January 18, 2017

INTERIM REMEDIAL MEASURE WORK PLAN

Kristal Auto Mall
5200 Kings Highway
Brooklyn, New York 10021
NYSDEC Site No. C224140

Prepared for

IRMA C. POLLACK, LLC
205 East 69th Street
New York, New York 10021

Remedial Engineering, P.C.
Environmental Engineers

and ROUX ASSOCIATES, INC.

209 Shafter Street, Islandia, New York 11749 ♦ 631-232-2600

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CERTIFICATION

I, Charles McGuckin, P.E., certify that I am currently a NYS registered Professional Engineer as defined in 6 NYCRR Part 375 and that this Interim Remedial Measure Work Plan was prepared in accordance with all applicable statutes and regulations and in substantial conformance with the DER Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (DER-10).

Charles J. McGuckin, P.E.	January 17, 2017	
NYS Professional Engineer #069509	Date	Signature

I, Craig A. Werle, P.G., certify that I am currently a Qualified Environmental Professional as defined in 6 NYCRR Part 375 and that this Interim Remedial Measure Work Plan was prepared in accordance with all applicable statutes and regulations and in substantial conformance with the DER Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (DER-10).

Craig Werle	January 17, 2017	
Name	Date	Signature

1.0 IRM WORK PLAN RATIONALE, OBJECTIVES, AND SCOPE

Remedial Engineering, P.C. and Roux Associates, Inc. (collectively, Roux Associates), on behalf of Irma C. Pollack, LLC (Participant), has prepared this Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) Work Plan (WP) for the site (Site) occupying 5200 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, New York (Figure 1).

1.1 Environmental Conditions and Interim Remedial Measure Work Plan Rationale

The site was accepted into the New York State Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP), and the Brownfield Cleanup Agreement (BCA) was signed on May 1, 2012. Site Number C224140 was assigned. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) approved Remedial Investigation Work Plan and Supplemental Remedial Investigations (RI) was implemented in 2014 and 2015.

A total of 18 new permanent groundwater monitoring wells were installed as part of the RI. During the course of well development and gauging activities during the RI, a total of 13 monitoring wells were determined to contain free product, ranging in thickness from 0.09 feet to 3.15 feet.

Due to the presence of free phase hydrocarbons discovered and delineated during the RI, the Participant plans to perform a free product recovery program as an IRM to initiate remedial action. The IRM described herein has been developed in accordance with the DER-10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (May 2010) issued by the NYSDEC. The purpose of the IRM is to reduce the overall amount of free product present beneath the Site, reduce the potential exposure of receptors to Site contaminants, and facilitate the future full scale remediation that is planned to take place as part of the redevelopment of the Site, which will be described in detail in the Remedial Action Work Plan to submitted under separate cover.

Table 1 is the template “Summary of Product Thickness and Recovery” table that will be used to record and track the gauging and free product recovery data generated during each Site visit. Figure 1 illustrates the monitoring wells that will be included in the product recovery program.

1.2 IRM Scope

The scope of the IRM will include product thickness gauging and manual free product recovery using bailers. A total of 13 wells will be included in the program as follows: MW-4S, MW-5, MW-8, MW-10, MW-11, MW-12, MW-13, MW-14, MW-15, MW-16, MW-17, MW-18, and MW-21. As described below, monitoring wells exhibiting less than 0.25 inches of product recharge between any two product recovery events will be addressed using product absorbent socks, changed on an as needed basis. All data collected in the field will be recorded on Table 1 "Summary of Product Thickness and Recovery".

1.3 Procedures

- On a biweekly basis, all 13 monitoring wells containing free product will have product thickness gauged;
- Each monitoring well with sufficient free product thickness (i.e., greater than 0.25 inches) will be manually bailed using a dedicated polyethylene bailer;
- Product recharge rates will be measured in each well following free product recovery for evaluation of recovery efficiency on a per well basis over time;
- Bailing will continue on a biweekly basis from each well, provided there is at least 0.25 inches of free product recharge;
- Bailing frequency will increase to monthly for wells that have less than 0.25 inches of free product recharge in a biweekly period;
- Product gauging and free product recovery records will be submitted to the NYSDEC case manager on a monthly basis;
- Any proposed changes to the free product recovery schedule will be reviewed with and approved by the NYSDEC prior to implementation;
- All recovered free product, incidental groundwater and decontamination water will be stored in a 55-gallon steel US DOT drum, with secondary containment;
- If the free product recharge rate in any given well declines below 0.25 inches, an absorbent sock will be installed in the well. The condition of the sock will be evaluated during each subsequent product recovery visit. Absorbent socks will be replaced on an as needed basis; and
- Exhausted absorbent socks and free product soiled refuse and personal protective equipment (i.e., nitrile gloves) will be stored in a 55-gallon steel US DOT drum for later disposal.

1.4 Health and Safety

The IRM work described herein will be conducted consistent with the project Health and Safety Plan (HASP) attached (Appendix A). The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) is included as Appendix D of the attached HASP.

2.0 REPORTING AND SCHEDULE

As described above, the IRM will consist of biweekly site visits until all wells exhibit less than 0.25 inches of free product recharge between subsequent events, or until the project team and NYSDEC determine that recovery efforts are no longer productive. Any change in frequency will be discussed with and approved by NYSDEC prior to implementation.

The results of the free product gauging and recovery efforts will be recorded during each visit and provided to NYSDEC on a monthly basis using the attached Table 1. All IRM data generated will also be summarized in the Remedial Action Work Plan to be prepared for the Site under separate cover.

TABLE 1

Summary of Product Thickness and Recovery

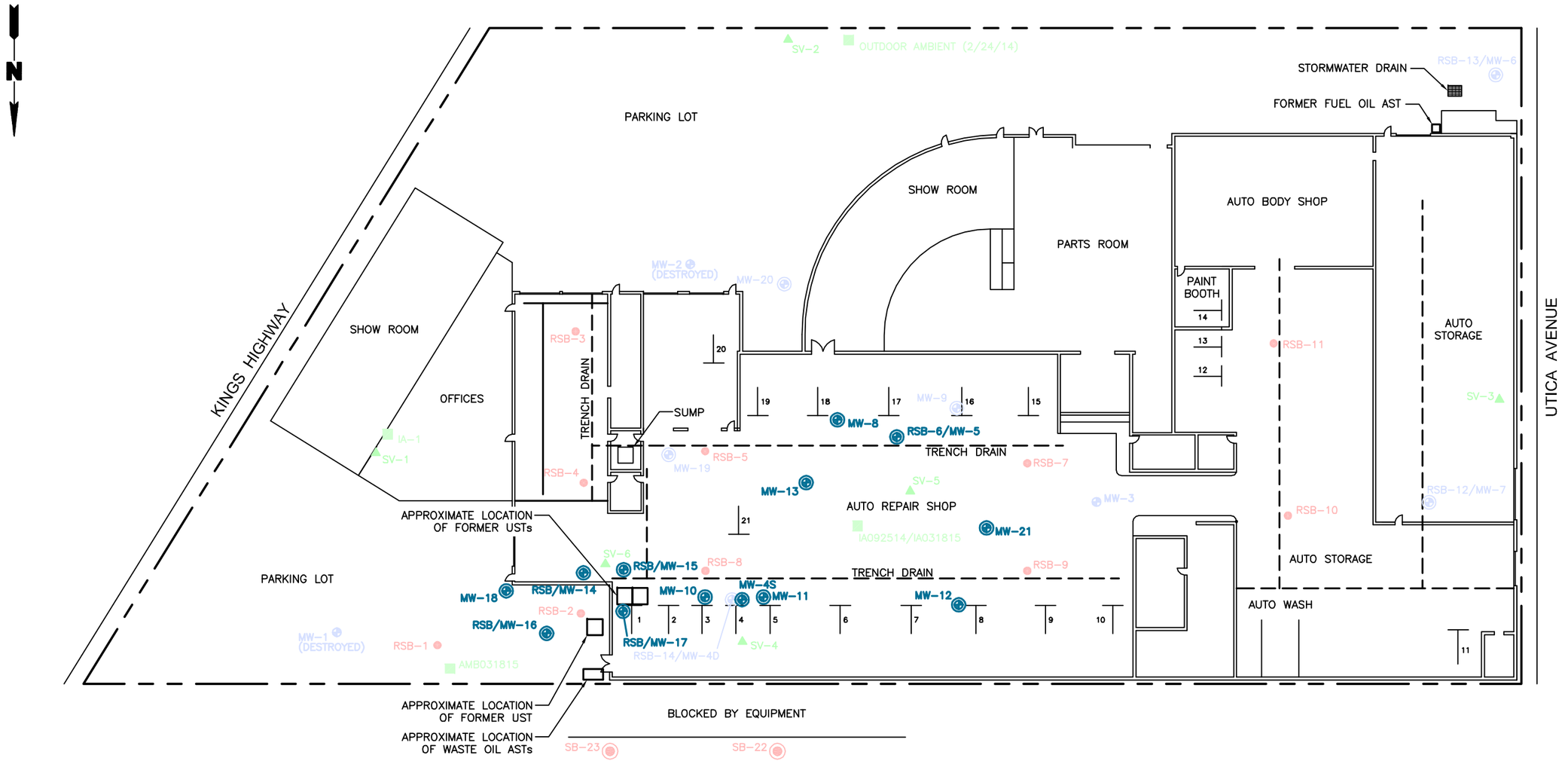
Table 1. Summary of Product Thickness and Recovery, Kristal Auto Mall, 5200 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, New York

MW ID	GAUGING DATE	MEASURING POINT ELEVATION	DEPTH TO WATER	DEPTH TO PRODUCT	GROUNDWATER ELEVATION	PRODUCT THICKNESS	ESTIMATED VOLUME BAILED/REMOVED	COMMENTS
MW-4S		99.87						
MW-5		99.67						
MW-8		99.87						
MW-10		99.78						
MW-11		99.85						
MW-12		99.79						
MW-13		99.85						
MW-14		99.62						
MW-15		99.76						
MW-16		99.75						
MW-17		99.86						
MW-18		99.10						
MW-21		99.87						

NA - Not Applicable
NM - Not Measured

FIGURE 1

Site Plan



LEGEND

- MW-1 — EXISTING MONITORING WELL
- MW-4 — EXISTING MONITORING WELL INSTALLED BY ROUX ASSOCIATES
- MW-4S — MONITORING WELL CONTAINING FREE PRODUCT
- RSB-5 — EXISTING SOIL SAMPLE
- SV-1 — EXISTING SOIL VAPOR SAMPLE POINT
- SB-22 — SB-22 AND SB-23 HISTORICAL SOIL BORINGS INSTALLED BY TESTWELL LABORATORIES, INC. 2007
- IA-1 — INDOOR/AMBIENT AIR SAMPLE
- 16 — NON FUNCTIONING HYDRAULIC LIFTS WITH DESIGNATION

40' 0 40'

Title:

SITE PLAN

KRISTAL AUTO MALL
5200 KINGS HIGHWAY
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11234

Prepared For:

IRMA C. POLLACK, LLC

ROUX ASSOCIATES, INC.
Environmental Consulting and Management

Compiled by: W.M.	Date: 06JAN17	FIGURE
Prepared by: J.A.D.	Scale: AS SHOWN	1
Project Mgr: C.W.	Project: 1575.0002Y000	
File: 1575.0002Y133.01.DWG		

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APPENDIX A

Health and Safety Plan

February 18, 2017

SITE SPECIFIC HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

Kristal Auto Mall
5200 Kings Highway
Brooklyn, New York 10021

Prepared for

IRMA C. POLLACK, LLC
205 East 69th Street
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ROUX ASSOCIATES, INC.

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ROUX

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(Continued)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(Continued)

TABLES

FIGURES

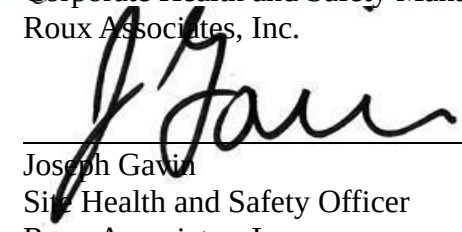
APPENDICES

APPROVALS

By their signature, the undersigned certify that this Health and Safety Plan (HASP) is approved and will be utilized at the project site located at 5200 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, New York.

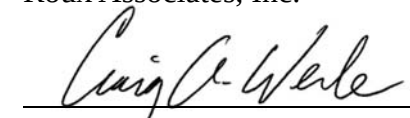
February 18, 2017

Joseph Gentile
Date
Corporate Health and Safety Manager
Roux Associates, Inc.



February 18, 2017

Joseph Gavin
Date
Site Health and Safety Officer
Roux Associates, Inc.



February 18, 2017

Craig Werle
Date
Project Principal
Roux Associates, Inc.

This HASP was updated February 2017.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Site specific and Safety Plan (HASP) has been prepared in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) and Roux Associates, Inc. (Roux Associates) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). It addresses all activities to be performed during the implementation of Remedial Investigation (RI) activities, Interim Remedial Measures (IRM), and Remedial Actions (RA) at 5200 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, New York (Site) (Figure 1). The HASP will be implemented by the designated Site Health and Safety Officer (SSO) during work at the Site. The HASP attempts to identify all potential hazards at the Site; however, Site conditions are dynamic and new hazards may appear constantly. Personnel must remain alert to existing and potential hazards as Site conditions change and protect themselves accordingly.

Compliance with this HASP is required of all persons and subcontractors who perform fieldwork or enter the Site. The contents of this HASP may change or undergo revision based upon additional information made available to health and safety personnel, monitoring results, or changes in the technical scope of work. Any changes proposed must be reviewed and approved by HASP.

Upon entering the Site, all visitors are required to sign in. All visitors entering the Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ) (defined in Section 8.1.2), the Contamination Reduction Corridor (CRC) (defined in Section 8.1.2), or the Exclusion Zone (EZ) (defined in Section 8.1.3) will be required to read and comply with the provisions of this HASP. Visitors will be required to comply with applicable OSHA requirements such as training, medical monitoring, and respiratory protection.

In the event that a visitor does not adhere to the provisions of this HASP, he or she will be required to leave the Site. Mobilization activities not requiring intrusive activities (e.g., survey, equipment staging, etc.) or exposure to potentially impacted areas may only be performed if supervised by a competent Roux Associates employee.

1.1 Scope of Work

The Scope of Work activities will include the implementation of RI activities.

The Scope of Work activities are as follows:

1. Obtain necessary permits and approvals.
2. Preparation and implementation of an approved Health and Safety Plan (HASP).
3. Implementation of RI activities, consisting of site inspection/reconnaissance, geophysical survey, drilling, soil boring and sampling, groundwater sampling, and soil vapor sampling.
4. Implementation of the approved Field Sampling Plan (FSP).
5. Mobilization and demobilization.
6. Maintain good site housekeeping procedures at all times.
7. Identification, protection, and/or relocation of any utilities within the work area.
8. Construct a decontamination pad with proper containment and collection system, if necessary.

1.2 Emergency Numbers

1.2.1 Emergency Phone Numbers

Emergency Medical Service 911

Police: New York City Police Department (NYPD).....911

Fire: 911

Hospital: University Hospital of Brooklyn.....718-270-1000

National Response Center.....800-424-8802

Poison Control Center.....800-222-1222

Chemtrec.....800-262-8200

Center for Disease Control.....800-311-3435

USEPA (Region II).....212-637-5000

NYSDEC Emergency Spill Response 800-457-7362

1.2.2 Project Management/Health and Safety Personnel

Title	Contact	Telephone/Cell
Roux Associates		
Project Director	Craig Werle	631-232-2600 Cell – 631-793-1535
Site Health and Safety Officer	TBD	631-232-2600
Corporate Health and Safety Manager	Joseph Gentile	856-423-8800 Cell – 610-844-6911

1.2.3 Other Important Phone Numbers

New York City Emergency Response Team 911

1.2.4 Directions to University Hospital of Brooklyn

470 Clarkson Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11203

See Figure 3 for street map.

- Start at 5200 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, New York, take a right onto Kings Highway
- Turn Right onto Glenwood Road
- Turn Right onto Utica Avenue
- Turn Left onto Clarkson Avenue
- Arrive at University Hospital of Brooklyn on your left

2.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY STAFF

This section briefly describes all site personnel and their health and safety responsibilities for the RI work to be implemented at the Site. All personnel are responsible for ensuring compliance with the HASP.

2.1 Project Principal (PP) – Craig Werle – Roux Associates

- Has the overall responsibility for the health and safety of Site personnel.
- Ensures that adequate resources are provided to the field health and safety staff to carry out their responsibilities as outlined below.

2.2 Corporate Health and Safety Manager (CHSM) – Joe Gentile – Roux Associates

- Implements the HASP.
- Performs or oversees site specific training and approves revised or new safety protocols or field operations.
- Coordinates revisions of this HASP with Project Principal.
- Responsible for the development of new task safety protocols and procedures and resolution of any outstanding safety issues which may arise during the conduction of site work.
- Review and approve all health and safety training and medical surveillance records for personnel and subcontractors.

2.3 Site Safety and Health Officer (SSO) – Joseph Gavin – Roux Associates

- Directs and coordinates health and safety monitoring activities.
- Ensures that field teams utilize proper personal protective equipment.
- Conducts initial onsite specific training prior to personnel and/or subcontractors commencing work.
- Conducts and documents periodic safety briefings.
- Ensures that field team members comply with this HASP.
- Completes and maintains Accident Report and Investigation Forms.
- Notifies PP and CHSM of all accident/incidents.

- Notifies PP of daily field operations and work progress, who will then communicate at the end of the day to the designated representative the following:

    1. End of day tasks completed

    2. Next day's planned activities

    3. Third party issues

    4. Change of Plans – approvals

- Change in level of personal protective equipment (PPE).

- Maintains contact with Contractors.

- Determines upgrade or downgrade of personal protective equipment (PPE) based on Site conditions and/or real time monitoring results.

- Ensures that monitoring instruments are calibrated daily or as manufacturers suggested instructions determine.

- Submits and maintains health and safety field log books, daily safety logs, training logs, air monitoring result reports, weekly safety report.

2.4 Field Personnel and Subcontractors

- Report any unsafe or potentially hazardous conditions to the SSO.

- Maintain knowledge of the information, instructions, and emergency response actions contained in the HASP.

- Comply with rules, regulations, and procedures as set forth in this HASP and any revisions, which are instituted.

- Prevent admittance to work Site by unauthorized personnel.

3.0 SITE LOCATION, DESCRIPTION, AND HISTORY

Descriptions of the Site and surrounding property usage are included in the following sections. The location of the Site is presented in Figure 1.

3.1 Property Location and Description

The property is located at 5200 Kings Highway (site) in the East Flatbush section of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, zip code 11234 (see Figure 1). The site is trapezoidal in shape and consists of a single tax lot: Block 7969, Lot 9. The site is approximately 2.28 acres in size. The site is bordered to the east and southeast by Kings Highway and to the west by Utica Avenue. The site is bordered to the south by the Premier Ford auto dealership. To the north the site is bordered by the Favorite Plastics Corporation. The site is bordered to the northeast at 5226 Kings Highway by the Kristal Auto Mall Used Cars. This site occupies a different tax lot, has a different owner from 5200 Kings Highway and is not part of the BCP application.

The site consists of a retail auto dealership known as the Kristal Auto Mall. Approximately 75% of the site is occupied by the dealership building that includes an auto showroom, administrative offices, service area, parts storeroom, auto body shop, auto storage, auto washing, and a staff locker room. Interior finishes in the showroom and office spaces consist primarily of carpeted and vinyl tiled floors, and gypsum wallboard interior partitions. Interior finishes in the auto repair/vehicle storage space include concrete floors and painted walls. The remaining 25% of the site consists of paved parking lots on the northeast and south sides of the site. The outdoor space is used for vehicle storage.

The Site is currently owned by Irma C. Pollack, LLC. The site is managed by Bennenson Capital Partners, LLC (O.P. Development Corp.). The building is currently occupied and operated by Kristal Auto Mall Corp.

4.0 WASTE DESCRIPTION/CHARACTERIZATION

4.1 General

The following information is presented in order to identify the types of materials that may be encountered at the Site. The detailed information on these materials was obtained from:

- SAX's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials – Lewis Eight Edition
- Chemical Hazards of the Workplace – Proctor/Hughes
- Condensed Chemical Dictionary – Hawley
- Rapid Guide to Hazardous Chemical in the Workplace – Lewis 1990
- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards – 2005
- ACGIH TLV Values and Biological Exposure Indices
- OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1000

4.2 Chemical Data Sheets

Several chemicals that may potentially be present in soils and groundwater at the Site, based on previous soil, soil vapor and groundwater sampling results and historic operations conducted at the Site that have been identified. The Summary of Toxicological Data is found in Table 1 and is provided for review of chemicals that may be encountered. The Summary of Toxicological Data Sheets provides information such as the chemicals characteristics, health hazards, protection, and exposure limits.

4.2.1 Contaminants of Concern

Soil and groundwater contaminants that may be encountered during drilling and sampling activities include both organic and inorganic compounds. Prior investigations at the site have indicated detection of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), and Semi-volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs).

The toxicological, physical, and chemical properties of potential contaminants are presented in Table 1.

5.0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT

The potential to encounter chemical hazards is dependent upon the work activity performed (intrusive versus non-intrusive), and the duration and location of the work activity. Such hazards could include inhalation and/or skin contact with chemicals/gases that could cause: dermatitis, skin burns, being overcome by vapors or asphyxiation.

Physical hazards that may be encountered during Site work include; heat and cold stress, exposure to excessive noise, loss of limbs, being crushed, head injuries, punctures, cuts, falls, electrocution, and bruises, asbestos and lead paint exposure, and other physical hazards due to motor vehicle operation, heavy equipment and power tools.

Biological hazards may exist during Site activities. These hazards include exposure to insect bites/stings, animals and animal wastes, mold and bloodborne pathogens.

Prior to the beginning of each new phase of work, an activity hazard analysis will be prepared by the SSO with assistance from the CHSM. The analysis will address the hazards for each activity performed in the phase and will present the procedures and safeguards necessary to eliminate the hazards or reduce the risk. The Job Safety Analysis Sheets are located in Appendix A.

5.1 Chemical Hazards

The potential for personnel and subcontractors to come in contact with chemical hazards may occur during the following tasks:

- Drilling Activities
- *In situ* Chemical Injection Activities
- Decontamination Activities

For chronic and acute toxicity data, refer to Summary of Toxicological Data Sheets in Table 1 for further details on compound characteristics.

5.1.1 Exposure Pathways

Exposure to these compounds during ongoing activities may occur through inhalation of contaminated dust particles, inhalation of VOCs and SVOCs, dermal absorption, and accidental ingestion of the contaminant by either direct or indirect cross-contamination activities.

Inhalation of contaminated dust particles (VOCs, SVOCs, and inorganics) can occur during adverse weather conditions (high or changing wind directions) or during operations that may generate airborne dust such as excavation and loading of contaminated soils. Dust control measures such as applying water to roadways and excavations will be implemented where visible dust is generated. Where dust control measures are not feasible or effective, respiratory protection will be used when necessary (see Section 9.2.2 for monitoring procedures and action levels).

5.1.2 Operational Action Levels

A decision-making protocol for an upgrade in levels of protection and/or withdrawal of personnel from an area based on atmospheric hazards is outlined in Table 2.

5.1.3 Additional Precautions

Dermal absorption or skin contact with chemical compounds is possible during intrusive activities or *in situ* chemical injections at the Site. The use of PPE in accordance with Section 8.2 and strict adherence to proper decontamination procedures should significantly reduce the risk of skin contact.

The potential for accidental ingestion of potentially hazardous chemicals is expected to be remote, when good hygiene practices are used.

5.2 Physical Hazards

A variety of physical hazards may be present during Site activities. These hazards include typical construction activities: operation of motor vehicles and heavy equipment operation, the use of power and hand tools, the use of pressurized pumps for *in situ* injections, roping and rigging of steel sheeting, walking on objects, tripping over objects, working on surfaces which have the potential to promote falling, skin burns, crushing of fingers, toes, limbs, head injuries caused by falling objects, temporary loss of one's hearing and/or eyesight. The referenced hazards are not

unique and are generally familiar to most hazardous waste site workers at construction sites. Task specific safety requirements for each phase will be covered during safety briefings. Job Safety Analysis anticipated to be used on this project is contained in Appendix A.

5.2.1 Noise

Noise is a potential hazard associated with operation of heavy equipment, power tools, pumps, and generators. High noise equipment operators will be evaluated at the discretion of the SSO. Employees with an 8-hour time weighted average exposure exceeding 85 dBA will be included in the hearing conservation program in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.95 and 1926.52.

It is mandated that employees working around heavy equipment or using power tools that produce noise levels exceeding 90 dBA are to wear hearing protection that shall consist of earplugs or protective earmuffs.

5.2.2 Heavy Equipment Exclusion Zone Policy

Operation of heavy equipment poses several potential risks including, but not limited to, serious injury or death due to contact hazards to workers in the area and/or bystanders, and/or property damage. To alleviate these hazards Roux Associates developed a heavy equipment exclusion zone policy for delineating work areas (Appendix B).

The purpose of the Exclusion Zone Policy is to establish the minimum clearance distance that must be maintained between workers and heavy equipment while equipment is in operation (i.e., engaged or moving). The intent is to have no personnel or other equipment entering the Exclusion Zone while the equipment is in operation/moving to ensure that Roux and Subcontractor employees are not unnecessarily exposed to the hazards of the equipment.

The Exclusion Zone must meet the following minimum requirements:

- A minimum distance of 10 feet from all heavy equipment and loads being moved by the equipment; and
- Greater than the swing/reach radius of any moving part on the heavy equipment (i.e., for large equipment this may mean an exclusion zone distance larger than 20 feet); and
- Greater than the tip-over distance of the heavy equipment.

In addition to the above distances, there are requirements for spotters, the use of hand signals, exclusion zone delineation and posting of signs on the heavy equipment to alert workers of the distance.

It is recognized that certain heavy equipment activities may require personnel to work within the limits of the Exclusion Zone as specified in this policy. Any such activity must be pre-planned with emphasis on limiting the amount and potential exposure of any activity required within the zone. The critical safety steps to mitigate the hazards associated with working within the Exclusion Zone must be defined in the JSA and potentially other project specific plans (i.e., critical lift plans, etc.), and approved by the Roux Project Principal and client representative, if required, prior to implementation.

5.2.3 Heat Stress

Heat stress is a significant potential hazard, associated with the use of protective equipment in a hot weather environment. The human body is designed to function at a certain internal temperature. When metabolism or external sources (fire or hot summer day) cause the body temperature to rise, the body seeks to protect itself by triggering cooling mechanisms. The SSO will monitor the air temperature (as described later in this section) to determine potential adverse effects the weather can cause onsite personnel. Excess heat is dissipated by two means:

- Changes in blood flow to dissipate heat by convection, which can be seen as "flushing" or reddening of the skin in extreme cases.
- Perspiration is the release of water through skin and sweat glands. While working in hot environments, evaporation of perspiration is the primary cooling mechanism.

Protective clothing worn to guard against chemical contact effectively stops the evaporation of perspiration. Thus the use of protective clothing increases heat stress problems.

The major disorders due to heat stress are heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. Heat cramps are painful spasms, which occur in the skeletal muscles of workers who sweat profusely in the heat and drink large quantities of water, but fail to replace the bodies lost salts or electrolytes. Drinking water while continuing to lose salt tends to dilute the body's extracellular fluids.

Soon water seeps by osmosis into active muscles and causes pain. Muscles fatigued from work are usually most susceptible to cramps.

Extreme weakness or fatigue, dizziness, nausea, and headache characterize heat exhaustion. In serious cases, a person may vomit or lose consciousness. The skin is clammy and moist, complexion pale or flushed, and body temperature normal or slightly higher than normal. Treatment is rest in a cool place and replacement of body water lost by perspiration. Mild cases may recover spontaneously with this treatment; severe cases may require care for several days. There are no permanent effects.

Heat stroke is a very serious condition caused by the breakdown of the body's regulating mechanisms. The skin is very dry and hot with red mottled or bluish appearance. Unconsciousness, mental confusion, or convulsions may occur. Without quick and adequate treatment, the result can be death or permanent brain damage. As first aid treatment, the person should be moved to a cool place. Body heat should be reduced artificially, but not too rapidly, by soaking the person's clothes in water and fanning them.

Steps that can be taken to reduce heat stress are:

- Acclimate the body. Allow a period of adjustment to make further heat exposure endurable.
- Drink more liquids to replace the body water lost during sweating.
- Rest is necessary and should be conducted under the direction of the SSO.
- Wear personal cooling devices. These are two basic designs; units with pockets for holding frozen packets and units that circulate fluid from a reservoir through tubes to different parts of the body. Both designs can be in the form of a vest, jacket, or coverall. Some circulating units also have a cap for cooling the head.
- Wear long cotton underwear under chemical protective clothing. The cotton will absorb perspiration and will hold it close to the skin. This will provide the body with the maximum cooling available from the limited evaporation that takes place beneath chemical resistant clothing. It also allows for rapid cooling of the body when the protective clothing is removed.

