FINAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION PLAN

DISPOSAL OF CONTAMINATED SOIL
AT
WINKLEPECK BURNING GROUNDS

Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant (RVAAP)
Ravenna, Ohio

Contract No. W52H09-06-C-5021

Submitted to

U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command
1 Rock Island Arsenal
Rock Island, IL 61299

Submitted by

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Rev 0, September 29, 2006

FINAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION PLAN SIGNATURE SHEET

Project: Disposal of Contaminated Soil at Winklepeck Burning Grounds.

Site: Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant.

Site Location: Ravenna, Ohio.

PIKA International, Inc. (PIKA) has developed this Accident Prevention Plan (APP) as part of the site-specific Work Plan (WP) for the above referenced project. This document with its attachments has been developed for the US Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command (TACOM) and the Base Realignment and Closure (BRACO) Technical Support Office in support of the Scope of Work (SOW) for the project. The PIKA personnel referenced below have reviewed and approved this APP for implementation during the disposal of contaminated soil at Winklepeck Burnings Grounds. Procedures for the submission, approval, integration and implementation of changes to this APP are discussed within the body of the APP and will be followed whenever a change will significantly impact the safety of site personnel, the environment or off-site personnel.

Plan Prepared and Approved By:

_____ Date: _____

Drew Bryson, CIH
PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Manager

Plan Concurrence By:

_____ Date: _____

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PIKA Project Manager

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PIKA Site Safety and Health Officer

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ATTACHMENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACM	Asbestos Containing Material
AHA	Activity Hazard Analysis
APP	Accident Prevention Plan
BRACO	Base Realignment and Closure Technical Support Office
CAHA	Certificate of Activity Hazard Analysis
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIH	Certified Industrial Hygienist
CO	Contracting Officer
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
CEHNC	United States Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville
CSHM	Corporate Safety and Health Manager
CSHP	Corporate Environmental Safety and Health Program
CSIT	Corporate Safety Inspection Team
CY	Cubic Yards
DID	Data Item Description
EM	Engineering Manual
EMM	Earth-Moving Machinery
EMR	Experience Modification Rating
ES&H	Environmental Safety and Health
GDA	Government Designated Authority
GOCO	Government Owned, Contractor Operated
IAW	In Accordance With
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
LL	Load Line
LWDR	Lost Work Day Rate
MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
MPH	Master of Public Health
NGB	National Guard Bureau
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PIKA	PIKA International, Inc.
PjM	Project Manager
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RTLS	Ravenna Training & Logistics Site
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOW	Scope of Work

SS	Site (Asbestos) Supervisor
SSHO	Site Safety and Health Officer
SSHP	Site Safety Health Plan
TACOM	U.S. Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command
TO	Task Order
TRIIR	Total Recordable Injury and Illness Rate
TL	Team Leaders
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WBG	Winklepeck Burning Grounds
WP	Work Plan
WZ	Work Zone

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

Name/Organization	Hard Copies	Electronic Copies
William Wynne – BRACO	0	1
Irving Venger - RVAAP	2	2
Eileen Mohr - OEPA	1	1
Glen Beckham - USACE Louisville District	1	1
Kevin Tiemeier - USAEC	1	0
Jeffrey Gollon – TACOM	1	0
Maj. Ed Meade – OHARNG and Kathryn Elgin – RTLS	1	1

BRAC - Base Realignment and Closure

RVAAP - Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant

OEPA - Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

USACE - United States Army Corps of Engineers

USAEC - United States Army Environmental Center

TACOM - US Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command

OHARNG - Ohio Army National Guard

RTLS - Ravenna Training and Logistics Site

1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 PLAN INTRODUCTION AND INTEGRATION

This Accident Prevention Plan (APP) and the attached Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) have been developed for the US Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command (TACOM) and the Base Realignment and Closure Technical Support Office (BRACO). This APP has been developed to meet the US Army requirements as outlined in the section 01.A.09 of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Engineering Manual (EM) 385-1-1, Safety and Health Requirements Manual. EM 385-1-1 is the primary US Army safety guidance document to which all disposal of contaminated soil at Winklepeck Burning Grounds (WBG) activities will adhere.

As stated in EM 385-1-1, paragraph 01.A.11 "Before initiation of work at the job site, an APP with appropriate appendices (e.g., SSHP for hazardous waste site cleanup operations, Lead Compliance Plan when working with lead, Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan when working with asbestos) will be reviewed and found acceptable by the Government Designated Authority (GDA))." Therefore, this APP has been developed in accordance with (IAW) the requirements of Appendix A of EM 385-1-1. Additionally, a SSHP has been developed IAW paragraph A.28.02(b) of EM 385-1-1 and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements.

However, as stated in EM 385-1-1, the APP and SSHP do not have to duplicate information. As such, where duplication exists between the APP requirements and the SSHP, PIKA International, Inc. (PIKA) has chosen to present the bulk of the site-specific Environmental Safety and Health (ES&H) data in the SSHP presented in Attachment 1 of this APP, and programmatic requirements are presented in this APP. Elements of the APP that are better addressed in the SSHP have been identified in this APP with a statement that specifies where in the SSHP the required element can be found. Conversely, if an element is better suited for presentation in the APP, it has been included in this document and a statement has been inserted in the SSHP indicating that the element is presented in the APP.

1.2 CONTRACTOR

The contractor for the performance of this project is PIKA. As the contractor for this Task Order (TO), PIKA will be responsible for its successful completion and for the management of all resources required to meet the requirements of the SOW.

1.3 CONTRACT NUMBER

The contract number for this project is W52H09-06-C-5021.

1.4 PROJECT NAME

The name of this project is Disposal of Contaminated Soil at Winklepeck Burning Grounds.

1.5 BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.5.1 Description of Work to be Performed

The objective of this project is to remove the potential risk to human health and the environment posed by the asbestos contaminated soil stockpile at the WBG. The project objective will be accomplished through the loading and transportation of approximately 6,000 cubic yards (CY) of asbestos contaminated soil at WBG, and two 1-CY Gaylord boxes and one 55-gallon drum of tar roofing material and one 1-CY Gaylord box of transite material at Load Line (LL) 4 to an approved offsite disposal facility. Once the stockpile has been removed a visual survey of the stockpile footprint will be performed and confirmation soil samples will be collected and analyzed for asbestos to verify that the asbestos containing material (ACM) debris has been removed.

1.5.2 Location

When the RVAAP Installation Restoration Program (IRP) began in 1989, the RVAAP was identified as a 21,419 acre installation. The property boundary was resurveyed by the OHARNG over a two year period (2002 and 2003) and the actual total acreage of the property was found to be 21,683 acres. As of February 2006, a total of 20,403 acres of the former 21,683 acre RVAAP have been transferred to the National Guard Bureau (NGB) and subsequently licensed to the OHARNG for use as a military training site. The current RVAAP consists of 1,280 acres scattered throughout the Ravenna Training and Logistics Site (RTLS). The RTLS is in northeastern Ohio within Portage and Trumbull Counties, approximately 4.8 kilometers (3 miles) east northeast of the city of Ravenna and approximately 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) northwest of the city of Newton Falls. The RVAAP portions of the property are solely located within Portage County. The RTLS/RVAAP is a parcel of property approximately 17.7 kilometers (11 miles) long and 5.6 kilometers (3.5 miles) wide bounded by State Route 5, the Michael J. Kirwin Reservoir, and the CSX System Railroad on the south; Garret, McCormick, and Berry roads on the west; the Norfolk Southern Railroad on the north; and State Route 534 on the east. The RTLS is surrounded by several communities: Windham on the north; Garrettsville 9.6 kilometers (6 miles) to the northwest; Newton Falls 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) to the south east; Charlestown to the southwest; and Wayland 4.8 kilometers (3 miles) to the south. When RVAAP was operational the RTLS did not exist and the entire 21,683-acre parcel was a government-owned contractor operated (GOCO) industrial facility. The RVAAP IRP encompasses investigation and cleanup of past activities over the entire 21,683 acres of the former RVAAP and therefore references to the RVAAP in this document are considered to be inclusive of the historical extent of the RVAAP,

which is inclusive of the combined acreages of the current RTLS and RVAAP, unless otherwise specifically stated.

1.5.3 Contractor Accident Experience

PIKA's accident experience is very limited since the company has been in existence for only two years. The table below presents PIKA's Total Recordable Injury and Illness Rate (TRIIR), and Lost Work-day Rate (LWDR) for the past two years.

TABLE 1-1: PIKA'S ACCIDENT STATISTICS

Year	PIKA TRIIR	PIKA LWDR	PIKA EMR*
2004	14.9	0	--
2005	3.1	0	--

* Note there is no EMR data for PIKA since the company has not had to pay sufficient workers compensations insurance premiums.

1.6 PHASES OF WORK REQUIRING ACTIVITY HAZARDS ANALYSIS

During the course of work, PIKA personnel will be involved with activities that will potentially expose them to chemical, physical and biological hazards which PIKA will control through the use of engineering, administrative and personal protective equipment controls. Additionally, since the operations conducted during this project are governed by the OSHA hazardous waste standard in 29 CFR 1910.120 and 1926.65, PIKA is required to develop a SSHP for this project (See Attachment 1 to this APP). During the SSHP development, PIKA will conduct an activity hazard analysis (AHAs) of the tasks outlined below. The results of the AHAs will be expressed in the PIKA Certification of Activity Hazard Analysis (CAHA) forms presented in Attachment 2 of this APP. Additional information on the activity hazard assessment process can be found in section 4.0 of the attached SSHP.

- Mobilization.
- Transportation and Disposal of Asbestos Contaminated Soil.
- Confirmation Sampling.
- Site Restoration.
- Disposal of Material at LL4.
- Demobilization.

1.7 STATEMENT OF SAFETY AND HEALTH POLICY

The fundamental ES&H policy of PIKA is to ensure that every employee is provided with a safe and healthful working environment that is free of all recognized safety or health hazards. Additionally, it is the policy of PIKA that at no time will the safety of the worker, the environment or the public be compromised to promote other project

objectives such as production, cost or schedule. Paramount to the implementation of these policies is PIKA's core safety belief that all accidents are preventable.

2.0 RESPONSIBILITIES AND LINES OF AUTHORITIES

2.1 IDENTIFICATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF PERSONNEL RESPONSIBLE FOR SAFETY

2.1.1 General ES&H Responsibilities

PIKA's Corporate Environmental Safety and Health Program (CSHP) specifies that all PIKA personnel are responsible for ES&H, with ES&H responsibility starting with the President of PIKA and radiating outward to all management, administrative, operations, and field personnel. To achieve this philosophy, PIKA empowers all personnel with stop work authority regarding known or potential ES&H issues. Additionally, all PIKA personnel are held accountable for performing their assigned tasks in a manner that ensures continuous, active hazard evaluation and safe task performance.

2.1.2 Key ES&H Personnel

The key personnel at PIKA that are responsible for safe project performance include:

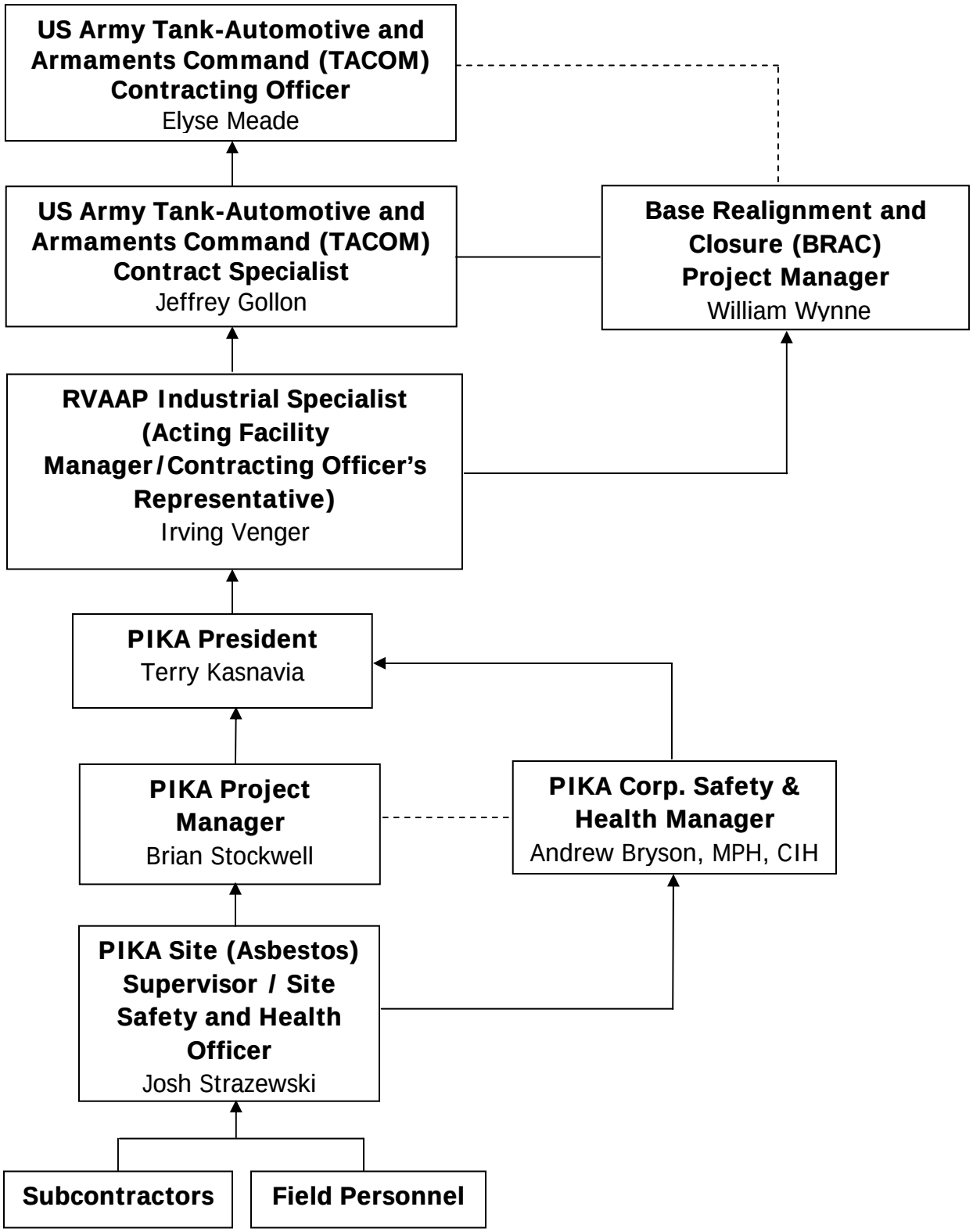
- The President of PIKA.
- PIKA's Corporate Safety and Health Manager (CSHM).
- The Project Manager (PjM).
- The Site (Asbestos) Supervisor (SS).
- The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO).
- The field personnel.

The ES&H responsibilities of the personnel filling the roles listed above are presented in detail in section 2.0 of the SSHP in Attachment 1 of this APP.

2.1.3 Lines of Authority

As a part of its corporate structure, PIKA has developed a system whereby the lines of authority for personnel responsible for operations and ES&H are separate. All issues related to on-site operations regarding production, and resources are handled initially on site by the SS who reports to the PjM. Issues that cannot be handled by the PjM are delegated to the President of PIKA. While ES&H is the responsibility of all personnel, the SSHO is the on-site representative of PIKA CSHM. As such, the SSHO is responsible for ensuring overall compliance by site personnel and to maintain autonomy, the SSHO reports directly to the CSHM for ES&H issues.

FIGURE 2-1: PERSONNEL ORGANIZATION CHART



3.0 SUBCONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

3.1 SUBCONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

PIKA intends to self perform all disposal of contaminated soil at WBG. For the performance of site operations, PIKA will utilize the several local and out-of-area suppliers, including, but not limited to:

- Acquisition of office and storage trailers.
- Rental car companies for the acquisition of site vehicles.
- Local suppliers for heavy equipment, generators, etc.

3.2 CONTROL AND COORDINATION OF SUBCONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

Control of subcontractors and suppliers will be maintained by PIKA's site control plan as implemented by the SS. Suppliers and subcontractors wishing access to the site will be required to notify the SS of their arrival and sign in with the SS. The SS will then be responsible for ensuring that deliveries are made and equipment is properly stored and secured. The SS will also ensure that all site related personnel and subcontractors are properly trained and have read and understood the SSHP.

3.3 SAFETY RESPONSIBILITIES OF SUBCONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

As a part of PIKA's subcontractor agreement and purchase order system, subcontractors agree to conduct their operations IAW PIKA's site plans and applicable Federal, state and local ES&H requirements. Enforcement of these requirements will be made by the SS with consultation and coordination by the PjM, SSHO and CSHM. All subcontractors and suppliers will be responsible for providing adequately trained and experienced personnel who arrive at the site with appropriate equipment that is in safe operational condition. Subcontractors or suppliers that arrive at the site with inadequate or defective equipment will be required to remove such items from the site and will not be allowed to perform operations until operationally safe equipment is used. Additionally, the subcontractor and suppliers will agree to inform the SS of any hazardous activities they are required to be conducted prior to its performance to allow the SS and SSHO to assess the task to ensure all hazards are identified and controlled by procedures in either this APP or the SSHP.

4.0 TRAINING

4.1 SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED IN THE SAFETY INDOCTRINATION/SSHP REVIEW

As required by Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) in 29 CFR 1910.120(i) and 1926.65(i), PIKA will provide all site personnel with hazard communication training (section 7.8 of the SSHP) prior to their participation in site operations. The SS will also ensure that all site related personnel are properly trained (i.e. 3-day On-Site Training) and have read and understood the SSHP (i.e. Signed SSHP Review Form). All required site-specific training is outlined in section 7.0 of the SSHP. In addition, hazard/risk analysis (section 4.0 of the SSHP) will be addressed in the safety indoctrination. Copies of all site related ES&H forms can be found in Attachment 4 of this APP.

4.2 MANDATORY TRAINING/CERTIFICATIONS APPLICABLE TO PROJECT

The mandatory training requirements and required certifications are provided in section 7.0 of the SSHP. A copy of the SSHP Review Form and the 3-Day On-Site Training and Hazard Information Training Log are included in Attachment 4 of this APP.

4.3 IDENTIFY REQUIREMENTS FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRAINING.

All PIKA personnel involved with responding to an on-site emergency will be briefed in their roles and responsibilities as part of the initial indoctrination training discussed in section 4.1 above. During this training, PIKA personnel will be briefed on emergency equipment and first aid procedures found in section 13.0 of the SSHP. PIKA personnel will also be briefed on emergency response and contingency procedures presented in section 13.0 of the SSHP. This training will be documented and will also involve a documented rehearsal of the emergency response plan prior to the start of site activities.

4.4 REQUIREMENTS FOR SUPERVISOR/EMPLOYEE SAFETY MEETINGS

PIKA will conduct a daily safety briefing (section 7.11 of the SSHP) to address potential site and task hazards prior to the deployment of personnel each day. This briefing will be conducted by the SS and augmented by the SSHO. During this briefing, all PIKA and subcontractor personnel will be briefed on the tasks to be conducted that day, the hazards associated with the tasks, and the mitigation methods that will be employed by site personnel to reduce or eliminate their risk of exposure.

5.0 SAFETY AND HEALTH INSPECTIONS

5.1 DAILY AND WEEKLY SAFETY INSPECTIONS AND AUDITS

Daily inspections will be conducted by both the SS and the SSHO to ensure that site operations and personnel are complying with this APP, the SSHP, and other regulatory requirements. The results of these inspections will be recorded in the Safety Log and documented on the PIKA Safety Inspection and Audit Log form. Any site or operational discrepancies identified will be noted on this form, and the results of the inspection will be reported to the CSHM and the SS. On a weekly basis, the SSHO will conduct a compliance audit of the site. This audit will also be noted in the Safety Log and then documented on the PIKA Safety Inspection and Audit Log.

5.2 PERIODIC CORPORATE SAFETY AND HEALTH INSPECTIONS

During the course of this project, it is anticipated that the PIKA CSHM will make periodic inspections of the project to ensure initial and continued compliance of the project with applicable safety and health regulations. During these inspections, the CSHM will be escorted by the SSHO and together the two will comprise the Corporate Safety Inspection Team (CSIT). PIKA views the audits conducted by the CSHM to be essential to the safe and healthful performance of site operations. On an as needed basis, other PIKA management personnel may be included in the CSIT, provided that no more than two authorized visitors are downrange and the daily personnel limits are not exceeded.

