activities, work areas will be continuously policed for identification of excess trash and unnecessary debris. Excess debris and trash will be collected and stored in an appropriate container (e.g., plastic trash bags, garbage can, roll-off bin) prior to disposal. At no time will debris or trash be intermingled with waste PPE or contaminated materials.

H.10.1.2 Smoking, Eating, or Drinking

Smoking, eating, and drinking will not be permitted inside any controlled work area at any time. Field workers will first wash hands and face immediately after leaving controlled work areas (and always prior to eating or drinking). Consumption of alcoholic beverages is prohibited at any Resolution Consultants site. Smoking, eating, or drinking must be in an approved area.

H.10.1.3 Personal Hygiene

The following personal hygiene requirements will be observed:

Water Supply: A water supply meeting the following requirements will be utilized:

Potable Water — An adequate supply of potable water will be available for field personnel consumption. Potable water can be provided in the form of water bottles, canteens, water coolers, or drinking fountains. Where drinking fountains are not available, individual-use cups will be provided as well as adequate disposal containers. Staff sharing a potable cooler shall not introduce individually opened containers into the team cooler in an effort to minimize concerns for indirect contamination. Additionally, each potable cooler will be sealed to protect the water quality.

Potable water containers will be properly identified in order to distinguish them from non-potable water sources. All containers of potable water will be marked with a label stating:

Potable Water ONLY
Not Intended for Sample Storage

Non-Potable Water — Non-potable water may be used for hand washing and cleaning activities. Non-potable water will not be used for drinking purposes. All containers of non-potable water will be marked with a label stating:

Non-Potable Water
Not Intended for Drinking Water Consumption

Toilet Facilities: A minimum of one toilet will be provided for every 20 personnel on site, with separate toilets maintained for each sex except where there are less than 5 total personnel on site. For mobile crews where work activities and locations permit transportation to nearby toilet facilities, onsite facilities are not required.

Washing Facilities: Employees will be provided washing facilities (e.g., buckets with water and Alconox, waterless hand sanitizers) at each work location. The use of water and hand soap (or similar substance) will be required by all employees following exit from the EZ, prior to breaks, and at the end of daily work activities.

H.10.1.4 Buddy System

All field personnel will use the buddy system when working within any controlled work area. Personnel belonging to another organization can serve as "buddies" for Resolution Consultants personnel. Under no circumstances will any employee be present alone in a controlled work area.

H.10.1.5 Stop Work Authority

All employees have the right and duty to stop work when conditions are unsafe, and to assist in correcting these conditions as outlined in SH&E SOP *5-002-Stop Work Authority* (refer to Attachment 5). Whenever the SSHO determines that workplace conditions present an uncontrolled risk of injury or illness to employees, immediate resolution with the appropriate supervisor shall be sought. Should the supervisor be unable or unwilling to correct the unsafe conditions, the SSHO is authorized and required to stop work, which shall be immediately binding on all affected Resolution Consultants employees and subcontractors.

Upon issuing the stop work order, the SSHO shall implement corrective actions so that operations may be safely resumed. Resumption of safe operations is the primary objective; however, operations shall not resume until the SH&E Manager or designee has concurred that workplace conditions meet acceptable safety standards.

H.10.1.6 Client Specific Safety Requirements

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

H.10.2 Work Permit Requirements

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

H.10.3 Material Handling Procedures

Manual material handling procedures are included in SH&E SOP *5-308-Manual Lifting Field* (Attachment 5).

H.10.4 Drum, Container, Tank Handling

Investigation derived waste includes excess environmental media, decontamination fluid, used PPE, used disposable sampling equipment, and other materials. In general, wastes will be segregated by media (water, solids, PPE). Liquid wastes generated during the site activities will be disposed in accordance with *SOP-3-05A-CRANE*. Liquids will be temporarily stored in 5-gallon buckets before being transported to Building 3245 for disposal into a sanitary sewer drain. Nitrile gloves and plastic sheeting that have come in contact with sampling equipment and decontamination water are anticipated to have little to no contact with contaminated water; therefore, gloves and plastic sheeting will be double bagged and disposed in a collection bin.

H.10.5 Comprehensive Activity Hazard Analysis of Treatment Technologies

This section is not applicable due to the current scope of work.

H.11 SITE CONTROL MEASURES

H.11.1 General

The purpose of site control is to minimize potential contamination of workers, protect the public from site hazards, and prevent vandalism. The degree of site control necessary depends on the site characteristics, site size, and the surrounding community.

Controlled work areas will be established at each work location, and if required, will be established directly prior to the work being conducted. Diagrams designating specific controlled work areas will

be drawn on site maps, posted in the support vehicle, and discussed during the daily safety meetings. If the site layout changes, the new areas and their potential hazards will be discussed immediately after the changes are made.

H.11.2 Controlled Work Areas

The scope of this project may require the implementation of HAZWOPER work zones. The SSHO shall determine the applicability and breadth of this requirement.

Each HAZWOPER controlled work area will consist of the following three zones:

- *EZ:* Contaminated work area
- *Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ):* Decontamination area
- *Support Zone (SZ):* Uncontaminated or "clean area" where personnel should not be exposed to hazardous conditions

Each zone will be periodically monitored in accordance with the air monitoring requirements established in this SSHP. The EZ and the CRZ are considered work areas. The SZ is accessible to the public (e.g., visitors, vendors, inspectors).

H.11.2.1 Exclusion Zone

The EZ is the area where primary activities occur, such as sampling, remediation operations, installation of wells, and cleanup work. This area must be clearly marked with hazard tape, barricades or cones, or enclosed by fences or ropes when there is vehicle or pedestrian traffic near the site. Visual boundaries are acceptable in remote work locations. Only personnel involved in work activities, and meeting the requirements specified in the applicable AHA and this SSHP will be allowed in an EZ. The extent of each area will be sufficient to ensure that personnel located at/beyond its boundaries will not be affected in any substantial way by hazards associated with sample collection activities.

All personnel should be alert to prevent unauthorized, accidental entrance into controlled-access areas (the EZ and CRZ). If such an entry should occur, the trespasser should be immediately escorted outside the area, or all HAZWOPER-related work must cease. All personnel, equipment, and supplies that enter controlled-access areas must be decontaminated or containerized as waste prior to leaving (through the CRZ only).