Heat stress is a significant hazard associated with using protective equipment in hot weather environments. Local weather conditions may produce conditions, which will require restricted work schedules in order to protect employees.

Appendix C contains procedures for heat stress; these will be used as a guideline and to provide additional information.

5.2.4 Cold Stress

Cold temperatures are a significant potential hazard. Examples of cold temperature hazards are frostbite and hypothermia.

Frostbite is the most common injury resulting from exposure to cold. The extremities of the body are most often affected. The signs of frostbite are:

- The skin turns white or grayish-yellow.
- Pain is sometimes felt early but subsides later. Often there is no pain.
- The affected parts feel intensely cold and numb.

Hypothermia is characterized by shivering, numbness, drowsiness, muscular weakness, and a low internal body temperature when the body feels extremely warm. This can lead to unconsciousness and death. With both frostbite and hypothermia, the affected areas need to be warmed quickly. Immersion in warm water is an effective means of warming the affected areas quickly. In such cases, medical assistance will be sought.

To prevent these effects from occurring, persons working in the cold should wear adequate clothing and reduce the time spent in the cold area. The field SSO is responsible for determining appropriate time personnel should spend in adverse weather conditions and will monitor this.

Appendix C, which contains the Heat and Cold Stress Guidelines, provides additional information.

5.2.5 Asbestos

Asbestos is a widely used, mineral-based material that is resistant to heat and corrosive chemicals. Depending on the chemical composition, fibers may range from course to silky. The properties

that make asbestos fibers valuable to industry are its high-tensile strength, flexibility, heat and chemical resistance, and good frictional properties. Asbestos is a common naturally occurring group of fibrous minerals. Asbestos fibers have been used in a variety of building materials; generally, most asbestos is found in pipe insulation, doors, textures paints and plasters, structural fireproofing, and floor tiles. Friable asbestos (that is, material that contains more than 0.1% asbestos by weight and can be crumbled by hand) is a potential hazard because it can release fibers into the air if damaged. Roux Associates' personnel will not disturb any suspected asbestos material.

5.2.6 Structural Integrity

The structural integrity of a building and the safety of the individuals inside depend on meeting and maintaining national and local building codes. Structural integrity can range from minor defects such as loose floorboards and roof leaks to major defects such as floors and walls sagging and collapsed roofs. Numerous other structural defects can exist with or without consequence to the occupants. If Roux Associates personnel detect a problem, they should notify their supervisor, who in turn, should seek the opinion of a qualified structural engineer to offer and opinion regarding the integrity of the building. If in the opinion of the qualified engineer it is unsafe, no work can proceed until a solution to rectify the situation has been performed.

The building houses active operations and is in generally good repair. The former showroom area is not in use and shows some signs of disrepair. As such, personnel will take this into consideration during the initial site visits and communicate this potential hazard during the safety tailgate meetings to all workers entering the site.

5.2.7 Lockout/Tagout

Roux Associates and all Site contractors will develop a lockout/tagout plan in the event of the repair of electrical, pneumatic, hydraulic, mechanical systems, per OSHA requirements under 29 CFR 1910.147.

5.3 Biological Hazards

The biological hazards, which have the potential to cause adverse health effects, are from exposure to domestic flies, mosquitoes, insects, animals and animal wastes, mold and bloodborne

pathogens. The Job Safety Analysis (Appendix A) suggests controls for various hazards to be potentially encountered onsite.

5.3.1 Insect Stings

Stings from insects are often painful, cause swelling and can be fatal if a severe allergic reaction such as anaphylactic shock occurs. If a sting occurs, the stinger should be scraped out of the skin, opposite of the sting direction. The area should be washed with soap and water followed by application of an ice pack.

If the victim has a history of allergic reaction, he/she should be taken to the nearest medical facility. If the victim has medication to reverse the effects of the sting, it should be taken immediately.

If the victim experiences a severe reaction, a constricting band should be placed between the sting and the heart. The bitten area should be kept below the heart if possible. A physician should be contacted immediately for further instructions.

5.3.2 Animals and Animal Wastes

Due to the urban location of the Site, there lies the potential for various wildlife to reside within or around the structures, including, but not limited to, pigeons, bats, mice, rats, squirrels, raccoons, and feral cats. Additionally, residences nearby may have dogs or dogs may be walked on the sidewalks surrounding the Site. Certain animals can represent significant sources (vectors) of disease transmission. Precautions to avoid or minimize potential contact with (biting) animals (such as some of the above listed) or animal waste and/or deceased animals should be considered prior to all field activities. Dogs, Rats, squirrels, raccoons, feral cats, and other wild animals can inflict painful bites which can also cause disease (as in the case of rabid animals). Site personnel should avoid contact with any of the above.

If contact occurs, be sure to clean the area thoroughly with soap and water as soon as possible. If a bite occurs, the area should be cleaned thoroughly immediately with soap and water and medical attention should be sought.

5.3.3 Mold

The disrepair in selected areas of the onsite structures may have led to leaking roofs and the collection of water which may have led to the growth of mold within sections of the building.

Although mold affects individuals differently and to different degrees, the following are some of the most common adverse health effects:

- Respiratory problems – wheezing, difficulty breathing;
- Nasal and sinus congestion;
- Eyes – burning, watery, reddened, blurry vision, light sensitivity;
- Dry, hacking cough;
- Sore throat;
- Nose and throat irritation;
- Shortness of breath and lung disease;
- Chronic fatigue;
- Skin irritation;
- Central nervous system (headaches, loss of memory, and mood changes);
- Aches and pains;
- Fever;
- Headaches;
- Diarrhea; and
- Immune suppression.

Decisions about removing individuals from an affected area must be based on the results of a medical evaluation, and be made on a case-by-case basis.

Workers that discover the visible presence of mold in excess of 10 sq. feet need to notify the SSO for consultation. If a worker smells mold and feels that he/she is experiencing symptoms of exposure, he/she should retreat and report the symptoms to the SSO.

5.3.4 Bloodborne Pathogens

The majority of the occupational tasks onsite will not involve a significant risk of exposure to blood, blood components, or body fluids. The highest risk of acquiring any bloodborne pathogen for employees onsite will be following an injury. When administering first aid care, there are potential hazards associated with bloodborne pathogens that cause diseases such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Hepatitis B (HBV), Hepatitis A (HAV), Hepatitis C (HCV), or the Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV). An employee who has not received the appropriate certification should never execute first aid and/or CPR.

In order to minimize any potential pathogen exposure, all employees should use the hand washing facilities on a regular basis. Additionally, the following universal precautions should be followed to prevent further potential risk:

- Direct skin or mucous membrane contact with blood should be avoided.
- Open skin cuts or sores should be covered to prevent contamination from infectious agents.
- Body parts should be washed immediately after contact with blood or body fluids that might contain blood, even when gloves or other barriers have been used.
- Gloves and disposable materials used to clean spilled blood shall be properly disposed of in an approved hazardous waste container.
- First aid responders shall wear latex or thin mil nitrile gloves when performing any procedure risking contact with blood or body substances.
- Safety glasses will be worn to protect the eyes from splashing or aerosolization of body fluids.
- A CPR mask will be worn when performing CPR to avoid mouth-to-mouth contact.
- Work gloves will be worn to minimize the risk of injury to the hands and fingers when working on all equipment with sharp or rough edges.
- Never pick up broken glass or possible contaminated material with your unprotected hands.
- Never handle wildlife (living or deceased) encountered onsite.

5.4 Hazard Assessment

Task	Hazards	Risk of Exposure
Decontamination	Inhalation/Skin Contact	Moderate
	Heat Stress/Cold Stress	Moderate
	Physical Injury	Moderate
	Noise	Low
In situ Injections	Inhalation/ Skin Contact	Moderate
	Heat Stress/Cold Stress	Moderate
	Physical Injury	Moderate
	Noise	Low/Moderate
Drilling/Sampling	Inhalation/ Skin Contact	Moderate
	Heat Stress/Cold Stress	Moderate
	Noise	Moderate/High
	Physical Injury	Moderate

6.0 TRAINING

6.1 General Health and Safety Training

In accordance with Roux Associates' corporate policies, and pursuant to 29 CFR 1910.120, hazardous waste site workers shall, at the time of the job assignment, have received a minimum of 40 hours of initial health and safety training for hazardous waste site operations. As a minimum, the training shall have consisted of instruction in the topics outlined in the above reference. Personnel who have not met the requirements for initial training will not be allowed to work in any Site activities in which they may be exposed to hazards (chemical or physical).

Completion of a 40-hour Health and Safety Training Course for Hazardous Waste Operations or an approved equivalent will fulfill the requirements of this section.

In addition to the required initial training, each employee shall have received 3 days of directly supervised on-the-job training. This training will address the duties the employees are expected to perform.

Roux Associates' SSO has the responsibility of ensuring that personnel assigned to this project comply with these requirements.

6.2 Annual Eight-Hour Refresher Training

Annual 8-hour refresher training will be required of all hazardous waste site field personnel in order to maintain their qualifications for fieldwork. The following topics will be reviewed; toxicology, respiratory protection, including air purifying devices and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), medical surveillance, decontamination procedures, and personal protective clothing. In addition, topics deemed necessary by Roux Associates' Health and Safety Director may be added to the above list.

6.3 Site-Specific Training

Site personnel will receive training that will specifically address the activities, procedures, monitoring, and equipment for Site operations. It will include Site and facility layout, hazards, first aid equipment locations and emergency services at the Site, and will highlight all provisions contained within this HASP. This training will also allow field workers to clarify anything they do

not understand and to reinforce their responsibilities regarding safety and operations for their particular activity.

6.4 Onsite Safety Meetings

Daily safety meetings will be presented each morning to discuss potential safety concerns for the upcoming activities.

The briefings will also provide a forum to facilitate conformance with safety requirements and to identify performance deficiencies related to safety during daily activities or as a result of safety audits by Roux Associates or other involved parties.

6.5 First Aid and CPR

The SSO will identify those individuals having first aid and CPR training in order to ensure that emergency medical treatment is available during field activities. The training will be consistent with the requirements of the American Red Cross Association. Certification and appropriate training documentation will be kept with the Site personnel records.

6.6 Additional Training

The CHSM may require additional or specialized training throughout the project. Such training shall be in the safe operation of heavy or power tool equipment or hazard communication training or other topic deemed Site appropriate.

6.7 Subcontractor Training

All subcontractor personnel working on the Site shall have completed the 40-hour training requirement and meet the medical surveillance requirements found in Section 7.1. Subcontractor training shall be performed in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 and HASP specifications. In certain unique situations (e.g., mechanical failure of equipment), the non-trained individual performing emergency repairs may be allowed, at the discretion of the SSO, to perform repairs when no intrusive activities are being performed, and provisions have been made to mitigate potential exposure.

7.0 MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE PROCEDURES

7.1 General

A Medical Surveillance Program has been established as part of this plan and is included in Appendix D. Roux Associates and subcontractor personnel performing field work at the Site are required to have passed a complete medical surveillance examination in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120(f). A physician's medical release for work will be confirmed by the SSO before an employee can begin Site activities. Such examinations shall include a statement as to the worker's present health status, the ability to work in a hazardous environment (including any required PPE, which may be used during temperature extremes), and the worker's ability to wear respiratory protection.

Appendix D, "Medical Data Sheet," will be completed by all permanent, onsite personnel and will be kept in Roux Associates offices during the conduct of Site operations. Completion is required in addition to compliance with Roux Associates' Health and Safety Program. This data sheet will be available through the Roux Associates Human Resources Department if medical assistance is needed or if transport to hospital facilities is required.

8.0 SITE CONTROL, PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, AND COMMUNICATIONS

A modified Site control approach may be utilized since activities will be limited to site inspection/geophysical survey, drilling and sampling only during this phase of work. If remedial work is necessary, the following four-zone approach will be used.

8.1 Site Control

Based on the Site history and operations, a potential for the presence of hazardous material does exist. During drilling and sampling, work areas will be delineated with high visibility cones and/or caution tape. A dedicated decontamination area will be established to decontaminate all equipment used for sampling.

If remedial activities are necessary, a four-zone approach will be employed in order to prevent the spread of contamination from the disturbed areas onsite. The four zones include: the Exclusion Zone (EZ), the Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ), Contamination Reduction Corridor (CRC) and the Support Zone (SZ). A stepped remedial approach will be managed, and the zones modified as the work progresses. Each of the areas will be defined through the use of control barricades and/or construction/hazard fencing. A clearly marked delineation between the SZ and the remaining three zones, the CRZ and CRC and the EZ will be maintained. The preferred method will utilize high visibility orange fencing and hand driven metal posts, or orange cones. Signage will be posted to further identify and delineate these areas.

8.1.1 Support Zone

The Support Zone (SZ) is an uncontaminated area that will be the field support area for the Site operations. The SZ will contain the temporary project trailers and provides for field team communications and staging for emergency response. Appropriate sanitary facilities and safety equipment will be located in this zone. Potentially contaminated personnel or materials are not allowed in this zone. The only exception will be appropriately packaged/decontaminated and labeled samples. Meteorological conditions will be observed and noted from this zone, as well as those factors pertinent to heat and cold stress.

8.1.2 Contamination Reduction Zone

A Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ) is established between the exclusion zone and the support zone. The CRZ contains the Contamination Reduction Corridor (CRC) and provides an area for decontamination of personnel and equipment. The CRZ will be used for general Site entry and egress in addition to access for heavy equipment and emergency support services. Personnel are not allowed in the CRZ without:

- A buddy (co-worker);
- Appropriate PPE;
- Medical authorization;
- Training certification; and
- A need to be in the zone.

8.1.3 Exclusion Zone

The area where contamination exists is considered to be the Exclusion Zone (EZ). All areas where excavation and handling of contaminated materials take place are considered the EZ. This zone will be clearly delineated by orange high visibility fencing. Safety tape may be used as a secondary delineation within the EZ. The zone delineation markings may be opened in areas for varying lengths of time to accommodate equipment operation or specific construction activities. The SSO may establish more than one EZ where different levels of protection may be employed or where different hazards exist. Personnel are not allowed in the EZ without:

- A buddy (co-worker);
- Appropriate PPE;
- Medical authorization;
- Training certification; and
- A need to be in the zone.

8.2 Personal Protective Equipment

8.2.1 General

The level of protection worn by field personnel will be enforced by the SSO. Levels of protection for general operations are provided below and are defined in this section. Levels of protection

may be upgraded at the discretion of the SSO. All decisions on the level of protection will be based upon a conservative interpretation by the SSO of the information provided by air monitoring results, environmental results and other appropriate information. Any changes in the level of protection shall be recorded in the health and safety field logbook.

8.2.2 Personal Protective Equipment Specifications

The initial level of personal protective equipment is Level D. It is not anticipated that either Level B or Level C protection will be necessary.

Although not anticipated, any tasks requiring Level B personal protective equipment (PPE) will utilize the following equipment:

- Positive pressure, full face piece, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure, supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved)
- Disposable coveralls (Tyvek, Poly-coated Tyvek, or Saranex)
- Gloves, inner: latex or nitrile
- Gloves, outer: nitrile or neoprene
- Chemical resistant boots over the work boots
- Steel toe work boots
- Hard hat
- Hearing protection (as needed)
- Boot cover (as needed)

For tasks requiring Level C PPE, the following equipment may be used in any combination:

- Full-face, air purifying, canister-equipped respirators (NIOSH approved) utilizing Organic Vapor/Acid Gas and P-100 filters (half-face if approved by SSO)
- Disposable coveralls (Tyvek, Poly-coated Tyvek, or Saranex) as required
- Gloves, inner: latex or nitrile as required
- Gloves, outer: nitrile or neoprene as required
- Chemical resistant boots over the work boots as required

- Steel toe work boots
- Hard hat
- Hearing protection (as needed)
- Safety glasses (if half-mask is utilized)
- Boot covers (as needed)

The Minimum level of PPE for entry onto the Site is Level D PPE. The following equipment shall be used:

- Work uniform (long pants, sleeved shirt)
- Hard hat
- Steel toe work boots
- Safety glasses
- Boot covers (as needed)
- Hearing protection (as needed)
- Reflective safety vest

Modified Level D PPE consists of the following:

- Regular Tyvek coveralls (Poly-coated Tyvek as required)
- Outer gloves: leather, cotton, neoprene or nitrile (as required)
- Inner gloves: latex or nitrile (doubled) as required
- Chemical resistant boots over work boots (as required)
- Steel toe work boots
- Hard hat
- Safety glasses
- Hearing protection as needed
- Reflective safety vest

8.2.3 Initial Levels of Protection

Levels of protection for the proposed scope of work may be upgraded or downgraded depending on direct-reading instruments or personnel monitoring. The following are the initial levels of protection that shall be used for each planned field activity:

Activity	Initial level of PPE
Mobilization/Demobilization	D
Site Inspection/Geophysical Survey	D
Decontamination	D
Drilling	D
In situ Chemical Injections	D
Groundwater Sampling	D

8.3 Communications

If working in level C/B respiratory protection is required, personnel may find that communication becomes a more difficult task and process to accomplish. Distance and space further complicate this. In order to address this problem, electronic instruments, mechanical devices, or hand signals will be used as follows:

Telephones – Mobile telephones will be carried by designated personnel for communication with emergency support services/facilities.

Radios – Two-way radios will be utilized onsite for communications between field personnel in areas where visual contact cannot be maintained and where hand signals cannot be employed.

Air Horn – Available as posted in the Site trailer or support zone to alert field personnel to an emergency situation. The emergency signal will be the sharp blasts of the air horn.

Hand Signals – This communication method will be employed by members of the field team along with use of the buddy system. Signals become especially important when in the vicinity of heavy moving equipment and when using Level B respiratory equipment. The signals shall become familiar to the entire field team before Site operations commence, and will be reinforced and reviewed during site specific training.

Signal	Meaning
Hand gripping throat	Out of air; can't breathe
Grip partner's wrist	Leave area immediately; no debate
Hands on top of head	Need assistance
Thumbs up	OK; I'm all right; I understand
Thumbs down	No; Unable to understand you, I'm not all right

9.0 MONITORING PROCEDURES

9.1 General

A Community Air Monitoring Plan ("CAMP") will be implemented onsite, in which VOCs will be monitored in the work area during ground intrusive activities. The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Generic CAMP as provided in DER-10, Appendix 1A, is included in Appendix E of this HASP. VOCs will be monitored as a precautionary measure. The design of the CAMP is intended to provide a measure of protection for the onsite workers not directly involved with the subject work activities from potential airborne contaminant releases as a direct result of remedial work activities. Monitoring will be performed to verify the adequacy of the Level D respiratory protection, to aid in Site layout, and to document monitoring results. If air monitoring in the work areas indicates the presence of potentially hazardous materials, control measures will be implemented. All monitoring instruments shall be operated by qualified personnel only and will be calibrated prior to use daily or more often, as necessary. The SHSO is responsible for ensuring that appropriate monitoring, levels of protection, and safety procedures are followed.

9.2 Exclusion Zone Monitoring

9.2.1 Instrumentation

The following monitoring instruments will be available for use during field operations as necessary:

- Photoionization Detector (PID) with 10.6 EV probe or Flame Ionization Detector (FID) or equivalent.

A PID organic vapor meter shall be used to monitor VOCs in active work areas during the soil intrusive activities.

Calibration records shall be documented and recorded daily and included in the daily Health and Safety Briefing Form (Appendix F) or Site designated field notebook.

9.2.2 Action Levels

Action levels for the upgrading of PPE requirements in the HASP will apply to all Site work during investigation and remediation activities at the Site. Action levels are for known contaminants using direct reading instruments in the Breathing Zone (BZ) for VOCs and

particulates, and at the source for combustible gases. The BZ will be determined by the SSO, but is typically 4 to 5 feet above the work area surface or elevation. The action levels to be utilized for the Site are found in Table 2.

9.2.3 Monitoring During Field Activities

Intrusive Operations – Continuous Personnel Breathing Zone Air Monitoring will be performed by the SSO during drilling activities. Real-time monitoring for all onsite activities will be accomplished as follows:

- Monitoring of VOCs in the work zones.

The frequency of monitoring may be modified by the SSO, after consultation with the Project Manager. The rationale for any modification must be documented in the HASP.

10.0 SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

10.1 General

In addition to the specific requirements of this HASP, common sense should be used at all times.

The following general safety rules and practices will be in effect at the site.

- All open holes, trenches, and obstacles will be properly barricaded in accordance with local Site needs and requirements. Proximity to traffic ways, both pedestrian and vehicular, and location of the open hole, trench, or obstacle will determine these needs.

- All excavation and other Site work will be planned and performed with consideration for underground lines.

- Smoking and ignition sources in the vicinity of potentially flammable or contaminated material are strictly prohibited.

- Drilling, boring, and use of cranes and drilling rigs, erection of towers, movement of vehicles and equipment, and other activities will be planned and performed with consideration for the location, height, and relative position of aboveground utilities and fixtures, including signs; lights; canopies; buildings and other structures and construction; and natural features such as trees, boulders, bodies of water, and terrain.

- When working in areas where flammable vapors may be present, particular care shall be exercised with tools and equipment that may be sources of ignition. All tools and equipment provided must be properly bonded and/or grounded.

- Approved and appropriate safety equipment (as specified in this HASP), such as eye protection, hard hats, hand protection (nitrile, leather and/or cut resistant gloves as necessary), foot protection, and respirators, must be worn in areas where required. In addition, eye protection must be worn when sampling soil or water that may be contaminated.

- All site personnel may be called upon to use respirator protection in some situations. Fit testing will be necessary for all persons using respirators. The criteria for facial hair will be determined by the SSO. In general, the guideline is that facial hair cannot impede the fit of the respirator.

- No smoking, eating, chewing tobacco, gum chewing or drinking will be allowed outside the SZ.

- Contaminated tools and hands must be kept away from the face.

- Personnel must use personal hygiene safe guards (washing up) at the end of the shift.

- Each sample must be treated and handled as though it were contaminated.

- Persons with long hair and/or loose-fitting clothing that could become entangled in power equipment must take adequate precautions.

- Horseplay is prohibited in the work area.
- Work while under the influence of intoxicants, narcotics, or controlled substances is strictly prohibited.

10.2 Traffic Control

Traffic control methods and barricades will be used as needed when working in areas of vehicular traffic. Since the site is fenced off, outside vehicular and pedestrian traffic is not considered to be an issue. Any work that may take place outside the fenced area of the property (i.e., public sidewalk areas) will utilize cones and caution tape to delineate the work area and restrict the public from entering the work zone.

10.3 Sample Handling

Personnel responsible for handling of samples will wear the prescribed level of protection. Samples are to be identified as to their hazard and packaged as to prevent spillage or breakage. Any unusual sample conditions shall be noted. Laboratory personnel and all field personnel shall be advised of sample hazard levels and the potential contaminants present. This can be accomplished by a phone call to the lab coordinator and/or including a written statement with the samples reviewing lab safety procedures in handling in order to assure that the practices are appropriate for the suspected contaminants in the sample.

11.0 DECONTAMINATION AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

11.1 Contamination Prevention

Contamination prevention should minimize worker exposure and help ensure valid sample results by precluding cross-contamination. Procedures for contamination avoidance include:

Personnel

- Do not walk through areas of obvious or known contamination.
- Do not directly handle or touch contaminated materials.
- Make sure that there are no cuts or tears on PPE.
- Do not eat or drink in contaminated areas.
- Fasten all closures in suits; cover with tape, if necessary.
- Particular care should be taken to protect any skin injuries.
- Stay upwind of airborne contaminants.
- Do not carry cigarettes, cosmetics, gum, etc., into contaminated areas.

Sampling/Monitoring

- When required by the SSO, cover instruments with clear plastic, leaving openings for sampling ports.
- Bag sample containers prior to emplacement of sample material.

Heavy Equipment

- Care should be taken to limit the amount of contamination that comes in contact with heavy equipment (tires, contaminated augers).
- If contaminated tools are to be placed on non-contaminated equipment for transport to a decontamination area, plastic should be used to keep the equipment clean.
- Dust control measures including water misting will be used on roads inside the Site boundaries.

11.2 Personnel Decontamination

A field wash for equipment and PPE shall be set up and maintained for all persons exiting the EZ. The system will include a gross wash and rinse for all disposable clothing and boots worn in the

EZ. As necessary, equipment and facilities will be available for personnel to wash their hands, arms, neck, and face.

11.3 Equipment Decontamination

All potentially contaminated equipment used at the Site will be decontaminated to prevent contaminants from leaving the Site. The decontamination area will provide for the containment of all wastewater from the decontamination process. Respirators and any other PPE that comes in contact with contaminated materials shall pass through a field wash in the decontamination area, and a thorough decontamination at the end of the day. All decontamination rinse water will be collected and managed in accordance with all applicable regulations.

11.4 Decontamination during Medical Emergencies

If emergency life-saving first aid and/or medical treatment are required, normal decontamination procedures may need to be abbreviated or omitted. The Site SSO or designee will accompany contaminated victims to the medical facility to advise on matters involving decontamination, when necessary. The outer garments can be removed if they do not cause delays, interfere with treatment, or aggravate the problem. Respiratory equipment must always be removed. Protective clothing can be cut away. If the outer contaminated garments cannot be safely removed, a plastic barrier between the individual and clean surfaces should be used to help prevent contaminating the inside of ambulances and/or medical personnel. Outer garments are then removed at the medical facility. No attempt will be made to wash or rinse the victim, unless it is known that the individual has been contaminated with an extremely toxic or corrosive material, which could also cause severe injury or loss of life to emergency response personnel. For minor medical problems (ambulatory) or injuries, the normal decontamination procedures will be followed. Note that heat stroke requires prompt treatment to prevent irreversible damage or death. Protective clothing must be promptly removed. Less serious forms of heat stress also require prompt attention and removal of protective clothing immediately. Unless the victim is obviously contaminated, decontamination should be omitted or minimized, and treatment begun immediately.

11.5 Disposal Procedures

A system of segregating all waste will be developed by the SSO.

All discarded materials, waste materials, or other objects shall be handled in such a way as to preclude the potential for spreading contamination, creating a sanitary hazard, or causing litter to be left onsite. All potentially contaminated materials (e.g., clothing, gloves, etc.,) will be bagged or drummed as necessary, labeled and segregated for disposal. All non-contaminated materials shall be collected and bagged for appropriate disposal as domestic waste.

12.0 EMERGENCY PLAN

Should an emergency situation occur, the emergency plan, outlined in this section, shall be known by Roux Associates and all Subcontractors prior to the start of work. The emergency plan will be available for use at all times during Site work. The plan provides the phone numbers for the fire, police, ambulance, hospital, poison control centers, and directions to the hospital from the Site. This information is to be found in Section 1.2 of the HASP.

Various individual Site characteristics will determine preliminary actions taken to assure that this emergency plan is successfully implemented in the event of a Site emergency. Careful consideration must be given to the proximity of neighborhood housing or places of employment, and to the relative possibility of Site release of vapors, which could affect the surrounding community.

The emergency coordinator shall implement the contingency plan whenever conditions at the Site warrant such action. The coordinator will be responsible for coordination of the evacuation, emergency treatment, and transport of Site personnel as necessary, and notification of emergency response units and the appropriate management staff.

In cases where the project manager is not available, the SSO shall serve as the alternate emergency coordinator.

The SSO during an emergency will perform air monitoring as needed, as well as lend assistance and provide health and safety information to responding emergency personnel.

Site Personnel will endeavor to keep non-essential personnel away from the incident until the appropriate emergency resources arrive. At that time, the responders will take control of the Site. Site personnel may be asked to lend assistance to emergency personnel such as during evacuations, help with the injured, etc.

12.1 Evacuation

Evacuation procedures will be discussed prior to the start of work and periodically during safety meetings. In the event of an emergency situation, such as fire, or explosion, an air horn,

automobile horn, or other appropriate device will be sounded for three (3) sharp blasts indicating the initiation of evacuation procedures. The emergency evacuation route shall be known by all site workers. Under no circumstances will incoming personnel or visitors be allowed to proceed into the area once the emergency signal has been given. The SSO or project manager must ensure that access for emergency equipment is provided and that all combustion apparatuses have been shut down once the alarm has been sounded. All Site personnel will assemble in the designated nearest safe location. Once the safety of all personnel is established, the fire department and other emergency response groups will be notified by telephone of the emergency.

12.2 Personnel Injury

Emergency first aid shall be applied onsite as appropriate. If necessary, the individual shall be decontaminated and transported to the nearest hospital. The SSO will supply medical data sheets to medical personnel and complete the accident/incident reports in accordance with Section 13.4 of the HASP.