5.3 DEFICIENCY TRACKING AND FOLLOW-UP

Any deficiencies noted during a site inspection or audit will be reported to the CSHM who will then ensure that the deficiency is entered into a PIKA site deficiency tracking log. This log annotates the nature and extent of the deficiency, the required corrective actions, the person(s) responsible for correcting the deficiency, and the date the deficiency is corrected.

5.4 EXTERNAL INSPECTIONS/CERTIFICATIONS REQUIRED

PIKA anticipates that no external inspections or certifications will be required.

6.0 SAFETY AND HEALTH EXPECTATIONS, INCENTIVE PROGRAMS, AND COMPLIANCE

PIKA's accident experience goal for this project is to perform this project without accident or defect. To facilitate this goal, PIKA will implement the requirements of this APP, the attached SSHP, the PIKA CESHP, and the SOPs in Attachment 3 of this APP. Additionally, PIKA will make all project and site management personnel aware of this goal and will empower all site personnel with stop work authority for known or potential uncontrolled safety hazards.

6.1 PIKA'S SAFETY INCENTIVE PROGRAM

PIKA does not currently implement a formal safety incentive program.

6.2 POLICIES AND PROCEDURES REGARDING NONCOMPLIANCE

6.2.1 General Requirements

As outlined previously in this APP, designated corporate and on-site personnel have been tasked with the overall responsibility of ensuring the safe and healthful conduct of site operations. Additionally, PIKA has expended significant energy and resources toward the design and development of written programs and procedures used to safe guard site personnel from the hazards associated with this project. It is imperative that site personnel realize that their compliance with established safety and health procedures is of paramount importance in the prevention of accidents and emergencies that could compromise their safety and health, and also the well being of other site personnel, the environment, and the public. Since violations of the safety and health procedures and programs outlined in either this APP or the SSHP can result in serious personal injury, illness or environmental insult, personnel violating the safety or health requirements of this APP or SSHP may be subject to disciplinary action.

6.2.2 Safety and Health Violations

It is the general policy of PIKA that no personnel engage in any activity for which: 1) they are not properly trained; 2) the consequences of the activity are uncertain; or 3) the activity hazards have not been assessed. As deemed necessary, the SSHO may impose other prohibitions to ensure the safe conduct of operations. The prohibitions presented below are strictly forbidden at any time, during any on-site operation, with violation of these possibly resulting in termination of employment.

- Horseplay or fighting.
- Use of alcohol on site or from the start to the end of each workday.
- Illegal use of drugs.
- Use of prescription or over-the-counter medications without SSHO approval.

- Eating, drinking, or smoking in a work zone (WZ) without prior approval of the SSHO.
- Unnecessary sitting or kneeling on potentially contaminated surfaces.
- Climbing on/over obstacles unless approved by the SSHP or SSHO.
- Starting/maintaining an open flame of any type unless authorized by the SSHO.
- Use of equipment that has not been inspected and deemed safe for operation.
- Entry into a work site without prior approval of the SS.
- Initiation of work without the presence of a buddy.
- Failure to report an incident that results in personal injury or property damage.

6.2.3 Disciplinary Actions

If a CSHP, APP or SSHP nonconformance occurs, appropriate positive disciplinary action will be taken. In all cases where a potential violation has been reported, the SSHO in conjunction with the SS will conduct an investigation to validate the report and to determine the severity of the violation. Violations will be divided into two categories: major and minor. An example of a minor violation is reporting to, or conducting, work without the prescribed Level D Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). A major violation is any violation of the SSHP that could have resulted, or did result, in an accident involving personal injury or property damage. **Table 6-1** outlines the disciplinary actions and procedures to be followed if a noncompliance issue results from personnel actions.

TABLE 6-1: DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS FOR MINOR AND MAJOR VIOLATIONS

MINOR VIOLATION ISSUES	
First Offense:	A verbal warning will be given to the individual; the offense to be noted in individual's file and supervisor's project file; a discussion with the individual's supervisor or Team Leader will be conducted.
Second Offense:	Written reprimand by the SS will be entered in individual's file; discussion with individual and individual's supervisor.
Third Offense:	Potential termination of employment as determined by the President of PIKA.
MAJOR VIOLATION ISSUES	
Any Offense:	Minimum penalty for a major violation will consist of a written reprimand being entered in individual's file and a discussion between the individual and the SS being conducted. Depending upon the severity of the violation, the SS may temporarily dismiss the individual from the job site pending further investigation of the offense. Major violations immediately be reported to the PjM and CSHM by the SSHO or SS. Upon completion of a full investigation, the individual's employment may be terminated, if deemed appropriate by the President of PIKA.

7.0 ACCIDENT REPORTING

7.1 EXPOSURE DATA

On a monthly basis the PIKA PjM will coordinate with the PIKA CSHM to ensure the acquisition and presentation of the exposure data. This will include the number of man hours expended toward the contract and any reportable accidents that occurred during the month and that have accumulated since the project start.

7.2 ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS REPORTS AND LOGS

Accidents/Incidents which result in a fatality, any on-site or off-site medical treatment of employees, lost workdays, and/or property damage assessed at a cost of $2,000 or more will be reported to the RVAAP Facility Manager and the TACOM Contracting Officer (CO). Initial reporting by the SS will be telephonically to the PIKA PjM and by the SSHO to the CSHM. The PIKA PjM will then report the incident to the RVAAP Facility Manager and the CO as soon as possible. PIKA will then initiate an accident investigation by the SSHO with the assistance from the SS, and the SSHO will initiate the completion of the appropriate accident reporting forms, to include the ENG-3394. The PIKA PjM and CSHM will review the initial data presented on the accident report forms and will ensure they are complete and accurate prior to their submission to the RVAAP Facility Manager and the CO. The initial draft of USACE ENG-3394 form, with supporting documentation will be submitted to the RVAAP Facility Manager and the CO within five working days after the date the incident occurred.

7.3 IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION OF MAJOR ACCIDENTS

In the event of an accident that requires off-site treatment or any incident that could bring adverse attention or publicity to the Army, the PIKA PjM will notify the RVAAP Facility Manager and CO immediately. A draft copy of PIKA accident report form will be completed and forwarded by PIKA within 24 hours of the incident. Additionally, form ENG 3394 will be completed and forwarded to the RVAAP Facility Manager and the CO within five days.

8.0 MEDICAL SUPPORT

The medical support and surveillance program applicable to this project is provided in section 9.0 of the SSHP.

9.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

The PPE plan applicable to this project has been included in section 8.0 of the SSHP.

10.0 APPLICABLE PLANS/PROGRAMS/PROCEDURES

Since a SSHP has also been developed for this project, the majority of applicable plans, programs and procedures have been addressed in the SSHP. Where a specific element does not apply to this project, a negative statement has been added below.

10.1 LAYOUT PLANS

Plans for the mobilization and set-up of temporary facilities at the site are discussed in the PIKA SSHP. Trailers and other temporary structures used as field office or storage will be anchored with rods and cables or steel straps with ground anchors such that the system will withstand expected wind conditions. The anchoring system will meet State and local standards for anchoring mobile trailer homes.

10.2 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS

The site emergency response and contingency plans covering the following procedures are presented in section 13.0 of the SSHP. The Wildfire Prevention Plan and the Man Overboard/Abandon Ship plans required by the DID are not required for this project.

- Procedures and Tests.
- Spill Plans.
- Firefighting Plan.
- Posting Of Emergency Telephone Numbers.

10.3 HAZARD COMMUNICATION PLAN

The hazardous communication plan for this project is presented in section 7.8 of the SSHP.

10.4 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION PLAN

Respiratory protection will be required for site operations under this APP; respirator selection and training is presented in section 8.0 of the SSHP.

10.5 HEALTH HAZARD CONTROL PROGRAM

The SSHP attached to this APP meets the requirements of the Health Hazard Control Program as outlined in EM 385-1-1, Paragraph 06.A.02.

10.6 LEAD ABATEMENT PLAN

This plan is not required for this project since lead exposure is not anticipated for this project.

10.7 ASBESTOS HAZARD ABATEMENT PLAN

This plan is not required for this project. While the soil contains non-friable Class II ACM, the volume of asbestos in the soil does not classify the soil as ACM since the asbestos is less then 1% by volume.

10.8 ABRASIVE BLASTING

This plan is not required for this project since no abrasive blasting is planned during this project.

10.9 CONFINED SPACE

This plan is not required for this project since no confined spaces will exist during this project.

10.10 HAZARDOUS ENERGY CONTROL PLAN (12.A.07)

The hazardous energy control plan for this project is presented in section 7.10 of the SSHP.

10.11 CRITICAL LIFT PROCEDURES

This plan is not required for this project since no critical lifts are planned during this project.

10.12 CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR SEVERE WEATHER (19.A.03)

The severe weather plan for this project is presented in section 13.4.4 of the SSHP.

10.13 ACCESS AND HAUL ROAD PLAN

This plan is not required for this project since PIKA will utilize available roads to, from and around the site.

10.14 DEMOLITION PLAN

This plan is not required for this project since no demolition activities are planned during this project.

10.15 EMERGENCY RESCUE FOR TUNNELING

This plan is not required for this project since no tunneling is planned during this project.

10.16 UNDERGROUND CONSTRUCTION FIRE PREVENTION/PROTECTION PLAN

This plan is not required for this project since no underground construction is planned during this project.

10.17 COMPRESSED AIR PLAN

This plan is not required for this project since no compressed air use is planned during this project.

10.18 FORMWORK AND SHORING ERECTION AND REMOVAL PLANS

This plan is not required for this project since no formwork and shoring erection is planned during this project.

10.19 LIFT SLAB PLANS

This plan is not required for this project since no slab lifting is planned during this project.

10.20 SSHP

The SSHP for this project is contained in Attachment 1 of this APP.

10.21 BLASTING PLAN

This plan is not required for this project since no blasting will be performed during this project.

10.22 DIVING PLAN

This plan is not required for this project since no diving will be performed during this project.

10.23 PREVENTION OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE

10.23.1 Introduction

The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 set as a goal the elimination of the effects of illegal drugs in the workplace. Due to the inherently hazardous nature of the work performed by PIKA personnel, the importance of creating and maintaining a safe drug-free working environment is paramount. The performance of every employee must, at all times, support the company's mission to conduct site operations with a high level of productivity, reliability, judgment, and safety.

The management of PIKA is thoroughly committed to providing a drug-free workplace for all employees. Drug and/or alcohol use and abuse are incompatible with PIKA's high standards of performance, safety, and quality. As a term of employment, maintenance of these standards is expected of all employees, and all employees will refrain from the use, distribution, possession, manufacture, or dispensing of a controlled substance, and drug and/or alcohol abuse. Violation of this policy may result in administrative action to include the possible termination of employment.

10.23.2 Substance Use and Abuse Policy

Employee drug or substance use or abuse testing/screening conducted by PIKA in support of this policy will be conducted at no expense to the employee, and, except for drug/substance use testing conducted for pre-employment, employees will receive reasonable compensation for the time required for participation in any drug or substance testing/screening. The drug or substance uses for which PIKA may conduct testing includes, but are not limited to: amphetamines, barbiturates, cocaine metabolites, methadone, opiates, phencyclidine (PCP), and ethyl alcohol. As a matter of policy, PIKA will strictly implement and enforce the policies listed below.

1. No employee will report for work, or will work, while using any authorized or controlled substance that could impair their ability to work.
2. No employee will use any alcohol or controlled substance on site.
3. Applicants for employment are subject to substance abuse screening as part of their baseline or pre-assignment physical examinations. Refusal to submit to such screening will disqualify an applicant from employment.

All PIKA employees are subject to substance abuse screening at any time as directed by the CSHM or on a random, nondiscriminatory basis. Refusal to submit to such screening will result in removal from the project site and/or termination of employment. Substance use or abuse screening may be conducted whenever there is reasonable evidence to suspect any employee has reported to work in an impaired condition or is working impaired, or when an employee is involved in either a job-related accident or job-related incident involving the apparent use or abuse of any substance listed in this section.

10.23.3 Prescription Medications

PIKA project personnel may possess and use prescription medications and “over-the-counter” medications provided that all of the following apply:

1. The prescription medication has been prescribed by an authorized medical practitioner for the current use (within the past 12 months) of the employee, and the medication is in its original container with a valid pharmacy label that includes the employee’s name and the physician’s name.
2. The employee does not consume the prescribed, or over-the-counter, medication in quantities greater than, or more frequently than that prescribed.
3. Employees in possession of prescribed medications shall not allow any other person to consume any amount of their prescribed medication.

In the event that the prescribed medication could cause adverse side effects, or where the medication indicates warnings relevant to side effects affecting the operation of equipment or machinery, the employee shall inform the SS and/or SSHO prior to engaging in project operations while under the influence of the medication (i.e., having taken the medication within the past 12 hours).

While the on-site use of prescription and over-the-counter medications is authorized, under the requirements listed above, PIKA reserves the right to have a licensed physician determine if the employee's use of the medication could adversely affect the individual or could increase the potential for injury or illness to the employee or other site personnel. If consumption of the medication could lead to adverse safety or health effects, the CSHM may, on the advice of the licensed physician, limit or suspend the employee's work activities. Any employee who has been limited or suspended from work activities may seek from the prescribing physician a substitute medication that will not adversely affect the potential for injury or illness to the employee or other site personnel. If a suitable substitute can be prescribed, and is approved, the CSHM may lift the work activity suspension or limitation.

10.23.4 Suspicion Inspections and Testing

For the purposes of ensuring compliance with the prohibition against the unauthorized possession of controlled substances, employees will be subject to random and reasonable suspicion inspections and testing. An employee's company clothing, locker, closet, work area, desk files, company motor vehicle, and similar areas are subject to inspection. Similarly, an employee's privately owned vehicle, lunch box, and like containers are subject to such inspections when brought to any work site. At no time will an employee be physically touched during an inspection, and only outer clothing will be required to be removed for inspection or search. No person or property search (except for searches of PIKA-owned, rented, or leased properties), urine drug test, or breathalyzer test will be conducted without the employee's consent. Refusal to submit to a legal inspection, or request for testing, will result in employee removal from participation in site activities until further inspection or testing can determine the potential for prohibited drug or substance use or abuse.

10.24 FALL PROTECTION PLAN

This plan is not required for this project.

10.25 STEEL ERECTION PLAN

This plan is not required for this project.

10.26 NIGHT OPERATIONS PLAN

This plan is not required for this project.

10.27 SITE SANITATION PLAN

The site sanitation plan for this project is presented in section 14.13 of the SSHP.

10.28 FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

The fire prevention plan for this project is presented in section 14.5 and is also addressed in sections 13.4.2 and 13.4.3 of the SSHP.

Attachment 1

Site Safety and Health Plan

FINAL SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN APPROVAL

Project: Disposal of Contaminated Soil at Winklepeck Burning Grounds.

Site: Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant.

Site Location: Ravenna, OH.

The Final Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) presented in this document has been developed for the US Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command (TACOM) and the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Technical Support Office in support of the Scope of Work (SOW) for the project. Procedures for the submission, approval, integration and implementation of changes to this SSHP are discussed within the body of the SSHP and will be followed whenever a change would significantly impact the safety of site personnel, the environment or off-site personnel. The PIKA personnel referenced below have reviewed and approved this SSHP for implementation once approval has been received from BRAC.

Reviewed by: _____ Date: _____
Brian Stockwell, PIKA Project Manager

Reviewed by: _____ Date: _____
Josh Strazewski, PIKA Site Safety and Health Officer

Reviewed and
Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Drew Bryson, CIH, PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Manager

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LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ºF	Degrees Fahrenheit
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ACM	Asbestos Containing Material
AHAs	Activity Hazard Analysis
ALARA	As Low As Reasonably Achievable
ALS	Advanced Life Support
APP	Accident Prevention Plan
BBP	Bloodborne Pathogens
BEIs	Biological Exposure Indices
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
BZ	Breathing Zone
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CPR	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
CSHM	Corporate Safety and Health Manager
CSHP	Corporate Safety and Health Program
CSIT	Corporate Safety Inspection Team
CIH	Certified Industrial Hygienist
CRZ	Contamination Reduction Zone
EC	Emergency Coordinator
ECT	Effective Chill Temperature
EM	Engineering Manual
EMM	Earth-Moving Machinery
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EPDS	Emergency Personal Decontamination Station
EZ	Exclusion Zone
ft	Feet
HAZCOM	Hazard Communication
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HEPA	High Efficiency Particulate Air
HTRW	Hazardous Toxic and Radiological Waste
IAW	In Accordance With
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
LO/TO	Lockout/Tagout
LL	Load Line
m	meter
MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
mg/kg	Milligrams per Kilogram

mg/m^3	Milligrams per cubic meter
mm	Millimeter
mph	miles per hour
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MSP	Medical Surveillance Program
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
OEPA	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
OHARNG	Ohio Army National Guard
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
PETN	Pentaerythritol Tetranitrate
PDS	Personal Decontamination Station
PIKA	PIKA International, Inc.
PjM	Project Manager
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
ppm	Part Per Million
RTLS	Ravenna Training and Logistics Site
RVAAP	Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
SAFE	Safe, Accident, Free Environment
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOW	Scope of Work
SS	Site (Asbestos) Supervisor
SSHP	Site Safety and Health Plan
SSHO	Site Safety and Health Officer
SWP	Safe Work Practices
SZ	Support Zone
TACOM	US Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command
TLVs	Threshold Limit Values
TNT	Trinitrotoluene
TWA	Time Weighted Average
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USATHMA	U.S Army Toxic and Hazardous Material Agency
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WBG	Winklepeck Burning Grounds
WP	Work Plan
WWII	World War II
WZ	Work Zone

1.0 PIKA CORPORATE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN

1.1 GENERAL

PIKA International, Inc. (PIKA) corporate policy requires the use of all feasible hazard controls when there is a potential for personnel to be exposed to chemical, physical, or biological hazards. To implement this policy, PIKA has developed and implemented a comprehensive Corporate Safety and Health Program (CSHP). This program has been designed and developed by PIKA's full-time Corporate Safety and Health Manager (CSHM) with the support and consultation of PIKA's environmental management personnel. The PIKA CSHP was developed to comply with the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) standards found in 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.120 and 29 CFR 1926. The PIKA CSHP not only meets the requisite OSHA requirements, but also meets the applicable requirements of the standards, regulations, and references listed in section 1.5.

1.2 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN

1.2.1 Scope

This Final Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) was developed for the field activities associated with the disposal of asbestos contaminated soil at Winklepeck Burning Grounds (WBG), and the disposal of one Gaylord box of transite, and two Gaylord boxes and one 55-gallon drum of tar roofing material stored in Load Line (LL) 4 at the Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant (RVAAP). This SSHP is attached to the Accident Prevention Plan (APP) which will be the overall safety and health management document of the project, and this SSHP will apply more specifically to the on-site operations associated with the scope of work (SOW). The work will be conducted by PIKA under contract number W52H09-06-C-5021. The tasks involved with the disposal of contaminated soil are discussed in section 6.0 of this SSHP, section 3.0 of the Work Plan (WP) and the Activity Hazard Analysis (AHAs) form for each site task with potential hazards that would require the use of engineering controls, administrative controls, or Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to minimize worker exposure is presented in Attachment 2 of the APP. All site personnel are required to read the PIKA SSHP in order to familiarize themselves with the tasks to be completed under this project.

1.2.2 Objective

The primary objective of this SSHP is to provide PIKA with an effective tool for the anticipation, identification, evaluation, control, and/or elimination of recognized safety and health hazards anticipated for the operations conducted at RVAAP. The

secondary objective of this SSHP is to provide PIKA with an effective communication medium for providing site personnel task-specific and site-specific hazard information, as well as hazard control information they will use to mitigate or eliminate the risks of exposure to site and task hazards. Contingency plans and emergency response procedures have been developed for emergencies that may reasonably occur and are presented in this SSHP.