H.11.2.2 Contamination Reduction Zone

The CRZ is the transition area between the contaminated area and the clean area. Decontamination is the main focus in this area. The decontamination of workers and equipment limits the physical transfer of hazardous substances into the clean area. This area must also be clearly marked with hazard tape and access limited to personnel involved in decontamination. This area will clearly show the entrance and exit lanes for access to the EZ when there is vehicle or pedestrian traffic near the site.

H.11.2.3 Support Zone

The SZ is an uncontaminated zone where administrative and other support functions, such as first aid, equipment supply, and emergency information are located. The SZ shall have minimal potential for significant exposure to contaminants (i.e., background levels).

Employees will establish a SZ (if necessary) at the site before the commencement of site activities. The SZ would also serve as the entry point for controlling site access.

H.11.3 Site Access Documentation

If implemented by the TOM or SSHO, all personnel entering the site shall complete the "Site Entry/Exit Log" located at the primary site support vehicle.

H.11.4 Site Security

Depending upon the site location and the proximity to unauthorized pedestrian traffic and other areas of interest, site security may be necessary. The TOM or SSHO shall determine if site security is necessary for the site.

Site security is necessary to:

- Prevent the exposure of unauthorized, unprotected people to site hazards
- Avoid the increased hazards from vandals or persons seeking to abandon other wastes on the site
- Prevent theft
- Avoid interference with safe working procedures

To maintain site security during working hours:

1. Maintain security in the SZ and at access control points.

2. Establish an identification system to identify authorized persons and limitations to their approved activities.

3. Assign responsibility for enforcing authority for entry and exit requirements.

4. When feasible, install fencing or other physical barrier around the site.

5. If the site is not fenced, post signs around the perimeter and whenever possible, use security guards to patrol the perimeter. Guards must be fully apprised of the hazards involved and trained in emergency procedures.

6. Have the TOM approve all visitors to the site. Make sure they have a valid purpose for entering the site. Have trained site personnel accompany visitors at all times and require them to wear the appropriate PPE.

To maintain site security during off-duty hours:

1. If possible, assign trained, in-house technicians for site surveillance. They will be familiar with the site, the nature of the work, the site's hazards, and respiratory protection techniques.

2. If necessary, use security guards to patrol the site boundary. Such personnel may be less expensive than trained technicians, but will be more difficult to train in safety procedures and will be less confident in reacting to problems around hazardous substances.

3. Enlist public enforcement agencies, such as the local police department, if the site presents a significant risk to local health and safety.

4. Secure the equipment.

H.12 EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION

H.12.1 General Requirements

All possible and necessary steps shall be taken to reduce or minimize contact with chemicals and contaminated/impacted materials while performing field activities (e.g., avoid sitting or leaning on, walking through, dragging equipment through or over, tracking, or splashing potential or known contaminated/impacted materials)

All personal decontamination activities shall be performed with an attendant (buddy) to provide assistance to personnel that are performing decontamination activities. Depending on specific site hazards, attendants may be required to wear a level of protection that is equal to the required level in the EZ but shall be no lower than 1 step below the EZ PPE ensemble (ex: EZ is Level B, decon is Level C).

All persons and equipment entering the EZ shall be considered contaminated, and thus, must be properly decontaminated prior to entering the SZ.

Decontamination procedures may vary based on site conditions and nature of the contaminants. If chemicals or decontamination solutions are used, care should be taken to minimize reactions between the solutions and contaminated materials. In addition, personnel must assess the potential exposures created by the decontamination chemicals or solutions. The applicable SDS must be reviewed, implemented, and placed in the SSHP by the SSHO or by a Resolution Consultants SH&E representative.

All contaminated PPE and decontamination materials shall be contained, stored, and disposed of in accordance with site-specific requirements determined by site management.

H.12.2 Decontamination Equipment

The equipment required to perform decontamination may vary based on site-specific conditions and the nature of the contaminants. The following equipment is commonly used for decontamination purposes:

- Soft-bristle scrub brushes or long-handled brushes to remove contaminants
- Hoses, buckets of water, or garden sprayers for rinsing

- Large plastic/galvanized wash tubs or children's wading pools for washing and rinsing solutions

- Large plastic garbage cans or similar containers lined with plastic bags for the storage of contaminated clothing and equipment

- Metal or plastic cans or drums for the temporary storage of contaminated liquids

- Paper or cloth towels for drying protective clothing and equipment

H.12.3 Personal/Equipment Decontamination

All equipment leaving the EZ shall be considered contaminated and must be properly decontaminated to minimize the potential for exposure and offsite migration of impacted materials. Such equipment may include, but is not limited to sampling tools, heavy equipment, vehicles, PPE, support devices (e.g., hoses, cylinders), and various handheld tools.

All employees performing equipment decontamination shall wear the appropriate PPE to protect against exposure to contaminated materials. The level of PPE may be equivalent to the level of PPE required in the EZ. Other PPE may include splash protection, such as face-shields, splash suits, and knee protectors.

PPE used on the site may be considered disposable and if so, can be removed and containerized in the CRZ during decontamination activities. Suits and booties will be removed first, and gloves last.

1. For glove removal:

    - Grasp the cuff of the dominant hand and pull glove over the bulk of the hand, leaving the fingers inside the glove

    - Use the dominant hand to grasp the cuff of the non-dominant hand and pull the glove completely off (inside-out) and place inside of the dominant hand glove

    - Once removed, employee should only touch the inside material of the dominant hand glove

    - Thoroughly wash hands

For larger equipment (not personnel), a high-pressure washer may be needed. Some contaminants require the use of a detergent or chemical solution and scrub brushes to ensure proper decontamination. Before heavy equipment and trucks are taken offsite, the Field Team Leader and/or SSHO will visually inspect them for signs of contamination. If contamination is present, the equipment must be returned to the decontamination process.

For equipment, use the following steps for decontamination:

1. Remove majority of visible gross contamination in the EZ (use shovels, scrapers, and/or brooms)

2. Wash equipment in decontamination solution with a scrub brush and/or power wash heavy equipment in the CRZ

3. Rinse equipment in the CRZ

4. Visually inspect for remaining contamination in the CRZ

All decontaminated equipment shall be visually inspected for contamination prior to leaving the CRZ. Signs of visible contamination may include an oily sheen, residue or contaminated soils left on the equipment. All equipment with visible signs of contamination shall be discarded or re-decontaminated until clean. Depending on the nature of the contaminant, equipment may have to be analyzed using a wipe method or other means.