The ambulance/rescue squad shall be contacted for transport as necessary in an emergency. However, since some situations may require transport of an injured party by other means, the injured person shall be escorted to the hospital. A map to this facility is shown in Figure 2.

12.3 Accident/Incident Reporting

As soon as first aid and/or emergency response needs have been met, the following parties are to be contacted by telephone: (Direct contact, no phone messages).

		Office:	**Cell:**
1. Project Director:	Craig Werle	631-232-2600	631-793-1535
2. Site Health and Safety Officer:	Joseph Gavin	631-232-2600	631-245-5887
3. Office Health and Safety Manager:	Joseph Gavin	631-232-2600	631-245-5887
3. Corporate Health and Safety Mgr:	Joseph Gentile	856-423-8800	610-844-6911

5. The employer of any injured worker, if not a Roux Associates employee.

The Health & Safety Near/Loss – Loss (Incident) Notification Flow Chart (SOP 1.8) is included in Appendix G. Written confirmation of verbal reports is to be submitted within 24 hours. The report form entitled "Accident Report and Investigation Form" (Appendix G) is to be used for this purpose. All representatives contacted by telephone are to receive a copy of this report. If the employee involved is not a Roux Associates employee, his employer shall receive a copy of the report. In addition to filling out the Accident Report and Investigation Form, if a Roux employee is involved in a vehicle accident, the employee must also complete the Acord form (Appendix H).

For reporting purposes, the term accident refers to fatalities, lost time injuries, spill or exposure to hazardous materials (radioactive materials, toxic materials, explosive or flammable materials), fire, explosion, property damage, or potential occurrence (i.e., near miss) of the above.

Any information released from the health care provider, which is not deemed confidential patient information, is to be attached to the appropriate form. Any medical information, which is released by patient consent, is to be filed in the individual's medical record and treated as confidential.

12.4 Personnel Exposure

Skin Contact:	Use copious amounts of soap and water. Wash/rinse affected area thoroughly, then provide appropriate medical attention. Eyes should be rinsed for 15 minutes upon chemical contamination.
Inhalation:	Move to fresh air and/or, if necessary, decontaminate/transport to hospital.
Ingestion:	Decontamination and transport to emergency medical facility.
Puncture Wound or Laceration:	Decontamination and transport to emergency medical facility.

12.5 Adverse Weather Conditions

In the event of adverse weather conditions, the SSO or project manager will determine if work can continue without sacrificing the health and safety of all field workers. Some of the items to be considered prior to determining if work should continue are:

- Potential for heat stress and heat-related injuries;
- Potential for cold stress and cold-related injuries;

- Treacherous weather-related conditions;
- Limited visibility; and
- Electrical storm potential.

Site activities will be limited to daylight hours and acceptable weather conditions. Inclement working conditions include heavy rain, fog, high winds, and lightning. Observe daily weather reports and evacuate if necessary in case of inclement weather conditions.

13.0 LOGS, REPORTS AND RECORD KEEPING

The following is a summary of required health and safety logs, reports, and record keeping for this project.

13.1 Medical and Training Records

The employer keeps medical and training records. The subcontractor employer must provide verification of training and medical qualifications to the SSO. The SSO will keep a log of personnel meeting appropriate training and medical qualifications for Site work. The log will be kept in the project file. Roux Associates will maintain medical records in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.20.

13.2 Onsite Log

The SSO or project manager will keep a log of onsite personnel daily in the designated field book.

13.3 Exposure Records

Any personal monitoring results, laboratory reports, calculations, and air sampling data sheets are part of an employee exposure record. These records will be kept by Roux Associates in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.20.

13.4 Accident/Incident Reports

An accident/incident report must be completed following procedures given in Appendix G. The originals will be sent to Roux Associates for maintenance. Copies will be distributed as stated. A copy of the forms will be kept in the project file.

13.5 OSHA Form 300

An OSHA Form 300 (Log of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses) (Appendix I) will be kept at the Site. All reportable injuries or illnesses will be recorded on this form. At the end of the project, the original will be sent to Roux Associates for maintenance. Subcontractor employers must also meet the requirements of maintaining an OSHA 300 form. The US Department of Labor OSHA Job Safety and Health Protection notice is included in Appendix J.

13.6 Daily Safety Logs

The Health and Safety Briefing/Tailgate Meeting form in Appendix F will be completed daily by the SSO and submitted to the project manager.

13.7 Close-Out Safety Report

At the completion of the work, if requested, Roux Associates will submit a closeout Safety Report that will include all logs and reports generated during the project. The report will be signed and dated by the SSO and submitted to the Safety Manager and/or Owner's representative.

14.0 FIELD TEAM REVIEW

Each Roux Associates employee or subcontractor shall sign this section after site specific training is completed and before being permitted to work at the Site.

I have read and reviewed the Site Health and Safety Plan prepared for this Site. I understand and will comply with the provisions contained therein.

Site/Project: Irma C. Pollack, LLC (Kristal Auto Mall)
5200 Kings Highway
Brooklyn, New York 11234

Date	Name	Signature	Company

SSO CERTIFICATION OF HOSPITAL DIRECTIONS

Name of Roux Associates SSO: Joseph Gavin

Date:_____

This is to certify that on _____, I personally drove the route to University Hospital of Brooklyn as listed in the HASP. The Map Routing and Directions were/were not as listed in the plan. Listed below were conditions that resulted in different directions.

_____

Roux Associates Site Health and Safety Officer

TABLES

1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at the Site
2. Action Levels for Worker Breathing Zone

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at 5200 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, New York

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	TWA 350 ppm STEL 440 ppm C 440 ppm	C 350 ppm (1900 mg/m^3) [15-minute]	TWA 350 ppm (1900 mg/m^3)	700 ppm	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), central nervous system depression, poor equilibrium; dermatitis; cardiac arrhythmias;	Eyes, skin, central nervous system, cardiovascular system, liver	Colorless liquid with a mild, chloroform-like odor. BP: 165°F UEL: 12.5% LEL: 7.5%
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	TWA 10 ppm	Ca TWA 10 ppm (45 mg/m^3) [skin]	TWA 10 ppm (45 mg/m^3) [skin]	Ca [100 ppm]	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, nose; central nervous system depression; liver, kidney damage; dermatitis; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, respiratory system, central nervous system, liver, kidneys	Colorless liquid with a sweet, chloroform-like odor. BP: 237°F UEL: 15.5% LEL: 6%
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	TWA 100 ppm	TWA 100 ppm (400 mg/m^3)	TWA 100 ppm (400 mg/m^3)	3000 ppm	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation skin; central nervous system depression; liver, kidney, lung damage	Skin, liver, kidneys, lungs, central nervous system	Colorless, oily liquid with a chloroform-like odor. BP: 135°F Fl.P: 2°F UEL: 11.4% LEL: 5.4%
1,1-Dichloroethene	75-35-4	TWA 5 ppm	Ca (lowest feasible concentration)	TWA 1ppm	Ca [N.D.]	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, throat; dizziness, headache, nausea, dyspnea (breathing difficulty); liver, kidney disturbance; pneumonitis; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, liver, kidneys	Colorless liquid or gas (above 89°F) with a mild, sweet, chloroform-like odor. BP: 89°F Fl.P: -2°F UEL: 15.5% LEL: 6.5% Class IA Flammable Liquid
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	None established	TWA 25 ppm (125mg/m^3)	None established	N.D.	Inhalation; ingestion; skin and/or eye contact	Eye, skin, nose, and throat, resp syst irritation; bronchitis; hypochromic anemia; headache, drowsiness, weakness, dizziness, nausea, incoordination, vomit, confusion; chemical pneumonitis	Eyes, skin, resp sys, CNS, blood	Clear, colorless liquid with a distinctive, aromatic odor BP: 337°F FL.P: 112°F UEL: 6.4% LEL: 0.9% Class II Flammable liquid
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	TWA 25 ppm (125 mg	TWA 25 ppm (125 mg/m^3)	None established	N.D.	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat, respiratory system; bronchitis; hypochromic anemia; headache, drowsiness, fatigue, dizziness, nausea, incoordination; vomiting, confusion; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, blood	Clear, colorless liquid with a distinctive, aromatic odor. BP: 337°F Fl.P: 112°F UEL: 6.4% LEL: 0.9% Class II Flammable Liquid
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	TWA 25 ppm STEL 50 ppm	C 50 ppm (300 mg/m^3)	C 50 ppm (300 mg/m^3)	200 ppm	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, nose; liver, kidney damage; skin blisters	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, liver, kidneys	Colorless to pale-yellow liquid with a pleasant, aromatic odor. [herbicide] BP: 357°F Fl.P: 151°F UEL: 9.2% LEL: 2.2% Class IIIA Combustible Liquid

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at 5200 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, New York

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	TWA 10 ppm	Ca TWA 1 ppm (4 mg/m^3) STEL 2 ppm (8 mg/m^3)	TWA 50 ppm C 100 ppm 200 ppm [5-minute maximum peak in any 3 hours]	Ca [50 ppm]	inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, corneal opacity; central nervous system depression; nausea, vomiting; dermatitis; liver, kidney, cardiovascular system damage; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, kidneys, liver, central nervous system, cardiovascular system	Colorless liquid with a pleasant, chloroform-like odor. [Note: Decomposes slowly, becomes acidic & darkens in color.] BP: 182°F Fl.P: 56°F UEL: 16% LEL: 6.2% Class IB Flammable Liquid
1,2-Dichloroethene (total)	540-59-0	TWA 200 ppm (790 m	TWA 200 ppm (790 mg/m^3)	TWA 200 ppm (790 mg/m^3)	1000 ppm	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, respiratory system; central nervous system depression	Eyes, respiratory system, central nervous system	Colorless liquid (usually a mixture of the cis & trans isomers) with a slightly acrid, chloroform-like odor BP: 118-140°F Fl.P: 36-39°F UEL: 12.8% LEL: 5.6% Class IB Flammable Liquid
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	None established	TWA 25 ppm (125mg/m^3)	None established	N.D.	Inhalation; ingestion; skin and/or eye contact	Eye, skin, nose, and throat, resp syst irritation; bronchitis; hypochromic anemia; headache, drowsiness, weakness, dizziness, nausea, incoordination, vomit, confusion; chemical pneumonitis	Eyes, skin, resp sys, CNS, blood	Clear, colorless liquid with a distinctive, aromatic odor BP: 329°F FL.P: 122°F Class II Flammable liquid
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	TWA 25 ppm (125 mg	TWA 25 ppm (125 mg/m^3)	None established	N.D	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat, respiratory system; bronchitis; hypochromic anemia; headache, drowsiness, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), dizziness, nausea, incoordination; vomiting, confusion; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, blood	Clear, colorless liquid with a distinctive, aromatic odor. BP: 329°F Fl.P: 122°F Class II Flammable Liquid
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	TWA 10 ppm	Ca	TWA 75 ppm (450 mg/m^3)	Ca [150 ppm]	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Eye irritation, swelling periorbital (situated around the eye); profuse rhinitis; headache, anorexia, nausea, vomiting; weight loss, jaundice, cirrhosis; in animals: liver, kidney injury; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Liver, respiratory system, eyes, kidneys, skin	Colorless or white crystalline solid with a mothball-like odor. [insecticide] BP: 345°F Fl.P: 150°F LEL: 2.5% Combustible Solid
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	None established	None established	None established	None established	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, respiratory system, mouth, throat, stomach; dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache; systemic damage; moderate to severe eye injury.	Skin, CVS, eyes, CNS	Clear, colorless liquid with a faint ether or chloroform-like odor BP: 178°F

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at 5200 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, New York

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties
2-Butanone (MEK)	78-93-3	TWA 200 ppm (590 mg/m^3) STEL 300 ppm (885 mg/m^3)	TWA 200 ppm (590 mg/m^3) STEL 300 ppm (885 mg/m^3)	TWA 200 ppm (590 mg/m^3)	3000 ppm	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose; headache; dizziness; vomiting; dermatitis	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system	Colorless liquid with a moderately sharp, fragrant, mint- or acetone-like odor. BP: 175°F Fl.P: 16°F UEL(200°F): 11.4% LEL(200°F): 1.4% Class IB Flammable Liquid
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	None established	None established	None established	None established	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, respiratory system	Eyes, skin, respiratory system	Brown solid
Acetone	67-64-1	TWA 200 ppm STEL 500 ppm	TWA 250 ppm (590 mg/m^3)	TWA 1000 ppm (2400 mg/m^3)	2500 ppm [10%LEL]	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, nose, throat; headache, dizziness, central nervous system depression; dermatitis	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system	Colorless liquid with a fragrant, mint-like odor BP: 133°F Fl.P: 0°F UEL: 12.8% LEL: 2.5% Class IB Flammable Liquid
Anthracene	65996-93-2	TWA 0.2 mg/m^3	Ca TWA 0.1 mg/m^3 (cyclohexane-extractable fraction)	TWA 0.2 mg/m^3 (benzene-soluble fraction)	Ca [80 mg/m^3]	inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Dermatitis, bronchitis, [potential occupational carcinogen]	respiratory system, skin, bladder, kidneys	Black or dark-brown amorphous residue. Combustible Solids
Antimony	7440-36-0	TWA 0.5 mg/m^3	TWA 0.5 mg/m^3	TWA 0.5 mg/m^3	50 mg/m^3 (as Sb	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat, mouth; cough; dizziness; headache; nausea, vomiting, diarrhea; stomach cramps; insomnia; anorexia; unable to smell properly	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, cardiovascular system	Silver-white, lustrous, hard, brittle solid; scale-like crystals; or a dark-gray, lustrous powder. BP: 2975°F
Arsenic (inorganic)	7440-38-2 (metal)	TWA 0.01 mg/m3	Ca C 0.002 mg/m3 [15-min]	TWA 0.010 mg/m3	Ca [5 mg/m3 (as As)]	Inhalation; ingestion; skin absorption; skin and/or eye contact	Ulceration of nasal septum, dermatitis, GI disturbances, peripheral neuropathy, resp irritation, hyperpigmentation of skin, [potential occupational carcinogen]	Liver, kidneys, skin, lungs, lymphatic sys	Metal: sliver-gray or tin-white, brittle, odorless solid BP: sublimes
Asbestos	1332-21-4	TWA 0.1 f/cc	Ca 100,000 fibers/m3	TWA 0.1 fiber/cm3	Ca [IDLH value has not been determined]	Inhalation; ingestion; skin and/or eye contact	Asbestosis (chronic exposure), dyspnea, interstitial fibrosis, restricted pulmonary function, finger clubbing, irritation eyes, [potential occupational carcinogen]	Respiratory system, eyes,	White or greenish (chrysotile), blue (crocidolite), or gray-green (amosite), fibrous, odorless solids. BP: decomposes
Asphalt fumes	8052-42-4	TWA 0.5 mg/m^3(fumes)	Ca C 5 mg/m3 [15 min]	None established	Ca [IDLH value has not been determined]	Skin absorption; inhalation; skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, resp sys	Eyes, respiratory system	Black or dark brown cement-like substance Combustible solid
Barium	7440-39-3	TWA 0.5 mg/m3	None established	TWA 0.5 mg/m3	None established	Inhalation, ingestion, skin contact	Irritation skin, respiratory system, (	Skin, eyes, respiratory system	Yellow white powder BP: 1640 C
Benzene	71-43-2	TWA 0.5 ppm STEL 2.5 ppm	Ca TWA 0.1 ppm STEL 1 ppm	TWA 1 ppm STEL 5 ppm	Ca [500 ppm]	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, respiratory system; dizziness; headache, nausea, staggered gait; anorexia, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); dermatitis; bone marrow depression; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, blood, central nervous system, bone marrow	Colorless to light yellow liquid with an aromatic odor [Note: Solid below 42 °F] BP: 176°F Fl.Pt = 12°F LEL: 1.2% UEL: 7.8% Class B Flammable liquid

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at 5200 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, New York

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties
Benzo[a]anthracene	56-55-3	None established	None established	None established	None established	Inhalation; ingestion; skin absorption; skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, respiratory system, CNS	Skin	Pale Yellow crystal, solid BP: 438 C
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	None established	TWA 0.1 mg/m3	TWA 0.2 mg/m3	None established	Inhalation; ingestion; skin absorption; skin and/or eye contact	POISON. This material is an experimental carcinogen, mutagen, tumorigen, neoplastigen and teratogen. It is a probable carcinogen in humans and a known human mutagen. IARC Group 2A carcinogen. It is believed to cause bladder, skin and lung cancer. Exposure to it may damage the developing foetus. May cause reproductive damage. Skin, respiratory and eye irritant or burns.	Skin, eye, bladder, lung, reproductive	Yellow crystals or powder [found in cigarette smoke, coal tar, fuel exhaust gas and in many other sources] BP: 495 C
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2	None established	TWA 0.1 mg/m3	TWA 0.2 mg/m3	None established	Inhalation; ingestion; skin and/or eye contact	No data were identified on the toxicity of benzo[b]fluoranthene to humans. Based on results of studies in animals, IARC concluded that benzo[b]fluoranthene is possibly carcinogenic to humans	Respiratory system, skin, bladder, kidneys	Off-white to tan powder
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9	None established	None established	None established	None established	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, respiratory tract, gastrointestinal; fatal if swallowed, inhaled, absorbed through the skin; vomiting, nausea, diarrhea	Lungs, respiratory system	Yellow crystals BP: 480 C
Beryllium	7440-41-7 (metal)	TWA 0.002 mg/m^3	Ca C 0.0005 mg/m^3	TWA 0.002 mg/m^3 C 0.005 mg/m^3 (30 minutes) with a maximum peak of 0.025 mg/m^3	Ca [4 mg/m^3 (as Be)]	inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Berylliosis (chronic exposure): anorexia, weight loss, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), chest pain, cough, clubbing of fingers, cyanosis, pulmonary insufficiency; irritation eyes; dermatitis; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, respiratory system	Metal: A hard, brittle, gray-white solid. BP: 4532°F
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	TWA 5 mg/m^3	TWA 5 mg/m^3 STEL 10 mg/m^3 (do not exceed during andy 15-minute work period)	TWA 5 mg/m^3	None established	inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat; affect the nervous system and liver; damage to male reproductive glands	Eyes, skin, nose, respiratory system, nervous system, reproductive system, liver	Colorless to light colored, thick liquid with slight odor
Butane	106-97-8	TWA 1000 ppm	TWA 800 ppm (1900 mg/m^3)	None established	None established	inhalation, skin and/or eye contact (liquid)	Drowsiness, narcosis, asphyxia; liquid: frostbite	central nervous system	Colorless gas with a gasoline-like or natural gas odor. BP: 31°F UEL: 8.4% LEL: 1.6% Flammable Gas

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at 5200 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, New York

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties
Cadmium	7440-43-9 (metal)	TWA 0.01 mg/m^3	Ca	TWA 0.005 mg/m^3	Ca [9 mg/m^3 (as Cd)]	inhalation, ingestion	Pulmonary edema, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), cough, chest tightness, substernal (occurring beneath the sternum) pain; headache; chills, muscle aches; nausea, vomiting, diarrhea; anosmia (loss of the sense of smell), emphysema, proteinuria, mild anemia; [potential occupational carcinogen]	respiratory system, kidneys, prostate, blood	Metal: Silver-white, blue-tinged lustrous, odorless solid. BP: 1409°F
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	TWA 1 ppm	TWA 1 ppm (3 mg/m^3) STEL 10 ppm (30 mg/m^3) [skin]	TWA 20 ppm C 30 ppm 100 ppm (30-minute maximum peak)	500 ppm	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Dizziness, headache, poor sleep, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), anxiety, anorexia, weight loss; psychosis; polyneuropathy; Parkinson-like syndrome; ocular changes; coronary heart disease; gastritis; kidney, liver injury; eye, skin burns; dermatitis; reproductive effects	central nervous system, peripheral nervous system, cardiovascular system, eyes, kidneys, liver, skin, reproductive system	Colorless to faint-yellow liquid with a sweet ether-like odor. BP: 116°F Fl.P: -22°F UEL: 50.0% LEL: 1.3% Class IB Flammable Liquid
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	TWA 10 ppm	None established	TWA 75 ppm (350 mg/m^3)	1000 ppm	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose; drowsiness, incoordination; central nervous system depression; in animals: liver, lung, kidney injury	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, liver	Colorless liquid with an almond-like odor BP: 270°F Fl.P: 82°F UEL: 9.6% LEL: 1.3%
Chloroethane	75-00-3	TWA 100ppm	Handle with caution in the workplace	TWA 1000 ppm (2600 mg/m^3)	3800 ppm [10%LEL]	inhalation, skin absorption (liquid), ingestion (liquid), skin and/or eye contact	Incoordination, inebriation; abdominal cramps; cardiac arrhythmias, cardiac arrest; liver, kidney damage	Liver, kidneys, respiratory system, cardiovascular system, central nervous system	Colorless gas or liquid (below 54°F) with a pungent, ether-like odor. BP: 54°F Fl.P: NA (Gas) -58°F (Liquid) UEL: 15.4% LEL: 3.8%
Chloroform	67-66-3	TWA 10 ppm	Ca STEL 2 ppm (9.78 mg/m^3) [60-minute]	C 50 ppm (240 mg/m^3)	Ca [500 ppm]	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; dizziness, mental dullness, nausea, confusion; headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); anesthesia; enlarged liver; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Liver, kidneys, heart, eyes, skin, central nervous system	Colorless liquid with a pleasant odor BP: 143°F
Chromium	7440-47-3	TWA 0.5 mg/m^3 (metal and Cr III compounds) TWA 0.05 mg/m^3 (water-soluble Cr IV compounds) TWA 0.01 mg/m^3 (insoluble Cr IV compounds)	TWA 0.5 mg/m^3	TWA 1 mg/m^3	250 mg/m^3 (as Cr)	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; lung fibrosis (histologic)	Eyes, skin, respiratory system	Blue-white to steel-gray, lustrous, brittle, hard, odorless solid. BP: 4788°F
Chrysene; Phenanthrene; Pyrene; Coal tar pitch volatiles	65996-93-2	TWA 0.2 mg/m3	Ca TWA 0.1 mg/m^3 (cyclohexane-extractable fraction)	TWA 0.2 mg/m^3 (benzene-soluble fraction)	Ca [80 mg/m^3]	Inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Dermatitis, bronchitis, [potential occupational carcinogen]	Respiratory system, skin, bladder, kidneys	Black or dark-brown amorphous residue. Combustible Solids

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at 5200 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, New York

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	158-59-2	TWA 200 ppm	TWA 200 ppm	TWA 200 ppm	None established	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion	Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Irritant. Narcotic. Suspected carcinogen	Skin	Colorless liquid BP: 60 C Fl.P: 4 C UEL: 12.8% LEL: 9.7 %
Copper	7440-50-8	TWA 0.2mg/m^3 (fume) 1 mg/m^3 (dusts and mists)	TWA 1 mg/m^3	TWA 1 mg/m^3	100 mg/m^3 (as Cu)	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, respiratory system; cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, liver, kidneys (increase(d) risk with Wilson's disease)	Noncombustible Solid in bulk form, but powdered form may ignite. BP: 4703°F
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	53-70-3	None established	None established	None established	None established	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin	Eyes, skin; skin photosensitization.	Colorless crystalline powder BP: 524°C
Diesel Fuel #2	68476-34-6	None established	None established	Designated as an OSHA Select Carcinogen	None established	ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Kidney damage; potential lung damage; suspected carcinogen; irritation of eyes, skin, respiratory tract; dizziness, headache, nausea; chemical pneumonitis (from aspiration of liquid); dry, red skin; irritant contact dermatitis; eye redness, pain.	Eyes, skin, kidneys	Clear yellow brown combustible liquid; floats on water; distinct diesel petroleum hydrocarbon odor. BP: 356-716°F Fl.P: 154.4-165.2°F LEL: 0.6% UEL: 7.0%
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA 100 ppm STEL 125 ppm	TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m^3) STEL 125 ppm (545 mg/m^3)	TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m^3)	800 ppm [10%LEL]	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, mucous membrane; headache; dermatitis; narcosis, coma	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system	Colorless liquid with an aromatic odor. BP: 277°F Fl.P: 55°F UEL: 6.7% LEL: 0.8% Class IB Flammable Liquid
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	None established	None established	None established	None established	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; possible burns; heart and liver injury, pulmonary edema, respiratory arrest, gastrointestinal disturbances.	Heart, liver, lungs.	Yellow needles.
Fluorene	86-73-7	None established	None established	None established	None established	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation skin, digestive tract	Skin	White crystals BP: 563°F
Fuel Oil #2	68476-30-2	TWA 100mg/m^3 (aerosol and vapor, as total hydrocarbons)	None established	None established	None established	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; CNS effects; nausea, vomiting, headache, cramping, dizziness, weakness, loss of coordination,, drowsiness; kidney, liver damage	Eyes, skin, CNS	Clear or yellow to red oily liquid, kerosene-like odor BP: 347 - 689 °F UEL:5-6% LEL: 0.7-1.0%
Gasoline	8006-61-9	TWA 300 ppm STEL 500 ppm	Carcinogen	None established	Ca [IDLH value has not been determined]	Skin absorption; inhalation; ingestion; skin and/or eye contact	Eyes and skin irritation, mucous membrane; dermatitis; headache; listlessness, blurred vision, dizziness, slurred speech, confusion, convulsions; chemical pneumonitis; possible liver, kidney damage [Potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, CNS, Liver, Kidneys	Clear liquid with a characteristic odor, aromatic Fl.Pt = -45°F LEL = 1.4% UEL = 7.6% Classs 1B Flammable Liquid

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at 5200 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, New York

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	TWA 0.02 ppm	Ca TWA 0.02 ppm (0.24 mg/m^3) [skin]	None established	Ca [N.D.]	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	In animals: irritation eyes, skin, respiratory system; kidney damage; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, kidneys	Clear, colorless liquid with a mild, turpentine-like odor. BP: 419°F
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	TWA (10 ppm) STEL (15 ppm) (adopted values for which changes are proposed in the NIC)	C 10 ppm (15 mg/m^3) [10-minute]	C 20 ppm 50 ppm [10-minute maximum peak]	100 ppm	inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, respiratory system; apnea, coma, convulsions; conjunctivitis, eye pain, lacrimation (discharge of tears), photophobia (abnormal visual intolerance to light), corneal vesiculation; dizziness, headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), irritability, insomnia; gastrointestinal disturbance; liquid: frostbite	Eyes, respiratory system, central nervous system	Colorless gas with a strong odor of rotten eggs. BP: -77°F UEL: 44.0% LEL: 4.0% Flammable Gas
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	193-39-5	None established	None established	None established	None established	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; possible human carcinogen (skin); weakness; affect liver, lung tissue, renal tissue; impairment of blood forming tissue	Skin	Fluorescent green-yellow crystalline solid BP: 536 C
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	193-39-5	None established	None established	None established	None established	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; possible human carcinogen (skin); weakness; affect liver, lung tissue, renal tissue; impairment of blood forming tissue	Skin	Yellowish crystal solid BP: 536 C
Isopropylbenzene	98-82-8	TWA 50 ppm	TWA 50 ppm (245 mg/m^3) [skin]	TWA 50 ppm (245 mg/m^3) [skin]	900 ppm [10%LEL]	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, mucous membrane; dermatitis; headache, narcosis, coma	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system	Colorless liquid with a sharp, penetrating, aromatic odor. BP: 306°F Fl.P: 96°F UEL: 6.5% LEL: 0.9%
Kerosene	8008-20-6	TWA 200 mg/m^3	TWA 100 mg/m^3	None established	IDLH value has not been determined	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat; burning sensation in chest; headache, nausea, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), restlessness, incoordination, confusion, drowsiness; vomiting, diarrhea; dermatitis; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system	Colorless to yellowish, oily liquid with a strong, characteristic odor. BP: 347-617°F Fl.P: 100-162°F UEL: 5% LEL: 0.7% Class II Combustible Liquid
Lead	7439-92-1	TWA 0.05 mg/m^3	TWA (8-hour) 0.050 mg/m^3	TWA 0.050 mg/m^3	100 mg/m^3 (as Pb)	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), insomnia; facial pallor; anorexia, weight loss, malnutrition; constipation, abdominal pain, colic; anemia; gingival lead line; tremor; paralysis wrist, ankles; encephalopathy; kidney disease; irritation eyes; hypertension	Eyes, gastrointestinal tract, central nervous system, kidneys, blood, gingival tissue	A heavy, ductile, soft, gray solid. BP: 3164°F Noncombustible Solid in bulk form

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at 5200 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, New York