1.3 SSHP APPROVAL AND COMPLIANCE BY SITE PERSONNEL

All PIKA, subcontractor, and Government personnel involved in this project are required to read this document prior to participation in any on-site tasks that involve potential exposure to safety or health hazards. Questions related to the information in this SSHP will be addressed to, and resolved by, the PIKA Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO), with consultation from the CSHM if needed.

After reading this SSHP, site personnel will complete the PIKA SSHP Review and Approval Form contained in Attachment 4 of the APP, indicating their understanding of, and willingness to comply with, the requirements in this SSHP. All site personnel will exercise caution at all times and will immediately report any site conditions which may pose a safety or health hazard to the SSHO.

It is the responsibility of each manager, supervisor, individual employee and subcontractor to take notice of any unsafe situations and report them immediately so that proper action can be taken to eliminate them. Additionally, it is the responsibility of each employee to keep their personal safety and the safety of all site personnel uppermost in their mind at all times. Unsafe working habits, horseplay, etc., which could endanger the health and safety of others will not be tolerated. Disciplinary action up to, and including, termination will result from such actions.

1.4 CHANGES TO THE APPROVED SSHP

The levels of PPE and the safe work practices (SWPs) specified in this plan are based on the best available information from archival data, anticipated site conditions, and professional experience gained from operations PIKA has performed previously at Ravenna. It is understood that this SSHP is a living document, and the actual site tasks may require changes in PPE, monitoring, SWPs, or other elements of the SSHP. As such, this SSHP includes provisions for changing the levels/types of PPE used and monitoring procedures. These pre-approved changes are based upon anticipated site conditions and will be used only if applicable action levels and conditions are met and documented. Requests to downgrade or upgrade PPE or

monitoring requirements will be made by the SSHO to the CSHM and may be implemented once the PIKA CSHM has provided written approval.

If a previously un-assessed task is identified, or a proposed change requires a written revision of the SSHP, the Project Manager (PjM) will submit a written request for change to the PIKA CSHM with attached documentation. Approved changes to the SSHP and the modified pages of the SSHP will be forwarded to the Site (Asbestos) Supervisor (SS) and PjM upon approval by the CSHM. Notification and update pages will be sent to all stakeholders. If a proposed change involves the addition of a previously un-assessed task or significantly impacts the safety of on-site personnel, off-site personnel, or the environment, a written request for approval will be submitted to the Base Realignment and Closure Technical Support Office (BRACO). Changes of this nature will not be allowed until written approval of the BRACO has been received and the SSHP updated.

1.5 REGULATIONS AND REFERENCES

The applicable sections of the regulations and references listed below will be used in conjunction with this SSHP to ensure the safety and health of on-site personnel and the local community.

- Current versions of the OSHA General Industry (29 CFR 1910) and Construction Standards (29 CFR 1926).
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Engineering Pamphlet (EP) 385-1-95a, Basic Safety Concepts and Considerations for Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) Response Action Operations, 27 August 2004.
- USACE Engineering Manual (EM) 385-1-1, Safety and Health Requirements, 3 November 2003.
- National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Occupational Safety and Health Guidance for Hazardous Waste Site Activities, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, October 1985.
- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLVs®) and Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs®), 2006.
- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (most recent or electronic version).
- Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Activities (NIOSH/OSHA/US Geological Survey/EPA, 1985).
- The PIKA CSHP (this document will be on site and available to site personnel during the project).
- Revised 2001 RVAAP Facility-Wide Health and Safety Plan.

2.0 SAFETY AND HEALTH ORGANIZATION & RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 GENERAL STAFF INFORMATION

Personnel that may be exposed to on-site safety or health hazards are subject to, and will comply with this SSHP. At no time will site personnel conduct tasks or operations in a manner conflicts with the safety, health, or environmental precautions expressed in this SSHP. Ensuring site safety is a joint effort promoted by all site personnel; however, the personnel listed in sections 2.2 through 2.6 have been given key safety-related responsibilities and are part of the on-site safety and health chain of command. The project safety and health organizational chart is presented in Figure 1.

2.2 PIKA PRESIDENT

PIKA president, Mr. Terry Kasnavia is ultimately responsible for the safety and health of all PIKA personnel for ensuring the integration of safety and health practices into every facet of PIKA's business practices. It is PIKA's fundamental belief that the safety and health of each worker is paramount to all other aspects of conducting work, and the responsibility for safety and health starts with the PIKA President and flows through PIKA PjM's to the site personnel. This owner and management "buy-in" to safety and health sets the standard for all PIKA employees.

2.3 PROJECT MANAGER

The PjM for this project will be Brian Stockwell who is responsible for the successful performance of the project. To achieve success, this project must be completed in a safe and healthful manner. Therefore, as related to safety and health, the PjM will:

- Manage and provide the funding, man power, and equipment resources needed to safely conduct site operations.
- Review this SSHP and have a thorough understanding of its requirements.
- Furnish copies of the work plan (WP) and SSHP to site personnel for their review.
- Coordinate with the CSHM to ensure that all anticipated project-specific safety and health issues have been addressed in this SSHP.
- Coordinate the assignment of subcontractors and ensure that subcontractor personnel and equipment meet the requirements of the WP and SSHP.
- Consult and support the PIKA SS regarding safety and health issues.

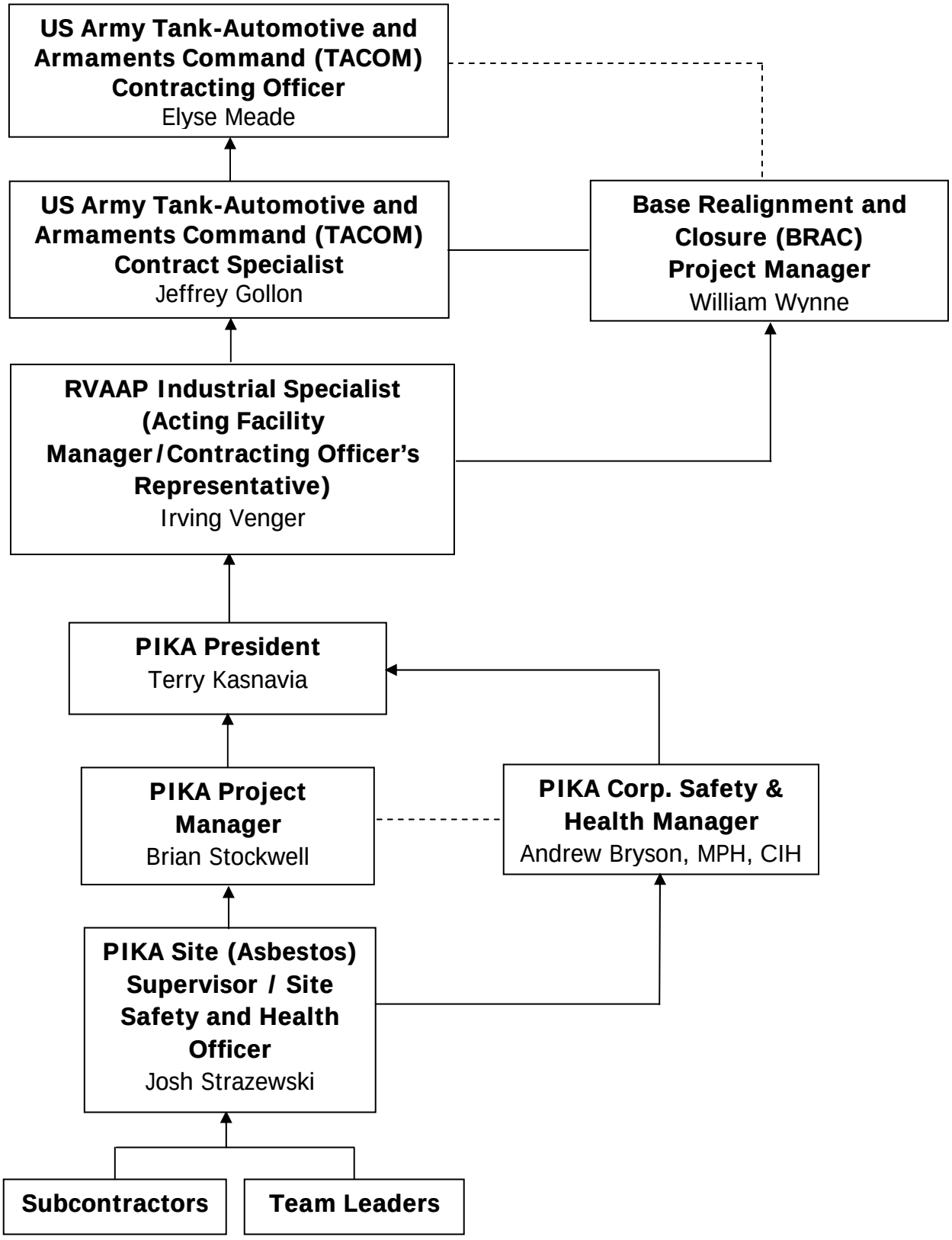
- Coordinate with the CSHM to ensure site compliance with the SSHP and the PIKA CSHP.

2.4 CORPORATE SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGER

The PIKA CSHM is Mr. Drew Bryson, a board Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) with over 17-years of industrial hygiene, safety, and hazardous waste experience. Mr. Bryson has completed the OSHA HAZWOPER site worker and supervisor training requirements in accordance with (IAW) 29 CFR 1910.120. He will provide occupational safety and health technical support to the SSHO and other project personnel. As the CSHM, he will:

- Report directly to the PIKA President regarding safety and health issues.
- Develop, approve, and seal this SSHP.
- Coordinate with the PIKA SSHO for field implementation of this SSHP.
- Communicate and consult with the PjM, SS, and SSHO.
- Evaluate and authorize any changes to this SSHP.
- Conduct, or assist in the presentation of site, task and hazard-specific training.
- Directly interface with, and relay safety and health concerns to the BRACO.
- Conduct periodic site safety and health audits.
- Ensure site and personnel compliance with the PIKA CSHP.

FIGURE 1: SAFETY AND HEALTH CHAIN OF COMMAND



2.5 SITE (ASBESTOS) SUPERVISOR (SS)

The SS for this project will be Mr. Josh Strazewski. As the SS, Mr. Strazewski will be responsible for the on-site management of all PIKA field operations, and will:

- Manage the on-site project resources needed to safely perform site operations.
- Understand the WP, this SSHP, and any other relevant documents.
- Assure that project personnel and subcontractors review the WP.
- Ensure the safety and health issues have been addressed in the Scope of Work (SOW).
- Consult and coordinate with the PjM for the implementation of site tasks and coordinate with subcontractors regarding schedule and contract requirements.
- Schedule and present the operational portion of the daily safety briefing.
- Enforce compliance with this SSHP and the WP.
- Responsible for maintaining copies (onsite) of current training certificates, respirator fit test records.
- Responsible for ensuring that all non-citizen workers have a valid work permit.
- Responsible for ensuring all non-citizens are escorted at all times.

2.6 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The SSHO for this project will be Mr. Josh Strazewski. As the SSHO, Mr. Strazewski will be responsible for the on-site implementation of the safety and health requirements presented in this SSHP. The SSHO must have completed the OSHA 40-hour HAZWOPER site worker and refresher training, the 8-hour Supervisor/Manager training requirements IAW 29 CFR 1910.120 and be trained and certified in first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). To ensure on-site safety and health, the SSHO will:

- Initiate and authorize a “Stop Work” order for any imminent safety or health concerns.
- Implement and enforce the requirements outlined in this SSHP.
- Conduct the safety portion of the daily safety briefings.
- Conduct and document site training related to site-specific hazards.

- Specify proper levels of PPE IAW the requirements of this SSHP.
- Implement and enforce the PIKA Alcohol/Drug Abuse Policy.
- Investigate injuries, illnesses, accidents, incidents, and near misses.
- Conduct visitor orientation, daily safety inspections, and weekly safety audits.
- Ensure field implementation of the PIKA CSHP.

2.7 GENERAL SITE PERSONNEL

Even though specific PIKA personnel have been given distinct responsibilities for site safety, ensuring the safe and healthful conduct of site operations is the responsibility of all personnel assigned to the site. Therefore, all project personnel involved in site activities will:

- Comply with this SSHP and all other required safety and health guidelines.
- Take all necessary precautions to protect themselves and fellow site personnel.
- Remain alert to the presence of potentially harmful conditions/situations and immediately inform the SSHO of the hazard.
- Perform only those tasks that they can do safely and for which they have received appropriate training.
- Notify the SSHO of any special medical conditions (i.e., allergies, contact lenses, diabetes) or medications, which could affect their ability to safely perform site operations.
- Prevent the spillage and splashing of environmentally hazardous materials.
- Practice good housekeeping by keeping the work area neat, clean, and orderly.
- Immediately report all injuries, no matter how minor, to the SSHO.
- Maintain equipment in working order and report defects to the SSHO.
- Properly inspect and use the PPE required by the SSHP or the SSHO.

2.8 SUBCONTRACTORS

Any subcontractors working for PIKA on this project site will be responsible for providing site personnel who have read, understand, and will comply with this SSHP, as well as the subcontractors own project plans. The subcontractor must provide documentation that the personnel assigned to the project have the training and

medical surveillance required by this SSHP. The subcontractor will also be responsible for providing equipment that is in good repair, safe for operations, and free from any obvious hazards.

3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION AND CONTAMINANT CHARACTERIZATION

A detailed description of the RVAAP and WBG as it pertains to safety and health is presented below.

3.1 RVAAP LOCATION AND HISTORY

3.1.1 RVAAP Location

When the RVAAP Installation Restoration Program (IRP) began in 1989, the RVAAP was identified as a 21,419 acre installation. The property boundary was resurveyed by the OHARNG over a two year period (2002 and 2003) and the actual total acreage of the property was found to be 21,683 acres. As of February 2006, a total of 20,403 acres of the former 21,683 acre RVAAP have been transferred to the National Guard Bureau and subsequently licensed to the OHARNG for use as a military training site. The current RVAAP consists of 1,280 acres scattered throughout the Ravenna Training and Logistics Site (RTLS). The RTLS is in northeastern Ohio within Portage and Trumbull Counties, approximately 4.8 kilometers (3 miles) east northeast of the city of Ravenna and approximately 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) northwest of the city of Newton Falls. The RVAAP portions of the property are solely located within Portage County. The RTLS/RVAAP is a parcel of property approximately 17.7 kilometers (11 miles) long and 5.6 kilometers (3.5 miles) wide bounded by State Route 5, the Michael J. Kirwin Reservoir, and the CSX System Railroad on the south; Garret, McCormick, and Berry roads on the west; the Norfolk Southern Railroad on the north; and State Route 534 on the east. The RTLS is surrounded by several communities: Windham on the north; Garrettsville 9.6 kilometers (6 miles) to the northwest; Newton Falls 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) to the south east; Charlestown to the southwest; and Wayland 4.8 kilometers (3 miles) to the south. When RVAAP was operational the RTLS did not exist and the entire 21,683-acre parcel a government-owned contractor operated (GOCO) industrial facility. The RVAAP IRP encompasses investigation and cleanup of past activities over the entire 21,683 acres of the former RVAAP and therefore references to the RVAAP in this document are considered to be inclusive of the historical extent of the RVAAP, which is inclusive of the combined acreages of the current RTLS and RVAAP, unless otherwise specifically stated.

3.1.2 RVAAP History

Production at the facility began in December 1941 with the primary missions of depot storage and ammunition loading. To accomplish these two missions, the installation was divided into two separate units, the Portage Ordnance Depot and the Ravenna Ordnance Plant. The Portage Ordnance Depot's primary mission was

depot storage of munitions and components, while the Ravenna Ordnance Plant's mission was loading and packaging major caliber artillery ammunition and the assembly of munitions initiating components that included fuses, boosters and percussion elements. In August 1943, the installation was redesignated the Ravenna Ordnance Center and again in November 1945 as the Ravenna Arsenal.

The plant was placed in standby status in 1950 and operations were limited to renovation, demilitarization and normal maintenance of equipment, along with storage of ammunition and components. The plant was reactivated during the Korean Conflict for the loading and packing of major caliber shells and components. All production ended in August 1957. In October 1957 the installation was again placed in a standby condition. In October 1960 the ammunition nitrate plant, located in LL12, was remodeled to melt the explosives out of bombs. These operations commenced in January 1961. In July, 1961 the plant was again deactivated. In November 1961 the installation was divided into the Ravenna Ordnance Plant and an industrial section, with the entire facility then being designated as RVAAP. In May 1968, RVAAP began loading, assembling, and packing munitions on three LLs and two component lines in support of the Southeast Asia Conflict. These facilities were deactivated in August 1972. The demilitarization of the M71A1 90 millimeter (MM) projectile extended from June 1973 until March 1974. Demilitarization of various munitions was conducted from 1982 through 1992.

3.2 WINKLEPECK BURNING GROUNDS (WBG) DESCRIPTION

Historical operations at WBG included burning explosives out of heavy artillery projectiles using open burning. In some instances, high-energy material such as black powder and explosives were laid out in a string along the roads and burned. Burning was known to have occurred along Road D. Prior to 1980, wastes disposed by burning included RDX, antimony sulfide, Composition B, lead oxide, lead thiocyanate, 2,4,6-TNT, propellant, black powder, sludge and sawdust from load lines, and domestic wastes. Explosives contaminated materials, such as crates and bags, were also burned. Historical records do not indicate that WBG was used as an open demolition area for disposal of munitions. However, during previous investigations, fully fuzed 40-mm grenades were found in the western portion of WBG and destroyed in place. Based on their locations, these 40-mm grenades are likely to be "kick outs" from the Open Demolition 2 (OD-2) area located immediately southwest of WBG. Several 40-mm grenades were identified around Pad 60 during the Phase I MEC Density Survey which do not appear to be a result of kick-outs from OD-2. Also, small amounts of laboratory chemicals were routinely disposed during production periods. Shrapnel and other metallic munitions fragments were

allowed to remain on the site after detonation, as were possible residual explosives. Waste oil was disposed in the northeast corner of WBG until 1983.

Prior to 1980, burning was carried out in four burn pits, on burn pads, and sometimes on the roads. The burn pits consisted of areas bermed on three sides, approximately 50 to 75 feet in width and length. It is suspected that the four burn pits correspond to Pads 58, 59, 60, and 61. Of the four burn pits, Pad 58 was used most frequently. The burn pads generally consisted of level areas without berms 20 to 40 feet in width and length. Seventy (70) burning pads have been identified from historical drawings and aerial photographs. Burning was conducted on bare ground. Ash from these areas was not collected. Scrap metal was reclaimed and taken to the landfill north of WBG.

After 1980 thermal treatment of munitions and explosives was conducted only in a 1-acre RCRA area at Burning Pad 37. Burning was conducted in metal, refractory-lined trays set on top of a bed of crushed slag in an area approximately 100 by 100 feet in size. Ash residues were drummed and stored in Building 1601 on the west side of WBG pending disposal. The burn trays were decontaminated and removed from Burning Pad 37 in 1998, and the site was closed under RCRA.

3.3 SITE CLIMATE

Table 1 gives a summary of the area climate data including the average monthly temperature highs and lows, along with monthly temperature record highs and lows. Average monthly precipitation is also presented. Due to its location in northeast Ohio, the climate is relatively moderate, but can be severe at times.