H.13 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT AND FIRST AID

A first aid kit will be available at all times while work is being conducted at the site.

H.14 EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND CONTINGENCY PROCEDURES

H.14.1 Pre-Emergency Planning

Prior to the start of site operations, the Emergency Coordinator (EC) will complete Table H-7 with any site-specific information regarding evacuations, muster points, communication, and other site-specific emergency procedures.

Table H-7
Emergency Planning

Emergency	Evacuation Route	Muster Location
Chemical Spill	• Upwind	• Site vehicles
Fire/Explosion	• Upwind	• Site vehicles
Tornado/Severe Weather	• Closest available tornado shelter	• Building # (To be determined by Emergency Coordinator)
Lightning	• Closest available shelter	• Vehicle/Site Trailer
Additional Information		
Communication Procedures	Direct verbal communications. Must be supplemented when voices cannot be clearly perceived above ambient noise levels and when a clear line-of-sight cannot be maintained by personnel. Personnel will bring a mobile phone to the site to ensure that communications with local emergency responders is maintained, when necessary. If cell phone coverage is weak then the work field personnel will send a representative for help.	
Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation/First Aid Trained Personnel	William Honea David Doyle Jacklyn Paulik	
Site-Specific Spill Response Procedures	Chemicals from the spill are cleaned up and then transferred to a container for disposal. Field personnel will immediately notify the TOM who in turn will notify the Navy Remedial Project Manager and Resolution Consultants SH&E Manager.	

Note:
SH&E = Safety, Health and Environmental

The duties of the EC include:

- Implement the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) based on the identified emergency condition
- Notify the appropriate project and SH&E department personnel of the emergency (Table H-8)
- Verify emergency evacuation routes and muster points are accessible
- Conduct routine EAP drills and evaluate compliance with the EAP

H.14.2 Criteria and Procedures for Emergency Recognition and Site Evacuation

Although the potential for an emergency to occur is remote, an EAP has been prepared for this project should such critical situations arise. The EAP will be reviewed by all personnel prior to the start of field activities. On long-term sites, a test of the EAP will be performed within the first three days of the project field operations. This test will be evaluated and documented in the project records.

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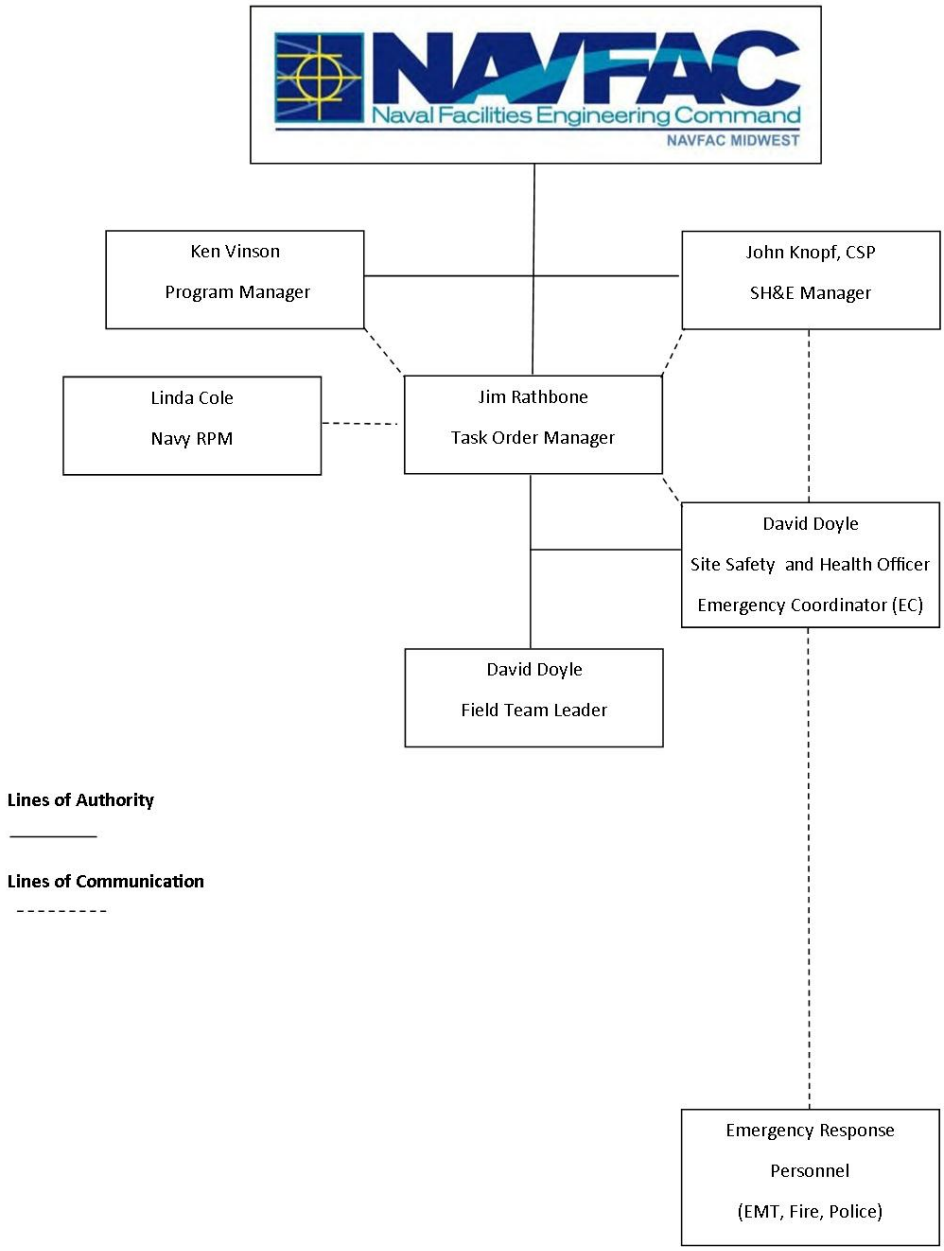

Figure H-1 — Personnel and Lines of Authority for Emergency Situations

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Four major categories of emergencies could occur during site operations:

1. Illnesses and physical injuries (including injury-causing chemical exposure)
2. Catastrophic events (fire, explosion, earthquake, or chemical)
3. Workplace violence, bomb threat
4. Safety equipment problems

H.14.3 Decontamination and Medical Treatment of Injured Personnel

Personnel who may become injured onsite will require an appropriate level of decontamination to ensure that medical personnel or emergency service workers are not exposed to chemical hazards posed onsite. We expect our employees to encounter very low levels of chemical contaminants that should not pose a hazard to medical or emergency response personnel; however, we will still provide personal hygiene supplies and appropriate levels of emergency decontamination. If clothing is heavily soiled and/or exhibits chemical odors, personnel shall have their clothing removed and provided temporary covering. Personnel will practice acceptable hygienic steps before being transported for medical treatment. If an injured employee is incapacitated, site personnel will perform this task for them.