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties
Manganese	7439-96-5 (metal)	TWA 0.2 mg/m^3	TWA 1 mg/m^3 STEL 3 mg/m^3	C 5 mg/m^3	500 mg/m^3 (as Mn)	inhalation, ingestion	Manganism; asthenia, insomnia, mental confusion; metal fume fever: dry throat, cough, chest tightness, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), rales, flu-like fever; low-back pain; vomiting; malaise (vague feeling of discomfort); lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); kidney damage	respiratory system, central nervous system, blood, kidneys	A lustrous, brittle, silvery solid. BP: 3564°F
Mercury (organo) alkyl compounds (as Hg)	7439-97-6	TWA 0.01 mg/m^3 STEL 0.03 mg/m^3 [skin]	TWA 0.01 mg/m^3 STEL 0.03 mg/m^3 [skin]	TWA 0.01 mg/m^3 C 0.04 mg/m^3	2 mg/m^3 (as Hg)	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Paresthesia; ataxia, dysarthria; vision, hearing disturbance; spasticity, jerking limbs; dizziness; salivation; lacrimation (discharge of tears); nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation; skin burns; emotional disturbance; kidney injury; possible teratogenic effects	Eyes, skin, central nervous system, peripheral nervous system, kidneys	Appearance and odor vary depending upon the specific (organo) alkyl mercury compound
Mercury compounds [except (organo) alkyls] (as Hg) Mercury	7439-97-6	TWA 0.025 mg/m^3 (elemental and inorganic forms)	Hg Vapor: TWA 0.05 mg/m^3 [skin] Other: C 0.1 mg/m3 [skin]	TWA 0.1 mg/m^3	10 mg/m^3 (as Hg)	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; cough, chest pain, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), bronchitis, pneumonitis; tremor, insomnia, irritability, indecision, headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); stomatitis, salivation; gastrointestinal disturbance, anorexia, weight loss; proteinuria	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, kidneys	Metal: Silver-white, heavy, odorless liquid. [Note: "Other" Hg compounds include all inorganic & aryl Hg compounds except (organo) alkyls.] BP: 674°F
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	1634-04-4	TWA 50 ppm	No established REL	None established	None established	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, mucous membrane, respiratory; dizziness, nausea, headache, intoxication	Eyes, skin, mucous membrane, respiratory system, central nervous system	Colorless liquid BP: 55.2 C
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	TWA 50 ppm, A3 - suspected human carcinogen	Ca	TWA 25 ppm STEL 125 ppm	Ca [2300 ppm]	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), drowsiness, dizziness; numbness, tingle limbs; nausea; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, cardiovascular system, central nervous system	Colorless liquid with a chloroform-like odor BP: 104°F UEL: 23% LEL: 13%
Metals Remediation Compound (MRC): Glycerol Tripolylactate Sorbitol Cysteinate Lactic Acid Glycerol	201167-72-8 444618-64-8 50-21-5 56-81-5	None established	None established	None established	None established	inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, respiratory tract	Behavioral (headache), gastrointestinal tract, reproductive system	Viscous amber gel/liquid; strong amine/sulfur odor
Naphtha (coal tar)	8030-30-6	None established	TWA 100 ppm (400 mg/m^3)	TWA 100 ppm (400 mg/m^3)	1000 ppm [10%LEL]	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose; dizziness, drowsiness; dermatitis; in animals: liver, kidney damage	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, liver, kidneys	Reddish-brown, mobile liquid with an aromatic odor BP: 320-428°F Fl.P: 100-109°F Class II Combustible Liquid

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at 5200 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, New York

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties
Naphthalene	91-20-3	TWA 2 ppm STEL 15 ppm	TWA 10 ppm (50 mg/m^3) STEL 15 ppm (75 mg/m^3)	TWA 10 ppm (50 mg/m^3)	250 ppm	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes; headache, confusion, excitement, malaise (vague feeling of discomfort); nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; irritation bladder; profuse sweating; jaundice; hematuria (blood in the urine), renal shutdown; dermatitis, optical neuritis, corneal damage	Eyes, skin, blood, liver, kidneys, central nervous system	Colorless to brown solid with an odor of mothballs. BP: 424°F Fl.P: 174°F UEL: 5.9% LEL: 0.9%
n-Butylbenzene	104-51-8	None established	None established	None established	None established	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; CNS depression, lung damage; nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, weakness, loss of coordination, blured vision, drowsiness, confusion, disorientation	Eyes, skin,repiratory system, central nervous system	Colorless liquid with a sweet odor BP: 183 C Fl.P: 59 C UEL: 5.8% LEL: 0.8%
Nickel	7440-02-0 (Metal)	TWA 1.5 mg/m^3 (elemental) TWA 0.1 mg/m^3 (soluble inorganic compounds) TWA 0.2 mg/m^3 (insoluble inorganic compounds) TWA 0.1 mg/m^3 (Nickle subsulfide)	Ca TWA 0.015 mg/m^3	TWA 1 mg/m^3	Ca [10 mg/m^3 (as Ni)]	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Sensitization dermatitis, allergic asthma, pneumonitis; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Nasal cavities, lungs, skin	Metal: Lustrous, silvery, odorless solid. BP: 5139°F
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	TWA 1 ppm	TWA 1 ppm (5 mg/m^3) [skin]	TWA 1 ppm (5 mg/m^3) [skin]	200 ppm	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; anoxia; dermatitis; anemia; methemoglobinemia; in animals: liver, kidney damage; testicular effects	Eyes, skin, blood, liver, kidneys, cardiovascular system, reproductive system	Yellow, oily liquid with a pungent odor like paste shoe polish. BP: 411°F Fl.P: 190°F LEL(200°F): 1.8%
n-Propylbenzene	103-65-1	None established	None established	None established	None established	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Harmful if swallowed, Irritation eyes, skin, digestive tract, respiratory tract, central nervous system	Eyes, skin, central nervous system, respiratory system	colorless or light yellow liquid BP: 159 C Fl.P: 47 C UEL: 6% LEL: 0.8%
Petroleum hydrocarbons(Petroleum distillates)	8002-05-9	None established	TWA 350 mg/m^3 C 1800 mg/m^3 [15 min]	TWA 500 ppm (2000 mg/m^3)	1,100 [10% LEL]	Inhalation; ingestion; skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat; dizziness, drowsiness, headache, nausea; dried/cracked skin; chemical pneumonitis	CNS, eyes, respiratory system, skin	Colorless liquid with a gasoline or kerosene-like odor BP: 86-460°F Fl. Pt = -40 to -86°F UEL: 5.9% LEL: 1.1% Flammable liquid

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at 5200 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, New York

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties
Phenol	108-95-2	TWA 5 ppm	TWA 5 ppm (19 mg/m^3) C 15.6 ppm (60 mg/m^3) [15-minute] [skin]	TWA 5 ppm (19 mg/m^3) [skin]	250 ppm	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, nose, throat; anorexia, weight loss; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), muscle ache, pain; dark urine; cyanosis; liver, kidney damage; skin burns; dermatitis; ochronosis; tremor, convulsions, twitching	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, liver, kidneys	Colorless to light-pink, crystalline solid with a sweet, acrid odor. BP: 359°F UEL: 8.6% LEL: 1.8%
p-Isopropyltoluene	99-87-6	None established	None established	None established	None established	inhalation, skin absorption, eye contact	Irritation skin	CNS, skin	Colorless, clear liquid, sweetish aromatic odor BP: 350.8°F Class III Flammable liquid
Regenox Part A: Sodium Percarbonate Sodium Carbonate Monohydrate Silicic Acid Silica Gel	 15630-89-4 5968-11-6 7699-11-6 63231-67-4	None established	None established	None established	None established	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation respiratory tract, mucous membranes, nose, throat, eyes, skin; gastrointestinal disturbance	Respiratory system, eyes, skin	Odorless, white, powder [Note: Self-accelerating decomposition with oxygen release starts at 50° C]
Regenox Part B: Silicic Acid, Sodium Salt, Sodium Silicate; Silica Gel; Ferrous Sulfate; Water	 1344-09-8 63231-67-4 7720-78-7 7732-18-5	None established	None established	None established	None established	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation respiratory tract, mucous membranes, nose, throat, eyes, skin, mouth, esophagus and stomach	Respiratory system, eyes, skin, gastrointestinal tract	Odorless, Blue/Green, liquid [Note: Oxides of carbon and silicon may be formed when heated to decomposition]
sec-Butylbenzene	135-98-8	None established	None established	None established	None established	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, upper airway; central nervous system, headache, dizziness; gastrointestinal disturbance	Respiratory system, central nervous system, eyes, skin;	Colorless liquid BP: 344°F Fl.P: 126 °F UEL: 6.9% LEL: 0.8% Combustible liquid
Selenium	7782-49-2	TWA 0.2 mg/m^3	TWA 0.2 mg/m^3	TWA 0.2 mg/m^3	1 mg/m^3 (as Se)	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat; visual disturbance; headache; chills, fever; dyspnea (breathing difficulty), bronchitis; metallic taste, garlic breath, gastrointestinal disturbance; dermatitis; eye, skin burns; in animals: anemia; liver necrosis, cirrhosis; kidney, spleen damage	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, liver, kidneys, blood, spleen	Amorphous or crystalline, red to gray solid. [Note: Occurs as an impurity in most sulfide ores.] BP: 1265°F
Silver	7440-22-4 (metal)	TWA 0.1 mg/m^3 (metal, dust, fumes) TWA 0.01 mg/m^3 (Soluble compounds, as Ag)	TWA 0.01 mg/m^3	TWA 0.01 mg/m^3	10 mg/m^3 (as Ag)	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Blue-gray eyes, nasal septum, throat, skin; irritation, ulceration skin; gastrointestinal disturbance	Nasal septum, skin, eyes	Metal: White, lustrous solid BP: 3632°F
Slop Oil	69029-75-0	None established	None established	None established	None established	Inhalation; ingestion	Irritation eyes, skin, gastrointestinal tract	Eyes, skin, gastrointestinal tract	Clear light to dark amber liquid, with mild hydrocarbon odor. BP: >500°F Fl.P : 250°F

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at 5200 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, New York

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9	TWA 0.2 mg/m^3	TWA 1 mg/m^3	TWA 1 mg/m^3	15 mg/m^3	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat; pulmonary edema, bronchitis; emphysema; conjunctivitis; stomatis; dental erosion; eye, skin burns; dermatitis	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, teeth	Colorless to dark-brown, oily, odorless liquid. BP: 554°F Noncombustible Liquid
tert-Butylbenzene	98-06-6	None established	None established	None established	None established	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion,	Eye and respiratory irritant; CNS depression; liver or kidney damage	Respiratory system, central nervous system, eyes, liver, kidney	Colorless liquid with an aromatic odor BP: 168 - 169 C Fl.P: 34 C UEL:5.6 % LEL: 0.8 %
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	TWA 25 ppm STEL 100 ppm (STEL) listed as A3, animal carcinogen	Ca Minimize workplace exposure concentrations	TWA 100 ppm C 200 ppm (for 5 minutes in any 3-hour period), with a maximum peak of 300 ppm	Ca [150 ppm]	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat, respiratory system; nausea; flush face, neck; dizziness, incoordination; headache, drowsiness; skin erythema (skin redness); liver damage; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, liver, kidneys, central nervous system	Colorless liquid with a mild, chloroform-like odor. BP: 250°F Noncombustible Liquid
Toluene	108-88-3	TWA 20 ppm	TWA 100 ppm (375 mg/m^3) STEL 150 ppm (560 mg/m^3)	TWA 200 ppm C 300 ppm 500 ppm (10-minute maximum peak)	500 ppm	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, nose; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), confusion, euphoria, dizziness, headache; dilated pupils, lacrimation (discharge of tears); anxiety, muscle fatigue, insomnia; paresthesia; dermatitis; liver, kidney damage	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, liver, kidneys	Colorless liquid with a sweet, pungent, benzene-like odor. BP: 232°F Fl.P: 40°F UEL: 7.1% LEL: 1.1% Class IB Flammable Liquid
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-60-5	TWA 200 ppm	None established	TWA 200 ppm STEL 250 ppm (skin)	None established	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Narcotic. Irritation eyes, skin, respiratory tract, mucous membrane; CNS depression.	Respiratory tract, mucous membrane, eyes, skin, CNS	Colorless liquid with a fruity pleasant odor BP: 48°C Fl.P 6C UEL: 12.8% LEL: 9.7%
Trichloroethene	79-01-6	TWA 10 ppm STEL 25 ppm	Ca	TWA 100 ppm C 200 ppm 300 ppm (5-minute maximum peak in any 2 hours)	Ca [1000 ppm]	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; headache, visual disturbance, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), dizziness, tremor, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting; dermatitis; cardiac arrhythmias, paresthesia; liver injury; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, heart, liver, kidneys, central nervous system	Colorless liquid (unless dyed blue) with a chloroform-like odor. BP: 189°F UEL(77°F): 10.5% LEL(77°F): 8%
Vinyl Chloride	75-01-4	TWA 1 ppm	Carcinogen	TWA 1 ppm C 5 ppm [15-minute]	Ca [IDLH value has not been determined]	inhalation, skin, and/or eye contact (liquid)	Lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); abdominal pain, gastrointestinal bleeding; enlarged liver; pallor or cyanosis of extremities; liquid: frostbite; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Liver, central nervous system, blood, respiratory system, lymphatic system	Colorless gas or liquid (below 7°F) with a pleasant odor at high concentrations. BP: 7°F UEL: 33.0% LEL: 3.6% Flammable Gas

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at 5200 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, New York

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties
Xylene (m, o & p isomers)	108-38-3, 95-47-6, 106-42-3	TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m^3) STEL 150 ppm	TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m^3)	TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m^3)	900 ppm	Skin absorption, inhalation, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat; dizziness, excitement, drowsiness, incoordination, staggering gait; corneal vacuolization; anorexia, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; dermatitis	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, gastrointestinal tract, blood, liver, kidneys	Colorless liquid with an aromatic odor BP: 282°F, 292°F, 281°F Fl. Pt. 82°F, 90°F, 81°F LEL: 1.1%, 0.9%, 1.1% UEL: 7.0%, 6.7%, 7.0% Classs C Flammable Liquid
Zinc	7440-66-6	TWA 10 mg/m3 (Inhalable fraction)	None established	TWA 10 mg/m3 (for zinc oxide fume)	None established	skin and/or eye contact, inhalation, ingestion	Irritation eyes, skin, respiratory tract; gastrointestinal disturbances	Eyes, skin, respiratory system	Bluish gray solid BP: 1664.6°F Flammable

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at 900 Old Country Road, Garden City, New York

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Abbreviations:

ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
BP – boiling point at 1 atmosphere, °F
C – Ceiling, is a concentration that should not be exceeded during and part of the working exposure.
Ca - considered by NIOSH to be a potential occupational carcinogen
CAS# Chemical Abstracts Service registry number which is unique for each chemical.
Fl. Pt. – Flash point
IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health concentrations represent the maximum concentration from which, in the event of respirator failure, one could escape within 30 minutes without a respirator and without experiencing any escape-impairing or irreversible health effects.
LEL – Lower explosive (flammable) limit in air, % by volume (at room temperature)
mg/m^3 – Milligrams of substance per cubic meter of air
NIOSH -National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.
OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL - OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (usually) a time weighted average concentration that must not be exceeded during any 8 hour work shift of a 40 hr work week.
ppm – parts per million
REL – NIOSH Recommended Limit indicated a time weighted average concentration that must not be exceeded during any 10 hour work shift of a 40 hr work week
STEL – Short-term exposure limit
TLV -ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (usually 8 hour time weighted average concentrations).
TWA – 8-hour, time-weighted average
UEL – Upper explosive (flammable) limit in air, % by volume (at room temperature)

TABLE 2

ACTION LEVELS FOR WORKER BREATHING ZONE

Instrument	Action Level *	Level of Respiratory Protection/Action
PID	0 to <5 ppm (one minute sustained)	Level D *
PID	>5 to <50 ppm (one minute sustained)	Utilize APR (Level C)
PID	>50 to <100 ppm (one minute sustained)	Level B
PID	>100ppm	Stop work** (ventilate, apply foam)
CGI/H_2S Meter	<5%	Level D
CGI/H_2S Meter	>5% to <25%	Level B
CGI/H_2S Meter	>25%	Stop work**
CGI/CO Meter	>25%	Level B
CGI/CO Meter	>50%	Stop work** (ventilate area)
CGI/O_2 Meter	<10% LEL, in excavation	Level D
	19.5% oxygen – 23.5%	Level D
CGI/O_2 Meter	>10% LEL, in excavation	Allow to vent, apply foam**
	>23.5% oxygen	Stop work, Oxygen Enriched ATM**
Dust Monitor	0 – 1.0 mg/m^3, 5-minutes average	Level D
Dust Monitor	>1.0 to 5.0 mg/m^3, 5-minutes average	Level D – Institute dust suppression measures
Dust Monitor	5.0 to >50 mg/m^3, 5-minute average	Level C – Institute dust suppression measures

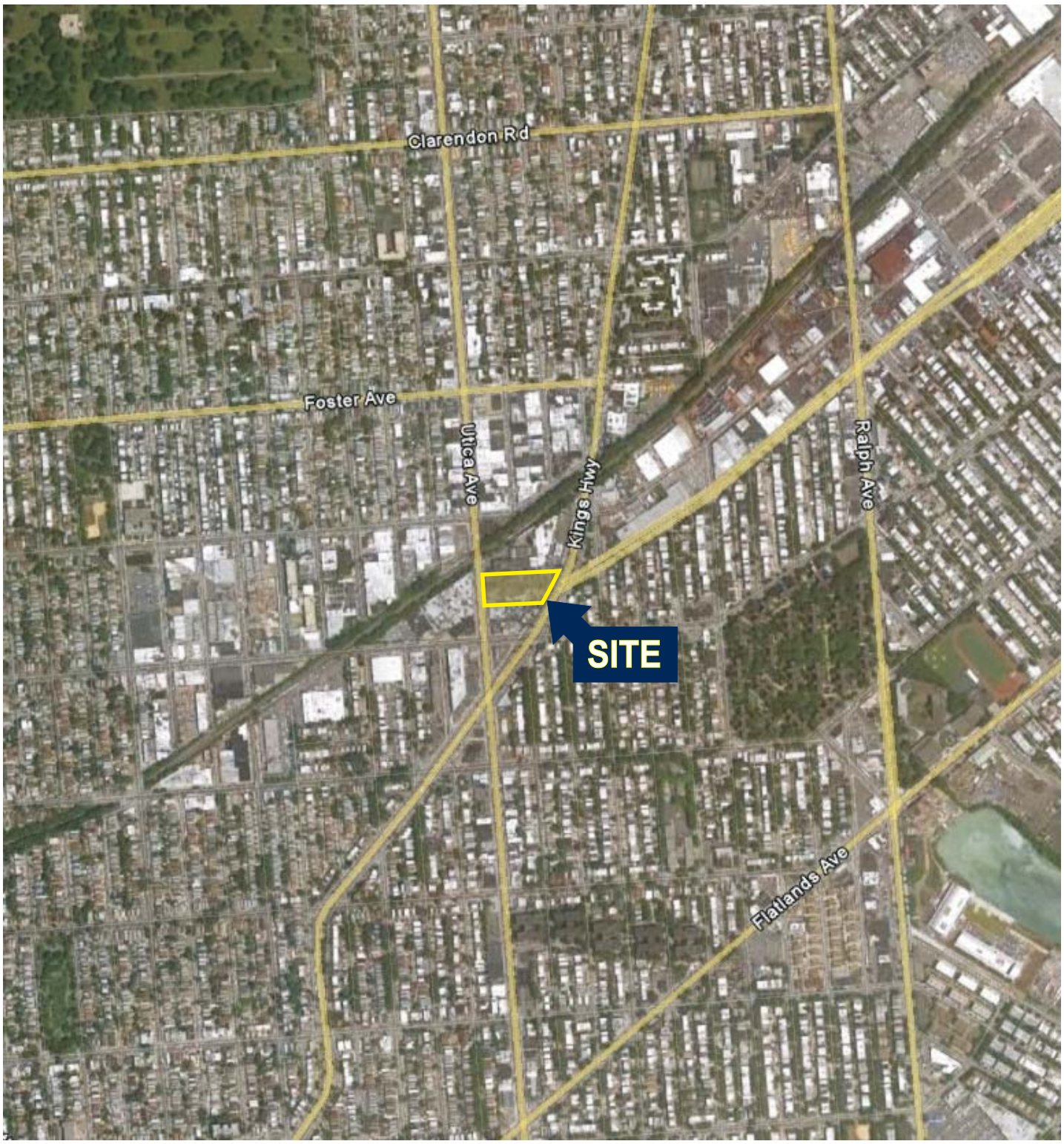
Note: Action levels are based on above background levels.

* Instrument readings will be taken in the breathing zone (BZ) of the workers, unless otherwise indicated.

** Suspend work in immediate area. Conduct air monitoring periodically to determine when work can continue. Implement mitigative measures.

FIGURES

1. Site Location Map
2. Site Plan
3. Hospital Route Map



SOURCE:
GOOGLE EARTH
IMAGERY DATE: 6/17/2010

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SITE LOCATION MAP

KRISTAL AUTO MALL
5200 KINGS HIGHWAY
BROOKLYN , NEW YORK 11234

Prepared for:

IRMA C. POLLACK, LLC

ROUX
ROUX ASSOCIATES, INC.
Environmental Consulting & Management

Compiled by: W.M.	Date: 25MAY12	FIGURE
Prepared by: G.M.	Scale: AS SHOWN	1
Project Mgr.: W.M.	Project No.: 1575.0002Y000	
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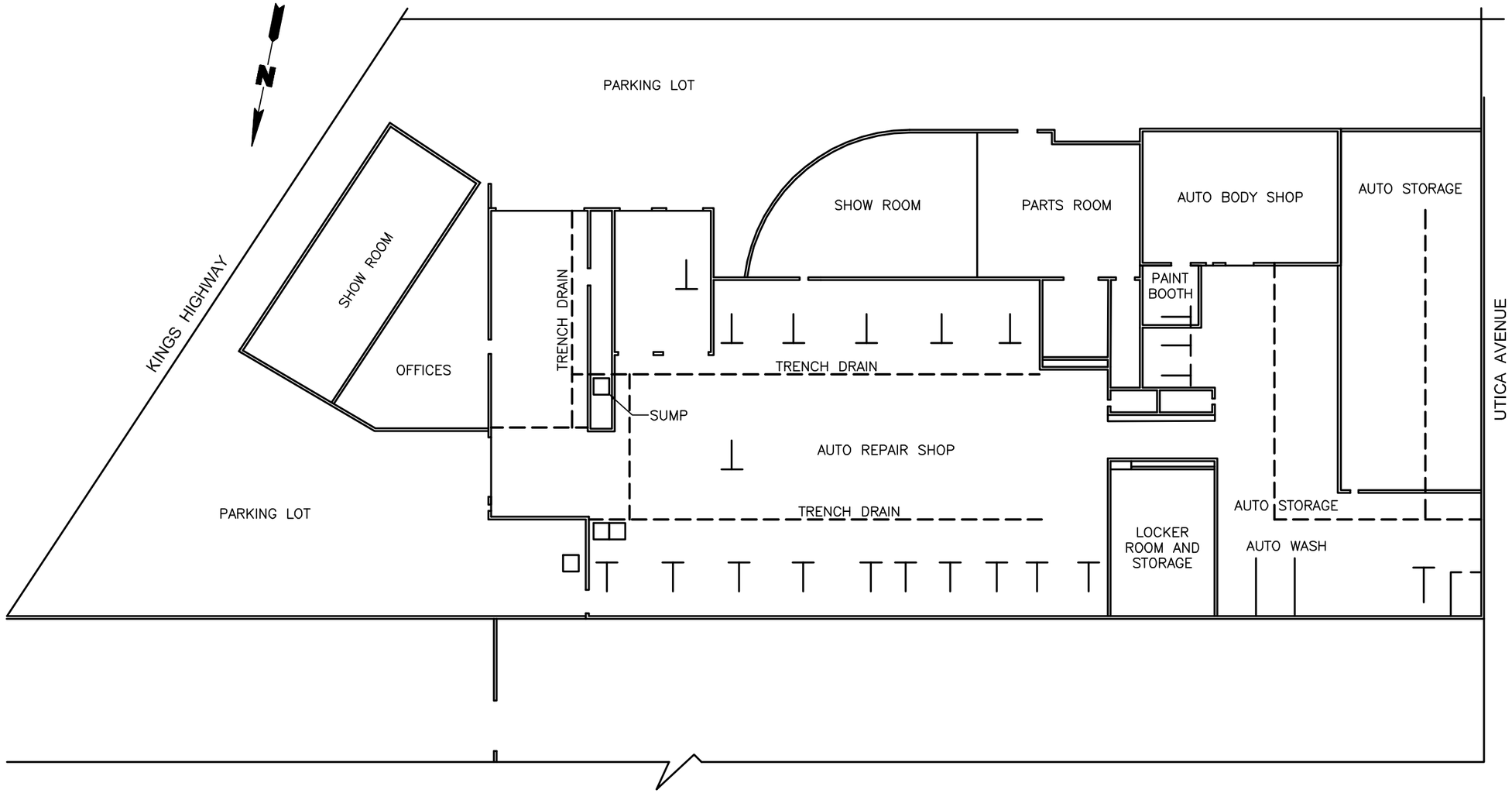

SOURCE

BASEMAP ADAPTED FROM TESTWELL LABORATORIES, INC, PHASE II ESA, DATE: 9/5/07

40' 0 40'

Title:

SITE PLAN

KRISTAL AUTO MALL
5200 KINGS HIGHWAY
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11234

Prepared For:

IRMA C. POLLACK, LLC

ROUX ASSOCIATES, INC.
Environmental Consulting and Management

Compiled by: W.M.	Date: 25MAY12	FIGURE
Prepared by: G.M.	Scale: AS SHOWN	2
Project Mgr: W.M.	Project: 1575.0002Y000	
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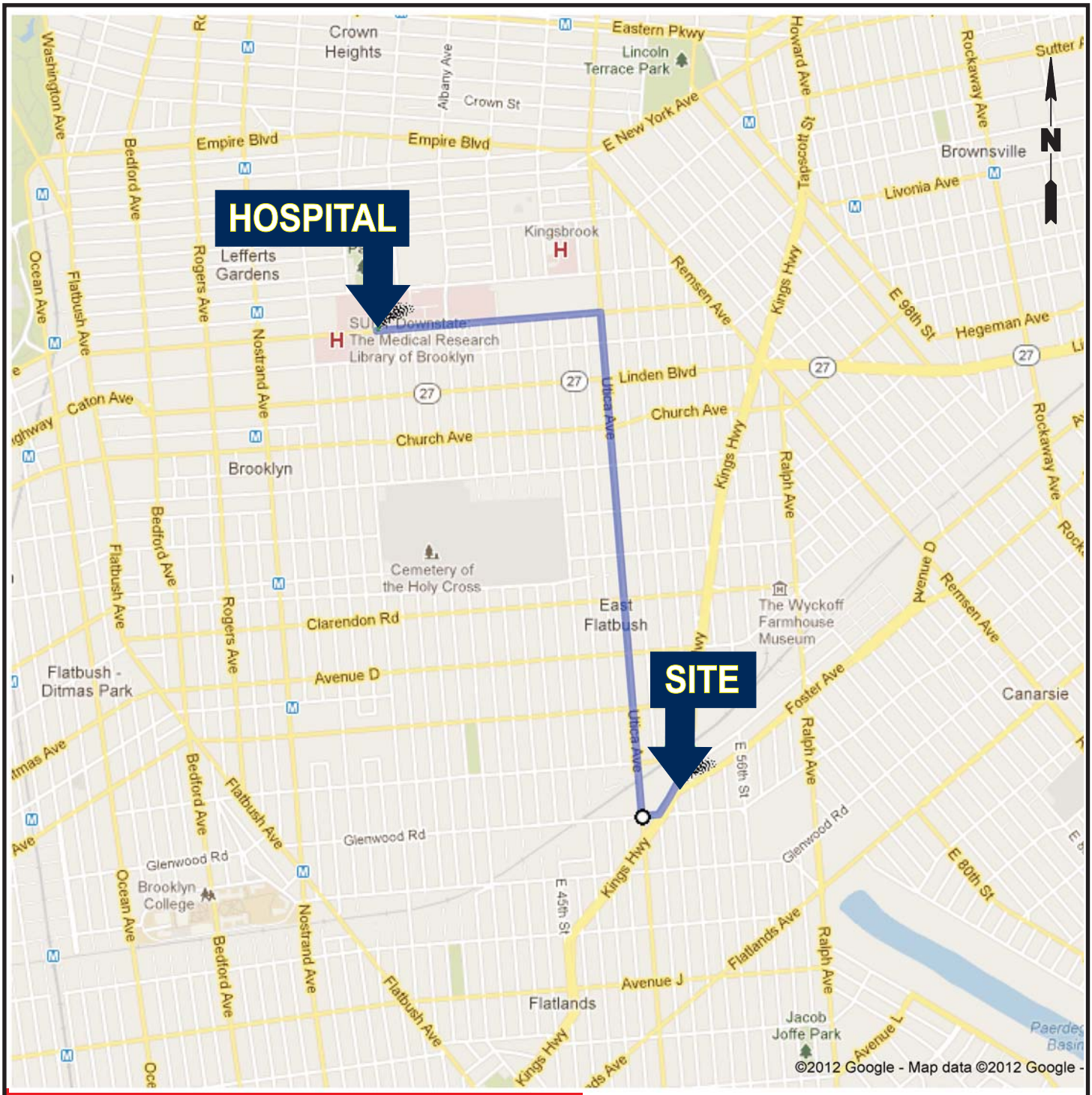

DIRECTIONS TO HOSPITAL

1. Kings Highway south to Glenwood Avenue, turn right.
2. From Glenwood, turn right onto Utica Avenue.
3. Utica Avenue north to Clarkson Avenue, turn left.
4. SUNY Downstate Medical Research Center is on right.