TABLE 1: WEATHER DATA

Month	Avg. High	Avg. Low	Mean	Avg. Precip.	Record High	Record Low
January	31°F	15°F	23°F	2.50 inches	71°F (1950)	-25°F (1994)
February	34°F	17°F	26°F	2.40 inches	69°F (1999)	-22°F (1934)
March	45°F	26°F	36°F	3.40 inches	81°F (1986)	-7°F (1901)
April	57°F	36°F	47°F	3.50 inches	87°F (1986)	2°F (1923)
May	69°F	47°F	58°F	3.90 inches	93°F (1911)	24°F (1923)
June	77°F	55°F	66°F	4.00 inches	100°F (1988)	33°F (1966)
July	81°F	60°F	71°F	3.80 inches	101°F (1936)	43°F (1966)
August	79°F	58°F	69°F	3.60 inches	102°F (1918)	38°F (1982)
September	72°F	52°F	63°F	4.00 inches	102°F (1953)	27°F (1915)

October	61°F	41°F	52°F	3.20 inches	88°F (1953)	20°F (1962)
November	48°F	32°F	41°F	3.70 inches	80°F (1961)	-2°F (1929)
December	36°F	21°F	29°F	3.60 inches	73°F (1982)	-15°F (1989)

3.4 CONTAMINATION CHARACTERIZATION

The information provided by RVAAP, and PIKA's institutional knowledge of the facility provides PIKA with a means of compiling a summary of hazardous substances and safety and health hazards likely to be encountered during site operations. Hazardous substances are those materials that can threaten human health and/or environmental well being if the substance has been improperly disposed of or uncontrollably released into the environment. This phrase is used to describe chemical contaminants to which site personnel may be exposed as a result of the release or burial of hazardous wastes capable of causing harm to site personnel if encountered during site operations. Table 2 outlines the types of contamination and the media where it may be found specific to the disposal of contaminated soil at WBG, and tar roofing material and transite at LL 4. The contamination in the soil is asbestos containing material (ACM) which is definable under OSHA as Class II non-friable transite panel. Pieces of the transite are located in the 6,000 cubic yards (cy) of soil previously removed from the WBG site that is to be disposed during this project. During the soil removal, dust and asbestos fibers may become airborne contaminants.

TABLE 2: TYPE OF CONTAMINANTS

Source	Type of Contaminant	Media Where Found
Transite	Asbestos	Soil and Air
Soil	Respirable and Total Dust	Air
Tar Roofing	Non-Asbestos containing	

4.0 HAZARD ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT

4.1 INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

During the development of this SSHP, all known, or potential, chemical, physical, or biological hazards that may pose a threat to the well-being of site personnel have been identified, and the risk of exposure to each has been assessed. The nature of past site activities indicate that the overall level of hazard due to exposure to chemical contaminants is moderate.

To ensure the safety and health of site personnel and the public, and to comply with the hazard assessment requirements of the OSHA PPE standard (29 CFR 1910.132(d)), PIKA has generated AHAs form for each task with potential hazards that would require the use of engineering controls, administrative controls, or PPE to minimize worker exposure. The AHAs for this project are presented in Attachment 2 of the APP. The SSHO and the team leaders will use the AHAs to brief personnel on the type and degree of hazard to be expected during site operations and the means to safeguard themselves from the hazards.

While the hazard analyses and risk assessments presented in this SSHP have used the best available data, all site personnel must understand that the evaluation of site characteristics and hazards is an ongoing process that will continue throughout the duration of the project. Personnel must be vigilant in recognizing workplace hazards and bring them to the attention of the team leader, the SS, and/or the SSHO. If changes occur in the level or types of hazards present, the SSHO will inform the PIKA CSHM of the change. Based upon his evaluation, the CSHM will either modify an existing AHA or develop a separate AHA for the newly introduced task. Any additions to the approved SSHP will be reviewed and approved by the responsible PIKA personnel and submitted to the BRACO for final approval. Once approved, the changes will be added to the WP.

4.2 CHEMICAL HAZARDS

4.2.1 Risks of Exposures to On-site Chemicals

As discussed in section 3.4, there may be a potential for site personnel to be exposed to soil contaminated with pieces of Class II non-friable transite, or tar roofing material. However, while tar roofing material will be disposed of under this contract, no exposure potential is anticipated for this subtask. Information on the hazardous substances that present a potential exposure hazard is presented in Table 3. For the chemical hazards that may exist due to operational tasks, PIKA personnel and subcontractors will follow the PPE and chemical monitoring guidelines presented in section 8.0 of this SSHP.

4.2.2 Risk of Exposures Task Related Chemicals

Exposure to chemicals may occur during tasks that require the use of products that contain hazardous materials. The products that will be used on site that contain hazardous materials include: gasoline and diesel fuel. During the use of hazardous materials, personnel exposures will be controlled and minimized by limiting the quantities that will be used at any one time and using the products in well-ventilated areas. Additionally, the SWPs and PPE outlined in this SSHP will be used as necessary to further reduce or eliminate the potential for personnel exposure to these hazardous materials. If site activities are modified, or if evidence of environmental chemical contamination is found, the potential for chemical exposure will be re-evaluated.

TABLE 3: OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE & TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES FOR CONTAMINANTS WITH OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH CONCERNS

CONTAMINANT OF CONCERN	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	ACGIH & OSHA STEL	NIOSH IDLH	IP eV	Vapor Pressure (mm/hg)	Route of Exposure	Symptoms of Exposure
DUST, RESPIRABLE	5 mg/m^3	3 mg/m^3	NA	NE	NA	NA	INH	May cause sneezing, coughing, or itchy eyes.
DUST TOTAL	15 mg/ m^3	5 mg/m^3	NA	NE	NA	NA	INH	May cause sneezing, coughing, or itchy eyes.
ASBESTOS	0.1 f/cc	0.1 f/cc	1.0 f/cc 30 minute excursion	NA	NA	NA	INH,	Asbestosis (chronic exposure): dyspnea (breathing difficulty), interstitial fibrosis, restricted pulmonary function, finger clubbing; irritation eyes; [potential occupational carcinogen]
GASOLINE	NA	300 ppm	500 ppm	NA	NA	NA	INH, ING,ABS	Irritation eyes, skin, headache, asphyxiation
DIESEL FUEL	Na	100 mg/m^3	NA	NA	NA	NA	INH, ING,ABS	Irritation eyes, skin, headache

INH = Inhalation ING = Ingestion ABS = Skin Absorption CON = Skin or mucous membrane contact NA = Not applicable or available CNS = Central Nervous System

4.3 PHYSICAL HAZARDS

Due to the nature of the planned site operations the potential and risk for exposure to physical hazards is high for this project. Physical hazards that may be encountered during site operations include:

- Flammable/explosive materials to include gasoline and diesel fuel.
- Lifting hazards such as back strain, pulled muscles and tendons, pinched/crushed fingers and toes.
- Cuts/lacerations, and flying objects and debris associated with the operation of hand and power tools.
- Slip, trip and fall hazards associated with heavy equipment, objects protruding through ground surface, ground cover, exposed tree/brush stumps, uneven terrain, rocks, vegetation growth, and snow and ice accumulation.
- Falls from elevated surfaces, such as when mounting/dismounting heavy equipment, climbing ladders and walking on roofs.
- Inclement weather such as heavy rain, thunder/lightning storms, tornados, and hurricanes.
- Exposure to temperature extremes.
- Objects that may cause cut, scrape, puncture, splinter or laceration injuries.
- Excessive noise from the operation of powered hand tools and heavy equipment.
- Crush hazards from equipment backing and bucket movement associated with heavy equipment operation.

Site personnel will receive appropriate instructions on the physical hazards associated with operating equipment and tools, maintenance and hazard control as discussed in Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)-33 (Heavy Equipment Operation, Inspection, and Maintenance) and SOP-37 (Hand and Power Tools) in Attachment 3 of the APP. Site personnel will also be instructed to remain alert to the presence of potential physical hazards and to immediately report any previously unidentified physical hazards to their Team Leader who will notify the SSHO. The PIKA SSHO is responsible for evaluating each day's field operations with respect to potential physical hazards. Any suspect or known physical hazards, and the specific procedures to control them, will be reviewed during the daily safety briefing. Procedures for reducing or eliminating the physical hazards are discussed in section 14.0 of this SSHP.

4.4 BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Biological hazards may include exposure to stinging insects and poisonous plants. While the weather is warm, the biological hazards anticipated for this project include: stinging insects like bees, wasps and hornets; ticks; mosquitoes, chiggers and spiders; poisonous plants, such as poison ivy, oak and sumac. Employee awareness and the SWPs outlined in section 14.0 and the PIKA Biological Hazards SOP-14 in Attachment 3 will be used to reduce, or eliminate, the risks associated with these hazards.

5.0 HEAT AND COLD STRESS

PIKA's procedures for the evaluation and control of heat and cold stress are presented in PIKA's heat and cold stress prevention SOPs in Attachment 3 of the APP. If weather conditions exceed the temperatures outlined in the SOPs of this SSHP, the SSHO will implement monitoring and personnel controls outlined in the specified SOPs.

6.0 DESCRIPTION OF ON-SITE WORK TO BE PERFORMED

6.1 GENERAL TASK INFORMATION

The tasks to be performed by PIKA personnel for this project will include disposal of asbestos contaminated soil at WBG, and disposal of ACM transite and tar roofing material at LL4. For each task hazard listed, site personnel will use the procedures and SWPs outlined in section 14.0 of this SSHP to control or eliminate the hazards. Additionally, the PPE requirements presented in section 8.3 will be used. Descriptions of each task associated with the disposal of asbestos contaminated soil, ACM transite and tar roofing; the hazards associated with the tasks are:

6.2 MOBILIZATION

6.2.1 Task Description

This task involves the mobilization of personnel and equipment to the site.

6.2.2 Task Hazards

Site personnel involved in the task will use the information in this SSHP and the daily safety briefings to safeguard themselves from the hazards. The following hazards are associated with these operations:

- Punctures and lacerations to legs, arms and hands from sharp metal.
- Slip, trip and fall hazards.
- High noise operations.
- Fire hazards from using/handling flammable/combustible liquids.
- Lifting hazards and stresses of physical exertion.
- Biological hazards while performing site operations.
- Thermal (heat or cold) stress and other inclement weather hazards.
- Hazards associated with the use of hand or power tools.
- Hazards associated with the operation of heavy equipment.

6.3 DISPOSAL OF ASBESTOS CONTAMINATED SOIL

6.3.1 Task Description

This task involves removal of asbestos contaminated soil at WBG. This task will include loading and transportation of the stockpiled soil at WBG to an approved off-site landfill for disposal as ACM. The stockpile soil will be loaded out using a track mounted excavator and/or wheel loader. Haul vehicles will have all required labeling and licensing and will be double-lined. The heavy equipment operator will be in closed cabs to minimize potential for exposure to contaminated media. Due to the

presence of non-friable Class II transite ACM, all work will be performed by personnel will a minimum of Class II Worker training as defined in 29 CFR 1926.1101(k)(9). PIKA will provide the required asbestos removal notification to Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) prior to initiating disposal operations. Prior to transportation, dump trailers will be double-lined and manifested. AHAs for the above listed subtasks within this major task are presented in Attachment 2 of the APP.

6.3.2 Task Hazards

Site personnel involved in the task will use the information in this SSHP and the daily safety briefings to safeguard themselves from the hazards. The following hazards are associated with these operations:

- Airborne and dermal exposure to Asbestos, and Dust.
- Punctures and lacerations to legs, arms and hands from sharp metal.
- Slip, trip and fall hazards.
- Biological hazards while performing site operations.
- Thermal (heat or cold) stress and other inclement weather hazards.
- Hazards associated with the use of hand or power tools.
- Hazards associated with the operation of heavy equipment;
- Overhead and eye hazards.
- Lifting hazards and stresses of physical exertion.

6.3.3 ASBESTOS REGULATED AREAS

All Class II asbestos work will be conducted within regulated areas. Regulated area means an area established by an employer to demarcate where Class II asbestos work is conducted, any adjoining area where debris and waste from such asbestos work accumulate, and a work area within which airborne concentrations of asbestos exceed or there is reasonable possibility that may exceed the permissible exposure limit (PEL) [1926.1101(e)(1)]

- Regulated areas must be identified to protect persons outside the area from exposure to airborne asbestos.
- Warning signs that identify the regulated area will be provided and displayed at each location where a regulated area is established.

- Signs will be posted at sufficient distance from such a location that an employee may read the sign and take necessary protective steps before entering the area.
- The warning sign will bear the following information:

DANGER

ASBESTOS

CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD

AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

- In addition, where the use of respirators and protective clothing is required in the regulated area, the warning signs will include:

RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING ARE REQUIRED IN THIS AREA

- Signs will be posted at sufficient distance from such a location that an employee may read the sign and take necessary protective steps before entering the area.
- Only authorized personnel will be permitted access to the EZ.

6.4 CONFIRMATION SAMPLING

6.4.1 Task Description

This task involves collecting four (4) confirmatory multi-incremental (MI) soil samples beneath the pile, once the pile removal is completed. The soil samples will be analyzed for asbestos, to assure that there is no residual contamination above clean-up goals at the site.

6.4.2 Task Hazards

Site personnel involved in the task will use the information in this SSHP and the daily safety briefings to safeguard themselves from the hazards. The following hazards are associated with these operations:

- Airborne and dermal exposure to toxins and hazardous substances.
- Punctures and lacerations to legs, arms and hands from sharp metal.
- Slip, trip and fall hazards.
- Thermal (heat or cold) stress and other inclement weather hazards.
- Hazards associated with the use of hand or power tools.
- Overhead and eye hazards.

- Lifting hazards and stresses of physical exertion.

6.5 SITE RESTORATION

6.5.1 Task Description

When confirmation sampling results indicate ACM has been removed (with OEPA approval), the site will be restored. The stockpile footprint will be regarded to ensure positive drainage, seeded and mulched using RTLS approved seed mix. Backfill material (if required) will be obtained from a local vendor with access to material from a virgin point of origin source as approved by OEPA.

6.5.2 Task Hazards

Site personnel involved in the task will use the information in this SSHP and the daily safety briefings to safeguard themselves from the hazards. The following hazards are associated with these operations:

- Slip, trip and fall hazards.
- Biological hazards while performing site operations.
- Thermal (heat or cold) stress and other inclement weather hazards.
- Punctures and lacerations to legs, arms and hands from sharp metal.
- Lifting hazards and stresses of physical exertion.
- Hazards associated with the use of hand or power tools.

6.6 DISPOSAL OF MATERIAL AT LL4

6.6.1 Task Description

This task includes disposal of one Gaylord box of ACM transite, two Gaylord boxes and one 55-gallon drum of tar roofing material stored in LL4. The tar roofing material will be characterized using TCLP analysis for proper disposal. The broken transite material will be included with one of the truck loads of the stockpile soil for transportation and disposal as ACM.

6.6.2 Task Hazards

Site personnel involved in the task will use the information in this SSHP and the daily safety briefings to safeguard themselves from the hazards. The following hazards are associated with these operations:

- Slip, trip and fall hazards.
- Biological hazards.
- Lifting hazards and stresses of physical exertion.

- Thermal (heat or cold) stress and other inclement weather hazards.
- Punctures and lacerations to legs, arms and hands from sharp metal.
- Airborne and dermal exposure to toxins and hazardous substances.

7.0 TRAINING

7.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

All personnel regularly entering the project site must successfully complete the training required in this section prior to participation in assigned site. Documentation of the training will be maintained at the PIKA corporate office and the PIKA field office.

7.2 CFR 1910.120 TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

7.2.1 40-Hour General Site Worker Training

All personnel with the potential for exposure to hazardous substances or other safety and health hazards will have completed and maintain current certification of 40 hr. HAZWOPER training. Copies of the training certificates along with respirator fit test records will be maintained in the command operations trailer outside the exclusion area.

7.2.2 24-Hour Occasional Site Worker Training

This type of training will not be applicable to personnel participating in field activities associated with this project.

7.2.3 Three-Day On-Site Training

All PIKA on-site and subcontractor personnel will receive a minimum of three days of on-site field experience under the direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor. This training will be to familiarize site personnel with the site-specific organization, PPE, and emergency response procedures. The three-day on-site training is site-specific and will be documented using the Three-day On-site Training Form (Attachment 4). The SSHO will generate and maintain this form and will ensure that all personnel receive this training and sign the form.

7.2.4 8-Hour Annual Refresher Training

All PIKA and subcontractor personnel will receive a minimum of eight-hours of refresher training annually. This training will cover relevant topics from the 40-hour HAZWOPER and the eight-hour management/supervisor courses, as well as critiques of any incidents that have occurred in the past year and other related topics.

7.2.5 Supervisor and Management Training

Managers and other personnel who are directly responsible for the performance of hazardous waste operations, or who directly supervise on-site personnel, will have eight additional hours of specialized supervisory training as specified in 29 CFR 1910.120(e).

7.3 ASBESTOS TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

All individuals (except the heavy equipment operators) on this project, in a non-supervisory capacity, will have received and completed the OSHA required Class II worker training specified in 29 CFR 1926.1101(k)(9)(iv).

The individual responsible for the oversight or supervision of asbestos abatement activities, including but not limited to, supervisors and foremen, will have current or up-to-date certification by the Ohio Dept. of Health as an Asbestos Hazard Abatement Supervisor. Copies of such certification will be maintained in the command operations trailer outside the exclusion area.

7.4 SITE-SPECIFIC AND HAZARD INFORMATION TRAINING

7.4.1 Site-Specific Information Training

Site-specific information training will provide personnel with important information related to site operations. This training will be included in the three-day on-site training requirements outlined in section 7.2.3, and cover the following site-specific training topics:

1. Site history and background.
2. Site organization and chain of command.
3. Proper use, maintenance and cleaning of required PPE.
4. Emergency response procedures, assignments, and contacts.
5. Facility-specific requirements.

7.4.2 Hazard-Specific Information Training

Hazard-specific information training will be presented using the PIKA Hazard Information Program that meets the requirements specified in 29 CFR 1910.120 (i). This training will be presented to all personnel involved in site operations and will inform personnel about the degree, nature, and level of exposure likely to occur as a result of participation in site activities. This training will cover the following topics.

1. Physical and toxicological properties of any hazardous materials expected to be found on-site.
2. Physical hazards associated with site operations, including those hazards listed for the site tasks as outlined in section 6.0 of this SSHP.
3. Biological hazards that may be encountered on site including identification and protective methods and what to do if exposure occurs.
4. The SWPs or other hazard control techniques used to minimize exposure.

7.5 VISITOR TRAINING

Site visitors are defined as persons who: (1) are not employed at the project site; (2) do not routinely enter restricted work areas; and (3) spend short periods at the site (i.e., 1 to 2 days per visit). Site visitors may include client personnel, PIKA personnel, commercial vendors, auditors or inspectors from Federal, state, or local regulatory agencies, or political representatives. It is the responsibility of all site personnel to maintain a watch for visitors approaching the site and to immediately notify the SS or SSHO of the presence of the visitor. Visitors are required to comply with the general requirements listed in section 7.4.1 and will meet the appropriate requirements specified below depending upon the part of the site they will be visiting.

7.5.1 General Requirements for All Site Visitors

Regardless of the purpose of the site visit or the control zones to be entered, the following requirements will apply to all site visitors prior to their entry into the site.

1. The PIKA SSHO and SS will be notified of the nature/duration of the visit.
2. The RVAAP Facility Manager or Office Manager will be notified in advance of any visit. The SS will also provide the information to the RVAAP personnel.
3. Visitors will sign in the Visitor Log by recording their names, date of visit, and the name of the company or agency represented.
4. A PIKA representative will escort site visitors while in the area.
5. Visitors will comply with the safety/health requirements described below.

7.5.2 Visitors Remaining Outside the Exclusion Zone (EZ)

Visitors wishing to observe site activities from outside the EZ will receive general hazard information training, which incorporates:

1. Location and description of potential hazards and risks.
2. A short briefing about the chemical hazards found on-site.
3. Areas of the site that are closed to visitors.
4. The site evacuation plan and emergency procedures.
5. Other topics as deemed appropriate.

7.5.3 Visitors Entering the EZ

Any visitors requesting entry into the EZ will be subject to the same site-specific and hazard information training as specified in section 7.4 of this SSHP. This training will be conducted prior to the visitor entering the EZ. Visitors requesting entry to an EZ will

also be required to present documentation of OSHA HAZWOPER training and medical surveillance, consistent with the requirements for the general site employees. Visitors must be escorted by qualified personnel while in the EZ, and no more than two visitors will be permitted in the EZ at any given time.

7.6 FIRST AID AND CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION TRAINING

At least two full-time PIKA site employees will be trained and certified in first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Whenever possible, the SSHO will be one of the two site personnel so trained. The training will be equivalent to that provided by the American Red Cross. Once trained, these employees will be given the responsibility of initial first aid response to injured employees whenever other medical support personnel are not immediately available.

7.7 BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN TRAINING

The PIKA first aid-trained personnel are responsible for rendering aid in the event of an injury or accident. The first aid/CPR trained personnel who have a potential for occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious body fluids will receive training as outlined in the 29 CFR 1910.1030(g)(2) and the PIKA Bloodborne Pathogens (BBP) SOP-20 Exposure Control Plan PPE Training.