H.14.4 Route Map to Emergency Medical Facilities and Phone Numbers for Emergency Responders

The route map to the nearest emergency medical facility is included as Attachment 6. Table H-8 lists the emergency contacts and their phone numbers.

Table H-8
Emergency Contacts

Emergency Coordinators/Key Personnel			
Name	**Title/Workstation**	**Telephone Number**	**Mobile Phone**
Linda Cole	Navy RPM/NAVFAC Midwest	757-341-2011	
Thomas J. Brent	NSA Crane PM	812-854-6160	812-296-6482
Jim Rathbone	Task Order Manager	513-621-7233	513-505-1114
Allison Bailey	Field Team Leader	865-693-3623	865-696-8331
Allison Bailey	Site Safety and Health Officer	865-693-3623	865-696-8331
Allison Bailey	Emergency Coordinator	865-693-3623	865-696-8331
John Knopf, CSP	Resolution Consultants Safety, Health, and Environmental Manager	901-372-7962	901-451-1464
Eric Allen, CSP	EnSafe CLEAN Safety, Health, and Environmental Representative	901-372-7962	901-359-6698

Table H-8 Emergency Contacts			
Incident Reporting	**AECOM Personnel**	**800-348-5046 and John Knopf**	
	EnSafe Personnel	**Call John Knopf**	
Ann-Alyssa Hill	AECOM TDG/IATA Shipping Expert	804-515-8506	804-640-4815
Kevin Arick	EnSafe TDG/IATA Shipping Expert	901-372-7962	901-356-3525
Organization/Agency			
Name			**Telephone Number**
Police Department (Base Security)			812-854-1333 On Base Phone Ex-1333
Fire Department (Base Fire)			812-854-1333 On Base Phone Ex-1333
Ambulance Service ***(EMT will determine appropriate hospital for treatment)***			812-854-1333 On Base Phone Ex-1333
Emergency Hospital ***(Use by site personnel is only for emergency cases)***			
Indiana University Health Bloomington Hospital 601 W 2nd St Bloomington, Indiana			812-353-6821
Poison Control Center			800-222-1222
Pollution Emergency			800-292-4706
National Response Center			800-424-8802
Public Utilities			
Name			**Telephone Number**
Call Before You Dig			811

H.14.5 Criteria for Alerting the Local Community Responders

Base emergency alerting phone numbers are expressed in Table H-8 and should be followed in the event of an emergency.

Attachment 1

SSHP Acknowledgement Form

SSHP Acknowledgement Form
Delivery Order Number F27E
Naval Support Activity Crane, Solid Waste Management Unit 3, Crane, Indiana

Print Name	Signature	Organization	Date

Attachment 2

SSHP Revision Table

Site Safety and Health Plan
Revision History
Naval Support Activity Crane, Solid Waste Management Unit 3, Crane, Indiana

Revision No.	Revision Date	Approved By (Initials)	Changes, Discussion
0			

Attachment 3
Safety Data Sheets

NSA Crane Chemical Inventory- SWMUs 3, 8, and 10

Chemical	**Amount**
HCL	1/10th Liter
Liquinox	1 vile
Nitrogen (gas)	3 full cylinders
HNO3	2/10th Liter

LIQUINOX MSDS

Section 1 : MANUFACTURER INFORMATION

Supplier: Same as manufacturer.

Manufacturer: Alconox, Inc.
30 Glenn St.
Suite 309
White Plains, NY 10603.

Manufacturer emergency phone number: 800-255-3924.
813-248-0585 (outside of the United States).

Manufacturer: Alconox, Inc.
30 Glenn St.
Suite 309
White Plains, NY 10603.

Supplier MSDS date: 2005/02/24

D.O.T. Classification: Not regulated.

Section 2 : HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

C.A.S.	CONCENTRATION %	Ingredient Name	T.L.V.	LD/50	LC/50
25155-30-0	10-30	SODIUM DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE	NOT AVAILABLE	438 MG/KG RAT ORAL 1330 MG/KG MOUSE ORAL	NOT AVAILABLE

Section 3 : PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Physical state: Liquid.

Appearance & odor: Odourless.
Pale yellow.

Odor threshold (ppm): Not available.

Vapour pressure (mmHg): @ 20°C (68°F).
17

Vapour density (air=1): >1

Volatiles (%)

By volume: Not available.

Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1): < 1.

Boiling point (°C):	100 (212F)
Freezing point (°C):	Not available.
pH:	8.5
Specific gravity @ 20 °C:	(water = 1). 1.083
Solubility in water (%):	Complete.
Coefficient of water\oil dist.:	Not available.
VOC:	None

Section 4 : FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flammability:	Not flammable.
Conditions of flammability:	Surrounding fire.
Extinguishing media:	Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam. Water Water fog.
Special procedures:	Self-contained breathing apparatus required. Firefighters should wear the usual protective gear. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers.
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not available.
Flash point (°C), method:	None
Lower flammability limit (% vol):	Not applicable.
Upper flammability limit (% vol):	Not applicable.

Not available.

Sensitivity to mechanical impact:	Not available.
Hazardous combustion products:	Oxides of carbon (COx). Hydrocarbons.
Rate of burning:	Not available.
Explosive power:	Containers may rupture if exposed to heat or fire.

Section 5 : REACTIVITY DATA

Chemical stability:	Product is stable under normal handling and storage conditions.
Conditions of instability:	Extreme temperatures.
Hazardous polymerization:	Will not occur.
Incompatible substances:	Strong acids. Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products:	See hazardous combustion products.

Section 6 : HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Route of entry: Skin contact, eye contact, inhalation and ingestion.

Effects of Acute Exposure

Eye contact: May cause irritation.