Title:

HOSPITAL ROUTE MAP

KRISTAL AUTO MALL
5200 KINGS HIGHWAY
BROOKLYN , NEW YORK 11234

Prepared for:

IRMA C. POLLACK, LLC

ROUX
ROUX ASSOCIATES, INC.
Environmental Consulting & Management

Compiled by: W.M.	Date: 25MAY12	FIGURE
Prepared by: G.M.	Scale: AS SHOWN	3
Project Mgr.: W.M.	Project No.: 1575.0002Y000	
File: 1575.0002Y102.01.CDR		

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APPENDICES

A. Job Safety Analysis
B. Heavy Equipment Exclusion Zone Policy
C. Heat and Cold Stress Guidelines
D. Medical Data Form
E. Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan
F. Health and Safety Briefing/Tailgate Meeting Form
G. Accident Report and Investigation Form and Incident Response Flow Chart
H. Acord Form
I. OSHA 300
J. Job Safety and Health Protection Poster (2015)

APPENDIX A

Job Safety Analysis

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Cntrl. No. GEN-011	DATE: 1/18/2015	☐NEW ☒REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY	WORK TYPE	WORK ACTIVITY (Description)
GENERIC	**Site Recon**	**Site Walk and Inspection**

DEVELOPMENT TEAM	POSITION / TITLE	REVIEWED BY:	POSITION / TITLE
Anthony Giannetti	Staff Geologist	Daniel Abberton	SHSM
		Mike Ritorto	Project Hydrogeologist
		Joe Gentile	CHSM

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST ☒ HARD HAT ☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS ☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☐ GOGGLES ☐ FACE SHIELD ☒ HEARING PROTECTION: ear plugs as necessary ☒ SAFETY SHOES: Steel or composite toed	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR ☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR ☒ PPE CLOTHING: High-visibility vest or high-vis outerwear, sleeved shirt	☒ GLOVES: Leather/cut-resistant/chemical resistant ☒ OTHER: tyvek and rubber boots as necessary, dust mask as necessary

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Required Equipment: Site map and/or guide familiar with Site, operating cell phone or walkie-talkie if Site allows.

Commitment to LPS – All personnel onsite will actively participate in SPSA performance by verbalizing SPSAs throughout the day.

EXCLUSION ZONE (EZ): A minimum 10' exclusion zone will be maintained around equipment.

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Check in with Site manager.	**1a. CONTACT/EXPOSURE/FALL:** Lack of communication could result in H&S incident.	1a. Inform Site personnel of work scope, timeline and location(s). 1a. Inquire about hazards and other activities taking place at the Site. 1a. Discuss emergency evacuation procedures and muster points with Site manager..
2. Traversing the Site and setting up at work locations.	**2a. CONTACT:** Property damage and personal injury caused by obstructions/vehicles or unauthorized personnel at remote Sites.	2a. Maintain speed limit of 5 mph on-site. 2a. All equipment must be stowed and secured prior to moving. Use wheel chocks on all construction vehicles when not in motion. 2a. Drive on established roadways. 2a. Yield to all pedestrians. 2a. Do not back up vehicle without spotter where visibility is limited; use pull-through spots or back into parking spots; use an audible signal (horn/back-up alarm) when backing up vehicles. 2a. Wear high visibility clothing/safety vest. If working at remote Site, add orange accessories during hunting season.
	2b. FALL: Uneven terrain and weather conditions. Overgrown shrubs and vines. Equipment in the work zone.	2b. Inspect walking path for uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (i.e., ice, puddles, snow, etc.), and obstructions prior to mobilizing equipment. 2b. Use established pathways and walk on stable, secure ground. 2b. Communicate traversing hazards with others
	2c. OVEREXERTION: Muscle strain while carrying equipment.	2c. When carrying equipment to/from work area, use proper lifting techniques; keep back straight, lift with legs, keep load close to body, never reach with a load. Ensure that loads are balanced to reduce the potential for muscle strain. Use mechanical assistance or make multiple trips to carry equipment. 2c. Two people or a mechanical lifting device are required when lifting objects over 50 lbs or when the shape makes the object difficult to lift.
	2d. EXPOSURE: Biological hazards - ticks, bees/wasps, poison ivy, insects, etc. (Ticks are most active any time the temperature is above freezing, typically from March to November.)	2d. Inspect area to avoid contact with biological hazards. 2d. Ticks: • Treat outer clothing including pants, shirts, socks, boots and hats the evening before use with Permethrin (allowing at least two hours before use). • Apply DEET to exposed skin before travelling to the Site and reapply after two hours. • Check for ticks during and after work. 2d. Bees: Use bee spray to remove nests. Protect exposed skin with insect repellent. 2d. Poison Ivy: • Identify areas of poison ivy and spray with weed killer. Don Tyvek and rubber boots while traversing poison ivy areas. • If skin comes in contact with poison ivy, wash skin thoroughly with soap and water.
	2e. EXPOSURE:	2e. Wear sunscreen with SPF 15 or greater on exposed skin

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[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift." Avoid general statements such as, "be careful."

	Heat Stress & Cold Stress. Personal injury from working in inclement weather conditions.	whenever 30 minutes or more of sun exposure is expected. 2e. Watch for heat stress symptoms (muscle cramping, exhaustion, dizziness, rapid and shallow breathing). Take breaks as needed. 2e. Watch for cold stress symptoms (severe shivering, slowing of body movement, weakness, stumbling or inability to walk, collapse). Take breaks as needed. 2e. Wear appropriate rain gear as needed. 2e. Take frequent breaks if tired, wet, or cold/hot. Drink water. 2e. If lightning is observed, wait 30 minutes after last thunder boom/lightning bolt in a sheltered location (car acceptable) before starting work again.
3. Define and secure the work area.	**3a. CONTACT:** Personal injury or property damage from other vehicles on-site.	3a. Face traffic, maintain eye contact with oncoming vehicles, and establish a safe exit route. 3a. Look both ways in high traffic areas. 3a. Position vehicle to protect against oncoming traffic. 3a. Use 42" traffic cone and caution tape to delineate work area. Use a spotter in high traffic areas. 3a. Wear high visibility clothing/safety vest.
4. Walking near heavy equipment and machinery.	**4a. CONTACT:** Personal injury from Site and roadway traffic. Personal injury from flying debris.	4a. See 3a. 4a. Place traffic cones to re-direct traffic flow around work area and to alert others as to activity taking place. Evaluate possible need for police detail and request as needed. 4a. Maintain a minimum exclusion zone of 10 feet from all equipment. Task specific JSAs should be referenced to determine the actual exclusion zone for the piece of equipment being used. 4a. Keep body parts out of the line of fire of pinch points. 4a. Routinely inspect work area and be aware of location of all Site personnel. Make eye contact with spotter, if provided, or operator prior to entering the work area. 4a. Wear safety glasses at all times.
	4b. OVEREXERTION: Personal injury from lifting/moving/rotating equipment.	4b. See 2c.
	4c. EXPOSURE: Hearing damage from excavation activities. Inhalation/exposure to hazardous vapors and or dust.	4c. Monitor air quality with multi-gas meter and dust meter, if necessary. Use water to suppress dust, if necessary. Wear dust mask, if necessary. 4c. Wear hearing protection if >85 dBA. 4c. Always wear leather gloves when handling any tools or equipment. Wear cut-resistant gloves (Kevlar or similar) when handling sharp objects, glassware or cutting tools.
	4d. EXPOSURE: Working in a remote area.	4d. Use the "buddy system" whenever possible. If working alone, contact PM upon arrival/departure, as well as during work activities prior to commencing work. 4d. Always carry a communication (i.e., cell phone, walkie-talkie) or directional (i.e., map, compass, etc.) device when traversing remote areas.
5. Working in adverse weather conditions.	**5a. EXPOSURE:** Heat Stress & Cold Stress. Personal injury from working in inclement weather conditions.	5a. Watch for heat stress symptoms (muscle cramping, exhaustion, dizziness, rapid and shallow breathing). Take breaks as needed. 5a. Watch for cold stress symptoms (severe shivering, slowing of body movement, weakness, stumbling or inability to walk, collapse). Take breaks as needed. 5a. Wear appropriate rain gear as needed. 5a. Take frequent breaks if tired, wet, or cold/hot. Drink water. 5a. If lightning is observed, wait 30 minutes after last thunder boom/lightning bolt in a sheltered location (car acceptable) before starting work again.
6. Departing Site.	**6a. EXPOSURE:** Exposure to unnecessary hazards should personnel believe Roux is on-Site during an emergency and conduct a search.	6a. Sign out or notify Site personnel of your departure.

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JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Cntrl. No. GEN-010	DATE: 1/15/2014	☐NEW ☒REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY	WORK TYPE	WORK ACTIVITY (Description)
GENERIC	**Site Recon**	**Mobilization/Demobilization**

DEVELOPMENT TEAM	POSITION / TITLE	REVIEWED BY:	POSITION / TITLE
Jared Lefkowitz	Staff Assistant Scientist	Daniel Abberton	SHSM
John Williams	OHSM	Mike Ritorto	Project Hydrogeologist
		Joe Gentile	CHSM

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST ☒ HARD HAT ☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS ☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☐ GOGGLES ☐ FACE SHIELD ☒ HEARING PROTECTION (as needed) ☒ SAFETY SHOES: Steel Toe or composite toe	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR ☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR ☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent reflective vest of high-visibility clothing; sleeved shirt; long pants	☒ GLOVES: Leather, nitrile, and cut resistant (as needed) ☐ OTHER

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Required Equipment: None

Commitment to LPS – All personnel onsite will actively participate in SPSA performance by verbalizing SPSAs throughout the day.

EXCLUSION ZONE: A minimum exclusion zone of 10' will be maintained around moving equipment (if heavy equipment is utilized)

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Mobilize/demobilize and establish work area	**1a. FALL:** Slip/trips/falls from obstructions, uneven terrain, weather conditions, heavy loads, and/or poor housekeeping.	1a. Use 3 points-of-contact/ensure secure footing when entering and exiting vehicle. 1a. Inspect walking path for uneven terrain, steep hills, obstructions, and/or weather-related hazards (i.e., ice, snow, and puddles) prior to mobilizing equipment. Use established pathways. Walk on stable/secure ground. 1a. Do not climb over stored materials/equipment; walk around. Practice good housekeeping; organize and store equipment neatly in one area. 1a. Wear boots with adequate treads. 1a. Delineate unsafe areas with 42" cones, caution tape and/or flagging.
	1b. CONTACT: Personal injury and/or property damage caused by being struck by Site traffic or equipment used in Site activities.	1b. Observe and maintain the posted speed limits. 1b. When first arriving onsite, park vehicles in designated parking space and/or out of the way locations. Use parking brake on all vehicles and tire chocks on work trucks and trailers. 1b. Check in with Site Manager/Supervisor to ensure coordination with other Site activities and to discuss any special hazards. Ensure that short-service employees (SSE) are identified. 1b. Identify potential traffic sources. 1b. Wear PPE including high visibility clothing or reflective vest. 1b. Use a spotter while moving work vehicles; plan ahead to avoid backing whenever possible. 1b. Maintain a minimum 10' exclusion zone when vehicles are in motion. When backing up truck rig with an attached trailer use a second spotter if there is tight clearance simultaneously on multiple sides of the equipment or if turning angles limit driver visibility. 1b. Delineate work area with 42" cones, flags, caution tape, and/or other barriers. 1b. Position "Work Area" signs at Site entrances, if possible, or at either side of work area. 1b. Position largest vehicle to protect against oncoming traffic. 1b. Face traffic, maintain eye contact with oncoming vehicles, use a spotter, and establish a safe exit route. 1b. Observe potential overhead and ground surface features that may interfere with moving equipment. Clear the path of physical hazards prior initiating mobilization.
	1c. CAUGHT: Personal injury from pinch points and being in line-of-fire of vehicle and/or equipment.	1c. Make sure driver has engaged parking brake and placed wheel chocks in a position to prevent movement. Be sure that vehicle is parked in front/down gradient of work area. 1c. Wear leather gloves when handling any tools or equipment. Wear cut-resistant gloves (Kevlar or similar) when handling sharp objects/cutting tools/glass. 1c. Keep body parts away from line-of-fire of equipment. 1c. Always carry tools by the handles and/or designated carrier. Ensure sharp-edged tools are sheathed/secure. 1c. Remove any loose jewelry. Avoid wearing loose clothing and/or

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		ensure loose clothing is secure. 1c. Secure all items on the equipment, tighten up any items or features that have potential to shift or break during mobilization.
	1d. OVEREXERTION: Muscle strains while lifting/carrying equipment.	1d. Use body positioning and lifting techniques that avoid muscle strain; keep back straight, lift with legs, keep load close to body, and never reach with a load. 1d. Ensure that loads are balanced. Use assistance (mechanical or additional person) to carry equipment that is either unwieldy or over 50 lbs.
	1e. EXPOSURE: Personal injury from exposure to biological and environmental hazards.	1e. Inspect area to avoid contact with biological hazards (i.e. poisonous plants, stinging insects, ticks, etc.). 1e. Wear long sleeved clothes treated with Permethrin, apply insect repellant containing DEET to exposed skin, and inspect clothes and skin for ticks during and after work. 1e. Apply sunscreen (SPF 15+) if exposure to sun for 30 minutes or more is expected.
	1f. EXPOSURE: Heat and cold related injuries.	1f. Watch for heat stress symptoms (muscle cramping, exhaustion, dizziness, rapid and shallow breathing). Take breaks as needed. 1f. Watch for cold stress symptoms (severe shivering, slowing of body movement, weakness, stumbling or inability to walk, collapse). Take breaks as needed. 1f. Wear clothing appropriate for weather and temperature conditions (e.g., rain jackets, snow pants, multiple layers). 1f. If lightning is observed, wait 30 minutes in a sheltered location (car is acceptable) before resuming work.
	1g. EXPOSURE: Personal injury from noise hazards.	1g. Wear hearing protection if sound levels exceed 85 dBA (if you must raise your voice for normal conversation).

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JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Cntrl. No. GEN-009	DATE: 2/11/2015	☐ NEW ☒ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY	WORK TYPE	WORK ACTIVITY (Description)
GENERIC	**Hand Tools**	**Pre-Clearing activities, including Air Knifing and Soil Vacuuming**

DEVELOPMENT TEAM	POSITION / TITLE	REVIEWED BY:	POSITION / TITLE
Alyssa Lau	Staff Engineer	Daniel Abberton	SHSM
		Mike Ritorto	Senior Hydrogeologist
		Laura Jensen	Staff Hydrogeologist

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST ☒ HARD HAT ☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS ☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☐ GOGGLES ☒ FACE SHIELD (while air knifing) ☒ HEARING PROTECTION (as needed) ☒ SAFETY SHOES: Steel or composite toed	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR ☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR ☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent reflective vest or high visibility clothing	☒ GLOVES: Nitrile and cut resistant ☒ OTHER: Dust mask (as needed)

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Required Equipment: Air Knife, Vactor Truck (Vac Truck), Compressor, Hand Tools, Circular Saw, Dust Mask, Photoionization Detector, Multi-Gas Meter, Traffic Cones, Rigid Barrier, Caution Tape, 20 lb. Fire Extinguisher, "Work Area" and/or "Exclusion Zone" Signs

Commitment to LPS – All personnel onsite will actively participate in SPSA performance by verbalizing SPSAs throughout the day.

EXCLUSION ZONE: A 10 foot exclusion zone will be maintained around air knife and/or soil vacuum operations.

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Verify pre-clearance protocol.	1a. **CONTACT**: Underground utility damage; property damage; personal injury. See Site Walk Inspection JSA for potential hazards.	1a. Confirm that local utility companies were contacted prior to drilling. 1a. Walk the Site to evaluate utility markings and review maps (**See Site Walk Inspection JSA for critical actions**). 1a. Review pre-clearing checklist form and sub-surface clearance form. Pre-clearing protocol indicates that clearance must be conducted to a minimum of 5 vertical feet below ground surface or 8 vertical feet below ground surface in the critical zone using hand tools.
2. Mobilize/demobilize and establish work area.	2a. **See Mobilization / Demobilization JSA for potential hazards.**	2a. **See Mobilization / Demobilization JSA for critical actions.**
3. Pre-clear with air knife, water lance, and soil vacuum, and/or clearance with hand tools	3a. **CONTACT**: Flying debris striking face or body	3a. **Maintain 10 foot exclusion zone.** Only (air knife/vac truck) operator and designated helper shall remain within exclusion zone while air knife/vac truck is active. Use the required PPE, including (at a minimum), cut resistant gloves, safety glasses with side shields, and long sleeved shirt. 3a. Wear a face shield to protect face from flying debris when using air knife. 3a. Aim air knife tip away from self and others, so to avoid line-of-fire hazards. 3a. Use anti-whip devices on compressor hoses.
	3b. **EXPOSURE/ENERGY SOURCE**: Inhalation/exposure to hazardous vapors; inhalation/exposure to dust; electrocution.	3b. Monitor breathing zone with a calibrated PID and multi-gas meter. If vapors sustain levels > 5 ppm, the Roux field personnel must temporarily cease work, instruct all Site personnel to step away from the area of elevated readings and inform the Roux Project Manager of the condition. The Roux Project Manager will then recommend additional precautions. 3b. Wear dust masks as needed 3b. Ensure no open flames/heat sources are present within the work area. 3b. No open flames/heat sources. 3b. Ensure vac truck is properly grounded prior to use. 3b. Do not use metal dig bar; use fiberglass or equivalent.
	3c. **CONTACT:** Damage to unknown/known utility with air knife.	3c. Avoid contacting utilities directly with the high pressure air stream and using the air knife tip as a physical digging tool. 3c. Keep the air knife tip constantly moving to reduce direct pressure on a potential utility. 3c. increase the distance between air knife tip and soil/utility. 3c. Continually remove soil slurry from hole with vacuum, which may have an abrasive effect on utility casings.
	3d. **ERGONOMICS** Poor body positioning when handling equipment and materials.	3d. Use proper body positioning and lifting techniques that minimizes muscle strain; keep back straight, lift with legs, keep load close to body, and never reach with a load.

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Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
3. Pre-clearing with air knife and soil vacuum, and/or clearance with hand tools (continued)	3d. **ERGONOMICS**: (continued) Poor body positioning when handling equipment and materials.	3d. Ensure that loads are balanced to reduce the potential for muscle strain. 3d. Two people or a mechanical lifting aid are required when lifting objects over 50 lb. or when the shape makes the object difficult to lift.
	3e. **FALL**: Tripping/falling due to uneven terrain, weather conditions, and materials/equipment stored at the Site.	3e. Inspect walking path for uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (e.g., ice, puddles, snow, etc.), and obstructions prior to mobilizing equipment. 3e. Walk around any stored materials/equipment; do not climb over. Practice good housekeeping. 3e. Use established pathways and walk on stable, secure ground. 3e. Equipment and tools will be stored at the lowest point of potential energy and out of the walkway and immediate work area (i.e., tools should not be propped against walls or nearby equipment or vehicles). 3e. Equipment and tools that are not anticipated to be used will be returned to a storage area that is out of the immediate work area. 3e. Ensure power cords/hoses are grouped when used within the work area. Mark out cords/hoses that cross pathways with traffic cones. 3e. Ensure all Site personnel and equipment stay a minimum of 2 feet from an open hole. Mark out open holes with traffic cones/caution tape, etc. 3e. Pre-cleared location will be finished flush to grade as to prevent a slip/trip hazard.
	3f. **CAUGHT**: Pinch points or amputation points associated with the equipment and vacuum hose.	3f. Always wear cut-resistant gloves when making connections and using hand tools. 3f. Inspect the equipment prior to use for potential pinch points. 3f. Test all emergency shutdown devices prior to using equipment. 3f. Ensure all jewelry is removed, loose clothing is secured, and PPE is secured close to the body. 3f. **All non-essential personnel shall maintain a 10 foot exclusion zone**; position body out of the line-of-fire. 3f. **Drillers and helpers will understand and use the "Show Me Your Hands Policy".**
	3g. **EXPOSURE**: Noise from vac truck and/or air compressor.	3g. Wear hearing protection when vac truck and air compressor are in operation. Otherwise, if sound levels exceed 85 dB, don hearing protection.
4. Move drum to staging area using drum cart.	4a. **EXPOSURE/CONTACT**: Contamination (e.g., Separate Phase Hydrocarbons (SPH), contaminated groundwater, soil).	4a. Wear chemically resistant gloves (i.e., Nitrile; worn in addition to cut resistant gloves). 4a. Do not overfill drums. Ensure that the drum lids are attached securely. 4a. Stage all drums in the designated storage area (per Roux Project Manager) and ensure they are labeled.
	4b. **ERGONOMICS**: Muscle strain while maneuvering drums with drum cart/lift gate.	4b. See 3d. Do not overfill drums. Use lift gate on back of truck to load and unload drums or drum cart to transport drums.
	4c. **CAUGHT**: Pinch points or amputation points associated with handling drum lid.	4c. Ensure that fingers are not placed under the lid of the drum. Wear cut-resistant gloves. Use 15/16" ratchet while sealing drum lid.
5. Decontaminate equipment and tools.	5a. **EXPOSURE/CONTACT**: To contamination (e.g., Separate Phase Hydrocarbons (SPH), contaminated groundwater, vapors).	5a. See 4a. 5a. Contain decontamination water (closed lid) so that it does not spill. 5a. Use an absorbent pad to clean spills, if necessary. 5a. Store all impacted materials/PPE in a designated storage container (per Roux Project Manager) and ensure the container is labeled.
	5b. **EXPOSURE**: To chemicals in cleaning solution.	5b. See 4a.

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JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Ctrl. No. GEN-004	DATE 1/8/2015	☐ NEW ☒ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY:	WORK TYPE:	WORK ACTIVITY (Description):	
Generic	**Drilling**	**Direct Push Soil Borings / Well Installation**	
DEVELOPMENT TEAM	**POSITION / TITLE**	**REVIEWED BY:**	**POSITION / TITLE**
Jeffrey Wills	Project Hydrogeologist	Laura Jensen	Staff Hydrogeologist
		Dan Abberton	Health and Safety Officer
		Michael Ritorto	Senior Hydrogeologist

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST ☒ HARD HAT ☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS ☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☐ GOGGLES ☐ FACE SHIELD ☒ HEARING PROTECTION: (as needed) ☒ SAFETY SHOES: Composite-toe or steel toe boots	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR ☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR ☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent reflective vest or high visibility clothing, Sleeved Shirt	☒ GLOVES: Leather, Nitrile and cut resistant ☒ OTHER: Insect Repellant, sunscreen (as needed)

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Geoprobe or Truck-Mounted Direct Push Drill Rig, Hand Tools, Photoionization Detector, Multi-Gas Meter (or equivalent), Macrocore liners, Liner Opening Tool, 20 lb. Fire Extinguisher, 42" Cones & Flags, "Work Area" Signs, Water

COMMITMENT TO LPS - All personnel onsite will actively participate in SPSA performance by verbalizing SPSAs throughout the day.

Exclusion Zone Policy – All non-essential personnel will maintain a distance of 10 feet from drilling equipment while moving/engaged.

"SHOW ME YOUR HANDS"
Driller and helper should show that hands are clear from controls and moving parts

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Mobilization of drilling rig (ensure the Subsurface Clearance Protocol and Drill Rig Checklist are completed)	1a. **CONTACT**: Equipment/property damage.	1a. The drill rig's tower/derrick will be lowered and secured prior to mobilization. 1a. A spotter should be utilized while moving the drill rig. If personnel move into the path of the drill rig, the drill rig will be stopped until the path is again clear. Use a spotter for all required backing operations. 1a. Set-up the work area and position equipment in a manner that eliminates or reduces the need for backing of support trucks and trailers. 1a. When backing up truck rig with an attached trailer use a second spotter if there is tight clearance simultaneously on multiple sides of the equipment or if turning angles limit driver visibility. 1a. Inspect the driving path for uneven terrain. Level or avoid if needed. 1a. Drill rig should have a minimum **exclusion zone of 10 feet** for non-essential personnel (i.e., driller helper, geologist) when the rig is moving/ in operation.
	1b. **FALL**: Slip/trip/fall hazards.	1b. Inspect walking path for uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (i.e., ice, puddles, snow, etc.), and obstructions prior to mobilizing equipment. 1b. Do not climb over stored materials/equipment; walk around. Practice good housekeeping. 1b. Use established pathways and walk on stable, secure ground.
2. Raising tower/derrick of drill rig	2a. **CONTACT**: Overhead hazards.	2a. Prior to raising the tower/derrick, the area above the drilling rig will be inspected for wires, tree limbs, piping, or other structures, that could come in contact with the rig's tower and/or drilling rods or tools. 2a. Maintain a safe distance of 10' from overhead structures.
	2b. **CONTACT**: Pinch Points/Amputation Points when raising the rig and instability of rig	2b. Inspect the equipment prior to use and avoid pinch/amputation points. 2b. Lower out riggers on rig to ensure stability prior to raising rig tower/derrick. 2b. If the rig needs to be mounted, be sure to use three points of contact.
3. Advancement of drilling equipment and well installation	3a. **CONTACT**: Flying debris	3a. Be aware of and avoid potential lines of fire and wear required PPE such as eye, ear, and hand protection.

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Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
3. Advancement of drilling equipment and well installation (Continued)	3b. **EXPOSURE**: Noise and dust.	3b. Wet borehole area with sprayer to minimize dust. 3b. Stand upwind and keep body away from rig. 3b. Dust mask should be worn if conditions warrant. 3b. Wear hearing protection when the drill rig is in operation.
	3c. **CAUGHT**: Limb/extremity pinching; abrasion/crushing.	3c. Always wear leather gloves when making connections and using hand tools; wear cut-resistant (i.e., Kevlar) gloves when handling cutting tools. 3c. Inspect the equipment prior to use for potential pinch/amputation points. Keep hands away from being between pinch/amputation points and use of tools is preferable compared to fingers and hands. 3c. Inspect drill head for worn surface or missing teeth; replace if damaged or blunt. 3c. Ensure all jewelry is removed, loose clothing is secured, and PPE is secured close to the body. 3c. All non-essential personnel should stay away from the immediate work area; position body out of the line-of-fire of equipment. 3c. Drillers and helpers will understand and use the “Show Me Your Hands” Policy. 3c. Spinning rods/casing have an **exclusion zone of 10 feet** while in operation.
	3d. **CONTACT**: Equipment imbalance during advancement of drill equipment.	3d. Drillers will advance the borehole with caution to avoid causing the rig to become imbalanced and/or tip. 3d. The blocking and leveling devices used to secure the rig will be inspected by drillers and Roux personnel regularly to see if shifting has occurred. 3d. In addition, personnel and equipment that are non-essential to the advancement of the borehole will be positioned away from the rig at a distance that is at least as far as the boom is high (**minimum exclusion zone of 10 feet**).
	3e. **EXPOSURE**: Inhalation of contamination/vapors.	3e. Air monitoring using a calibrated photoionization detector (PID) will be used to periodically to monitor the breathing zone of the work area. 3e. If a reading of >5ppm is recorded, the Roux field personnel must temporarily cease work, instruct all Site personnel to step away from the area of elevated readings and inform the Roux PM of the condition. The Roux PM will then recommend additional precautions in accordance with the site specific health and safety plan.
	3f. **FALL**: Slip/trip/fall hazards.	3f. Contain drill cuttings and drilling water to prevent fall hazards from developing in work area. 3f. See 1b.
	3g. **EXERTION**: Potential for muscle strain/injury while lifting and installing well casings, lifting sand bags, and/or lifting rods.	3g. Keep back straight and bend at the knees. 3g. Utilize team lifting for objects over 50lbs. 3g. Use mechanical lifting device for odd shaped objects.
4. Decontaminate equipment.	4a. **EXPOSURE/CONTACT**: To contamination (e.g., Separate Phase Hydrocarbons (SPH), contaminated groundwater, vapors).	4a. Wear chemical-resistant disposable gloves and safety glasses. 4a. Contain decontamination water so that it does not spill. 4a. Use an absorbent pad to clean spills, if necessary. 4a. See 3b.
	4b. **EXPOSURE:** To chemicals in cleaning solution including ammonia.	4b. See 4a. Review SDS to ensure appropriate precautions are taken and understood.