A detailed discussion related to the training required prior to personnel using PPE is presented in section 8.6 of this SSHP. It is essential that all site personnel fully understand the need for the PPE, as well as the limitations and proper care of the PPE.

7.8 HAZARD COMMUNICATION TRAINING

Hazard Communication (HAZCOM) training will be provided for all site personnel who will use products containing hazardous substances. This training complies with the requirements of the OSHA HAZCOM Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200. This training will be provided upon initial assignment to the site and prior to use of the products containing hazardous substances. Supplemental HAZCOM training will be scheduled and presented whenever a new hazardous substance is introduced into the work area or an employee changes job location where new products are encountered. The requirements for HAZCOM training are outlined in the HAZCOM SOP-21 presented in Attachment 3 of the APP.

7.9 FIRE EXTINGUISHER TRAINING

All PIKA site personnel will be trained in the general principles of fire extinguisher selection and use, and the hazards associated with incipient-stage fire fighting (i.e., fighting a fire that has just begun). This training will be provided initially and annually thereafter.

7.10 CONTROL OF HAZARDOUS ENERGY (LOCKOUT/TAGOUT)

All site personnel involved in the use of lockout/tagout (LO/TO) devices for the control of hazardous energy will receive on-site training in the proper implementation of the LO/TO SOP. All training will comply with 29 CFR 1910.147. LO/TO. Training requirements are detailed in the PIKA LO/TO SOP-36 in Attachment 3 of the APP.

7.11 DAILY SAFETY MEETINGS

7.11.1 Daily Safety Briefing

Prior to each day's operations, all PIKA and subcontractor personnel who will work within the EZ will be given a safety briefing by the SSHO. This briefing will identify the anticipated site activities and the potential hazards that could be encountered and will review weather conditions and weather-related hazards; use of safety equipment; emergency notification, evacuation and medical procedures; accident prevention; relevant WP/SSHP topics, lessons learned, and near misses. Documentation related to the Daily Safety Briefing topics and attendance will be maintained on-site.

7.11.2 Daily Safety Observer Report

Each day one PIKA employee will be assigned to present the Daily Safety Observer report for the next day. This person will observe activities that day and note issues of particular safety concern. The Safety Observer report will be given prior to the Daily Safety Briefing to document and present the issues relevant to the day's activities.

7.12 WEEKLY SAFETY BRIEFING

Once per week, (usually Monday) a weekly safety briefing will be presented in conjunction with the daily safety briefing. This briefing will consist of information about site hazards or general safety/health issues relevant to the site personnel, and will be presented by the SSHO or a speaker selected by the SSHO. All site personnel will attend the training, and the SSHO will document this training on the PIKA Documentation of Training Form (see Attachment 4).

7.13 ADDITIONALLY REQUIRED OSHA TRAINING

Additional OSHA-required training as deemed necessary by the CSHM or SSHO will be provided. The training may be related to specific chemical contaminants or task-specific hazards such as heavy equipment, hand-tool operation, specialized PPE, etc.

7.14 DOCUMENTATION OF OSHA TRAINING

All on-site personnel are required to provide documentation or certification of training completion prior to participating in site activities. A copy of all on-site personnel training certificate or documentation will be furnished to the RVAAP operating contractor for record of training. Without appropriate documentation, personnel will be prohibited from entering hazardous areas or engaging in hazardous site activities.

8.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT PROGRAM

8.1 USE OF ENGINEERING CONTROLS

OSHA 1910.120(g), 1910.132, and 1910.134 requires that whenever occupational exposures to chemical or physical hazards exist at levels in excess of established action levels; the primary objective will be to apply accepted engineering controls. When engineering controls are not available, a reasonable combination of administrative controls (i.e., written safe work practices) and PPE may be used. For this project, the typical engineering controls to be used include machinery guards installed on equipment or tools by the manufacturer. The guards will be removed only for the purposes of equipment maintenance and LO/TO and will be replaced prior to returning the equipment to service.

8.2 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

All personnel performing operations on site will be required to use the level of PPE specified in the AHAs found in Attachment 2 of the APP. Additional information on the selection and use of PPE is presented in SOP-26 of this SSHP. This SSHP makes provisions for use of Level D, and Level C PPE according to the hazards associated with the SOW tasks. The PPE levels will be reassessed and the PIKA CSHM contacted if any of the following events occur.

1. Appearance of previously unidentified chemicals or conditions.
2. Changes in ambient weather conditions that impact the use of assigned PPE.
3. Introduction of new task or change of a previously assigned/evaluated task.

For project tasks assigned after the approval of this SSHP, the PIKA CSHM and the SSHO, will assess the task hazards, assign the appropriate PPE level, complete AHAs, and forward it to the BRACO PjM. Upon approval, the new form will be incorporated as an attachment of this SSHP.

8.3 HAZARD-SPECIFIC AND TASK-SPECIFIC PPE SELECTION

Table 4 lists the primary tasks, and when applicable the sub-tasks, that are anticipated for this project. Next to each planned task/sub-task is listed the initial level of PPE to be worn. Modifications to Table 4 may be required and levels of PPE may be changed according to the results of on-site monitoring discussed in section 10.0 of this SSHP. Revisions to this table will only be made upon approval of the PIKA CSHM. Those tasks/subtasks listed that have multiple PPE levels assigned have specific modification requirements specified in the AHAs. These tasks have conditional specifications listed in the AHAs that will be assessed by the SSHO prior to startup, with the actual PPE level determined by the SSHO.

TABLE 4: TASK-SPECIFIC PPE ASSIGNMENTS

Task to be performed	Level of PPE
Mobilization	D
Disposal of Asbestos Contaminated Soil	C / D
Confirmation Sampling	D
Site Restoration	D
Disposal of Material at LL4	C / D
Demobilization	D

8.4 PPE ASSOCIATED WITH VARIOUS PPE LEVELS

8.4.1 Level D PPE

The Level D PPE to be used will consist of the following:

1. Work clothes or coveralls (cotton).
2. Leather work gloves (to be used whenever hands require protection from cuts and abrasions).
3. Hard hat (Required when working around heavy equipment or man/material lifts, working inside buildings, and anywhere an overhead hazard exits).
4. Steel-toed work boots.
5. Safety glasses (to be used inside buildings and whenever an eye impact hazard exists).
6. Ear plugs or muffs (as required for working in areas of high noise).

8.4.2 Level C PPE

The following PPE will be worn for those tasks requiring Level C PPE:

1. All components of Level D above.
2. Tyvek coveralls (material used to be commensurate with the type of hazard) with attached hood, elastic wrists, and attached booties.
3. Protective gloves.
4. Half-face (P100 filter for asbestos-crew) or full-face respirator with approved cartridge, as determined by the degree of exposure.

8.5 RESPIRATOR ISSUE

The following respiratory requirements have been designed to comply with applicable OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134. These requirements also comply with the requirements of the PIKA Respiratory Protection Program, and will not be changed without prior approval from the CSHM. Additional information regarding respirator use and training is presented in SOP-25 in Attachment 3 of the APP.

8.5.1 Respirator Selection

The CSHM has used available site archival and characterization data, and information related to the physical and toxic properties of site contaminants, to select the respiratory protective equipment for each task. Respirators and their components will not be altered or combined in a manner that is not approved.

8.5.2 Selection Criteria

The selection of the proper type of respirator is based upon the following:

1. The type of contaminant(s) expected or known to present a potential for exposure.
2. The physical properties, toxicological effects, and anticipated exposure concentrations.
3. The warning properties and initial signs and symptoms of exposure.
4. The nature of the operation where exposure may occur.
5. The location of the work area in relation to the nearest area having respirable air.
6. The period of time for which respiratory protection is needed.
7. The characteristics and limitations of the respirator.

8.5.3 Task-Specific Respiratory Assignment

P-100 filters have been selected for use where the potential exists for personnel exposure to asbestos and toxic dusts. Any modifications to the type of respiratory protection specified by this section will be made in writing, approved by the CSHM and amended to this SSHP. Respiratory protection will only be issued to those personnel who have been medically cleared to wear respiratory protection and who have a current fit test for the type of respirator being used.

8.6 PPE TRAINING

8.6.1 General PPE Training Requirements

As specified by 29 CFR 1910.132, all site personnel who are required to use PPE will be given training in the use, care, and limitations of the PPE they are to use. Prior to PPE

use, the affected personnel will demonstrate an understanding of the training and their ability to properly use the assigned PPE. Personnel will be retrained if the level or type of PPE being used changes. PPE training will address the following topics:

1. PPE selection decisions and when and what PPE is needed.
2. How to properly don, doff, adjust, and wear PPE.
3. The limitations of specific pieces/types of PPE.
4. The proper care, maintenance, limitations, and disposal of PPE.

8.6.2 Respirator Training Requirements

All employees required to use respiratory protective equipment, will receive general and job/contaminant specific respirator training prior to using it. This training will be conducted initially and whenever fit testing is conducted. This training will be provided, or arranged for, by the SSHO or CSHM and documented using the PIKA Documentation of Training Form. The following topics will be addressed during the respirator training session:

1. Regulations concerning respirator use.
2. Why respiratory protection is needed and the effects of the respiratory hazards to which a person may be exposed.
3. Why particular respiratory protective equipment has been selected for a specific respiratory hazard.
4. The operation, capabilities and limitations of the respiratory protective equipment to be used, including methods to detect contaminant break-through.
5. The proper procedures for inspecting, donning, negative and positive pressure fit testing, wearing, maintaining and storing respiratory protective equipment.
6. How to recognize and cope with an emergency situation.
7. Use of special respiratory protective equipment such as eye glass inserts for full face respirators, voice amplifiers, supplied air systems, self-contained breathing apparatus' or cooling devices (vortex tube systems).

8.7 ACTION LEVELS FOR UP/DOWN GRADING PPE

Action levels for PPE up/down grading are presented with the monitoring criteria in Table 5 (section 10.2). The PIKA CSHM will provide final approval for the downgrading of PPE.

8.8 PPE INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE

Site personnel using PPE will keep their PPE clean and in good working condition. PIKA will provide cleansing wipes, wash sprays and clothes, towelettes, or equivalent cleaning supplies for cleaning PPE. Additionally, PIKA will establish and maintain a PPE storage area where field personnel may store their PPE. All site personnel will be responsible for daily inspections of their PPE to ensure that it is maintained in safe working order. PPE that is worn-out or defective will be brought to the attention of the SSHO. PPE that can be repaired by replacing parts (i.e., replacement of scratched lenses on safety glasses) will be maintained IAW manufacturer instructions, or replaced as needed. PPE that cannot be restored to operational condition will be discarded and replaced as needed.

8.9 EMERGENCY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

For this project, no additional or special levels of PPE are being specified for emergency situations. For all site operations, approved first aid and emergency response supplies will be available on-site. Each field team will have and maintain first aid supplies consisting of:

- A 16-Unit first aid kit with BBP protection kit.
- Portable eye wash bottles for use during transportation to the 15-minute eye wash station.
- Burn kit with bandages.
- Trauma bandages.
- A fire blanket.
- Fire extinguisher.

Additional first aid and emergency response supplies will be maintained on site as required by section 13.6 of this SSHP. With the exception of fire extinguishers that require a monthly inspection, all emergency response and first aid equipment will be inspected initially and then weekly thereafter to ensure adequate supplies and proper operational condition. Each team will have a fire extinguisher in the site vehicle and additional fire extinguishers will be available at fuel storage areas. Additional information related to fire extinguisher types and sizes and spill response equipment that must be available is presented in section 13.6 of this SSHP. An emergency eye wash station that complies with ANSI Z-358.1 will be available in the office/equipment storage area. No safety showers will be required because there is no potential for personnel being drenched with hazardous substances that can pose a threat to the skin.

9.0 MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

9.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

As part of its CSHP, PIKA has established a comprehensive Medical Surveillance Program (MSP) to assist in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of occupational illnesses and injuries sustained during operations on hazardous waste sites. The medical surveillance requirements of this section will apply to all site personnel with exposure potential to significant safety and health hazards.

9.2 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Medical examinations of personnel as required by the MSP will be conducted by, or under the supervision of, a licensed physician, who is board-certified in Occupational Medicine or has had experience in the recognition, evaluation, and treatment of occupational diseases.

9.3 PHYSICIANS STATEMENT

Upon completion of a health assessment, the physician will provide the results of the examination to the employee, and a written physician's statement will be provided to PIKA. The physician's statement will include, as a minimum, the following: 1) the employee's name and social security number; 2) a statement that the employee is qualified to participate hazardous toxic and radiological waste (HTRW) related site activities; 3) the physician's recommended limitations upon the employee's assigned work, if any; and 4) any supplemental or follow-up examinations or tests which the physician believes are required to complete the assessment.

9.4 MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE EXAMINATIONS

9.4.1 Pre-Assignment Health Assessment

The pre-assignment health assessment will be conducted prior to personnel participation in site activities involving potential exposure to chemical or physical hazards. The pre-assignment health assessment will have been conducted within the past 12 months. The site personnel working on asbestos removal will meet the requirements for medical surveillance as specified in 29 CFR 1926.1101.

9.4.2 Supplemental Examination

Any site worker who has been injured, received a health impairment, developed signs or symptoms from possible overexposure, or received an overexposure without the use of respiratory protection, will undergo a supplemental examination. The physician will determine the contents of this examination and will certify the employee’s fitness to return to work prior to reassignment. The physician will specify any work restrictions in writing.

9.4.3 Follow-up Health Assessments

The physician will notify PIKA, and the employee, if a work-related condition is detected that requires additional testing or assessment. Upon conclusion of the follow-up health assessment the physician will provide a statement regarding the employee's fitness for work.

9.5 EMERGENCY AND NON-EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT

Prompt and effective non-emergency and emergency medical treatment will be provided for site personnel who require medical attention resulting from injuries or illnesses occurring during site operations. The treatment requirements of this section are not designed to provide for the diagnosis or treatment of non-occupational injuries or illnesses, unless immediate medical attention is needed to prevent loss of life, relieve suffering, or preclude permanent injury that would result if treatment were delayed. Route maps and instructions to the OSHA physical clinic and the hospital identified in this section are included in section 13.8 of this SSHP.

9.5.1 Treatment of Minor Injuries

For minor injuries, the two on-site PIKA personnel with first aid/CPR training will provide the initial first aid response. If deemed necessary by the SSHO, for non-emergency first aid treatment the injured person will be taken to an OSHA physical clinic. Treatment for non-emergency first aid will be provided by the Summa Health System, Akron, Ohio. If it is determined by the SSHO that additional/advanced medical treatment is required, the SSHO will determine if the injured person should be transported using a site vehicle or if an ambulance is required. If the SSHO determines that a site vehicle may be used, a first aid-trained attendant will accompany the driver and injured person for the trip to the hospital designated for non-critical injuries. Advanced medical treatment for illnesses or injuries that occur on site will be provided by the Robinson Memorial Hospital in Ravenna, Ohio.

If ambulance service is required, the SSHO will contact RVAAP Post 1 security personnel to summon emergency ambulance services. A PIKA representative will meet the ambulance at the main gate and escort it to the accident site. An on-board emergency medical technician (EMT) will provide additional care as required by the nature of the injury and commensurate with the EMT's level of training.

9.5.2 Treatment of Serious Injuries

In the event that advanced life support (ALS) and ambulance transportation will be needed the SSHO will contact Post 1 to request ambulance support and PIKA first aid personnel will provide initial support in an effort to stabilize the injured person until the ambulance service arrives. If the SSHO believes ALS is required, the SSHO will convey

such information to the personnel at Post 1 when placing the call. The personnel at Post 1 will convey this information to the 911 Operator when requesting ambulance support. Once on site, the EMT personnel will determine as to which hospital the injured party will be transported, and the mode of transportation. EMT personnel may elect to use ground transportation or summon helicopter air ambulance service for transporting the injured person to a trauma center. Again, Robinsons Memorial Hospital in Ravenna, Ohio will be the first choice for serious injuries, unless otherwise determined by the medical response personnel.

10.0 SITE AND PERSONNEL MONITORING PLAN

10.1 GENERAL

On-site monitoring will be conducted during site activities to evaluate potential hazards that may be encountered. The on-site monitoring will assist in determining the effectiveness of control measures, the need for changing the PPE requirements, and the effectiveness of safe work practices. Direct-reading, real-time instruments will be used whenever possible to detect and qualify site hazards. If a reading exceeds the action levels specified in Table 5, the SSHO will take the steps to correct the situation or minimize the exposure.

10.1.1 ASBESTOS PERSONAL AIR MONITORING

The OSHA Asbestos Standard 29 CFR 1926.1101(f) requires an employer to conduct personal air monitoring to determine employee exposure from breathing zone air samples that are representative of the 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) and the 30-minute short term exposures of each employee. Representative eight-hour TWA employee exposure will be determined on the basis of one or more samples representing full shift exposure for employees in each work area. Representative 30-minute short-term employee exposures will be determined on the basis of one or more samples representing 30-minute exposures associated with operations most likely to produce exposures above the excursion limit for each employee in each work area.

10.2 PERSONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

10.2.1 Real-Time Direct-Reading Monitoring

Table 5 represents the initial real-time monitoring requirements to be employed during project tasks. Monitoring frequency may be changed based by the PIKA CSHM based upon the results of previous monitoring or the detection of factors that indicate a potential for exposure. The monitoring equipment to be used to assess exposure hazards for this project will include:

1. Sound level meter - Used as a screening device to measure sound power emitted by a source.
2. Noise dosimeter - Used to calculate the 8-hour TWA exposure.
3. Digital ambient air thermometer - Used to assess heat and cold stress effects IAW section 5.0 of this SSHP.

TABLE 5: SITE MONITORING SCHEDULE AND ACTION LEVELS

Hazard	Equipment	Monitoring Frequency/Location	
Heat Stress	Digital Thermometer	Daily when ambient temperatures are expected to exceed 78.8°F for acclimatized workers, 72.5°F for unacclimatized workers, and 70.0°F for workers using impermeable or semi-impermeable clothing	
		Action Level	**Action to be Taken**
		Above ACGIH criteria as outlined in SOP-17	Institute physiological monitoring and appropriate controls as outlined in SOP-17
Hazard	**Equipment**	**Monitoring Frequency/Location**	
Cold Stress	Digital Thermometer	Every four hours once ambient temperature becomes less than 60.8 ºF.	
		Action Level	**Action to be Taken**
		Above ACGIH guidelines as presented in Table 18-2 of SOP-18.	See paragraph 5.2 of SOP-18 in to determine appropriate controls.
Hazard	**Equipment**	**Monitoring Frequency/Location**	
Dust	Respirable and non-respirable	Conducted continuously in the breathing zone (BZ) and work area of personnel with the greatest potential for exposure during dust producing activities with soils from high lead contaminated areas.	
		Action Level	**Action to be Taken**
		1. Average of <5 mg/m^3 in the BZ	1. Level D PPE
		2. Average of 5 mg/m^3 for15 minutes in the BZ	2. Increase dust suppression techniques if using Level D PPE.
		3. Average of >5 mg/m^3 in the BZ	3. Halt operations and contact THE CSHM for further instructions
Hazard	**Equipment**	**Monitoring Frequency/Location**	
Noise	Sound Level Meter	Conducted during initial operation of high noise equipment, and periodically thereafter, according to the recommendations of the EODT CSHM.	
		Action Level	**Action to be Taken**
		Whenever noise levels in the hearing zone exceed 85 dBA.	Conduct noise dosimetry as outlined below. Issue hearing protection devices to affected personnel.
	Equipment	**Monitoring Frequency/Location**	
	Noise Dosimeter	Whenever noise levels in the hearing zone exceed 85 dBA.	
		Action Level	**Action to be Taken**
		Noise readings greater than 80 dBA 8-hour time-weighted average.	Report dosimeter readings to the CSHM to ensure hearing protection devices are adequate for the level of noise experienced.