Skin contact: Prolonged and repeated contact may cause irritation.

Inhalation: May cause headache and nausea.

Ingestion: May cause vomiting and diarrhea.
May cause gastric distress.

Effects of chronic exposure: See effects of acute exposure.

LD50 of product, species & route: > 5000 mg/kg rat oral.

LC50 of product, species & route: Not available.

Exposure limit of material: Not available.

Sensitization to product: Not available.

Carcinogenic effects: Not listed as a carcinogen.

Reproductive effects: Not available.

Teratogenicity: Not available.

Mutagenicity: Not available.

Synergistic materials: Not available.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure: Not available.

First Aid

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing.
Wash thoroughly with soap and water.
Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

Eye contact: Check for and remove contact lenses.
Flush eyes with clear, running water for 15 minutes while holding eyelids open: if irritation persists, consult a physician.

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air.
If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting, seek medical attention.
Dilute with two glasses of water.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Section 7 : PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Leak / Spill: Contain the spill.
Prevent entry into drains, sewers, and other waterways.
Wear appropriate protective equipment.
Small amounts may be flushed to sewer with water.
Soak up with an absorbent material.
Place in appropriate container for disposal.
Notify the appropriate authorities as required.

Waste disposal: In accordance with local and federal regulations.

Handling procedures and equipment: Protect against physical damage.
Avoid breathing vapors/mists.
Wear personal protective equipment appropriate to task.

Wash thoroughly after handling.
Keep out of reach of children.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Avoid extreme temperatures.
Launder contaminated clothing prior to reuse.

Storage requirements: Store away from incompatible materials.
Keep containers closed when not in use.

Section 8 : CONTROL MEASURES

Precautionary Measures

Gloves / Type:

Wear appropriate gloves.

Respiratory / Type: None required under normal use.

Eye / Type:

Safety glasses recommended.

Footwear / Type: Safety shoes per local regulations.

Clothing / Type: As required to prevent skin contact.

Other / Type: Eye wash facility should be in close proximity.
Emergency shower should be in close proximity.

Ventilation requirements: Local exhaust at points of emission.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Nitrogen

Section 1. Chemical product and company identification

Product name : Nitrogen

Supplier : AIRGAS INC., on behalf of its subsidiaries
259 North Radnor-Chester Road
Suite 100
Radnor, PA 19087-5283
1-610-687-5253

Product use : Synthetic/Analytical chemistry. Liquid – cryogenic coolant.

Synonym : nitrogen (dot); nitrogen gas; Nitrogen NF, LIN, Cryogenic Liquid Nitrogen, Liquid Nitrogen

MSDS # : 001040

Date of Preparation/ Revision : **11/22/2013.**

In case of emergency : 1-866-734-3438

Section 2. Hazards identification

Physical state : Gas. [NORMALLY A COLORLESS GAS: MAY BE A CLEAR COLORLESS LIQUID AT LOW TEMPERATURES. SOLD AS A COMPRESSED GAS OR LIQUID IN STEEL CYLINDERS.]

Emergency overview : WARNING!

GAS:
CONTENTS UNDER PRESURE.
Do not puncture or incinerate container.
Can cause rapid suffocation.
May cause severe frostbite.
LIQUID:
Extremely cold liquid and gas under pressure.
Can cause rapid suffocation.
May cause severe frostbite.

Do not puncture or incinerate container. May cause target organ damage, based on animal data.

Contact with rapidly expanding gases or liquids can cause frostbite.

Target organs : May cause damage to the following organs: lungs.

Routes of entry : Inhalation

Potential acute health effects

Eyes : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. Contact with cryogenic liquid can cause frostbite and cryogenic burns.

Skin : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. Contact with cryogenic liquid can cause frostbite and cryogenic burns.

Inhalation : Acts as a simple asphyxiant.

Ingestion : Ingestion is not a normal route of exposure for gases. Contact with cryogenic liquid can cause frostbite and cryogenic burns.

Potential chronic health effects

Chronic effects : May cause target organ damage, based on animal data.

Target organs : May cause damage to the following organs: lungs.

Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure : Pre-existing disorders involving any target organs mentioned in this MSDS as being at risk may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

Nitrogen

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 3. Composition, Information on Ingredients

Name	CAS number	% Volume	Exposure limits
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	100	Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]

Section 4. First aid measures

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus.It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Eye contact : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin contact : None expected.

Frostbite : Try to warm up the frozen tissues and seek medical attention.

Inhalation : Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion : As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Flammability of the product : Non-flammable.

Products of combustion : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
nitrogen oxides

Fire-fighting media and instructions : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Apply water from a safe distance to cool container and protect surrounding area. If involved in fire, shut off flow immediately if it can be done without risk.

Contains gas under pressure. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst or explode.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment (section 8). Shut off gas supply if this can be done safely. Isolate area until gas has dispersed.

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Methods for cleaning up : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Handling : High pressure gas. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Close valve after each use and when empty. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.
Never allow any unprotected part of the body to touch uninsulated pipes or vessels that contain cryogenic liquids. Prevent entrapment of liquid in closed systems or piping without pressure relief devices. Some materials may become brittle at low temperatures and will easily fracture.

Storage : Cylinders should be stored upright, with valve protection cap in place, and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Cylinder temperatures should not exceed 52 °C (125 °F).
For additional information concerning storage and handling refer to Compressed Gas Association pamphlets P-1 Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers and P-12 Safe Handling of Cryogenic Liquids available from the Compressed Gas Association, Inc.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Personal protection

Eyes : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts.

When working with cryogenic liquids, wear a full face shield.

Skin : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

The applicable standards are (US) 29 CFR 1910.134 and (Canada) Z94.4-93

Hands : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Insulated gloves suitable for low temperatures

Personal protection in case of a large spill : Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used to avoid inhalation of the product.

Product name

Nitrogen	Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Molecular weight : 28.02 g/mole

Molecular formula : N2

Boiling/condensation point : -195.79°C (-320.4°F)

Melting/freezing point : -210.01°C (-346°F)

Critical temperature : -146.9°C (-232.4°F)

Vapor density : 0.967 (Air = 1) Liquid Density@BP: 50.46 lb/ft3 (808.3 kg/m3)

Specific Volume (ft ^{3}/lb) : 13.8889

Gas Density (lb/ft ^{3}) : 0.072

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Stability and reactivity : The product is stable.