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[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift". Avoid general statements such as, "be careful".

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Ctrl. No.	DATE 1/23/2015	☐ NEW ☒ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY:	WORK TYPE:	WORK ACTIVITY (Description):	
Generic	**Drilling**	**Hollow Stem Auger Soil Borings /Well Installation**	
DEVELOPMENT TEAM	**POSITION / TITLE**	**REVIEWED BY:**	**POSITION / TITLE**
Gina Vanderlin	Project Scientist	Joseph Gentile	CSHM

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST ☒ HARD HAT ☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS ☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☐ GOGGLES ☐ FACE SHIELD ☒ HEARING PROTECTION: (as needed) ☒ SAFETY SHOES steel or composite toe	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR ☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR ☒ PPE CLOTHING: fluorescent sleeved shirt or sleeved shirt and reflective safety vest.	☒ GLOVES: Leather, Nitrile and cut resistant ☒ OTHER: Insect Repellant, sunscreen (as needed)

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Truck-Mounted Drilling Rig or Track Rig, Saw, Hand Tools, Photoionization Detector, Multi-Gas Meter (or equivalent), Interface Probe, 20 lb. Fire Extinguisher, 42" Cones & Flags, "Work Area" Signs

COMMITMENT TO LPS - All personnel onsite will actively participate in SPSA performance by verbalizing SPSAs throughout the day.

EXCLUSION ZONE POLICY – All non-essential personnel shall maintain a **10 foot** exclusion zone while drill rig is engaged

"SHOW ME YOUR HANDS"
Driller and helper should show that hands are clear from controls and moving parts

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Mobilization of drilling rig	1a. **CONTACT**: Equipment or property damage.	1a. The drill rig's tower/derrick will be lowered and secured prior to mobilization. 1a. A spotter should be utilized while moving or backing the drill rig. If personnel move into the path of the drilling rig, the drilling rig will be stopped until the path is again clear. 1a. Set-up the work area / position equipment in a manner that eliminates or reduces the need for backing of trucks and trailers. 1a. When backing up truck rig with an attached trailer use a second spotter if there is tight clearance simultaneously on multiple sides of the equipment or if turning angles limit driver visibility. 1a. Inspect the driving path for uneven terrain. Level or avoid if needed.
	1b. **FALL**: Slip/trip/fall hazards.	1b. Inspect walking path for uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (i.e., ice, puddles, snow, etc.), and obstructions prior to mobilizing equipment. 1b. Do not climb over stored materials/equipment; walk around. Practice good housekeeping. 1b. Use established pathways and walk on stable, secure ground. 1b. Use three points of contact when mounting or dismounting the rig.
2. Raising tower/derrick of drilling rig	2a. **CONTACT**: Overhead hazards.	2a. Prior to raising the tower/derrick, area above the drilling rig will be inspected for overhead hazards (wires, tree limbs, piping, or other structures) that may be contacted by the rig's tower or drilling rods. 2a. The tower/derrick must not be raised beneath overhead power lines unless approved by both the ExxonMobil and Roux PMs. 2a. Maintain at a minimum 10' from overhead structures. 2a. Do not move the rig while the tower/derrick is raised.
	2b. **CONTACT**: Pinch points when raising the rig; crushing hazard with stability of rig during set-up	2b. Inspect the equipment prior to use and avoid placing hands near pinch points. 2b. Lower out riggers on rig to ensure stability prior to raising rig tower derrick. 2b. Inspect the set-up location for uneven terrain. Level or avoid area if needed.
3. Advancement of augers for soil borings and well material installation.	3a. **CONTACT:** Flying / spraying debris.	3a. Wear minimum level D PPE 3a. Be aware of and avoid potential lines of fire.
	3b. **EXPOSURE:** Noise and dust.	3b. Wet borehole area with sprayer to minimize dust. Stand upwind and keep body positioned away from rig. 3b. Wear hearing protection while drill rig is operating/or the noise levels exceed 85dBA.

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[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift". Avoid general statements such as, "be careful".

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
4. Advancement of augers for soil borings, and well material installation (Continued).	4c. **CAUGHT**: Limb/extremity pinching, abrasion, and crushing.	4c. Always wear leather gloves when making connections and using hand tools; wear cut-resistant (i.e., Kevlar) gloves when handling cutting tools. 4c. Test all emergency shutdown devices prior to drilling. 4c. Inspect drill head for worn surface or missing teeth; replace if damaged or blunt. 4c. Inspect augers; do not use if auger flight if damaged or bent. 4c. Ensure all jewelry is removed, loose clothing is secured, and PPE is secured close to the body. 4c. All non-essential personnel should stay away from the immediate work area; position body out of the line-of-fire of equipment particularly when installing auger flights. 4c. Drillers and helpers will understand and use the "Show Me Your Hands" Policy. 4c. Spinning augers should have an **exclusion zone of 20 feet** when in operation.
	4d. **CONTACT**: Equipment imbalance during advancement of drill equipment.	4d. Drillers will advance the borehole with caution to avoid causing the rig to become imbalanced and/or tip. 4d. The blocking and leveling devices used to secure the rig will be inspected by drillers and Roux personnel regularly to see if shifting has occurred.
	4e. **EXPOSURE**: Inhalation of contamination/vapors.	4e. Air monitoring using a calibrated photoionization detector (PID) will be used to periodically monitor the breathing zone of the work area. 4e. The Action Level for breathing zone air is five parts per million (sustained) as detected by the PID. 4e. If a reading of >5ppm is recorded, the Roux field personnel must temporarily cease work, instruct all Site personnel to step away from the area of elevated readings and inform the Roux PM of the condition. The Roux PM will then recommend additional appropriate precautions in accordance with the site specific health and safety plan.
	4f. **FALL**: Slip/trip/fall hazards.	4f. See 1b. 4f. Remove soil cuttings to avoid a tripping hazard from developing near augers.
	4g. **EXERTION**: Installing well casings and lifting augers.	4g. Keep back straight and bend at the knees. 4g. Utilize team lifting for objects over 50lbs. 4g. Use mechanical lifting device for odd shaped objects.
	4h. **CONTACT**: Using hand tools to install well casings and materials	4h. Wear cut resistant and leather gloves. 4h, Secure materials on a level surface before cutting 4h. Place hands out of the line of fire 4h. Inspect all tools prior to use and remove damaged tools from service
5. Cleaning the auger flights	5a. **CONTACT:** Cuts/scrapes or puncture wound from contacting rotating auger.	5a. Follow "No Hands" Procedure and make sure auger is out of gear before contacting auger with hands or tool. 5b. When using a cleaning tool, pull across your body with handle away from body; do not push toward the auger. 5b. Do not clean more than ¾ turn around the auger at a time. 5b. Wear cut resistant and leather gloves. 5b. Always use two hands when operating cleaning tool. 5b. Inspect any tool before use and remove from service if handle or metal are cracked/fatigued. 5b. Stand out of the line of fire.
6. Decontaminate equipment.	6a. **EXPOSURE/CONTACT:** To contamination (e.g., contaminated groundwater, vapors). 6b. **EXPOSURE**: To chemicals in cleaning solution (including ammonia)	6a. Wear chemical-resistant disposable gloves and safety glasses. 6a. Contain decontamination water so that it does not spill. 6a. Use an absorbent pad to clean spills, if necessary. 6b. See 5a.

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JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS Cntrl. No. GEN-012	DATE: 2/3/2015	☐NEW ☒REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY: **GENERIC**	WORK TYPE: **Gauging & Sampling**	WORK ACTIVITY (Description): **Soil Sampling**	
DEVELOPMENT TEAM	**POSITION / TITLE**	**REVIEWED BY:**	**POSITION / TITLE**
Michael Hodess	Staff Environmental Scientist	Mike Ritorto	Senior Hydrogeologist
		Leo Kurylo	IL-OHSM

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST ☒ HARD HAT ☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS ☒ SAFETY GLASSES ☒ FLAME RESISTANT CLOTHING (as needed)	☐ GOGGLES ☐ FACE SHIELD: ☒ HEARING PROTECTION: (as needed) ☒ SAFETY SHOES: Composite-toe or steel toe boots	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR ☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR ☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent reflective vest or high visibility clothing	☒ GLOVES: Leather, Nitrile and cut resistant ☒ OTHER: Insect repellant, sunscreen (as needed)

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Recommended Equipment: 42" traffic cones, caution tape, trowel

COMMITMENT TO LPS - All personnel onsite will actively participate in SPSA performance by verbalizing SPSAs throughout the day.

EXCLUSION ZONE: A minimum 10' exclusion zone will be maintained around moving equipment, if present.

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Secure location	1a. **CONTACT:** Personnel and vehicular traffic may enter the work area.	1a. If in an area with foot or vehicle traffic, delineate the work area with 42" traffic cones and/or caution tape to prevent exposure to traffic and inform others of work activity. 1a. Wear reflective vest and/or high visibility clothing. 1a. Face the direction of any vehicular traffic. Position vehicle to protect worker from traffic. 1a. Communicate work activity with adjacent work areas.
	1b. **FALL:** Tripping/falling due to uneven terrain or entry/exit from excavations.	1b. Inspect pathways and work area for uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (i.e., ice, puddles, snow, etc.), and obstructions. 1b. Use established pathways and walk on stable, secure ground. 1b. Stage equipment and tools in a convenient, stable, and orderlymanner. Store equipment at lowest potential energy. 1b. Roux employees should stay 5 feet from in-progress excavations and trenches. Should entry to an excavation be appropriate (when stabilization is complete), ladders must be employed for steep embankments, excavations, pits, and trenches.
	1c. **EXPOSURE:** Exposure to sun and excessive heat, possibly causing sunburn, heat exhaustion or heat stroke. Exposure to cold temperatures possibly causing cold stress. Skin burn as a result of fire, if applicable. Exposure to explosive vapors due to tank farm operations, Biological hazards - ticks, bees/wasps, poison ivy, thorns, insects, etc.	1c. Wear sunscreen with an SPF 15 or greater whenever 30 minutes or more of exposure is expected. 1c. Use a tent to shade the work area from direct sunlight particularly when warm temperatures are expected. 1c. Be aware of the location of all Site personnel. 1c. Watch for heat stress symptoms (muscle cramping, exhaustion, dizziness, rapid and shallow breathing). 1c. Watch for cold stress symptoms (severe shivering, slowing of body movement, weakness, stumbling or inability to walk, collapse). 1c. Take breaks for rest and water as necessary. Move to an area that is well shaded or a climate controlled area (i.e., car, site trailer, etc.). 1c. No open flames/heat sources. 1c. Flame resistant clothing must be worn when specified by Site policy. 1c. Cell phones should be disabled when specified by Site policy. 1c. Pre-treat field clothing with Permethrin prior to site visit to kill/repel ticks and insects. 1c. Wear long sleeved shirts and tuck in (or tape) pant legs into socks or boots to prevent ticks from reaching skin. 1c. Spray insect repellant containing DEET on exposed skin when working in overgrown areas of the Site. 1c. Inspect area to avoid contact with biological hazards. 1c. Wear cut-resistant gloves when handling branches, shrubs, etc. that may lie within the walking path. 1c. Personnel shall examine themselves and co-worker's outer clothing for ticks periodically when onsite. 1c. If skin comes in contact with poison ivy, wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. If rash persists after washing, immediately notify your supervisor and the CHSM for possible consultation with a physician at an approved Occupational Health Clinic.

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[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift". Avoid general statements such as, "be careful".

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
2. Collect Soil Sample	2a. **CONTACT:** Personal injury from pinch points, cuts, and abrasions from sampling equipment tools, and material within soil sample. Personal injury from contact with moving equipment while sampling.	2a. Wear cut-resistant (i.e., Kevlar) gloves under chemical-resistant disposable gloves when handling soil samples and sampling jars. 2a. Where possible, use trowel or equivalent tool to avoid contact with soil. 2a. If sampling from bucket of heavy equipment, ensure all equipment is off and operator utilizes the "show me your hands" policy. 2a. See 1a.
	2b. EXPOSURE: Exposure to contamination (impacted soil) and/or lab preservatives.	2b. Wear chemical-resistant disposable gloves over cut resistant gloves to protect hands when handling samples; use containment material or plastic sheeting to protect surrounding areas. 2b. When collecting soil sample from hand auger, put large zip lock bag over entire auger to prevent spillage of soil on to the ground. 2b. Open sample jars slowly and fill carefully to avoid contact with preservatives.
3. Decontaminate equipment	3a. **EXPOSURE/CONTACT:** Contamination (e.g., Separate Phase Hydrocarbons (SPH), contaminated vapors and/or soil).	3a. Wear chemical-resistant disposable gloves and safety glasses. 3a. Use an absorbent pad to clean spills. 3a. Properly dispose of used materials/PPE in provided drums in designated drum storage area. 3a. Remain upwind of sample and avoid breathing contaminant vapors, if they are present.
	3b. **EXPOSURE:** Chemicals in cleaning solution including ammonia.	3b. Wear chemical-resistant disposable gloves and safety glasses. 3b. Work on the upwind side of decon. area. 3b. Use an absorbent pad to clean spills. 3b. Properly dispose of used materials/PPE in provided drums in designated drum storage area.

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JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Ctrl. No. GEN 007	DATE: 2/3/2015	☐ NEW ☒ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 1
JSA TYPE CATEGORY **Generic**	WORK TYPE **O&M**	WORK ACTIVITY (Description) **Movement of 55-Gallon Drums/Drum Handling with Mobile Carrier**		

DEVELOPMENT TEAM	POSITION / TITLE	REVIEWED BY:	POSITION / TITLE
Michael Smith	Senior Technician	Daniel Abberton	SHSM
		Ray Greenidge	Project Engineer

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST	☐ GOGGLES	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR	☒ GLOVES: Cut-resistant gloves
☒ HARD HAT	☐ FACE SHIELD	☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR	☐ OTHER:
☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS	☐ HEARING PROTECTION	☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent sleeved shirt or sleeved shirt and reflective safety vest.	
☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☒ SAFETY SHOES: Steel or composite toe		

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Mobile Drum Carrier, safety cones, and caution tape

Commitment to LPS – All personnel onsite will actively participate in SPSA performance by verbalizing SPSAs throughout the day.

EXCLUSION ZONE: A 10' exclusion zone will be maintained around forklift.

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Secure Work Area, Inspect 55-gal drums for proper condition, labeling, check drum ring and bolts for tightness, inspect mobile drum carrier.	1a. **FALL:** Tripping/falling due to uneven surface terrain	1a. Inspect walking path for uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (i.e. debris, puddles, ice, etc.), and other obstructions prior to accessing work area. 1a. Use established pathways and walk on stable, secure ground. 1a. Secure work area and coordinate and communicate the planned work activities with other personnel working in the area. 1a. Delineate work area with 42" safety cones.
	1b. **CONTACT/EXPOSURE:** Drums could potentially be damaged and contain hazardous material. Mobil drum carrier could potentially not be in good working condition causing malfunctioning during operation.	1b. Prior to inspecting drums don cut-resistant gloves. If drum is not properly labeled, do not open and cease all drum transport activities. Immediately contact project manager and inform him/her of drum situation. 1b. Do not continue drum transport activities until further actions are determined by the project manager. 1b. If the drum is properly labeled, but leaking, improperly sealed or in poor condition, place drum in an over-pack drum. 1b. Inspect mobile drum carrier to ensure the overall integrity of the carrier. Look for rust marks or potential weak points where the drum carrier could malfunction. Inspect the wheels to ensure that they easily turn and nothing is impeding their movement.
	1c. **EXERTION/CAUGHT:** Potential pinching/exertion hazards while securing ring/ tightening bolts	1c. Keep back straight and knees slightly bent while securing drum ring/tightening bolt. Wear cut-resistant gloves.
2. Position drum clamp in between drum ribs, securing drum clamp to drum with chain	2. **CAUGHT:** Pinching fingers between drum clamp and handle/chain.	2. Attach drum clamp with chain and tighten until snug. Do not place hands between drum clamp and drum as the chain is tightened; wear cut resistant gloves.
3. Disengage safety latches on handle, pull handle down until drum is lifted off ground and safety latches are reengaged; slightly suspending drum off of the ground	3a. **EXERTION/ CONTACT:** Potential muscle strain associated with lifting/engaging drum/handle. Drum could shift/slip downward and crush toes.	3a. Ascertain whether the drum is overweight; if it is, then two people are needed to lower handle while drum is secured with clamp so that safety latches can be engaged. Keep body out of the line of fire of the handle (do not position head above handle) as it is being pushed down. Do not allow feet/toes to be positioned under the drum as it is being lifted; wear steel/composite toe boots.
	3b. **CAUGHT:** Fingers could be pinched while engaging/disengaging safety latches on handle	3b. Wear cut-resistant gloves while disengaging/reengaging safety latches.
4. Transport drums to designated location and disengage drum clamp (repeat Step 3 in reverse order)	4a. **FALL:** Tripping/ falling due to obstructions and uneven terrain. Potential for drum to fall during transport.	4a. Ensure transport path is free of potential obstructions that may cause the drum/carrier to become unstable. Position drum clamp between the ribs on the drum to prevent possible slipping.

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JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Cntrl#: GEN-015	DATE 1/27/15	☐NEW ☒REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY:	WORK TYPE:	WORK ACTIVITY (Description):	
GENERIC	**Drilling**	**Monitoring and Recovery Well Development**	
DEVELOPMENT TEAM	**POSITION / TITLE**	**REVIEWED BY:**	**POSITION / TITLE**
Amy Hoffman	Staff Geologist	Mike Ritorto	Senior Hydrogeologist
Ron Lombino	Staff Geologist	Daniel Abberton	

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST ☒ HARD HAT ☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS ☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☐ GOGGLES ☐ FACE SHIELD ☒ HEARING PROTECTION (as needed) ☒ SAFETY SHOES: Composite-toe or steel toe boots	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR ☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR ☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent reflective vest or high visibility clothing	☒ GLOVES: Leather, Nitrile and cut resistant ☒ OTHER: Insect repellant, sunscreen (as needed)

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Required Equipment as needed: Truck Rig or support truck, Trailer, 42 inch Safety cones and flags, Caution Tape, Interface Probe, Power Source, Submercible Pump, Surge Block/Plunger, 20 lb. Fire Extinguisher, Holding Tanks and/or Buckets, Tools as needed: Socket and Pipe Wrench, Screw Driver, Pry Bar, Ratchet, Vault Key.

COMMITMENT TO LPS - All personnel onsite will actively participate in SPSA performance by verbalizing SPSAs throughout the day.

Maintain a 20 Foot Exclusion Zone During Development Activities

"SHOW ME YOUR HANDS"
Driller and helper should show that hands are clear from controls and moving parts

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Mobilization / Demobilization (**Review Mobilization and Demobilization JSA**)	1a. **CONTACT:** Equipment/property damage.	1a. The truck rig's tower/derrick will be lowered and secured prior to mobilization. 1a. Set-up the work area / position equipment in a manner that eliminates or reduces the need for backing of trucks and trailers. 1a. All non-essential personnel should **maintain an exclusion zone of 20 feet**. 1a. Beep horn twice before backing up. 1a. When backing up with an attached trailer use a spotter if there is tight clearance simultaneously on multiple sides of the equipment or if turning angles limit driver visibility. Stay away from the line-of-fire. 1a. Inspect the driving path for uneven terrain. Level or avoid if needed.
	1b. **FALL:** Slip/trip/fall hazards.	1b Inspect walking path for uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (i.e., ice, puddles, snow, etc.), and obstructions prior to mobilizing equipment. 1b. Do not climb over stored materials/equipment; walk around. Store equipment at lowest potential energy.
2. Open/close well.	2a. **OVEREXERTION:** Muscle strain (some wells have large vault covers).	2a. Keep back straight, lift with legs, keep load close to body, and never reach with a load. Ensure that loads are balanced to reduce the potential for muscle strain. Two people are required when lifting objects over 50 lbs or when the shape makes the object difficult to lift.
	2b. **CAUGHT:** Pinch points associated with removing/replacing manholes and working with hand tools.	2b. Wear leather gloves when working with well vault/cover and hand tools. Do not put fingers under well vault/cover. 2b. Use ratchet and pry bar for well cover and inspect before use.
	2c. **EXPOSURE:** Potentially hazardous vapors.	2c. No open flames/heat sources. 2c. Allow well to vent after opening it and before starting development activities to minimize exposure to vapors. Air monitoring must be performed prior to set up and during the well development activities. Work on upwind side of well.
	2d. **CONTACT:** Traffic.	2d. Wear required PPE including high visibility clothing or reflective vest. 2d. Delineate work area with 42" safety cones and/or other barriers. Position vehicle to protect against oncoming traffic. 2d. Face traffic, maintain eye contact with oncoming vehicles, and establish a safe exit route.

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Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
3. Develop well (mechanical surging).	3a. **CAUGHT:** Cut hazards and finger pinch points.	3a See 2b. 3a. Use required PPE including leather/cut-resistant gloves when handling development equipment. Identify finger/hand pinch points. Keep hands away from active surge equipment. 3a. All non-essential personnel should **maintain an exclusion zone of 20 feet**.
	3b. **CONTACT/EXPOSURE:** Contamination (e.g., SPH, contaminated groundwater, vapors).	3b. See 2c. 3b. Wear Nitrile gloves and safety glasses. Insert and remove surge block/plunger and line/cable slowly to avoid splashing at the surface. 3b. Use an absorbent pad to clean any spills.
	3c. **OVEREXERTION:** Muscle strain from lifting equipment.	3c. See 2a. 3c. Use mechanical device to insert and remove surge block/plunger if greater than 50lb.
	3d. **CONTACT:** Injury while handling wench line/cable, or with active surging equipment	3d. If using a drill rig, inspect all wench lines/cables for any kinks or if frayed prior to use. Replace any damaged lines/cables. Review **Drill Rig checklist prior to development activities**. 3d. See 3a.
4. Purging well (pumping water to holding tanks/drums/buckets).	4a. **CAUGHT:** Pinch points associated with connecting hose to tank. Pinch points associated with handling pump and hoses.	4a. See 3a. 4a. Ensure that fingers are not placed near coupling when attaching and securing hose(s). Do not place fingers under pump/hoses. Wear leather or cut-resistant gloves when handling pump/hose(s). 4a. Keep hands clear from any line of fire.
	4b. **FALL:** Using side mounted ladder when attaching hose to tank. Slip, trip, fall from lines/hoses	4b. Inspect ladder steps to make sure steps are not bent/damaged and free of debris/fluid. 4b. Use three points of contact at all times when using ladder. 4b. Utilize anti-whip cords on all compressed hoses. Keep hoses and lines coiled and organized out of designated walking paths around the work zone.
	4c. **CONTACT:** Contamination (e.g., SPH, contaminated groundwater).	4c. Secure water hose. 4c. Do not overfill tanks, and purge/transfer liquids in such a manner that they do not splash. (See 3b). 4c. Dispose of used materials/PPE in the designated impacted PPE container.
	4d. **EXERTION:** Muscle strain from lifting/carrying equipment.	4d. See 2a.
	4e.**FALL:** Spilled purge water.	4e. Clean up any spills using absorbent pads or spill kits.
5. Decontaminate equipment	5a. **CONTACT/EXPOSURE:** Contamination (e.g., SPH, contaminated groundwater, vapors).	5a. See 3b.
	5b. **EXPOSURE/CONTACT:** Chemicals in cleaning solution	5b. Decontaminate equipment in well-ventilated area. Wear nitrile gloves to avoid skin contact with cleaning solutions.

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JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS Ctrl. No. GEN-005	DATE 2/4/2015	☐ NEW ☒ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY	WORK TYPE:	WORK ACTIVITY (Description):	
Generic	**Gauging and Sampling**	**Gauging and Sampling**	
DEVELOPMENT TEAM	**POSITION / TITLE**	**REVIEWED BY:**	**POSITION / TITLE**
Gina Masciello	Project Scientist	Joe Gentile	Corp H&S Mgr
Louis Goldstein	Staff Engineer	Michael Ritorto	Project Hydrogeologist
		Louis Goldstein *(as part of annual review)*	Staff Engineer

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☒ LIFE VEST ☒ HARD HAT ☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS ☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☐ GOGGLES ☐ FACE SHIELD ☐ HEARING PROTECTION ☒ SAFETY SHOES: Composite-toe or steel toe boots	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR ☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR ☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent reflective vest or high visibility clothing	☒ GLOVES: Leather, Nitrile and cut resistant ☒ OTHER: Knee pads, Insect Repellant, sunscreen (as needed)

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

42-inch Safety Cones, Caution Tape, Interface Probe and/or Water Level Meter, 20-lb., Type ABC Fire Extinguisher, Buckets. Tools as needed: Socket Wrench, Screw Driver, Crow Bar, Mallet, and Wire Brush.

Commitment to LPS – All personnel onsite will actively participate in SPSA performance by verbalizing SPSAs throughout the day.