10.2.2 Integrated Breathing Zone Sampling

Integrated breathing zone (BZ) sampling will be conducted for asbestos and respirable dust. Personal sampling pumps will be used to obtain an initial determination of exposure for each work which involves ACM as listed in Table 4 (section 8.3). All sampling and analysis will be performed in accordance with applicable NIOSH analytical methods. Subsequent personal sampling will be based upon the results of this initial sampling and will be prescribed by the PIKA CSHM. Within five days of receiving the analytical results, the CSHM and the SSHO will review and communicate the results in writing to all applicable personnel. The results of the air monitoring will be recorded on the Personal Air Monitoring Log, with the log maintained on site and available to site personnel.

10.3 MONITORING SCHEDULE AND FREQUENCY

Exposure monitoring will focus on the potential for exposure to physical and chemical hazards during asbestos related operations. Table 5 identifies the type of monitoring equipment to be used, the frequency at which the monitoring will be performed, the method to be employed, the action level, and the response if the action level is exceeded.

10.4 TEMPERATURE EXTREME MONITORING

Heat and cold stress monitoring will be conducted IAW the guidelines presented in PIKA SOPs 17 and 18 respectively (Attachment 3). This monitoring will be conducted by, or at the direction of, the SSHO and will be used to minimize physiological effects in the event that temperature extremes are experienced during site operations. The guidance presented in Table 5 will be used by the SSHO to determine when and what type of heat and cold stress monitoring will be conducted.

10.5 NOISE MONITORING PROCEDURES

High noise levels are anticipated during the operation of earth moving machinery (EMM). The noise levels will be monitored to determine if hearing protection devices will be required and to ensure that the level of hearing protection being used is adequate. At the start of potential high noise operations, sound level readings will be taken in the hearing zone of the affected personnel. Noise dosimetry will be conducted for any operation where sound level readings indicate a potential for exposures above 85 dBA. Table 5 will be consulted to determine the type, amount and frequency of noise monitoring.

10.6 MONITORING EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION AND MAINTENANCE

All sampling and monitoring instrumentation used on site will be calibrated and/or response-checked IAW the manufacturer's specifications before and after use each day.

If an instrument fails to calibrate or respond correctly, a backup unit will be available on-site. The faulty instrument will be removed from service until it is repaired IAW manufacturer's specifications.

11.0 SITE CONTROL

11.1 CENTER OF OPERATIONS

In the event of an accident involving the total evacuation of site personnel, the on-site office trailer location will act as the primary staging area for accountability, with the office at the main gate serving as a secondary assembly area for the final count.

11.2 SECURITY PROCEDURES

11.2.1 Project Site Access and Security

Site access and security will be via existing access roads and fences, and augmented as needed with the use of signs and barricades. Asbestos regulated areas will have control zones in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101.

11.2.2 Equipment Storage and Security

During non-working periods, all project equipment will be stored in designated storage facilities located at the site.

11.3 SITE MAPS

Prior to initiation of site activities, a site map will be available that will detail the following information: site size; restricted areas; designated assembly points; the site access routes; demolition areas; staging areas and any other information deemed necessary by the SS or SSHO. The site map will be used by the SSHO during the site safety training and the daily safety briefings. Map of the project site are included in Attachment 4.

11.4 SITE COMMUNICATIONS

Effective on-site and off-site communication is an integral part of site control and will be established prior to initiation of site activities. On-site communication will be used to coordinate site operations, maintain site control, pass along safety information, coordinate work/rest periods and alert site personnel to emergency situations. Means of communicating with RVAAP Post 1 personnel to contact off-site resources will be available at all times to ensure effective communication with off-site management personnel and emergency response services. All site personnel will be familiar with the different methods of both on-site and off-site communication. The methods PIKA will use for on and off-site communication will include:

1. On-site communications consisting of portable radios, as well as air horns, bullhorns, sirens or hand signals as needed for communications.
2. Off-site communications will be accomplished using cellular telephones. Each team will have two means of communication for summoning off-site support.

11.5 BUDDY SYSTEM

An important element in controlling personnel exposure to site hazards is the implementation of buddy system procedures. These procedures ensure that no site personnel are allowed to work without another qualified worker present to provide assistance. At all times buddies should:

1. Observe their buddy for signs of exposure site hazards or stresses.
2. Observe the site area in which they are working for hazards.
3. Remain within verbal or visual contact with their buddy at all times.
4. Notify the team leader and/or field office if emergency assistance is needed.

12.0 PERSONNEL/EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION AND HYGIENE

12.1 PERSONNEL HYGIENE AND DECONTAMINATION

Personal hygiene and sanitation (SOP-24) facilities will be established on site IAW 29 CFR 1910.120(n) to ensure personnel maintain good personal hygiene. These facilities will include a personal washing area, toilet facilities, and a lunch/break area. No hazardous chemical decontamination procedures will be required for the Level D PPE, and all PPE will be maintained and cleaned IAW the requirements of section 8.8.

12.1.1 Level D Decontamination

No hazardous chemical decontamination procedures will be required for the Level D PPE. All PPE will be maintained and cleaned IAW the requirements of section 8.8.

12.1.2 Level C Decontamination

The decontamination procedures outlined in SOP-46 will be utilized for the specified PPE level. If the asbestos hazard evaluation determines that decontamination must be performed in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101 (j) (2) for Class II asbestos work operations (where exposures exceed PELs, or there is no negative exposure assessment procedure before the operations), the following hygiene facility requirements will be available.

1. The employer will establish an equipment room or area that is adjacent to the regulated area for the decontamination of employees and their equipment which is contaminated with asbestos. The equipment room will consist of an area covered by an impermeable drop cloth on the floor or horizontal working surface.
2. The area must be of sufficient size to accommodate cleaning of equipment and removing PPE without spreading contamination beyond the area as determined by visible accumulation.
3. Work clothing must be cleaned with a high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) vacuum before removal.
4. All equipment and surfaces of containers filled with ACM must be cleaned prior to removing them from the equipment room or area.

To minimize the potential for site personnel carrying contamination into clean areas, a personnel decontamination station (PDS) will be established in the contamination reduction zone (CRZ) to facilitate decontamination and removal of protective clothing when personnel are using Level C PPE. The PDS will be established prior to any site

activities involving the potential for personnel exposure to asbestos. However, if additional Level C tasks are identified, additional decontamination stations may be required.

To the greatest extent feasible, the PDS will be geographically located to minimize exposure of unprotected personnel and equipment (i.e., the PDS will be stationed down wind of the SZ). During the set up of the PDS, signs will be set up at each station to remind personnel of the proper activity to be conducted at the particular station. In the event that higher levels of PPE are required for site operations, the contamination control procedures in the contamination control SOP-46 in Attachment 4 for the other levels of PPE will be used. Waste materials and solutions accumulated as a result of decontamination operations will be properly containerized and disposed of IAW the waste disposal procedures presented in the WP.

12.2 EMERGENCY PERSONNEL DECONTAMINATION STATION

When personnel are required to use Level C PPE, an Emergency PDS (EPDS) area will be set-up immediately adjacent to the PDS to facilitate the decontamination of incapacitated personnel. The EPDS will make available all the necessary resources for rendering first aid and decontamination. The EPDS will allow for rapid and safe decontamination, PPE removal, and transportation of an injured worker across the hot line. The EPDS will include the stations and supplies outlined below. Transfer of an injured employee from the hot line stretcher to the CRZ stretcher will only be performed if it can be done without further injury or harm to the employee. Additionally, decontamination and removal of employee work clothing will only be conducted if it can be done without further injury or harm to the employee.

Station A (in the EZ) Area with blunt-nosed scissors, and decontamination and first aid supplies	HOT LINE	**Station C - Opposite Station A (in the CRZ)** Area with first aid kit, eye wash kit, burn blanket, BBP kit, and fire extinguisher
Station B (in the EZ) Stretcher for EZ side of the Hot Line		**Station D - Opposite Station B (in the CRZ)** Stretcher for the PDS side of the Hot Line

12.3 EQUIPMENT HYGIENE OR DECONTAMINATION

Equipment used in the field, to include PPE, will be cleaned and inspected at the end of each workday to ensure that it is in safe operating condition. Any equipment found to be defective will be brought to the attention of the SS or SSHO. Tools and equipment used in the EZ will be kept free of accumulations of soil and other debris and will be

cleaned prior to their removal from the EZ. Hand equipment will be decontaminated using an equipment decontamination station set up next to the PDS. Any wash and rinse solutions and debris associated with the equipment decontamination will be containerized and disposed of using the waste disposal procedures outlined in the WP.

13.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND CONTINGENCY PLAN

13.1 INTRODUCTION

Thorough pre-planning, proper design, and implementation of the required emergency response contingencies can dramatically reduce the frequency and severity of emergencies. If an emergency does occur, quick, decisive action will be required since even short delays can create or escalate life-threatening situations. To ensure rapid, effective response to a site emergency, the procedures and contingency plans outlined in this section will be implemented prior to and during the conduct of any site activities involving exposure to safety and health hazards.

13.2 PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING

Prior to the start of site operations, PIKA will have contacted and met with appropriate local authorities to inform them of the activities to be performed under this SSHP and the potential hazards that these activities pose to site personnel, the environment, and the public. The SS and SSHO will confirm information from the local authorities related to the type of emergency services available, including any contact phone numbers or procedures needed to summon the services. The SSHO will be responsible for ensuring that the telephone numbers and procedures for contacting local emergency services are posted IAW the requirements of this section.

13.2.1 Identification of Potential Emergencies

During the development of this SSHP potential safety and health hazards associated with the planned site activities were identified. These hazards were assessed to determine nature and type of emergency they could cause. Contingency plans for responding to the potential emergencies have been developed and are included in this section. The potential emergencies that may result during the conduct of site activities are:

1. Personal injury from the unintentional detonation of MEC.
2. Injury or illness associated with physical or biological hazards.
3. Fire.
4. Inclement weather.
5. Spill of hazardous materials [small quantities (< 5 gallons) of fuel or oil].

13.2.2 Identification/Coordination of Emergency Services

Prior to the initiation of site activities, the SSHO will contact local emergency services to verify the availability of requisite services and to confirm the means used to summon services. It will be the responsibility of the SS to ensure that off-site communications

(via RVAAP Post 1 security) are available at all times. Site operations will not be conducted unless means of off-site communications are established. The telephone numbers for all emergency services and contacts are presented in this plan and will be posted in the office/break area and in all site vehicles. All site personnel will be aware of the procedures for obtaining off-site emergency services.

13.2.3 Initial Incident Reporting Procedures

Once an emergency has occurred, team members will sound the air horn alarm and the respective team leader will establish radio contact with the SSHO and the SS. This will initiate site evacuation and mobilization of PIKA first aid/CPR response personnel. Once informed of the emergency, the SS will ensure notification to RVAAP Post 1, and the will ensure that all teams are aware of the situation and are involved in the proper response procedures.

13.3 PERSONNEL ROLES, AUTHORITY AND COMMUNICATIONS

13.3.1 SS

Upon notification of an emergency situation, the SS will assume the role of the Emergency Coordinator (EC). As the EC, the SS will have overall responsibility for coordinating the efforts of the PIKA on-site response actions, as well as the off-site emergency response agencies. Additionally, the SS will ensure that required off-site emergency services have been summoned and will also be responsible for notifying and coordinating all relevant federal, state and local regulatory and response agencies. The SS/EC will be assisted by the SSHO.

13.3.2 SSHO

During an emergency situation, the SSHO will have specific duties that are assigned by virtue of the need to maintain separation of safety and health from operations. However, as appropriate, the SSHO will provide assistance to the SS/EC during response actions. In the event that the SS is incapacitated, the SSHO will assume the duties of the SS.

13.3.3 On-Site Emergency Response Personnel

During site activities PIKA personnel will act, to the greatest extent possible, in the role of on-site emergency response personnel. The PIKA SS will designate the personnel assigned to emergency response tasks prior to initiation of site activities involving the potential for an on-site emergency. PIKA on-site emergency response personnel will receive training in the response actions that they will be authorized to, and may be directed to, perform during a site emergency.

13.3.4 Off-Site Emergency Response Services

The off-site emergency resources presented in Table 6 will be contacted by the EC in the event of an emergency.

TABLE 6 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

****CONTACT POST 1 VIA RADIO COMMUNICATION OR BY PHONE AT 330-358-2017 FOR ALL EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS****

The numbers listed below are for information only

SERVICE / CONTACT	AGENCY / POSITION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Land or Air Ambulance	Ravenna City Fire Department Ravenna, OH	911 Operator or 330-297-5738
OSHA clinic	Summa Health System 445 North Main Street Akron, OH, 44310	330-379-5411
Emergency Hospital Care	Robinson Memorial Hospital 6847 N Chestnut Street Ravenna, OH 44266	330-297-0811
Police	Portage County Sheriff Office	330-296-5100 / 325-1023
Police	Trumbull County Sheriff Office	330-675-2508
Ravenna City Fire Dept	Ravenna, OH	911 Operator or 330-296-5783
Closest Military EOD Unit:	731st Ordnance Company (EOD), Wright Patterson AFB, Oh	937-257-0436 or 937-257-0664
Elyse Meade	TACOM Contracting Officer	309-782-5789
Jeffrey Gollon	TACOM Contract Specialist	309-782-7374
William Wynne	BRACO Project Manager	703-601-1560
Irving Venger	RVAAP Acting Facility Manager	330-358-7311
Brian Stockwell	PIKA Project Manager	Office 330-385-7135 Cellular 330-352-6955
Terry Kasnavia	PIKA President	Cellular 281-382-6732
Drew Bryson, CIH	PIKA Safety and Health Mgr.	Office 281-546-4862 Cellular 865-482-1292
Josh Strazewski	PIKA Site (Asbestos) Supervisor/Site Safety and Health Officer	Cellular 281-204-7170

13.3.5 Communications

Emergency communications will be available and maintained during all on-site operations. Radio and cellular phone communications will be used between the field teams and the field office. The field office will have radio and cellular phone

communication to security personnel at Post 1, as well as the PIKA RVAAP project office. In the event of an emergency, Post 1 will be contacted to summon off-site emergency services.

13.4 POSTED INSTRUCTIONS AND EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Evacuation routes, assembly points, emergency and site control procedures, OSHA clinic and hospital routes, and emergency numbers will be discussed each day at the daily safety briefing to ensure all site personnel are familiar with this information. A route map to the OSHA clinic and the hospital and the list of emergency contacts presented in Table 6 will be posted in all PIKA office and storage areas and maintained in all site vehicles. All site personnel will be familiar with the location of these lists and maps, and will be aware of the location of the closest telephone and/or radio communications.

13.4.1 Emergency Recognition and Prevention

13.4.2 Small Fires

A small fire is defined as a fire that can be extinguished with a 4A:20 B:C fire extinguisher. In the event of a small fire, site personnel will take the following actions:

- The SS and SSHO will be immediately notified of the occurrence of the fire by the PIKA Team Leader.
- All unnecessary personnel will be evacuated to an upwind location.
- Under the initial direction of the PIKA Team Leader, as directed by the SS, PIKA personnel will extinguish the fire from an upwind location.
- The SS will request emergency response assistance (ambulance, fire, police) as needed for any injuries or exposures to smoke or other hazardous chemicals.
- PIKA personnel will not attempt to extinguish a fire, even a small one, if explosives are involved, and all site personnel will evacuate the site if explosives are involved.
- After the fire is extinguished, an investigation will be initiated to determine the cause of the fire and to identify any operational changes that may be required to prevent future fires.

13.4.3 Large Fires

In the event that a large fire occurs, or if a small fire cannot be extinguished and develops into a large fire, the following actions will be taken:

- The PIKA Team Leader will immediately notify the SS and SSHO.
- All unnecessary personnel will be evacuated to an upwind assembly point.

- The SS will summon the local fire department and any other emergency response services (police, ambulance, hospital, etc.) as needed for the treatment of injuries or exposures.
- To the extent that it can be safely accomplished, the SS will direct site personnel to move vital equipment/supplies from the fire's path.
- To the safest extent possible, and with available resources, PIKA personnel will fight the fire from an upwind location.
- At no time will attempts be made to extinguish a fire involving explosives and all personnel will evacuate the site if the fire involves explosives.
- After the fire is extinguished, an investigation will be initiated to determine the cause of the fire and to identify any operational changes that may be required to prevent future fires.

13.4.4 Inclement Weather

In the event of inclement weather, such as heavy precipitation, electrical storms, high winds, snowstorms, dense fog, or extremely cold weather, it may be necessary to cease site operations and evacuate the site. The SSHO will be responsible for obtaining the local weather on a daily basis and advising the SS of the forecast. If necessary, the weather service will be contacted on a more frequent basis. If inclement weather occurs, the procedures outlined below will be followed until the inclement weather passes.

- **Heavy Precipitation**: In the event that heavy precipitation is imminent, or occurs suddenly, site operations may have to be halted if in the opinion of the SSHO it would cause unsafe conditions. If so determined, equipment will be secured, and site personnel will retreat to shelter. The determination to re-start operations will be the responsibility of the SS, who will consult with the SSHO to ensure site conditions are safe for re-entry and continuation of operations.
- **Thunderstorms**: Thunderstorms, with their associated lightning, present a significant hazard to site personnel. A severe thunderstorm watch announcement indicates that a severe thunderstorm is possible. A severe thunderstorm warning signifies that a severe thunderstorm has been sighted, or detected by radar, and may be approaching. Work may continue at the work site during severe thunderstorm watches; however, site work will cease and the EZ will be evacuated during a thunderstorm or severe thunderstorm warning for the site area.

- **High Winds**: High winds can create conditions that threaten the safety and health of site personnel. If the SSHO determines that the wind levels on site present a hazard to site personnel, site operations will be halted and site personnel will assemble in the field office area. If wind levels are high enough, the SSHO may even require the evacuation of the entire site until such time as conditions improve. The determination to restart operations will be the responsibility of the SS in consultation with the SSHO to ensure site conditions are safe for re-entry and continuation of operations. At no time will demolition operations be conducted when the wind speed is greater than 40km (25 miles) per hour.

13.5 CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR SITE EVACUATION

13.5.1 Emergency Alerting Procedures

It will be the responsibility of the SS to ensure that off-site communications are available at all times. Site operations will not be conducted unless off-site communications are established. The telephone numbers for all emergency services and contacts are listed in Table 6. The emergency phone numbers will be posted in the office/break area, and all site personnel will be aware of the procedures for obtaining off-site emergency services.

13.5.2 Employee Alarm System

To alert on-site team members, each PIKA Team Leader and the SSHO will have an air horn that will be sounded to inform personnel in the immediate area of an emergency. The effectiveness of the air horn will be tested during initiation of site activities to ensure that all site personnel can clearly hear the alarm above operational noise levels. If operational noise levels prevent site personnel from hearing the air horn alarm, other means of notification will be used.

To alert personnel of the occurrence of an emergency, one long blast on the air horn will be the signal to evacuate the site immediately. The initial assembly point will be located in a safe area as identified during the daily safety briefing each morning. Once personnel are assembled, the SS will conduct a head count of all team personnel. Once accounted for, personnel will communicate with the SS and await instructions from the SS, which may include: further evacuation from the site, emergency response instructions; or any other instructions deemed necessary by the SS.

13.5.3 Evacuation Routes and Assembly Points

Prior to the initiation of site operations, the SSHO and the SS, will identify the evacuation routes and assembly points for the various areas of the site. These routes

and assembly points will be identified on the site map and will be communicated each morning to site personnel during the daily safety briefing.

13.5.4 Site Security and Control During Emergencies

During an emergency, site security and control are paramount to controlling the possible negative effects of the emergency. Upon notification of an emergency, each team leader will be responsible for locating, assembling, and controlling their team personnel. If the team leader is unable to perform this role, the duty will be passed to another team member. Once the team has evacuated the site to the assembly point, each team leader will maintain control over their team until the SS or SSHO takes control by verbally informing the team leader that the control has been transferred. This level of personnel control is needed to ensure no personnel are forgotten and that no personnel attempt any response action on their own without the knowledge of the SS or SSHO.

PIKA personnel, as directed to do so by the SS, will initially conduct site access control and security. If PIKA personnel are needed for other response actions, the SS will request assistance from the RVAAP Facility Manager, who will then be responsible for requesting security and access control services from the local Police Department.