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Hazardous polymerization : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Toxicity data

Chronic effects on humans : May cause damage to the following organs: lungs.

Other toxic effects on humans : No specific information is available in our database regarding the other toxic effects of this material to humans.

Specific effects

Carcinogenic effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenic effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproduction toxicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 12. Ecological information

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Not available.

Environmental fate : Not available.

Environmental hazards : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Toxicity to the environment : Not available.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Product removed from the cylinder must be disposed of in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, local regulation.Return cylinders with residual product to Airgas, Inc.Do not dispose of locally.

Section 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	Packing group	Label	Additional information
DOT Classification	UN1066 UN1977	NITROGEN, COMPRESSED Nitrogen, refrigerated liquid	2.2	Not applicable (gas).		**Limited quantity** Yes. **Packaging instruction** **Passenger aircraft** Quantity limitation: 75 kg **Cargo aircraft** Quantity limitation: 150 kg
TDG Classification	UN1066 UN1977	NITROGEN, COMPRESSED Nitrogen, refrigerated liquid	2.2	Not applicable (gas).		**Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index** 0.125 **Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index** 75

Nitrogen						
Mexico Classification	UN1066 UN1977	NITROGEN, COMPRESSED Nitrogen, refrigerated liquid	2.2	Not applicable (gas).		-

"Refer to CFR 49 (or authority having jurisdiction) to determine the information required for shipment of the product."

Section 15. Regulatory information

United States

U.S. Federal regulations : **TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption**: This material is listed or exempted.
United States inventory (TSCA 8b): This material is listed or exempted.

SARA 302/304: No products were found.
SARA 311/312 Hazards identification: Sudden release of pressure, Delayed (chronic) health hazard

State regulations : **Connecticut Carcinogen Reporting**: This material is not listed.
Connecticut Hazardous Material Survey: This material is not listed.
Florida substances: This material is not listed.
Illinois Chemical Safety Act: This material is not listed.
Illinois Toxic Substances Disclosure to Employee Act: This material is not listed.
Louisiana Reporting: This material is not listed.
Louisiana Spill: This material is not listed.
Massachusetts Spill: This material is not listed.
Massachusetts Substances: This material is listed.
Michigan Critical Material: This material is not listed.
Minnesota Hazardous Substances: This material is not listed.
New Jersey Hazardous Substances: This material is listed.
New Jersey Spill: This material is not listed.
New Jersey Toxic Catastrophe Prevention Act: This material is not listed.
New York Acutely Hazardous Substances: This material is not listed.
New York Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: This material is not listed.
Pennsylvania RTK Hazardous Substances: This material is listed.
Rhode Island Hazardous Substances: This material is not listed.

Canada

WHMIS (Canada) : Class A: Compressed gas.

CEPA Toxic substances: This material is not listed.
Canadian ARET: This material is not listed.
Canadian NPRI: This material is not listed.
Alberta Designated Substances: This material is not listed.
Ontario Designated Substances: This material is not listed.
Quebec Designated Substances: This material is not listed.

Section 16. Other information

United States

Label requirements : GAS:
CONTENTS UNDER PRESURE.
Do not puncture or incinerate container.
Can cause rapid suffocation.
May cause severe frostbite.
LIQUID:
Extremely cold liquid and gas under pressure.
Can cause rapid suffocation.
May cause severe frostbite.

Canada

Label requirements : Class A: Compressed gas.

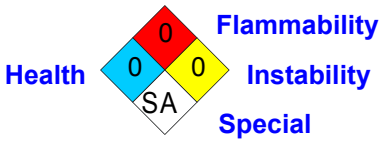
Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.) :

Health	0
Flammability	0
Physical hazards	0

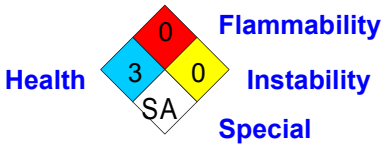
liquid:

Health	3
Fire hazard	0
Reactivity	0
Personal protection	

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.) :



liquid:



Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.
Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

Attachment 4
Activity Hazard Analyses

Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA)

Activity/Work Task: **Mobilization/ Demobilization**	Overall Risk Assessment Code (RAC) (Use highest code)	**L**
Project Location: NSA Crane	**Risk Assessment Code (RAC) Matrix**	
Project Number: 0888815047		
Date Prepared: 3/6/2014		
Prepared by (Name/Title):Eric Allen, CSP/SH&E Representative		
Reviewed by (Name/Title): Jim Rathbone/ TOM		

Severity	**Probability**				
	Frequent	Likely	Occasional	Seldom	Unlikely
Catastrophic	**E**	**E**	**H**	**H**	**M**
Critical	**E**	**H**	**H**	**M**	**L**
Marginal	**H**	**M**	**M**	**L**	**L**
Negligible	**M**	**L**	**L**	**L**	**L**

Notes: (Field Notes, Review Comments, etc.)
Seat Belts are to be worn at all times while traveling in vehicles.

Step 1: Review each **"Hazard"** with identified safety **"Controls"** and determine RAC (See above)

"Probability" is the likelihood to cause an incident, near miss, or accident and identified as: Frequent, Likely, Occasional, Seldom or Unlikely.

"Severity" is the outcome/degree if an incident, near miss, or accident did occur and identified as: Catastrophic, Critical, Marginal, or Negligible

Step 2: Identify the RAC (Probability/Severity) as E, H, M, or L for each "Hazard" on AHA. Annotate the overall highest RAC at the top of AHA.