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Mobilization to monitoring well(s).	1a. **FALL:** Personal injury from slip/trip/fall due to uneven terrain and/or obstructions.	1a. Inspect pathway and plan for most suitable designated pathway prior to mobilization. 1a. Use established pathways, walk and/or drive on stable, secure ground and avoid steep hills or uneven terrain. 1a. If working near open water with an unguarded edge, wear life vest.
	1b. **CONTACT:** With traffic/third parties.	1b. Identify potential traffic sources and delineate work area with 42-inch traffic safety cones. Position vehicle to protect against oncoming traffic. Use caution tape to provide a more visible delineation of the work area if necessary. 1b. Wear appropriate PPE including high visibility clothing or reflective vest. 1b. Face traffic, maintain eye contact with oncoming vehicles, and establish a safe exit route.
	1c. **EXPOSURE:** To biological hazards.	1c. Inspect work area for bees and insects. 1c. Use insect/tick repellent as necessary.
2. Open/close well.	2a. **ERGNOMICS:** Muscle strain.	2a. Use proper lifting techniques; keep back straight, lift with legs and bend knees when reaching to open/close well.
	2b. **CAUGHT:** Pinch/crush points associated with removing/replacing manholes and working with hand tools.	2b. Wear leather gloves or cut resistant gloves when working with well cover and hand tools. 2b. Use proper tools (ratchet and pry bar for well cover) and inspect before use. 2b. Do not put fingers under well cover.
	2c. **CAUGHT:** Pinch points associated with placing J-plug back onto PVC pipe.	2c. See 2b. 2c. Keep fingers out of line-of-fire when securing cap
	2d. **EXPOSURE:** To potential hazardous vapors.	2d. No open flames/heat sources. 2d. To minimize exposure to vapors allow well to vent after opening it and before sampling activities begin. 2d. Stand up-wind, if possible, to avoid vapors.
3. Gauge well.	3a. **CONTACT:** With contamination (e.g. contaminated groundwater).	3a. Wear chemical-resistant disposable gloves (over cut-resistant gloves) and safety glasses when gauging well. 3a. Insert and remove probe slowly to avoid splashing. 3a. Use an absorbent pad to clean probe.
	3b. **CONTACT:** With traffic.	3b. See 1b.
Assess [1]JOB STEPS	**Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS**	**Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS**

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4. Purge and sample well.	4a. **EXPOSURE/CONTACT:** To contamination (e.g., SPH, contaminated groundwater, vapors) and/or sample preservatives.	4a. Open and fill sample jars slowly to avoid splashing and contact with preservatives. 4a. Wear cut-resistant gloves and chemical-resistant disposable gloves when sampling. 4a. Fill sample containers over purge container to avoid spilling water onto the ground. 4a. Use an absorbent pad to clean spills. 4a. When using a bailer to purge a well, pull the bailer slowly from the well to avoid splash hazards. 4a. When sampling or purging the water using a bailer, pour out water slowly to reduce the potential for splash hazards with groundwater. 4a. When using a tubing valve always remove the valve slowly after sample collection to release any pressure and avoid pressurized splash hazards 4a. When collecting a groundwater sample always point sampling apparatus (tubing, bailer, etc.) away from face and body.
4. Purge and sample well (Continued).	4b. **CONTACT:** Personal injury from cuts, abrasions, or punctures by glassware or sharp objects.	4b. To avoid spills or breakage, place sample ware on even surface. 4b. Do not over tighten caps on glass sample ware. 4b. Wear chemical-resistant nitrile disposable gloves over cut-resistant (i.e. Kevlar) gloves when sampling and handling glassware (i.e., VOA vials) or when using cutting tools.
	4c. **ERGONOMICS:** Muscle strain while carrying equipment.	4c. Use proper lifting techniques when handling/moving equipment; bend knees and keep back straight. 4c. Use mechanical assistance or team lifting techniques when equipment is 50 lbs. or heavier. 4c. Make multiple trips to carry equipment.
	4d. **CONTACT:** With traffic.	4d. See 1b.
	4e. **CONTACT**: Pinch points with groundwater pump components (i.e. wheel, line, clamps)	4e. Wear leather gloves when working with groundwater pumps 4e. Never place hands on or near pinch points such as the wheel, clamps or other moving parts during pump operations 4e. Use correct the correct mechanisms, such as a pump reel, to lower pump into well 4e. Never attempt to manually stop any moving part of equipment including hose reels and/or tubing.
	4f. **ERGONOMICS**: Muscle strain from repetitive motion of bailing and sampling a well	4f. See 4c. 4f. Include a stretch break when repetitive motions are part of the task.
5. Management of purge water.	5a. **EXPOSURE/CONTACT:** To contamination (e.g., SPH, contaminated groundwater, vapors).	5a. Do not overfill container and pour liquids slowly so that they do not splash. 5a. Properly dispose of used materials/PPE in appropriate container in designated storage area.
	5b. **ERGONOMICS:** Muscle strain from lifting/carrying and moving containers.	5b. Use proper lifting techniques when lifting / carrying or moving container(s) (see 4c.). 5b. Do not overfill container(s).
6. Decontaminate equipment.	6a. **EXPOSURE/CONTACT:** To contamination (e.g., SPH, contaminated groundwater, vapors).	6a. Work on the upwind side, where possible, of decon area. 6a. Wear chemical-resistant disposable gloves and safety glasses. 6a. Use an absorbent pad to clean spills.
	6b. **CAUGHT:** Pinch points associated with handling hand tools	6b. See 2b. 6b. Inspect hand tools for sharp edges before decontaminating

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JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Ctrl. No. GEN-013	DATE: 01/16/2015	☐ NEW ☒ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY:	WORK TYPE	WORK ACTIVITY (Description)
GENERIC	**Gauging and Sampling**	**Soil Vapor Sampling (Permanent Monitoring Points)**

DEVELOPMENT TEAM	POSITION / TITLE	REVIEWED BY:	POSITION / TITLE
Jeff Wills	Project Hydrogeologist	Daniel Abberton	SHSM
		Mike Ritorto	Senior Hydrogeologist
		Julie Moriarity	Staff Scientist

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST	☐ GOGGLES	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR	☒ GLOVES: Cut-resistant & Nitriles
☒ HARD HAT	☐ FACE SHIELD	☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR	☒ OTHER: Bug Spray, Sun Screen, Knee Pads or kneeling pad
☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS	☐ HEARING PROTECTION	☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent reflective vest or high visibility clothing	
☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☒ SAFETY SHOES: Steel-toe boots		

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

9/16" Socket and Wrench, Non-Toxic Clay, Teflon-Lined Tubing, Masterflex Tubing, 3-Way Stopcock, Air Pump with Low Flow, Dry Cal, Enclosure (Bucket with 2 holes), Helium Gas Canister, Summa Canisters and Flow Controllers, MultiRae Gas Meters, CO2/O2 Meters, Helium Detector, Tubing Cutter, 42-inch Safety Cones, Caution Tape or Retractable Cone Bars

COMMITMENT TO LPS - All personnel onsite will actively participate in SPSA performance by verbalizing SPSAs throughout the day.

Exclusion Zone: Maintain a 5-Foot Exclusion Zone for Non-Essential Personnel

ACCESS [1]JOB STEPS	ANALYZE [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	ACT [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Define and secure work area.	1a. **FALL:** Potential tripping hazards.	1a. Ensure work area is secure and inform others (third party) of work activity. 1a. Remove tripping hazards and inspect walking path for uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (i.e., ice, puddles, snow, etc.), and obstructions prior to mobilizing equipment.
	1b. **CONTACT:** Potential contact with moving vehicles or pedestrians.	1b. If working alongside roads, look both ways before entering roadways, face traffic, and utilize work vehicle to protect employees. 1b. Delineate work area (including vehicles) with traffic safety cones and caution tape or retractable cone bars. 1b. Maintain a 5 foot exclusion zone. 1b. Wear high visibility clothing or reflective safety vest.
	1c. **OVEREXERTION:** Muscle strain while lifting and carrying equipment.	1c. When carrying equipment to/from work area, keep back straight, lift with legs, keep load close to body, never reach with a load. Ensure that loads are balanced. Use mechanical assistance/make multiple trips to carry equipment.
2. Remove well cover / close well cover.	2a. **CONTACT/CAUGHT:** Pinch points and scrapes associated with hand tools and well covers.	2a. Keep hands away from pinch points. 2a. Use hand tools with extensions to remove and replace well covers. 2a. Wear cut-resistant gloves. 2a. Use knee pads or kneeling mat when repetitive kneeling on rough ground is anticipated.
	2b. **FALL:** Potential tripping hazards associated with installing bolts.	2b. Place security bolts in secure location so not to create tripping hazards. Replace security bolts so that they fit flush with monitoring well covers.
	2c. **OVEREXERTION:** Physical exertion to remove bolts that were over torque or stripped.	2c. Replace any security bolts that show signs of stripping. Do not over tighten. 2c. Use body positioning and bending techniques that minimize muscle strain; keep back straight, bend at the knees. 2c. See 2a.
3. Remove / replace brass caps at the end of the sample tubing.	3a. **CONTACT:** Pinch points associated with hand tools and brass caps.	3a. Use wrench to remove and replace brass caps. 3a. Wear cut-resistant gloves to protect against pinch points and scrapes.
	3b. **EXPOSURE:** Potential pathway for vapors to migrate to land surface.	3b. Replace brass caps immediately upon completion to avoid soil vapors migrating to the surface through sample tubing. 3b. Stand up wind of sample point location.

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ACCESS [1]JOB STEPS	ANALYZE [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	ACT [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
4. Set up soil vapor sampling equipment and calibration of meters.	4a. **FALL:** Potential tripping hazards associated with equipment and tubing.	4a. Place equipment in one area close to the sampling location. 4a. Keep tubing slack to a minimum and locate the summa canister as close to the sampling location as possible. 4a. Avoid stepping over equipment and tubing.
	4b. **CONTACT:** Pinch points associated with handling equipment.	4b. Do not place fingers/hands under sampling equipment. 4b. Make multiple trips when unloading equipment in work area. 4b. Wear cut-resistant gloves to protect against pinch points while handling sampling equipment.
	4c. **EXPOSURE:** Inhalation of calibration gas and helium.	4c. Review SDS for each type of calibration gas used before calibrating. 4c. Calibrate meters in a well vented area and keep air flow regulator away from face. 4c. Close valve on canisters after use to avoid inhalation of excess helium or calibration gas. 4c. Stand up wind of bucket during helium tracer gas test.
5. Screen sample tubing with multiple gas and CO_2/O_2 meters.	5a. **FALL:** Potential tripping hazards associated with equipment.	5a. See 4a 5a. Identify area where equipment is to be stored within the work area (away from main walking path). 5a. Don't leave equipment on the ground. Return equipment to storage area between uses.
	5b. **EXPOSURE:** Inhalation of soil vapor	5b. See 3b. 5b. Use master flex to connect tubing to meter. 5b. Stand on opposite side of meter vent and upwind of soil vapor point during screening activities.
6. Cleaning Work Area.	6a. **FALL:** Potential tripping hazards associated with equipment and tubing.	6a. See 4a. 6a. See 5a.
	6b. **CONTACT:** Storing and transport of equipment in car.	6b. Ensure that equipment is placed securely in the vehicle. Do not stack equipment on top of each other. Secure equipment so that it will not slide while being transported. 6b. Wear cut-resistant gloves while handling/loading equipment.

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JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Ctrl. No. GEN-006	DATE 2/24/2017	☐ NEW ☒ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY	WORK TYPE	WORK ACTIVITY (Description)
Generic	**Surveying**	**Elevation Surveying**

DEVELOPMENT TEAM	POSITION / TITLE	REVIEWED BY:	POSITION / TITLE
Mark M Emmons	Project Engineer	Daniel Abberton	Health and Safety Officer
Bjorn Wespestad	Senior Engineer	Michael Ritorto	Project Hydrogeologist

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST	☐ GOGGLES	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR	☒ GLOVES: Cut-resistant or leather
☒ HARD HAT	☐ FACE SHIELD	☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR	☒ OTHER: Long sleeve Shirt
☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS	☐ HEARING PROTECTION	☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent reflective vest or high visibility clothing	
☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☒ SAFETY SHOES: Steel-toe boots		

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Surveying equipment (i.e., leveling rod/measuring ruler, tripod and scope).

COMMITMENT TO LPS - All personnel onsite will actively participate in SPSA performance by verbalizing SPSAs throughout the day.

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Check in with Site manager/ property owner.	**1a. CONTACT/EXPOSURE/FALL:** Lack of communication could result in H&S incident.	1a. Inform Site personnel of work scope, timeline and location(s). 1a. Inquire about other activities taking place at the Site. 1a. If applicable, obtain General Work permit for the day.
2. Locate surveying position for instrument and rod and set-up work area	2a. **FALL:** Slip/trip hazards.	2a. Inspect area for uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (i.e., ice, puddles, snow, etc.), and obstructions prior to setting up at the survey location. Keep eyes engaged with walking surface while in movement. Remember " Walking is Working" 2a. Conduct housekeeping and maintain clear paths to walk in and remove debris as required.
	2b. **CONTACT:** Traffic (surveying locations could potentially be located in parking areas and sidewalks).	2b. Be aware of oncoming traffic. Utilize a flagman / spotter for locations in streets or high-traffic areas. 2b. Place 42 inch cones around the work area, and delineate work zone with caution tape ,snow fencing or safety bars, if necessary. 2b. Wear appropriate PPE including long sleeve high visibility clothing and or reflective safety vest. 2b. Face traffic, maintain eye contact with oncoming vehicles, and establish a safe exit route.
	2c. **OVEREXERTION:** Hazard due to carrying, lifting, and bending while transporting equipment.	2c. Use proper body positioning and lifting techniques; keep back straight, lift with legs, keep load close to body, and never reach with a load. 2c. Avoid carrying too much equipment at one time and team-lift equipment that is more than 50 lb.
	2d. **CAUGHT/CONTACT:** Pinch Points / sharp edges associated with setting up the tripod.	2d. Wear cut resistant gloves when handling the tripod and keep fingers away from pinch points located near moving parts of the tripod. Don't carry tripod by the pointed ends.
3. Open / close manhole cover to well that is being surveyed (if necessary).	3a. **OVEREXERTION:** Muscle strain	3a. See 1c. Bend knees when reaching to open well. Use manhole lifting hook or pry bar to avoid bending.
	3b. **CAUGHT:** Pinch points associated with removing / replacing manholes and working with hand tools.	3b. Wear leather gloves or cut resistant gloves when working with well cover and hand tools. 3b. Use proper tools (ratchet and crowbar or pry bar for well cover) and inspect before use. 3b. Do not put fingers under well cover.
	3c. **EXPOSURE:** To potentially hazardous vapors. To biological hazards.	3c. No open flames/heat sources. 3c. To minimize exposure to vapors allow well to vent after opening it and before survey activities begin. 3c. Work on the upwind side of manhole/well. 3.c Use caution while opening up lids to inspect work area for bees and insects inside of covers. 3c. Use insect/tick repellent as necessary.
	3d. **CONTACT:** With traffic.	3d. See 2b.

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Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
4. Perform survey.	4a. **FALL:** Slip/trip hazards 4b. **CONTACT:** Traffic (surveying locations could be potentially located in parking areas and sidewalks)	4a. See 2a. 4b. See 2b. 4b. Personnel using the scope will be devoting most of their attention to the surveying activity and shall be aware of vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Personnel holding the measuring stick should be extra vigilant of survey personnel and communicate any potential hazards to the instrument person via handheld radio or similar means. Ensure reflective safety vest is worn.
5. Break down work area.	5a. **CONTACT:** Traffic (surveying locations can potentially be located in parking areas and sidewalks). 5b. **EXERTION:** Hazard due to carrying, lifting, and bending while transporting equipment	5a. See 2b. 5b. See 2c.

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JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS Ctrl. No. 390	DATE 2/9/2017	☒ NEW ☐ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY	WORK TYPE:	WORK ACTIVITY (Description):	
Generic	**Sampling**	**Product Sampling**	
DEVELOPMENT TEAM	**POSITION / TITLE**	**REVIEWED BY:**	**POSITION / TITLE**
Ashley Persaud	Staff Assistant Geologist	Kailani Acosta	Staff Assistant Scientist

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST	☐ GOGGLES	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR	☒ GLOVES: Leather, Nitrile and cut resistant
☒ HARD HAT	☐ FACE SHIELD	☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR	☒ OTHER: Knee pads, Insect Repellent, sunscreen (as needed)
☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS	☐ HEARING PROTECTION	☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent reflective vest or high visibility clothing	
☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☒ SAFETY SHOES: Composite-toe or steel toe boots		

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

42 inch Safety Cones, Caution Tape, Interface Probe and/or Water Level Meter, 20 lb. Fire Extinguisher, Buckets, Pump or Bailer. Tools as needed: Socket Wrench or Impact Gun, Screw Driver, Crow Bar, Mallet, Funnel, Tube Cutter, and Wire Brush, absorbent pads.

Commitment to LPS – All personnel onsite will actively participate in SPSA performance by verbalizing SPSAs throughout the day.

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Mobilization to monitoring well(s).	1a. **FALL:** Personal injury from slip/trip/fall due to uneven terrain and/or obstructions.	1a. Inspect pathway and plan for most suitable designated pathway prior to mobilization. 1a. Use established pathways, walk and/or drive on stable, secure, ground and avoid steep hills or uneven terrain.
	1b. **CONTACT:** With traffic/third parties.	1b. Identify potential traffic sources and delineate work area with 42 inch traffic safety cones. Position vehicle to protect against oncoming traffic. Use caution tape to provide a more visible delineation of the work area if necessary. 1b. Wear appropriate PPE including high visibility clothing or reflective vest. If working on public streets, wear level II high visibility shirt/vest as required by the DOT. 1b. Face traffic, maintain eye contact with oncoming vehicles, and establish a safe exit route. Use spotter if possible.
	1c. **EXPOSURE:** To biological hazards.	1c. Inspect work area for bees and insects. 1c. Use insect/tick repellent as necessary.
2. Open/close well.	2a. **OVEREXERTION:** Muscle strain.	2a. Use proper lifting techniques; keep back straight, lift with legs and bend knees when reaching to open/close well. Use knee pad as needed.
	2b. **CAUGHT:** Crush points associated with removing/replacing manholes and working with hand tools.	2b. Wear leather gloves or cut resistant gloves when working with well cover and hand tools. 2b. Use proper tools (ratchet and pry bar for well cover) and inspect before use. 2b. Do not put fingers under well cover.
	2c. **CAUGHT:** Pinch points associated with placing J-plug back onto PVC pipe.	2c. See 2b. 2c. Keep fingers out of line-of-fire when securing cap.
	2d. **EXPOSURE:** To potential hazardous vapors.	2d. No open flames/heat sources. 2d. To minimize exposure to vapors, allow well to vent after opening it and before sampling activities begin. 2d. Stand upwind, if possible, to avoid vapors.
3. Gauge well.	3a. **CONTACT:** With contamination (e.g. contaminated groundwater).	3a. Wear chemical-resistant disposable gloves and safety glasses when gauging well. 3a. Insert and remove probe slowly to avoid splashing. 3a. Use an absorbent pad to clean probe.
	3b. **CONTACT:** With traffic.	3b. See 1b.
	3c. **CONTACT:** Knees with ground surface	3c. Use knee pad to alleviate pressure to knees.
4. Sample well.	4a. **EXPOSURE/CONTACT:** To contamination (e.g., SPH, contaminated groundwater, vapors) and/or sample preservatives.	4a. Open and fill sample jars slowly to avoid splashing and contact with preservatives, if present. 4a. Wear cut-resistant gloves and chemical-resistant disposable gloves when sampling. 4a. Fill sample containers over purge container to avoid spilling product onto the ground. Use a funnel if sample jar opening is small. 4a. Use an absorbent pad to clean spills. 4a. Pull the bailer slowly from the well to avoid splash hazards. 4a. Pour out product slowly to reduce the potential for splash hazards with groundwater.

[1] Each Job or Operation consists of a set of tasks / steps. Be sure to list all the steps needed to perform job.

[2] A hazard is a potential danger. Break hazards into five types: Contact - victim is struck by or strikes an object; Caught - victim is caught on, caught in or caught between objects; Fall - victim falls to ground or lower level (includes slips and trips); Exertion - excessive strain or stress / ergonomics / lifting techniques; Exposure - inhalation/skin hazards; Energy Source – electricity, pressure, compression/tension.

[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift". Avoid general statements such as, "be careful".

		4a. When collecting a product sample, always point sampling apparatus (tubing, bailer, etc.) away from face and body.
Assess **[1]JOB STEPS**	**Analyze** **[2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS**	**Act** **[3]CRITICAL ACTIONS**
4. Purge and sample well (Continued).	4b. **CONTACT:** Personal injury from cuts, abrasions, or punctures by glassware or sharp objects. 4c. **EXERTION:** Muscle strain while carrying equipment. 4d. **CONTACT:** With traffic. 4e. **EXERTION**: Muscle strain from repetitive motion of bailing and sampling a well	4b. To avoid spills or breakage, place sampleware on even surface. 4b. Do not over tighten caps on glass sampleware. 4b. Wear chemical-resistant nitrile disposable gloves over cut-resistant (i.e. Kevlar) gloves when sampling and handling glassware or when using cutting tools. 4c. Use proper lifting techniques when handling/moving equipment; bend knees and keep back straight. 4c. Use mechanical assistance or team lifting techniques when equipment is 50lbs or heavier. 4c. Make multiple trips to carry equipment. 4d. See 1b. 4e. See 4c. 4e. Include a stretch break when repetitive motions are part of the task.
5. Management of purge water.	5a. **EXPOSURE/CONTACT:** To contamination (e.g., SPH, contaminated groundwater, vapors). 5b. **EXERTION:** Muscle strain from lifting/carrying and moving containers.	5a. Do not overfill container and pour liquids in such a manner that they do not splash. 5a. Properly dispose of used materials/PPE in appropriate container in designated storage area. 5b. Use proper lifting techniques when lifting / carrying or moving container(s) (see 4c.). 5b. Do not overfill container(s). Split loads between containers to prevent overburdening.
6. Decontaminate equipment.	6a. **EXPOSURE/CONTACT:** To contamination (e.g., SPH, contaminated groundwater, vapors). 6b. **CAUGHT/CONTACT:** Pinch points and cut hazards associated with handling tools	6a. Work on the upwind side, where possible, of decon area. 6a. Wear chemical-resistant disposable gloves and safety glasses. 6a. Use an absorbent pad to clean spills. 6b. See 2b. 6b. Inspect hand tools for sharp edges before decontaminating.

[1] Each Job or Operation consists of a set of tasks / steps. Be sure to list all the steps needed to perform job.

[2] A hazard is a potential danger. Break hazards into five types: Contact - victim is struck by or strikes an object; Caught - victim is caught on, caught in or caught between objects; Fall - victim falls to ground or lower level (includes slips and trips); Exertion - excessive strain or stress / ergonomics / lifting techniques; Exposure - inhalation/skin hazards; Energy Source – electricity, pressure, compression/tension..

[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift". Avoid general statements such as, "be careful".

APPENDIX B

Heavy Equipment Exclusion Zone Policy

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 1.13

HEAVY EQUIPMENT EXCLUSION ZONE POLICY

CORPORATE HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGER	:	Joseph W. Gentile
EFFECTIVE DATE	:	November 2011
REVISION NUMBER	:	0

Objective

The purpose of the Exclusion Zone Policy is to establish the minimum clearance distance that must be maintained between workers and heavy equipment while equipment is in operation (i.e., engaged or moving). The intent is to have no personnel or other equipment entering the Exclusion Zone while the equipment is in operation/moving to ensure that Roux and Subcontractor employees are not unnecessarily exposed to the hazards of the equipment.

A. Definition

For the purpose of this policy, heavy equipment includes, but is not necessarily limited to: excavation equipment, drill rigs, vacuum trucks, forklifts, lull telehandlers, man lifts, bobcats, delivery trucks, etc.

B. Requirements

1. Exclusion Zones must be established and maintained during activities involving the movement/operation of heavy equipment. The Exclusion Zone requirements apply to all personnel on the site but are primarily focused on those personnel who are required to be working in the vicinity of the equipment. The exclusion zone is in effect when heavy equipment is moving or engaged (ex. movement of an arm or bucket of an excavator, rotation of an auger, lifting of a load with a forklift, raising/lowering of a man lift, etc.).

2. The Exclusion Zone must meet the following minimum requirements:

- A minimum distance of 10 feet from all heavy equipment and loads being moved by the equipment; and
- Greater than the swing/reach radius of any moving part on the heavy equipment (i.e., for large equipment this may mean an exclusion zone distance larger than 20 feet); and
- Greater than the tip-over distance of the heavy equipment.

3. The size of the Exclusion Zone will need to be determined on a task-specific basis considering the size of the heavy equipment in use and the task being performed. Prior to all heavy equipment operations, the Exclusion Zone(s) distance must be specifically identified in the Job Safety Analysis (JSA).

4. The spotter (or another individual) should be assigned responsibility for enforcing the Exclusion Zone. This spotter should be positioned immediately outside of the Exclusion Zone within a clear line of sight of the equipment operator. The spotter must signal the operator to stop work if anyone or anything has the potential to enter or compromise the Exclusion Zone. The operator should stop work if the spotter is not within his/her line of sight. If multiple pieces of equipment are being used, each piece of equipment must have its own Exclusion Zone and spotter.

5. If an individual must enter the Exclusion Zone, the designated Spotter must signal the Equipment Operator to stop the equipment. Once the equipment is no longer moving (ex. movement of an arm of an excavator is STOPPED, lifting of a load with a forklift STOPPED, raising/lowering of a man lift is STOPPED, etc.), the operator must **DISENGAGE THE CONTROLS and STOP and SIGNAL BY "SHOWING HIS HANDS"**. This signal will indicate that it is that it is safe for the personnel to enter the limits of the Exclusion Zone to perform the required activity. The equipment must remain completely stopped/disengaged until all personnel have exited the limits

of the Exclusion Zone and the designated Spotter has signaled by "SHOWING HIS HANDS" to the Equipment Operator that it is safe to resume.

6. When entering the limits of the Exclusion Zone, personnel must at a minimum:
   - Establish eye contact with the operator and approach the heavy equipment in a manner that is in direct line of sight to the Equipment Operator;
   - Never walk under any suspended loads or raised booms/arms of the heavy equipment; and
   - Identify a travel path that is free of Slip/Trip/Fall hazards.

7. The Exclusion Zone should be delineated using cones, fencing, barrels, tape or other measures. For certain types of wide-spread or moving/mobile equipment operations, such delineation may not be practicable around pieces of equipment or individual work areas. In such instances it is expected that the entire operation will be within a larger secure work area or that additional means will be utilized to ensure security of the work zone.

C. Exceptions

It is recognized that certain heavy equipment activities may require personnel to work within the limits of the Exclusion Zone as specified in this policy. Such activities may include certain excavation clearance tasks, drill crew activities or construction tasks. However, any such activity must be pre-planned with emphasis on limiting the amount and potential exposure of any activity required within the zone. The critical safety steps to mitigate the hazards associated with working within the Exclusion Zone must be defined in the JSA and potentially other project-specific plans (i.e., critical lift plans, etc.), and approved by the Roux Project Principal and client representative, if required, prior to implementation.

D. Responsibilities

1. Corporate Health and Safety Manager

   Overall responsibility for administration, implementation and auditing of this policy.

2. Office Managers

   Responsible for communicating this policy to all of their employees who perform or may perform field work involving heavy equipment.

3. Office Health and Safety Managers

   Providing training to office field staff in this policy.

4. Project Principals

   a. Responsible for ensuring their projects address heavy equipment exclusion zones.

   b. Approving exceptions to this policy.

5. Project Managers

   a. Responsible for incorporating this policy into their project HASPs and applicable procedures to include JSAs.

b. Communicating to and enforcing the policy requirements for subcontractors who work on their projects.

6. Field Workers

   a. Attending training in the policy.

   b. Following the requirements of the policy.

E. Project and Site-Specific Orientation and Training

Many Roux projects have different requirements that are client-specific or site-specific in nature. It is the responsibility of the Project Principal (or Project Manager if delegated this responsibility by the Project Principal) to ensure that the workers assigned to his/her projects are provided orientation and training with respect to these client and/or site-specific requirements.

F. Subcontractors

All subcontractors who provide heavy equipment operations to field projects must implement a policy that meets or exceeds the expectations described above as well as any additional requirements that may be required on a client or site-specific basis.

APPENDIX C

Heat and Cold Stress Guidelines

Heat Stress

Heat stress is a significant potential hazard and can be associated with heavy physical activity and/or the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) in hot weather environments.

Heat cramps are brought on by prolonged exposure to heat. As an individual sweats, water and salts are lost by the body resulting in painful muscle cramps. The signs and symptoms of heat cramps are as follows:

- severe muscle cramps, usually in the legs and abdomen;
- exhaustion, often to the point of collapse; and
- dizziness or periods of faintness.

First aid treatment includes moving to a shaded area, rest, and fluid intake. Normally, the individual should recover within one-half hour. If the individual has not recovered within 30 minutes and the temperature has not decreased, the individual should be transported to a hospital for medical attention.

Heat exhaustion may occur in a healthy individual who has been exposed to excessive heat. The circulatory system of the individual fails as blood collects near the skin in an effort to rid the body of excess heat. The signs and symptoms of heat exhaustion are as follows:

- rapid and shallow breathing;
- weak pulse;
- cold and clammy skin with heavy perspiration;
- skin appears pale;
- fatigue and weakness;
- dizziness; and
- elevated body temperature.

First aid treatment includes cooling the victim, elevating the feet, and replacing fluids and electrolytes. If the individual has not recovered within 30 minutes and the temperature has not decreased, the individual should be transported to the hospital for medical attention.

Heat stroke occurs when an individual is exposed to excessive heat and stops sweating. This condition is classified as a **MEDICAL EMERGENCY**, requiring immediate cooling of the victim and transport to a medical facility. The signs and symptoms of heat stroke are as follows:

- dry, hot, red skin;
- body temperature approaching or above 105°F;
- large (dilated) pupils; and
- loss of consciousness – the individual may go into a coma.

First aid treatment requires immediate cooling and transportation to a medical facility.

Heat stress (heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke) is a significant hazard if any type of protective equipment (semi-permeable or impermeable) which prevents evaporative cooling is worn in hot weather environments. Local weather conditions may require restricted work schedules in order to adequately protect personnel. The use of work/rest cycles (including working in the cooler periods of the day or evening) and training on the signs and symptoms of heat stress should help prevent heat-related illnesses from occurring. Work/rest cycles will depend on the work load required to perform each task, type of protective equipment, temperature, and humidity. In general, when the temperature exceeds 88°F, a 15 minute rest cycle will be initiated once every two hours. In addition, potable water and fluids containing electrolytes (e.g., Gatorade) will be available to replace lost body fluids.

Cold Stress

Cold stress is a danger at low temperatures and when the wind-chill factor is low. Prevention of cold-related illnesses is a function of whole-body protection. Adequate insulating clothing must be used when the air temperature is below 40°F. In addition, reduced work periods followed by rest in a warm area may be necessary in extreme conditions. Training on the signs and symptoms of cold stress should prevent cold-related illnesses from occurring. The signs and symptoms of cold stress include the following:

- severe shivering;
- abnormal behavior;

- slowing of body movement;
- confusion;
- weakness;
- stumbling or repeated falling;
- inability to walk;
- collapse; and/or
- unconsciousness.

First aid requires removing the victim from the cold environment and seeking medical attention immediately. Also, prevent further body heat loss by covering the victim lightly with blankets. Do not cover the victim's face. If the victim is still conscious, administer hot drinks, and encourage activity, such as walking wrapped in a blanket.

APPENDIX D

Medical Data Form

MEDICAL DATA SHEET

This form must be completed by all onsite personnel prior to the commencement of activities, and shall be available through the Roux Associates Human Resources Department during site activities. This form must be delivered to any attending physician when medical assistance is needed.