13.6 EMERGENCY PPE AND EQUIPMENT

13.6.1 General Requirements

The emergency equipment listed in Table 7 will be on site, stored in the location indicated and available for use during the operation specified. Emergency equipment assigned to a team will be maintained in proper working order and staged near the team operational area as directed by the team leader. The SSHO will conduct an inspection of all emergency equipment at least weekly to ensure completeness and proper working order.

13.6.2 Portable Fire Extinguishers

Fire extinguishers will be stored in well-marked locations where they can be readily accessed and will be stored in locations where they are protected from damaging environmental elements. The SSHO will ensure that all fire extinguishers are visually inspected monthly and that these inspections are documented. All site personnel will be advised of the location and operation of fire extinguishers and will be informed of the procedures to be followed in the event of a fire. Emergency procedures for small and large fires and explosions are found in this section. Fire extinguisher requirements and storage locations are as follows:

- Flammable/combustible liquid storage will have at least one 4A:20 B:C fire extinguisher located within 7.5 to 23 meters (25 to 75 feet) of the storage area.
- All vehicles will be equipped with a fire extinguisher of not less than 10B units.
- All vehicles used in the transport of explosives will be equipped with two fire extinguishers of not less than 10BC units or higher.
- Temporary offices or support locations will be equipped with a fire extinguisher of not less than 10B units.

TABLE 7: EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Emergency Equipment	No. Per Location	Area Where Item(s) Will Be Stored	Operation Requiring Specified Equipment
First Aid/Burn Kit/Burn Blanket/CPR Mask	1 ea.	Each team within the WZ	All operations
Portable Eye Wash Kit	1 ea.	Each team within the WZ	Operations involving hazardous materials with splash potential
15- Minute Eye Wash	1 ea.	Field equipment trailer or field office	All operations
Biohazard Kit	2 ea.	Each team within the WZ and in the SSHO vehicle	All operations
Large Medical Kit with Trauma Supplies	1 ea.	1 in SSHO vehicle	All operations
Portable Stretcher	1 ea.	1 in SSHO vehicle	All operations
Back board	1 ea	In the equipment trailer or field office	All operations
Air Horn	1 ea.	Each team within the WZ	All operations
Spill Containment/ Cleanup Supplies	Varies	Field equipment trailer	Operations involving hazardous materials
Fire Extinguisher	1 ea.	Each team, vehicle, and flammable storage area	All operations
Cellular Phone	1 ea.	Each team within the EZ	All operations
Lightning Meter	1 ea.	SSHO	All operations

At least one portable fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than 20:B units will be located at each WZ, with a similar extinguisher placed near the torch cutting operation area where the fire watch person is stationed.

13.6.3 First Aid Kit Requirements

To ensure that adequate first aid supplies are available, the size and number of first aid kits will be sufficient to accommodate the maximum number of people (including government personnel and visitors) on site at any given time. Standard 16-unit first aid kits will be located with each team and two EMT-type trauma kits will be maintained on-site. Additionally, all first aid kits will be provided with adequate water, gel burn bandages, and other supplies necessary to cleanse burns, wounds, or lesions. The first aid supplies listed in Table 7 have been assessed and approved by PIKA's consulting licensed physician, and a copy of this approval will be maintained on site during operations.

13.6.4 Eye Washes

Portable eyewash bottles will be readily available in each WZ where there is a potential for hazardous materials to contact the eyes. Portable eye wash bottles will be available for immediate use while the injured person is transported to the area where the 15-minute eye flushing station will be available. After flushing, the eyes will be bandaged lightly and the person transported to the appropriate medical facility for further evaluation and treatment.

13.7 DECONTAMINATION AND TREATMENT OF INJURED PERSONNEL

13.7.1 General

The chemical hazards associated with this project involve exposure to asbestos in soil at WBG. As such, any decontamination to be conducted prior to removal of injured personnel from the EZ will involve only those steps necessary to remove the clothing without causing further injury, harm or danger. No specific chemical washes/rinses will be necessary during emergency decontamination.

13.7.2 Assessing the Emergency

A key element to the successful treatment of an injured worker is the effective assessment of the emergency prior to the initiation of action. If on-site PIKA or off-site emergency personnel are to enter the site in response to the emergency, the SS will assess the incident to identify and record vital information about the site and situation. This data will be passed on to response personnel and will include, to the extent possible, the items listed below:

- What happened (i.e., type of incident; cause of incident; the time the incident occurred; extent of chemical release; including route of migration; and extent of damage to structures, equipment, and terrain).
- Where on the project site the incident has occurred.

- Personnel/casualties involved, such as number, location, and condition of victims, treatment that may be required and missing personnel.
- What could happen from this point (i.e., potential for fire or explosion, coupled with release of hazardous materials, location of all personnel in relation to hazardous areas, and potential for emergency affecting the general public or the environment).
- Steps needed to resolve the situation such as equipment and personnel needed for rescue and hazard mitigation; number of uninjured personnel available for response; resources available on site; resources available from off-site response groups and agencies; time needed for off site response resources to reach the site; and hazards involved in rescue and response.

13.7.3 Rescue and Response Actions

At no time will site personnel attempt an emergency response or rescue until the situation has been assessed and the appropriate response outlined by the SS or SSHO. Ensuring that the incident has been properly assessed and that the appropriate actions have been selected will ensure that further injuries do not occur due to poor response planning. Based on the information collected during the emergency assessment, the SS or SSHO will select the relevant response and rescue actions that will be taken. The rescue actions that may be needed are listed below, with some actions possibly being performed concurrently and some of the actions not being required.

- Personnel evacuation to a safe location upwind of the incident.
- Enforce the buddy system and allow no one to enter the site unattended.
- Survey casualties to locate all victims, assess their condition, and determine the resources needed for casualty stabilization and transportation.
- Assess existing and potential hazards and decide whether and how to respond.
- Request aid by contacting the required off-site personnel or facilities, such as ambulance, fire department, police, etc. Post 1 will be contacted to summon off-site emergency services.
- Allocate personnel and equipment to rescue and initiate incident response operations.
- Control the situation and use measures to prevent the situation from migrating further.
- Assign PPE IAW the nature and type of emergency.
- Extricate victims and assist them from the area.

- Decontaminate personnel, if necessary, by removing outer clothing only if it can be done without causing further danger or damage to the affected personnel.
- Injured personnel will only be decontaminated and transferred from the EZ stretcher to the CRZ stretcher if this can be done without causing further harm or danger.
- Stabilize injured personnel and administer any medical procedures that are necessary before the victims can be moved.
- Transport the affected personnel via the predetermined mode as determined by their injury.
- Record to whom the incident occurred, the time it occurred, and the destination and condition of the casualty at the time of transport.
- Record disposition, condition, and location of all personnel affected by the emergency.

13.7.4 Treatment of Injured/Ill Personnel

In the event of an emergency involving personal injury or illness, immediate, appropriate response will be the key to preventing further injury/illness and providing comfort to the affected party. If any site personnel are injured, or if they are overcome by illness, the applicable procedures listed below will be followed.

- Upon notification of the occurrence and the nature of the injury/illness, the SS and the SSHO will respond to the location where the injury/illness has occurred.
- The severity of the injury/illness will be accessed, the required first aid support will be provided, and the SS or SSHO will initiate the procedures needed to ensure rapid, efficient transportation of the affected person to appropriate medical support, if required.
- If immediate transportation to a medical facility is required, the SS will immediately request for emergency services. If deemed necessary by the emergency service operator, an air ambulance may be summoned to transport the affected party.
- If dealing with minor first aid issues and additional medical attention is required, the SSHO, or a designated person, may transport the affected person to the designated medical facility.

13.7.5 Post-Emergency Follow-up

Before normal site activities can resume, the site and personnel must be prepared and equipped to handle another emergency. It is also imperative that all federal and local

regulatory agencies be notified of the emergency, as necessary. Therefore, the following activities must be conducted prior to restart of site activities:

- Notify all appropriate governmental agencies as required (i.e., OSHA must be notified if there have been any fatalities or three or more personnel hospitalized).
- Restock and clean all equipment and supplies used or damaged in the emergency.
- The PIKA PjM, CSHM, SS and SSHO will conduct an accident investigation to determine the cause of the emergency and what preventative measures can be taken to ensure the emergency does not occur again.
- The PIKA PjM and CSHM, SS and SSHO will conduct an emergency response critique to assess the effectiveness of the emergency response procedures and to identify any areas requiring improvement.
- Complete the PIKA and RVAAP required accident forms.
- Review and revise as needed the site operational and emergency response procedures, and if necessary, update the SSHP to reflect the new procedures.

13.7.6 Documentation

Documentation related to the emergency will be recorded in a legible, accurate, and complete fashion. Documentation will be recorded as soon as possible after the emergency to ensure it is recorded while the events are vivid in the minds of the personnel involved. The information recorded will include:

- A listing of the personnel involved, including personnel on site, site personnel who responded, personnel in charge, and off-site groups or agencies that responded.
- A chronological record of events.
- A listing of the actions taken to minimize the effects of or mitigate the emergency.
- The results from any air monitoring conducted during the emergency, and if applicable, results of environmental samples.
- An assessment of the potential exposures received by site personnel and the surrounding public.
- A recording of the injuries or illnesses which occurred as a result of the emergency.

13.8 ROUTE MAPS TO MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITY

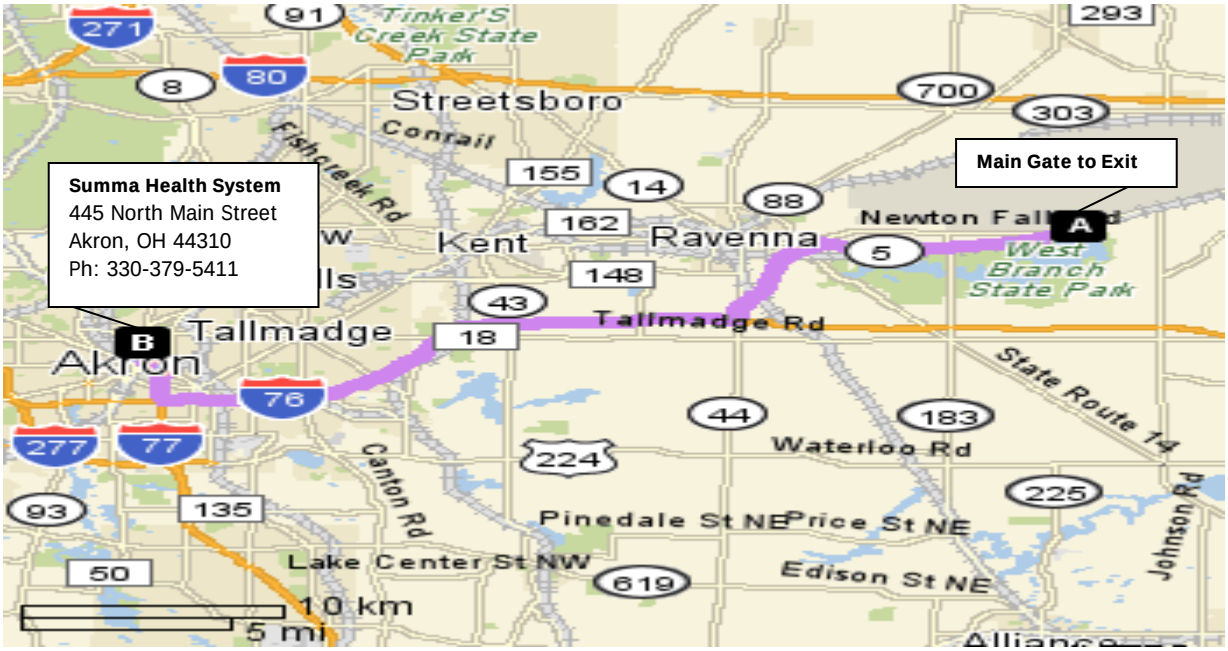
13.8.1 General Instructions

During the daily safety briefing, the SSHO will review the instructions for obtaining medical attention and transporting site personnel to the hospital. All site vehicles will be provided with copies of the site map and the directions provided in section 13.8.2 along with the OSHA clinic and the hospital route map. Not all on-site injuries will require additional medical service or ambulance transportation to the hospital. If the SSHO determines that an injured party can be transported to medical attention using a site vehicle, the directions presented in section 13.8.2 and Attachment 4 along with the hospital route map will be used to transport the injured party to Robinson Memorial Hospital in Ravenna. Prior to the initiation of site activities, and periodically thereafter, the hospital route will be driven by the SSHO to ensure that the route to the hospital is free of unanticipated delays.

13.8.2 Directions to the Designated Medical Facility

OSHA CLINIC MAP AND DIRECTIONS: Site personnel requiring non-emergency first aid treatment, as deemed necessary by the SSHO will be taken to the medical facility described below.

Directions to the Summa Health System
Summary: 27.9 miles (38 minutes)



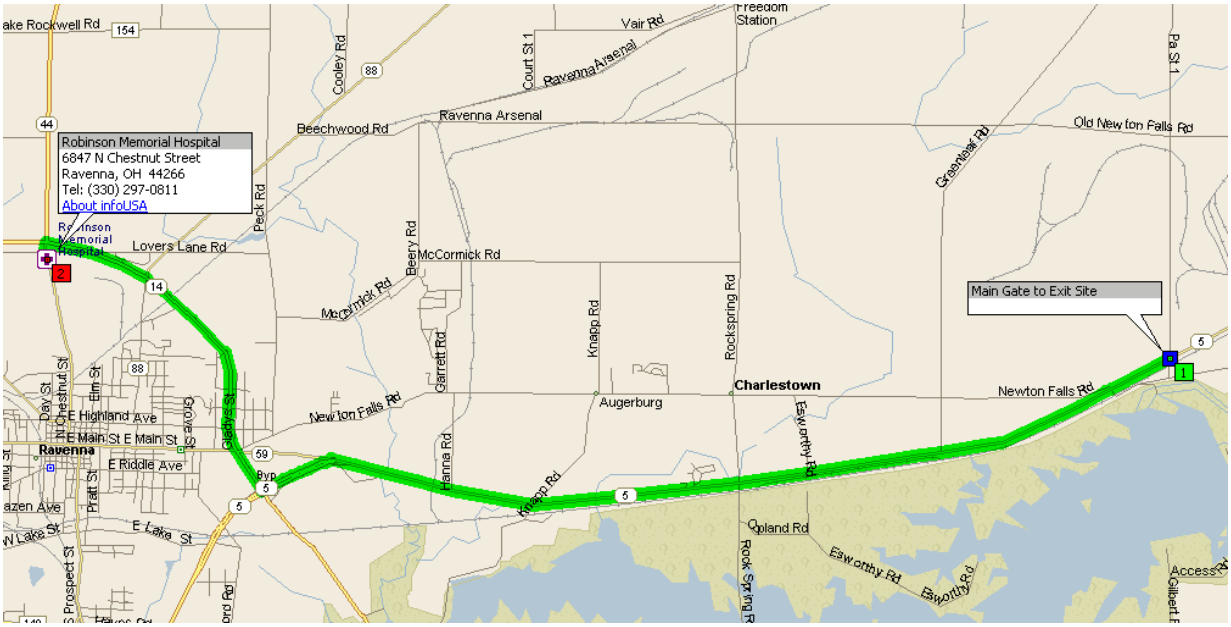
DISPOSAL OF CONTAMINATED SOIL AT WINKLEPECK BURNING GROUNDS

Instruction	For
Depart Main Gate to Exit Site on SR-5 [Ravenna Warren Rd] (West)	6.3 mi
Bear Left to follow OH-5	4.0 mi
Bear Right onto I-76 West	14.7 mi
Take Exit # 23B onto OH-8	1.6 mi
Turn Left on Perkins Street	0.6 mi
Turn Right on N Broadway Street	0.3 mi
Continue to follow OH-261	0.4 mi
Arrive Summa Health System [445 N Main Street, Akron, OH 44310, Tel: (330) 379-5411]	

HOSPITAL MAP AND DIRECTIONS: Site personnel requiring care beyond first aid will be transported by ambulance or other means to the medical facility described below.

Directions to the Robinson Memorial Hospital

Summary: 9.9 miles (16 minutes)



Instruction	For
Depart Main Gate to Exit Site on SR-5 [Ravenna Warren Rd] (West)	7.0 mi
Turn RIGHT (North) onto SR-14	2.7 mi
Turn LEFT (South) onto (N) Chestnut St	0.1 mi
Arrive Robinson Memorial Hospital [6847 N Chestnut Street, Ravenna, OH 44266, Tel: (330) 297-0811]	

13.9 COMMUNITY ALERT PROGRAM

It is not anticipated that any site operations will result in a potential emergency that would require PIKA to implement a community alert program. However, in the event that an unplanned event affects the local community, the SS will notify the RVAAP Facility Manager of potential hazard.

13.10 SPILL CONTAINMENT

13.10.1 Spill Response Supplies

A portable spill response kit containing oil/solvent absorbent pillows/pads, non-sparking shovel, PPE and disposal supplies will be maintained in a readily accessible location where fuels, oils, solvents and other environmentally harmful materials are stored on site. Upon notification of a spill, the SSHO, or a party designated by the SSHO, will transport this kit to the spill site for use by PIKA personnel in the cleanup of the spilled materials.

13.10.2 Spill Response

It is anticipated that site operations will not involve handling large containers of liquids that could be easily spilled. However, small containers (5 gallons or less) of gasoline or diesel fuel may be used and stored on site. If material from these containers is spilled, PIKA personnel will follow these steps:

- The immediate area will be evacuated, ignition sources will be extinguished, and the SS will be notified of the spill.
- The SS, in conjunction with the SSHO, will evaluate the situation to ensure it is safe for personnel to begin cleanup operations.
- The SSHO will assign the level of protection to be worn by the spill response personnel.
- All required supplies will be assembled and positioned such that they are readily available to the spill response personnel.
- Spill response personnel will take measures to stop the spill and will, if applicable, use an absorbent or adsorbent to collect the spilled material.
- Using non-sparking tools, PIKA personnel will collect the contaminated soil, place it in a plastic bag, and place the bag in an approved container.
- The SS will notify the PIKA PjM, who will notify the BRACO PjM and the RVAAP Facility Manager that the spill occurred and will brief them as to the cleanup actions that were taken by PIKA personnel.
- The PIKA PjM will contact the BRACO PjM who will provide guidance on disposal of the contaminants and other actions that must be taken.

14.0 SOPS, ENGINEERING CONTROLS, AND WORK PRACTICES

14.1 GENERAL

This section outlines the engineering controls, SWPs, and Standing Site Orders that will be followed by all site personnel to eliminate, or reduce the risk of exposure to recognized site hazards. These control measures are presented as a working guide for site personnel and are not intended to cover all PIKA, OSHA, or USACE compliance issues. The PIKA CSHP and the task-specific SOPs will be available on-site. Since the SOPs are generic in nature and are intended to compliment this SSHP, many of the SOPs may contain information that may be superfluous to this project. Prior to, and during site operations, the SSHO and SS will carefully read the SOPs and determine which SOP provisions apply to this project. All site personnel will comply with the following guidelines:

1. The applicable regulatory requirements of 29 CFR 1910 and 29 CFR 1926 will be followed during all site activities.
2. All site personnel will immediately report to the SSHO any conditions that do not comply with, or are not addressed by this SSHP.
3. Site personnel will wear the PPE as specified in section 8.3 of this SSHP.
4. Any bites or stings received from wildlife will be reported to the SSHO, who will then determine the appropriate course of action to be taken to treat the bite.
5. Personnel in vegetated or wooded areas will wear long-sleeve shirts with the sleeves rolled down to reduce contact with, and injury from, hazardous or poisonous plants.
6. Site personnel will inform the SSHO of any known medical conditions that may cause, or result in, an adverse health condition. This includes hypersensitive allergic reactions to stinging and biting insects or contact with poisonous plants, diabetes, high blood pressure, skin or eye sensitivity to sunlight and UV radiation, chronic illness, and acute illnesses, such as a cold, the flu, or stomach/intestinal disorders. Persons with known hypersensitive allergic reactions to stinging/biting insects or toxic plants will carry appropriate emergency medical antidotes on their person at all times when on site.
7. Site personnel will not participate in horseplay or other prohibited acts that could cause harm or injury to site personnel, property, or the environment.