RAC Chart
E = Extremely High Risk
H = High Risk
M = Moderate Risk
L = Low Risk

Job Steps	Hazards	Controls	RAC
General Physical Hazards	• Slip/Trip/Fall • Cold/Heat Stress • Biological Hazards • Cuts/Scrapes/Bruises • Manual lifting	• Level D PPE required. • Maintain a clean and organized work area. • Watch your step and ensure proper footing. • Provide drinking water and first aid kit. • Wear appropriate clothing for weather conditions. • Assess work area for poisonous plants and animals and communicate observations to avoid them. • Wear appropriate work gloves for task • Maintain 3 points of contact when climbing into vehicle • Use proper lifting techniques by bending and lifting with legs and not back, and do not over extend or twist (Do not lift over 49lb. without assistance)	**L**
	• Adverse Weather	• Be aware of changing weather condition and provide appropriate weather gear. • When work is halted due to inclement weather, personnel are to seek shelter in vehicles or building designated Shelter in Place (SIP)	
Driving	• Communication • Accident Prevention	• Do not use cellular phones while operating vehicles of any kind. • Always wear seatbelt when traveling in the vehicle to and from the site	**L**

Additional Safety Considerations
1. Ensure all personnel have read the HASP 2. Ensure all equipment is equipped with necessary fire extinguishers (min 5 lbs BC). 3. Follow safe driving procedures. Always use the buddy system when moving vehicles. Plan your travel path ahead of time. Use maps and known construction zones to make your selection. Consult with the other team members before making any changes to travel path. 4. Use an equipment checklist to verify you have the appropriate equipment/tools for your tasks. Consult appropriate THAs or SOPs. 5. Stow all materials in vehicle properly, use appropriate cases and bags. Secure equipment in bed of truck with netting or straps. Do not leave any equipment loose in the cab or bed of the truck. It can cause property damage or serious injuries by falling from vehicle. 6. When securing equipment, watch for pinch points. Straps and netting can get caught on objects and snap back as well as trap a finger if hand placement is not correct. Use a buddy to help secure equipment when possible. 7. Maintain good housekeeping practices. When possible, use mechanical equipment to perform lifting of heavy objects. When lifting, follow safe lifting practices. Use the buddy system when lifting. 8. Wear nitrile gloves when collecting samples in soil to avoid dermal contact with potential contaminants. Be observant for tripping hazards, holes, stickups, vines, old fence wire, etc.

Additional Operational Safety Procedures	PPE
05-308, Manual Lifting 05-313, Wildlife, Plants, Insects 05-607, Manual Lifting	LEVEL D • ANSI approved hard hat • ANSI approved safety glasses • Shirts with sleeves and full-length pants. • ANSI approved steel safety-toe boots or approved equivalent. • High visibility reflective traffic vest if near moving vehicles • Nitrile Gloves • Leather work gloves • First aid kit (located in vehicle). • Fire extinguisher (located in vehicle).

Equipment to be Used	Training Requirements/Competent or Qualified Personnel name(s)	Inspection Requirements
None	None	None

Acknowledgement

All employees, subcontractors, and visitors must sign the Acknowledgement form, in this section, before conducting field activities at this site.

By signing this form, Resolution Consultants employees agree that:

- I have read this Task Hazard Analysis and I understand the requirements of the THA.
- I will conduct work at this site in accordance with the requirements of the THA.

By signing this form, subcontractors and visitors agree that:

- I have read and understood the potential hazards associated with the site.
- I will ensure compliance with my company's policies on health and safety.

Print Name & Company	Date	Signature

Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA)

Activity/Work Task: **Groundwater Sampling**	Overall Risk Assessment Code (RAC) (Use highest code) **L**
Project Location: NSA Crane	**Risk Assessment Code (RAC) Matrix**
Project Number: 0888815047	
Date Prepared: 3/6/2014	
Prepared by (Name/Title):Eric Allen, CSP/SH&E Representative	
Reviewed by (Name/Title): Jim Rathbone/ TOM	
Notes: (Field Notes, Review Comments, etc.)	

Severity	Probability: Frequent	Likely	Occasional	Seldom	Unlikely
Catastrophic	E	E	H	H	M
Critical	E	H	H	M	L
Marginal	H	M	M	L	L
Negligible	M	L	L	L	L

Step 1: Review each **"Hazard"** with identified safety **"Controls"** and determine RAC (See above)

"Probability" is the likelihood to cause an incident, near miss, or accident and identified as: Frequent, Likely, Occasional, Seldom or Unlikely.

"Severity" is the outcome/degree if an incident, near miss, or accident did occur and identified as: Catastrophic, Critical, Marginal, or Negligible

Step 2: Identify the RAC (Probability/Severity) as E, H, M, or L for each "Hazard" on AHA. Annotate the overall highest RAC at the top of AHA.

RAC Chart

- **E = Extremely High Risk**
- **H = High Risk**
- **M = Moderate Risk**
- **L = Low Risk**

Job Steps	Hazards	Controls	RAC
General Physical Hazards	• Slip/Trip/Fall • Cold/Heat Stress • Biological Hazards • Cuts/Scrapes/Bruises • Manual lifting	• Level D PPE required. • Maintain a clean and organized work area. • Watch your step and ensure proper footing. • Provide drinking water and first aid kit. • Wear appropriate clothing for weather conditions. • Assess work area for poisonous plants and animals and communicate observations to avoid them. • Wear appropriate work gloves for task • Maintain 3 points of contact wen climbing into vehicle • Use proper lifting techniques by bending and lifting with legs and not back, and do not over extend or twist (Do not lift over 49lb. without assistance)	L
	• Adverse Weather	• Be aware of changing weather condition and provide appropriate weather gear. • When work is halted due to inclement weather, personnel are to seek shelter in vehicles or building designated Shelter in Place (SIP)	
Establish EZ around well and unload/set-up equipment	• Traffic in roadways and parking lots	• Use combination of vehicles, cones, traffic barriers and caution tape. • A traffic plan may be necessary depending on location.	L
	• Cuts/scrapes	• Wear leather gloves.	
	• Stacking heights	• Avoid stacking equipment and boxes.	

Job Steps	Hazards	Controls	RAC
Open well and take water level measurement.	• Cuts/scrapes • Biological Hazards • Exposure potential	• Wear leather gloves when un-bolting well lid • Look for spiders, scorpions, etc. in the well head. • Use ventilation procedures on each well, monitoring at well head and breathing zone. • Use respiratory protection, depending on measurements. • Wear nitrile gloves to remove plug and taking measurement.	**L**
Sample/develop purge using a bailer or pump Well will be purged prior to sampling.	• Exposure potential • Cuts/scrapes • Electrical • Manual lifting	• Wear nitrile gloves while taking flow rates • Monitor breathing zone continuously during sampling event. • Use respiratory protection, depending on measurements. • Ensure employees are properly trained in the use of the compressors, e.g., use correct contacts for 12 volt batteries and avoid arcing situations • Use proper lifting techniques and ergonomics awareness. • Use appropriate cutting devices for tubing boxes and proper tools for pump repairs/maintenance.	**L**
IDW handling	• Chemical Exposure • Manual lifting • Splash Hazard • Spills	• Wear modified level D PPE when necessary • Use respiratory protection, depending on measurements. • Have portable eyewash on site • Inspect Drums/Containers prior to use for integrity and contaminants • Pour water from buckets into drums/containers as soon as practicable. • Place used PPE and disposable sampling equipment in garbage bags to be disposed of properly.	**L**
Sample collection and packaging	• Chemical exposure potential	• Follow proper decontamination procedures	**L**
	• Cuts/Scrapes	• Inspect glassware for breakage and avoid sharp edges and wear gloves (nitrile and cut resistant leather or Kevlar)	
	• Manual lifting of equipment	• Use proper lifting techniques and do not over-extend	
Decontamination	• Chemical exposure potential • Cuts/Scrapes • Manual lifting of equipment	• Wear modified level D PPE when necessary • Have portable eyewash on site • Pour water from buckets into drums/containers as soon as practicable and lifting with legs.	**L**