(This form should be typed or printed legibly.)

Site: _____

Name: _____ Home Telephone: _____
(Area Code/Telephone Number)

Address: _____

Date of Birth: _____ Height: _____ Weight: _____

Emergency Contact: _____ Telephone: _____
(Area Code/Telephone Number)

Drug Allergies or Other Allergies: _____

_____

Previous Illnesses or Exposures to Hazardous Substances: _____

_____

_____

Current Medication (Prescription and Non-Prescription): _____

_____

_____

Medical Restrictions: _____

_____

Name, Address and Telephone Number of Person Physician: _____

_____

APPENDIX E

Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan

APPENDIX E

New York State Department of Health
Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan

Overview

A Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) requires real-time monitoring for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and particulates (i.e., dust) at the downwind perimeter of each designated work area when certain activities are in progress at contaminated sites. The CAMP is not intended for use in establishing action levels for worker respiratory protection. Rather, its intent is to provide a measure of protection for the downwind community (i.e., off-site receptors including residences and businesses and on-site workers not directly involved with the subject work activities) from potential airborne contaminant releases as a direct result of investigative and remedial work activities. The action levels specified herein require increased monitoring, corrective actions to abate emissions, and/or work shutdown. Additionally, the CAMP helps to confirm that work activities did not spread contamination off-site through the air.

The generic CAMP presented below will be sufficient to cover many, if not most sites. Specific requirements should be reviewed for each situation in consultation with NYSDOH to ensure proper applicability. In some cases, a separate site-specific CAMP or supplement may be required. Depending upon the nature of contamination, chemical-specific monitoring with appropriately sensitive methods may be required. Depending upon the proximity of potentially exposed individuals, more stringent monitoring or response levels than those presented below may be required. Special requirements will be necessary for work within 20 feet of potentially exposed individuals or structures and for indoor work with co-located residences or facilities. These requirements should be determined in consultation with NYSDOH.

Reliance on the CAMP should not preclude simple, common-sense measures to keep VOCs, dust, and odors at a minimum around the work areas.

Community Air Monitoring Plan

Depending upon the nature of known or potential contaminants at each site, real-time air monitoring for VOCs and/or particulate levels at the perimeter of the exclusion zone or work area will be necessary. Most sites will involve VOC and particulate monitoring; sites known to be contaminated with heavy metals alone may only require particulate monitoring. If radiological contamination is a concern, additional monitoring requirements may be necessary per consultation with appropriate DEC/NYSDOH staff.

Continuous monitoring will be required for all ground intrusive activities and during the demolition of contaminated or potentially contaminated structures. Ground intrusive activities include, but are not limited to, soil/waste excavation and handling, test pitting or trenching, and the installation of soil borings or monitoring wells.

Periodic monitoring for VOCs will be required during non-intrusive activities such as the collection of soil and sediment samples or the collection of groundwater samples from existing monitoring wells. "Periodic" monitoring during sample collection might reasonably consist of taking a reading upon arrival at a sample location, monitoring while opening a well cap or overturning soil, monitoring during well baling/purging, and taking a reading prior to leaving a sample location. In some instances, depending upon the proximity of potentially exposed individuals, continuous monitoring may be required during sampling activities. Examples of such situations include groundwater sampling at wells on the curb of a busy urban street, in the midst of a public park, or adjacent to a school or residence.

VOC Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) must be monitored at the downwind perimeter of the immediate work area (i.e., the exclusion zone) on a continuous basis or as otherwise specified. Upwind concentrations should be measured at the start of each workday and periodically thereafter to establish background conditions, particularly if wind direction changes. The monitoring work should be performed using equipment appropriate to measure the types of contaminants known or suspected to be present. The equipment should be calibrated at least daily for the contaminant(s) of concern or for an appropriate surrogate. The equipment should be capable of calculating 15-minute running average concentrations, which will be compared to the levels specified below.

1. If the ambient air concentration of total organic vapors at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone exceeds 5 parts per million (ppm) above background for the 15-minute average, work activities must be temporarily halted and monitoring continued. If the total organic vapor level readily decreases (per instantaneous readings) below 5 ppm over background, work activities can resume with continued monitoring.

2. If total organic vapor levels at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone persist at levels in excess of 5 ppm over background but less than 25 ppm, work activities must be halted, the source of vapors identified, corrective actions taken to abate emissions, and monitoring continued. After these steps, work activities can resume provided that the total organic vapor level 200 feet downwind of the exclusion zone or half the distance to the nearest potential receptor or residential/commercial structure, whichever is less - but in no case less than 20 feet, is below 5 ppm over background for the 15-minute average.

3. If the organic vapor level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the work area, activities must be shutdown.

4. All 15-minute readings must be recorded and be available for State (DEC and NYSDOH) personnel to review. Instantaneous readings, if any, used for decision purposes should also be recorded.

Particulate Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

Particulate concentrations should be monitored continuously at the upwind and downwind perimeters of the exclusion zone at temporary particulate monitoring stations. The particulate monitoring should be performed using real-time monitoring equipment capable of measuring particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in size (PM-10) and capable of integrating over a period of 15 minutes (or less) for comparison to the airborne particulate action level. The equipment must be equipped with an audible alarm to indicate exceedance of the action level. In addition, fugitive dust migration should be visually assessed during all work activities.

1. If the downwind PM-10 particulate level is 100 micrograms per cubic meter (mcg/m^3) greater than background (upwind perimeter) for the 15-minute period or if airborne dust is observed leaving the work area, then dust suppression techniques must be employed. Work may continue with dust suppression techniques provided that downwind PM-10 particulate levels do not exceed 150 mcg/m^3 above the upwind level and provided that no visible dust is migrating from the work area.

2. If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, downwind PM-10 particulate levels are greater than 150 mcg/m^3 above the upwind level, work must be stopped and a re-evaluation of activities initiated. Work can resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM-10 particulate concentration to within 150 mcg/m^3 of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

3. All readings must be recorded and be available for State (DEC and NYSDOH) and County Health personnel to review.

APPENDIX F

Health and Safety Briefing/ Tailgate Meeting Form

HEALTH & SAFETY BRIEFING / TAILGATE MEETING FORM

Site Name / Location: _____

Date: _____ Weather Forecast: _____

Names of Personnel Attending Briefing:

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

Planned Work:

_____

_____

_____

Instrument Calibration: Instrument/Time/Cal. Gas/Cal. Concentration/Actual Concentration

_____

_____

_____

Items Discussed / JSAs Discussed:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Work Permit Type and Applicable Restrictions:

_____

_____

_____

Signatures of Attending Personnel:

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

APPENDIX G

Accident Report and Investigation Form and Incident Response Flow Chart

☐ **Roux Associates, Inc.** ☐ **Remedial Engineering, P.C.**
(Check applicable company name)

ACCIDENT REPORT

Joe Gentile, Corporate Health and Safety Manager
Cell: (610) 844-6911; Office: (856) 423-8800; Office FAX: (856) 423-3220; Home: (484) 373-0953

PART 1: ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Project #: 1575.0002y
Project Name: Kristal Auto Mall
Project Location (street address/city/state)**:**
5200 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, New York

Client Corporate Name / Contact / Address / Phone #:

Immediate Verbal Notifications Given To:

Corporate Health & Safety	☐Yes	☐No
Office Health & Safety	☐Yes	☐No
Office Manager	☐Yes	☐No
Project Principal	☐Yes	☐No
Project Manager	☐Yes	☐No
Client Contact	☐Yes	☐No

REPORT STATUS (time due):
☐ Initial (24 hr) ☐ Final (5-10 days)
Date: _____ Date: _____

Accident Report Delivered To:

Corporate Health & Safety	☐Yes	☐No
Office Health & Safety	☐Yes	☐No
Office Manager	☐Yes	☐No
Project Principal	☐Yes	☐No
Project Manager	☐Yes	☐No

REPORT TYPE: ☐ Loss ☐ Near Loss Estimated Costs: $ _____

OSHA CASE # Assigned by Corporate Health & Safety if Applicable: _____

Corporate Health & Safety Confirmed Final Accident Report
☐Yes ☐No

DATE OF INCIDENT: _____

TIME INCIDENT OCCURRED: _____ ☐AM ☐PM

INCIDENT LOCATION – City, State, and Country (If outside U.S.A.)

INCIDENT TYPES: (Select most appropriate if Loss occurred.)
From lists below, please select the option that best categories the incident. When selecting an injury or illness, also indicate the severity level.

☐**INJURY** ☐**ILLNESS**

----------Severity Level----------

☐Fatality ☐First Aid ☐Medical
☐Restricted Work ☐Lost Time Treatment

OTHER INCIDENT TYPES

☐Spill / Release
Material involved: _____
Quantity (U.S. Gallons): _____

☐Misdirected Waste ☐Consent Order ☐NOV
☐Property Damage ☐Exceedance
☐Motor Vehicle ☐Fine / Penalty

ACTIVITY TYPE (Check most appropriate one.)

☐Decommissioning	☐Geoprobe	☐Sampling
☐Demolition	☐Motor Vehicle	☐System Start-up
☐Dewatering	☐Operations/	☐Trenching
☐Drilling	Maintenance	☐AST/UST Removal
☐Excavation	☐Pump/Pilot Test	☐Other_____
☐Gauging	☐Rigging/Lifting	

INJURY TYPE (Check all applicable.)

☐Abrasion	☐Occupational Illness
☐Amputation	☐Puncture
☐Burn	☐Rash
☐Cold/Heat Stress	☐Repetitive Motion
☐Inflammation	☐Sprain/Strain
☐Laceration	☐Other_____

BODY PART AFFECTED (Check all applicable.)

☐Respiratory	☐Shoulder	☐Face
☐Neck	☐Arm	☐Leg
☐Chest	☐Wrist	☐Knee
☐Abdomen	☐Hand/Fingers	☐Ankle
☐Groin	☐Eye	☐Foot/Toes
☐Back	☐Head	☐Other_____

I. PERSON(S) DIRECTLY / INDIRECTLY INVOLVED IN INCIDENT (Attach additional information as necessary/applicable.)

Name/Phone # of Each Person Directly/Indirectly Involved in Incident:	Designate: Roux/Remedial Employee Roux/Remedial Subcontractor Client Employee Client Contractor Third Party	As applicable, Current Occupation; Yrs in Current Occupation; Current Position; and Yrs in Current Position:	As applicable, Employer Name; Address; and Phone #:	As applicable, Supervisor Name; and Phone #:
1)				
2)				

II. PERSONS INJURED IN INCIDENT (Attach additional information as necessary/applicable.)

Name/Phone # of Each Person Injured in Incident:	Designate: Roux/Remedial Employee Roux/Remedial Subcontractor Client Employee Client Contractor Third Party	As applicable, Current Occupation; Yrs in Current Occupation; Current Position; and Yrs in Current Position:	As applicable, Employer Name; Address; and Phone #:	As applicable, Supervisor Name; and Phone #:	Description of Injury:
1)					
2)					

III. PROPERTY DAMAGED IN INCIDENT (Attach additional information as necessary/applicable.)

Property Damaged:	Property Location:	Owner Name, Address & Phone #:	Description of Damage:	Estimated Cost:
1)				$

2)				$

IV. WITNESSES TO INCIDENT (Attach additional information as necessary/applicable.)

Witness Name:	Address:	Phone #:
1)		
2)		

PART 2: WHAT HAPPENED AND INCIDENT DETAILS

PROVIDE FACTUAL DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT (e.g., describe loss/near loss, injury, response / treatment).

I. AUTHORITIES/GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES NOTIFIED (Attach additional information as necessary/applicable.)

Authority/Agency Notified:	Name/Phone #/Fax # of Person Notified:	Address of Person Notified:	Date & Time of Notification:	Exact Information Reported/Provided:

II. PUBLIC RESPONSES TO INCIDENT (if applicable)

Response/Inquiry By: (check one)	Entity Name:	Name/Phone # of Respondent/ Inquirer:	Address of Entity/Person:	Date & Time of Response/Inquiry:
☐Newspaper ☐Television ☐Community Group ☐Neighbors ☐Other _____				

Describe Response/Inquiry:

Roux/Remedial Response:

(Check all that apply.) (Attach photos, drawings, etc. to help illustrate the incident.)

ATTACHED INFORMATION: ☐Photo ☐Sketches ☐Vehicle Acord Form ☐Police Report ☐Other

Name(s) of person(s) who prepared Initial and Final Report:	**Title(s):**	**Phone number(s):**

PART 3: INVESTIGATION TEAM ANALYSIS

CONCLUSION: WHY IT HAPPENED (LIST CAUSAL FACTORS AND CORRESPONDING ROOT CAUSES)

(Root Causes: Lack of knowledge or skill, Doing the task according to procedures or acceptable practices takes more time or effort, Short-cuts or not following acceptable practices is reinforced or tolerated, Not following procedures or acceptable practices did not result in an accident, Lack of or inadequate procedures, Inadequate communications of expectations regarding procedures or acceptable practices, Inadequate tools or equipment, External Factors)

ROOT CAUSE(S) AND SOLUTION(S): HOW TO PREVENT INCIDENT FROM RECURRING

CAUSAL FACTOR	ROOT CAUSE		SOLUTION(S) [Must Match Root Cause(s)]		PERSON RESPONSIBLE	AGREED DUE DATE	ACTUAL COMPLETION DATE
			#	Solution(s)			
			1				
			2				
			3				

INVESTIGATION TEAM:

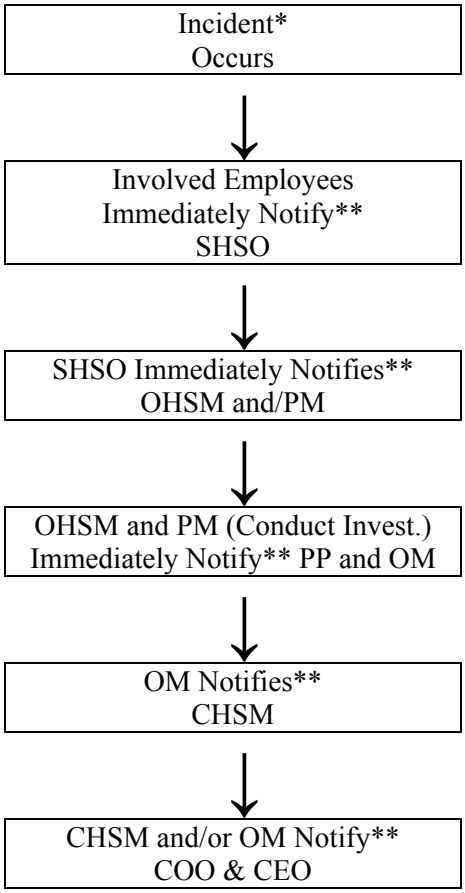
PRINT NAME	JOB POSITION	DATE	SIGNATURE

No One Gets Hurt!

APPENDIX _G

HEALTH AND SAFETY NEAR/LOSS – LOSS (INCIDENT)*

Notification Flow Chart



* Incident – any work or site-related occurrence that resulted in, or could potentially have resulted in, the need for medical care or in property damage (i.e., all injuries or illnesses, exposure to toxic materials or any other significant occurrence resulting in property damage or in a "near loss")

** Verbal Notification

Initial Incident Report (written) to SHSO, OHSM, OM and CHSM within 24 hours.

Follow-up Report within one week.

(Reference: Corporate H&S Standard Operating Procedure, Incident Investigation and Reporting, SOP #1.8, dated March 2000)

APPENDIX H

Acord Form

AUTOMOBILE LOSS NOTICE

DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)

AGENCY	PHONE (A/C, No, Ext):	COMPANY	NAIC CODE:	MISCELLANEOUS INFO (Site & location code)
The Graham Company The Graham Building One Penn Square West Philadelphia, PA 19102	215-567-6300	Starr Indemnity & Liability		
FAX (A/C, No): 215-599-9175				
E-MAIL ADDRESS: CLICK HERE TO SUBMIT TO THE GRAHAM COMPANY				
CODE:	SUB CODE:			
AGENCY CUSTOMER ID: Mallory M. Stanko, Esquire, Claims Consultant				

POLICY NUMBER	POLICY TYPE	REFERENCE NUMBER	CAT #
1000198966161 (AOS)			

EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRATION DATE	DATE OF ACCIDENT AND TIME		PREVIOUSLY REPORTED
9/21/16	9/21/17		AM / PM	YES X NO

INSURED

NAME AND ADDRESS	SOC SEC # OR FEIN:
Roux Associates, Inc. 209 Shafter Street Islandia, NY 11749	

RESIDENCE PHONE (A/C, No):

BUSINESS PHONE (A/C, No, Ext):

CELL PHONE (A/C, No):

E-MAIL ADDRESS:

CONTACT

☐ CONTACT INSURED

NAME AND ADDRESS	WHEN TO CONTACT: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.	WHERE TO CONTACT
Cindy Albanese, Paralegal		Business

RESIDENCE PHONE (A/C, No):

BUSINESS PHONE (A/C, No, Ext): 631-232-2376

CELL PHONE (A/C, No): Insured's Cell Phone Number

E-MAIL ADDRESS: calbanese@rouxinc.com

LOSS

LOCATION OF ACCIDENT (Include city & state)	AUTHORITY CONTACTED:	VIOLATIONS/CITATIONS
	REPORT #:	

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT (Use separate sheet, if necessary)

POLICY INFORMATION

BODILY INJURY (Per Person)	BODILY INJURY (Per Accident)	PROPERTY DAMAGE	SINGLE LIMIT	MEDICAL PAYMENT	OTC DEDUCTIBLE	OTHER COVERAGE & DEDUCTIBLES (UM, no-fault, towing, etc.)
			$1,000,000		$1,000	Rental Reimbursement $60 for 60 Days Towing $50 PPV
LOSS PAYEE					COLLISION DED $1,000	

UMBRELLA/EXCESS ☐ UMBRELLA ☐ EXCESS CARRIER: LIMITS: AGGR PER CLAIM/OCC SIR/DED

INSURED VEHICLE

VEH #	YEAR	MAKE:	BODY TYPE:	PLATE NUMBER	STATE
		MODEL:	V.I.N.:		

OWNER'S NAME & ADDRESS

RESIDENCE PHONE (A/C, No):

BUSINESS PHONE (A/C, No, Ext):

DRIVER'S NAME & ADDRESS

☐ (Check if same as owner)

RESIDENCE PHONE (A/C, No):

BUSINESS PHONE (A/C, No, Ext):

RELATION TO INSURED (Employee, family, etc.)	DATE OF BIRTH	DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER	STATE	PURPOSE OF USE	USED WITH PERMISSION?
					☐ YES ☐ NO

DESCRIBE DAMAGE

ESTIMATE AMOUNT	WHERE CAN VEHICLE BE SEEN?	WHEN CAN VEH BE SEEN?	OTHER INSURANCE ON VEHICLE

PROPERTY DAMAGED **VEHICLE?** ☐ YES ☐ NO **YR:** **MAKE:** **MODEL:** **PLATE #:**

DESCRIBE PROPERTY (Other Than Vehicle)	**OTHER VEH/PROP INS?** ☐ YES ☐ NO	**COMPANY OR AGENCY NAME:** / **POLICY #:**
OWNER'S NAME & ADDRESS		**RESIDENCE PHONE (A/C, No):** / **BUSINESS PHONE (A/C, No, Ext):**
OTHER DRIVER'S NAME & ADDRESS ☐ (Check if same as owner)		**RESIDENCE PHONE (A/C, No):** / **BUSINESS PHONE (A/C, No, Ext):**
DESCRIBE DAMAGE		
ESTIMATE AMOUNT	**WHERE CAN DAMAGE BE SEEN?**	

INJURED

NAME & ADDRESS	PHONE (A/C, No)	PED	INS VEH	OTH VEH	AGE	EXTENT OF INJURY
		☐	☐	☐		
		☐	☐	☐		
		☐	☐	☐		
		☐	☐	☐		

WITNESSES OR PASSENGERS

NAME & ADDRESS	PHONE (A/C, No)	INS VEH	OTH VEH	OTHER (Specify)
		☐	☐	
		☐	☐	
		☐	☐	

REPORTED BY		**REPORTED TO**	
SIGNATURE OF INSURED	**DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)**	**SIGNATURE OF PRODUCER**	**DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)**

REMARKS (Include Adjuster Assigned)

ALL RESERVATIONS OF RIGHTS/DENIAL LETTERS MUST BE SENT TO THE GRAHAM COMPANY FIRST.

ALL FIRST PARTY DRAFTS MUST BE SENT DIRECTLY TO THE GRAHAM COMPANY.

Applicable in Arizona

For your protection, Arizona law requires the following statement to appear on this form. Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss is subject to criminal and civil penalties.

Applicable in Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia

Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or another person, files a statement of claim containing any materially false information, or conceals for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact, material thereto, commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime, subject to criminal prosecution and civil penalties. In DC, LA, ME, TN, VA and WA, insurance benefits may also be denied.

Applicable in California

For your protection, California law requires the following to appear on this form: Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in state prison.

Applicable in Colorado

It is unlawful to knowingly provide false, incomplete, or misleading facts or information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding or attempting to defraud the company. Penalties may include imprisonment, fines, denial of insurance, and civil damages. Any insurance company or agent of an insurance company who knowingly provides false, incomplete, or misleading facts or information to a policy holder or claimant for the purpose of defrauding or attempting to defraud the policy holder or claimant with regard to a settlement or award payable from insurance proceeds shall be reported to the Colorado Division of Insurance within the Department of Regulatory Agencies.

Applicable in Florida and Idaho

Any person who knowingly and with the intent to injure, defraud, or deceive any insurance company files a statement of claim containing any false, incomplete or misleading information is guilty of a felony.*

* In Florida - Third Degree Felony

Applicable in Hawaii

For your protection, Hawaii law requires you to be informed that presenting a fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit is a crime punishable by fines or imprisonment, or both.

Applicable in Indiana

A person who knowingly and with intent to defraud an insurer files a statement of claim containing any false, incomplete, or misleading information commits a felony.

Applicable in Minnesota

A person who files a claim with intent to defraud or helps commit a fraud against an insurer is guilty of a crime.

Applicable in Nevada

Pursuant to NRS 686A.291, any person who knowingly and willfully files a statement of claim that contains any false, incomplete or misleading information concerning a material fact is guilty of a felony.

Applicable in New Hampshire

Any person who, with purpose to injure, defraud or deceive any insurance company, files a statement of claim containing any false, incomplete or misleading information is subject to prosecution and punishment for insurance fraud, as provided in RSA 638:20.

Applicable in New York

Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files an application for commercial insurance or a statement of claim for any commercial or personal insurance benefits containing any materially false information, or conceals for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto, and any person who in connection with such application or claim knowingly makes or knowingly assists, abets, solicits or conspires with another to make a false report of the theft, destruction, damage or conversion of any motor vehicle to a law enforcement agency, the Department of Motor Vehicles or an insurance company, commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime, and shall also be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars and the value of the subject motor vehicle or stated claim for each violation.

Applicable in Ohio

Any person who, with intent to defraud or knowing that he/she is facilitating a fraud against an insurer, submits an application or files a claim containing a false or deceptive statement is guilty of insurance fraud.

Applicable in Oklahoma

WARNING: Any person who knowingly and with intent to injure, defraud or deceive any insurer, makes any claim for the proceeds of an insurance policy containing any false, incomplete or misleading information is guilty of a felony.

APPENDIX I

OSHA Form 300

OSHA's Form 300 (Rev. 01/2004)

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 _____

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 _____

City _____ State _____

Identify the person				Describe the case		Classify the case											
						CHECK ONLY ONE box for each case based on the most serious outcome for that 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		Away From Work (days)	On job transfer or restriction (days)	(M) Injury	Skin Disorder	Respiratory Condition	Poisoning	Hearing Loss	All other illnesses
								Job transfer or restriction	Other record-able cases								
						(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					Page totals	*0*	*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.

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.

Injury	Skin Disorder	Respiratory Condition	Poisoning	Hearing Loss	All other illnesses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

OSHA's Form 300A (Rev. 01/2004)

Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

Year _____

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

Injury and Illness Types

Total number of… (M)			
(1) Injury	0	(4) Poisoning	0
(2) Skin Disorder	0	(5) Hearing Loss	0
(3) Respiratory Condition	0	(6) All Other Illnesses	0

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

Establishment information

Your establishment name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Industry description (e.g., Manufacture of motor truck trailers)

_____

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

____ ____ ____ ____

OR North American Industrial Classification (NAICS), if known (e.g., 336212)

____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____

Employment information

Annual average number of employees _____

Total hours worked by all employees last year _____

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.

_____ Company executive

_____ Title

_____ Phone

_____ Date

OSHA's Form 301
Injuries and Illnesses Incident Report

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.

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

Form approved OMB no. 1218-0176

This *Injury and Illness Incident Report* is one of the first forms you must fill out when a recordable work-related injury or illness has occurred. Together with the *Log of Work-Related injuries and Illnesses* and the accompanying *Summary*, these forms help the employer and OSHA develop a picture of the extent and severity of work-related incidents.

Within 7 calendar days after you receive information that a recordable work-related injury or illness has occurred, you must fill out this form or an equivalent. Some state workers' compensation, insurance, or other reports may be acceptable substitutes. To be considered an equivalent form, any substitute must contain all the information asked for on this form.

According to Public Law 91-596 and 29 CFR 1904, OSHA's recordkeeping rule, you must keep this form on file for 5 years following the year to which it pertains

If you need additional copies of this form, you may photocopy and use as many as you need.

Completed by _____

Title _____

Phone _____ Date _____

Information about the employee

1) Full Name _____

2) Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

3) Date of birth _____

4) Date hired _____

5) ☐ Male
☐ Female

Information about the physician or other health care professional

6) Name of physician or other health care professional

_____

_____

7) If treatment was given away from the worksite, where was it given?

Facility _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

8) Was employee treated in an emergency room?
☐ Yes
☐ No

9) Was employee hospitalized overnight as an in-patient?
☐ Yes
☐ No

Information about the case

10) Case number from the Log _____ *(Transfer the case number from the Log after you record the case.)*

11) Date of injury or illness _____

12) Time employee began work _____ AM/PM

13) Time of event _____ AM/PM ☐ Check if time cannot be determined

14) **What was the employee doing just before the incident occurred?** Describe the activity, as well as the tools, equipment or material the employee was using. Be specific. Examples: "climbing a ladder while carrying roofing materials"; "spraying chlorine from hand sprayer"; "daily computer key-entry."

15) **What happened?** Tell us how the injury occurred. Examples: "When ladder slipped on wet floor, worker fell 20 feet"; "Worker was sprayed with chlorine when gasket broke during replacement"; "Worker developed soreness in wrist over time."

16) **What was the injury or illness?** Tell us the part of the body that was affected and how it was affected; be more specific than "hurt", "pain", or "sore." Examples: "strained back"; "chemical burn, hand"; "carpal tunnel syndrome."

17) **What object or substance directly harmed the employee?** Examples: "concrete floor"; "chlorine"; "radial arm saw." If this question does not apply to the incident, leave it blank.

18) **If the employee died, when did death occur?** Date of death

APPENDIX J

Job Safety and Health Protection Poster

U.S. Department of Labor

OSHA® Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Job Safety and Health
IT'S THE LAW!

All workers have the right to:

- A safe workplace.
- Raise a safety or health concern with your employer or OSHA, or report a work-related injury or illness, without being retaliated against.
- Receive information and training on job hazards, including all hazardous substances in your workplace.
- Request an OSHA inspection of your workplace if you believe there are unsafe or unhealthy conditions. OSHA will keep your name confidential. You have the right to have a representative contact OSHA on your behalf.
- Participate (or have your representative participate) in an OSHA inspection and speak in private to the inspector.
- File a complaint with OSHA within 30 days (by phone, online or by mail) if you have been retaliated against for using your rights.
- See any OSHA citations issued to your employer.
- Request copies of your medical records, tests that measure hazards in the workplace, and the workplace injury and illness log.

This poster is available free from OSHA.

Employers must:

- Provide employees a workplace free from recognized hazards. It is illegal to retaliate against an employee for using any of their rights under the law, including raising a health and safety concern with you or with OSHA, or reporting a work-related injury or illness.
- Comply with all applicable OSHA standards.
- Report to OSHA all work-related fatalities within 8 hours, and all inpatient hospitalizations, amputations and losses of an eye within 24 hours.
- Provide required training to all workers in a language and vocabulary they can understand.
- Prominently display this poster in the workplace.
- Post OSHA citations at or near the place of the alleged violations.

FREE ASSISTANCE to identify and correct hazards is available to small and medium-sized employers, without citation or penalty, through OSHA-supported consultation programs in every state.

Contact OSHA. We can help.

1-800-321-OSHA (6742) • TTY 1-877-889-5627 • www.osha.gov

OSHA 3165-04R 2015