Chemical Hazards and Monitoring Procedures	
Chemical Hazard(s) (list):	**H-8**
Applicable SSHP Section(s):	**H.2.4**
Monitoring Instrument(s):	**PID**

Additional Safety Considerations
1. Ensure all personnel have read the HASP 2. Ensure all equipment is equipped with necessary fire extinguishers (min 5 lbs BC).

Additional Safety Considerations
3. Follow safe driving procedures. Always use the buddy system when moving vehicles. Plan your travel path ahead of time. Use maps and known construction zones to make your selection. Consult with the other team members before making any changes to travel path. 4. Use an equipment checklist to verify you have the appropriate equipment/tools for your tasks. Consult appropriate AHAs or SOPs. 5. Stow all materials in vehicle properly, use appropriate cases and bags. Secure equipment in bed of truck with netting or straps. Do not leave any equipment loose in the cab or bed of the truck. It can cause property damage or serious injuries by falling from vehicle. 6. When securing equipment, watch for pinch points. Straps and netting can get caught on objects and snap back as well as trap a finger if hand placement is not correct. Use a buddy to help secure equipment when possible. 7. Maintain good housekeeping practices. When possible, use mechanical equipment to perform lifting of heavy objects. When lifting, follow safe lifting practices. Use the buddy system when lifting. 8. Wear nitrile gloves when collecting samples in soil to avoid dermal contact with potential contaminants. Be observant for tripping hazards, holes, stickups, vines, old fence wire, etc.

Additional Operational Safety Procedures	PPE
SH&E 305, Hand & Power Tools SH&E 308, Manual Lifting SH&E 313, Wildlife, Plants, Insects SH&E 508, Hazardous Materials and Sample Shipping SH&E 511, Heat Stress	LEVEL D • ANSI approved hard hat • ANSI approved safety glasses • Shirts with sleeves and full-length pants. • ANSI approved steel safety-toe boots or approved equivalent. • High visibility reflective traffic vest if near moving vehicles • Nitrile Gloves • Leather work gloves • First aid kit (located in vehicle). • Fire extinguisher (located in vehicle). Modified LEVEL D (biohazard avoidance) • Tyvek suit LEVEL C (upgrade per Air Monitoring Requirements) • APR with OV/P100 cartridges ; change cartridges daily

Equipment to be Used	Training Requirements/Competent or Qualified Personnel name(s)	Inspection Requirements
Pump	Development to be performed by qualified person.	Equipment will be inspected prior to use. Any safety deficiencies detected will require cessation of sampling activities until appropriate repairs have been made.

Acknowledgement

All employees, subcontractors, and visitors must sign the Acknowledgement form, in this section, before conducting field activities at this site.

By signing this form, Resolution Consultants employees agree that:

- I have read this Task Hazard Analysis and I understand the requirements of the AHA.
- I will conduct work at this site in accordance with the requirements of the AHA.

By signing this form, subcontractors and visitors agree that:

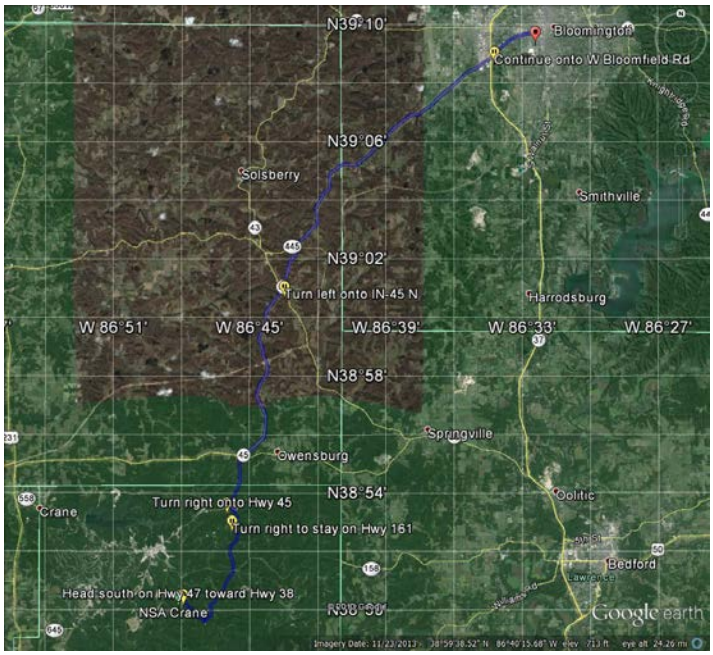
- I have read and understood the potential hazards associated with the site.
- I will ensure compliance with my company's policies on health and safety.

Print Name & Company	Date	Signature

Attachment 5
Resolution Consultants Safety
Standard Operating Procedures
(See *Appendix C* of the APP)

Attachment 6

Route Map to Emergency Medical Facility



NSA Crane
Perry, IN

1. Head south on Hwy 47 toward Hwy 38

2. Turn left onto Hwy 38

3. Turn left onto Hwy 161
Partial restricted usage road

4. Turn right to stay on Hwy 161
Restricted usage road

5. Turn right onto Hwy 45
Partial restricted usage road

6. Turn left onto IN-45 N/IN-54 W
Continue to follow IN-45 N

7. Continue onto W Bloomfield Rd

8. Continue onto W 2nd St
Destination will be on the right

601 W 2nd St
Bloomington, IN 47403

Appendix I
Subcontractor Health and Safety Plan