14.2 ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When personnel exposure to site hazards is unavoidable, OSHA regulations specify that engineering controls be used whenever feasible to remove the potential for personnel exposure. During project activities, the engineering controls listed below will be used.

1. All guards located on heavy equipment will be maintained in place unless removal is needed for maintenance. Removal of guards for maintenance will require assessment by the SSHO for potential application of LO/TO procedures.
2. All powered hand tools will be operated with the manufacturer's guards in place.
3. All soil pile will be wetted with potable water to reduce dust and prevent visible emissions.

14.3 SITE RULES / PROHIBITIONS

14.3.1 Buddy System Procedures

All work conducted within a work zone will be performed using the buddy system, and at no time will personnel work alone.

14.3.2 Eating, Drinking, and Smoking Restrictions

Eating and smoking during on-site operations will be limited to designated areas, at designated break times, and only after personnel have washed their face and hands. At no time will personnel smoke within the EZ.

14.3.3 Standing Site Rules

To maintain safety and health awareness, a list of standing site rules has been developed that outline the practices that must be followed at all times. These standing orders will be enforced by the SSHO, and violators will be subject to disciplinary action. The general standing orders for the site and the WZ are listed in Tables 8 and 9.

TABLE 8: GENERAL SITE RULES AND PROHIBITIONS

1. Running and horseplay are prohibited in all areas of the site.
2. Ignition of flammable materials in any work area is prohibited, unless approved in writing by the SSHO.
3. Buddy system procedures will be enforced during all site operations.
4. Only the minimum number of personnel necessary to perform work tasks in a safe and efficient manner will be present in the work area.
5. Site personnel will check in with the SSHO prior to leaving and again upon returning to the site.
6. Site visitors are to be escorted by UXO-qualified PIKA personnel at all times.
7. Site personnel will perform only those tasks they are qualified to perform.
8. Site personnel will remain aware of site conditions at all times and will alert the SSHO to any changes that could pose a hazard to site personnel, the environment, or the public.
9. All site personnel are cautioned not to walk, kneel or sit on any surface with potential leaks, spills of contamination.
10. Remember, “When in doubt, don't.” Ask questions first.

TABLE 9: WORK ZONE RULES AND PROHIBITIONS

1. No matches, lighters, or spark sources are allowed in any designated WZ.
2. No personnel will enter a designated WZ without authorization from the SS or SSHO.
3. No eating, drinking, or other hand to mouth/face activity will be permitted in a WZ unless proper hygiene has been performed, and then only in designated areas of the WZ.
4. Use of fluids in the WZ will only be allowed after hands and face have been washed or wiped with a disposable towelette.
5. Always have your buddy with you in this zone, and follow the buddy system procedures.
6. No personnel will be allowed in the WZ without appropriate training, medical surveillance and PPE as specified by the SSHP.
7. Remain alert to site conditions and report any changes or unusual occurrences to the SSHO.
8. Verbal communication will be available at all times between the WZ and off-site emergency resources.
9. Remember: Site Safety and Health Are Everyone's Responsibility. Do your part.

14.4 MATERIAL HANDLING PROCEDURES

Site personnel will exercise care in lifting and handling heavy or bulky items, such as transite panels. Materials being lifted either mechanically or manually will not be moved or suspended over personnel. Whenever heavy or bulky material is to be moved manually, the size, shape, and weight of the object and the distance and path of movement must be considered to prevent joint and back injuries. The following hierarchy will be followed in selecting a means for material handling.

1. Movement of the material by mechanical device (i.e., lift truck, crane, etc.).
2. Movement by manual means using mechanical aid (i.e., dolly or cart).
3. Movement manually with protective equipment (i.e., lifting belt or lifting monitor).

The lifting fundamentals and requirements are presented in PIKA SOP-43 in Attachment 3 of the APP. The lifting procedures in this SOP will be followed whenever personnel are required to lift objects. The personal lifting limitation of 50 pounds will be followed at all times. Requirements for handling drums are presented in SOP-48 of the APP.

14.5 HOT WORK AND FIRE PROTECTION/PREVENTION

14.5.1 Hot Work Practices

There is a potential that hot work may be needed during equipment repair and maintenance activities. As such, any personnel involved with welding or torch cutting will follow the safety and health procedures outlined in the PIKA Welding and Cutting SOP (SOP-39) in Attachment 3 of the APP. RVAAP Post 1 will be notified prior to initiating any hot work.

14.5.2 Causes of Fires and Explosions

Although fires and explosions may arise spontaneously, they are more commonly the result of carelessness during the conduct of site activities. Potential causes of explosions/fires include the following.

- Ignition of explosive/flammable gases or vapors by external ignition sources.
- Agitation of shock or friction-sensitive compounds.
- Sudden release of materials under pressure.
- Combustion of grass or brush due to contact with the hot exhaust system when site vehicles are parked in dry brushy/grassy areas.

14.5.3 Fire Prevention

Explosions and fires not only pose the obvious hazards of intense heat, open flames, smoke inhalation, and flying objects, but may also cause the release of toxic chemicals into the environment. Site personnel involved with potentially flammable material or operations will follow the guidelines listed in PIKA SOP-23 (Attachment 3) to prevent fires and explosions.

14.5.4 Fire Protection

To ensure adequate fire protection, the SSHO will inspect the site to ensure that all flammable and combustible materials are safely stored in appropriately configured storage areas and containers. The SSHO will also ensure that no flammable or combustible materials are stored near any sources of ignition and that sources of ignition are removed a safe distance from storage areas. Portable fire extinguishers will be located on site IAW the requirements in section 13.6.2 of this SSHP.

14.6 ELECTRICAL SAFETY PROCEDURES

Electrical tools and apparatus safety will follow OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.137(2). These requirements include, but are not limited to the following.

- All electrical equipment will carry the Underwriters Laboratories or Factory Mutual Engineering Corporation seal.
- Flexible cord passing through work areas will be covered or elevated to protect it from damage by foot traffic, vehicles, sharp corners, or pinching.
- Patched, oil-soaked, worn, or frayed electric cords or cables will not be used.
- Extension cords or cables will not be fastened with staples, hung from nails, or suspended by wire.
- All electrical tools and equipment will be grounded by a multi-conductor cord having an identified grounding conductor and a multi-contact polarized plug-in receptacle.
- Semi-portable equipment, floodlights, and work lights will be grounded, and the protective ground will maintained during moving unless supply circuits are de-energized.
- Tools protected by an approved system of double insulation, or its equivalent, need not be grounded.
- UL listed ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs), calibrated to trip within the threshold values of 5 ma $\pm$ 1 ma, are required on all circuits used for portable electric tools.

- Flexible cord sets will be UL listed, contain the number of conductors required for the service plus an equipment ground wire and will be classified as hard usage or extra hard usage (identified by "outdoor" or "WA" printed on the jacket).

14.7 EXCAVATION AND TRENCHING SAFETY

All excavation operations will follow the guidelines presented in PIKA SOP-34 (Attachment 3).

14.8 MACHINERY GUARDING

The requirements found in Subpart O of 29 CFR 1910, section 16B of USACE EM 385-1-1 will be followed to protect site personnel from unguarded moving machinery and equipment. The general provisions listed below will be followed:

- All reciprocating, rotating or moving parts of machinery or equipment will be guarded IAW manufacturer's specifications.
- All hot surfaces of equipment will be guarded or insulated to prevent injury and fire.
- No guard, safety appliance, or device will be removed from machinery or equipment or made ineffective except when making repairs, lubrication, or adjustments, and then only after the power has been shut off.
- All guards or safety appliances removed for repair, lubrication, or adjustments will be replaced immediately upon completion of said activity and before the power is restored.

14.9 LOCKOUT / TAGOUT

There is a potential that some maintenance operations on equipment and facilities will require the control of energized systems during transite removal process. Energized systems are defined as those systems that contain residual or stored energy, or are connected to an energy source. Site operations involving the construction, installation, set up, adjustment, modification, inspection, maintenance or servicing of machines or equipment may require the use of LO/TO procedures to ensure the protection of site personnel. These activities may include the lubrication, cleaning or unjamming of machines or equipment, and making adjustments where site personnel are exposed to the unexpected energizing or startup of the equipment or the release of hazardous energy. During the initial startup of site operations, the CSHM and SSHO will determine what potential site operations may require the use of LO/TO procedures to control energized systems. The SSHO will then have the responsibility to apply the PIKA LO/TO SOP-36 (Attachment 3).

14.10 FALL PROTECTION

Standard guardrail, catch platforms, temporary floors, safety nets, personal fall protection devices, or the equivalent, will be used as per SOP-42 to protect site personnel in the following situations:

- On access ways (excluding ladders) or work platforms from which they may fall 6 feet (ft) or more.
- On access ways or work platforms over water, machinery, or dangerous operations.
- On runways from which they may fall 1.2 meter (m) (4 ft) or more.

Platforms, except scaffolds, 4 ft to 6 ft in height, having a minimum horizontal dimension in either direction of less than 45 inches will have standard railing installed on all open sides and ends of the platform or the workers will use personal fall protection.

Personal fall protection devices will be required for this project anytime personnel are working from a work platform and are exposed to falls from a height of 6 ft or more. Personal fall arrest systems, when stopping a fall, will:

- Limit maximum arresting force on an employee to 820 kg [1,800 pound (lb)] when used with a body harness.
- Be rigged such that an employee can neither free fall more than 1.8 m (6 ft) nor contact any lower level or other physical hazard.
- Bring an employee to a complete stop and limit maximum deceleration distance an employee travels to 1 m (3.5 ft).
- Have sufficient strength to withstand twice the potential impact energy of an employee free falling a distance of 1.8 m (6 ft) or the free fall distance permitted by the system, whichever is less.

Positioning device systems will:

- Be rigged such that an employee cannot free fall more than 0.6 m (2 ft).
- Be secured to an anchorage capable of supporting at least twice the potential impact load of an employee's fall or 1360 kg (3,000 lb), whichever is greater.

Additionally the following requirements for body belts will be met:

- Body belts and harnesses will have two lanyards when necessary to insure that a person is tied-off with at least one lanyard at all times, or where the lanyard is the primary support for operations such as rock-scaling and high-wall concrete finishing.
- The manufacturer's recommendations will be followed in the fitting, adjustment, use, inspection, testing, and care of personal fall protection equipment: before an employee uses personal fall protection equipment, he/she will receive instruction in these recommendations and the potential fall hazards of the activity.
- Personal fall protection equipment will be inspected before use each day to determine that it is in safe working condition: defective equipment will be immediately replaced.
- Personal fall protection equipment will be used only for safeguarding employees: and any such equipment subjected to impact loading will be immediately removed from service, and will not be used.

14.11 HAZARD COMMUNICATION

In order to comply with the requirements of the OSHA HAZCOM Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200 and the requirements of EM 385-1-1, section 01.B.04, the SSHO will ensure that the personnel have received HAZCOM training prior to the time of initial site assignment or when they begin working with hazardous substances. PIKA subcontractors will also comply with the requirements presented above and will supply the PIKA SSHO with copies of the material safety data sheet (MSDSs) for any materials brought on site which contain hazardous substances.

14.12 ILLUMINATION

In order to control the potential for injury or illness involved with situations where site personnel have limited visibility, PIKA personnel, as a general rule, will conduct on-site operations from 30 minutes after sunrise to 30 minutes before sunset. All office and storage facilities will be supplied with adequate artificial or ambient light to ensure the safe performance of operations within the facility.

14.13 SANITATION

14.13.1 Water Supply

An adequate supply of potable (drinkable) water will be provided on site at all times and will be supplied IAW the following provisions.

- Containers will be clearly marked, be capable of being tightly closed, equipped with a tap, maintained in a sanitary manner, and cleaned at least weekly.

- Separate sanitary containers will be provided for the storage of unused cups and for the disposal of the used.
- Water or other supplied beverages will not be dipped from the container by any means, and use of a common cup will not be allowed.
- Use of non-potable water is not anticipated; however, if containers of such water are used, they will be conspicuously labeled "Caution: water unfit for drinking, washing, or cooking."

14.13.2 Toilet Facilities

Where a project site is not provided with sanitary facilities, temporary toilet facilities will be located at the site. Chemical toilets will be used by PIKA to fulfill this requirement. Each temporary toilet will be naturally lighted, have ventilation, be lockable from the inside, and be serviced weekly. The minimum requirements for toilet facilities can be found in the OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.120(n).

14.13.3 Washing Facilities

Hand and face washing facilities will be used by all personnel exiting the WZ and prior to eating, drinking, tobacco use, or other hand-to-face activities. Due to the remoteness of the site and the lack of immediately available water resources, hand wipes and rinse water will be provided for on-site hand and face washing. Where possible, PIKA will acquire a portable, refillable hand washing station for placement inside the SZ.

14.13.4 Site Housekeeping

All work areas will be maintained in a clean/neat fashion, free of loose debris and scrap. Any materials/equipment not being used will be removed and stored or disposed of accordingly. All work areas will be supplied with a trash receptacle that includes a lid. The contents of all trash receptacles will either be removed from the site daily or emptied daily into an on-site central storage container that will be tightly closed each night prior to departure from the site.

14.14 SIGNS AND LABELS

An important element of site safety involves using signs and labels to provide personnel with information related to hazardous operations, areas, and materials. To ensure effective communication of these hazards, the requirements of OSHA 29 CFR 1910.145 will be implemented whenever signs, tags, or labels are used on site.

14.15 POWER AND HAND-TOOL OPERATION

To control the hazards associated with power tool and hand tool operation, personnel will follow the requirements outlined in 29 CFR 1910, Subpart P, 29 CFR 1926, Subpart

I, and the safe work practices listed in the PIKA Power and Hand Tool SOP-37 (Attachment 3).

14.16 BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

During this project site personnel may experience exposure to biological hazards such as: stinging insects like bees, wasps and hornets; biting arthropods such as spiders and ticks; and poisonous snakes. Site personnel will read the PIKA Biological Hazards SOP-14 (Attachment 3) to determine the biological hazards and the controls to be used. The SSHO will be responsible for providing briefings and selecting from the Biological Hazards SOP and identifying the requisite controls for any biological hazards identified. Employee awareness and the safe work practices outlined in the Biological Hazards SOP should reduce the risk associated with these hazards.

Wild animals encountered on the site will be allowed to leave on their own. If a wild animal becomes trapped, PIKA personnel will call a local animal control service to remove the animal. During warm weather conditions when bee, wasps or hornets are present those personnel with known allergies to stings will maintain an epinephrine auto-injector in their work area and will notify the SSHO that they are allergic to stings.

14.17 USE OF PRODUCTS CONTAINING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

It is anticipated that there will **not** be a potential for airborne exposure to the hazardous materials used on site. However, some products used have the potential for skin contact hazards and the handling of explosives presents a hazard to personnel involved with demolition operations. To help ensure personnel safety from hazardous materials, PIKA personnel will follow the SWPs listed below:

- All site personnel who use hazardous materials will review the MSDS for each product used.
- All products with airborne exposure hazards (i.e., gasoline and other fuels, spray paints, etc.) will be used outdoors or in well-ventilated areas. Personnel will stand upwind when dispensing the product.
- Personnel will utilize protective gloves when using or dispensing a product with a skin contact hazard.
- Only those personnel, who have received appropriate HAZCOM training, as outlined in section 7.8 of this SSHP, will use a product containing hazardous materials.
- Personnel will immediately wash any affected skin that accidentally comes in contact with a hazardous material identified as being a skin contact hazard.

14.18 DAILY AND WEEKLY SAFETY INSPECTIONS

Daily inspections will be conducted by the SSHO to ensure that site operations and personnel are complying with this SSHP and other regulatory requirements. The results of these inspections will be recorded in the Safety Log and documented on the PIKA Safety Inspection and Audit Log form. Any site or operational discrepancies identified will be noted on this form, and the results of the inspection will be reported to the SS. On a weekly basis, the SSHO will conduct a compliance audit of the site. This audit will also be noted in the Safety Log and then documented on the PIKA Safety Inspection and Audit Log.

14.19 PERIODIC CORPORATE SAFETY AND HEALTH INSPECTIONS

During the course of this project, the PIKA CSHM/CIH will make periodic inspections of the project to ensure the continued compliance of the project with applicable safety and health regulations. During these inspections, the CSHM/CIH will be escorted by the SSHO and together the two will comprise the Corporate Safety Inspection Team (CSIT). PIKA views the audits conducted by the CSHM/CIH to be essential to the safe and healthful performance of site operations and as such the CSIT will be permitted the same site access as other site teams.

15.0 LOGS, REPORTS AND RECORD KEEPING

15.1 SAFETY LOG

The SSHO will maintain a Safety Log and will be responsible for ensuring that all safety and health related activities and events are recorded in the log each day. At a minimum, the Safety Log should include, a reference to the conduct of the daily safety briefing, details of any accidents, injuries, illnesses, or near misses, details related to the conduct and outcome of internal and external audits, the reason for, and duration of, safety-related "stop work" orders, and any other issues pertaining to site or personnel safety or health.

15.2 INJURY/ILLNESS/ACCIDENT REPORTS

In the event that a reportable accident/incident occurs at the job site, the PIKA Accident/Near Miss Reporting form will be completed and forwarded the same day the accident/incident occurs to the RVAAP facility manager, the PjM and PIKA President. In addition, if OSHA Form 300 needs to be completed, the SSHO will forward the required information to the CSHM so the form may be completed as required. If a near miss occurs, the SSHO will investigate the incident and report the results of the investigation using the PIKA Accident and Near Miss Report form. This form will be forwarded to the CSHM to be reviewed by the CSHM and PjM.

15.3 TRAINING LOG

The SSHO is responsible for ensuring that all safety and health related training is documented in the Training Log and/or on the appropriate training forms. This log will include the initial site-specific training conducted prior to the start of site activities, the Daily/Weekly Safety Briefings, hazard-specific training, MEC refresher and recognition training, emergency response exercises, etc. The SSHO will maintain this log and any associated training forms on site.

15.4 VISITOR LOG

The SSHO will be responsible for maintaining the PIKA site visitor's log, which will be used to record the entry and exit of all visitors, including PIKA; contractor visitors; or federal, state, or local officials who visit the site. All information required by the form will be completed by the site visitor and the SSHO. No visitors will be allowed to enter the project site or WZs without completing the required information.

Attachment 2

Activity Hazard Analysis Forms

ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS

Job: Mobilization, site set-up **Date Prepared:** 09-08-2006

Project: Disposal of Contaminated Soil at Winklepeck Burning Grounds

Prepared By: Kaizad Wadia **Reviewed By:** Drew Bryson, CIH

Risk Assessment Code (RAC): L

E = Extremely High Risk
H = High Risk
M = Moderate Risk
L = Low Risk

Severity \ Probability	Frequent	Likely	Occasional	Seldom	Unlikely
Catastrophic	E	E	H	H	M
Critical	E	H	H	M	L
Marginal	H	M	M	L	L
Negligible	M	L	L	L	L

Recommended Protective Clothing and Equipment

Level D
Leather outer gloves as needed for hand protection; Hard hat if over head hazards exist; Steel toed leather boots; Ear plugs or ear muffs when hearing protection is needed; Safety Glasses**;** Chemical protective gloves when refueling.

JOB STEPS	HAZARDS	ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE OR MINIMIZE HAZARDS	EM-385-1-1 (PARA REF)
1. Mobilize equipment and tools. 2. Develop PIKA's operational capability at the site 3. Install rope and Barricade tape to define exclusion zones.	General	Site personnel will be given task-specific briefings daily regarding the hazards associated with the task and the procedures used to control/mitigate the hazards. All personnel inside exclusion zone will wear a minimum of Level D PPE. All PIKA subcontractors will be required to read and sign-off on the PIKA SOP's that affect their operations.	01.B.05
	Site access control	Site personnel will maintain a constant watch for intrusion of unauthorized personnel. Positive site access control will be established prior to on-site operations using barricades, signs or other methods to ensure that unauthorized access during tasks that could cause exposure to MEC or other ES&H hazards.	28.A.02 (10)
	Heat Stress	Personnel will be monitored for heat stress and PIKA will implement the PIKA SOP-17, Heat Stress Prevention. Personnel will maintain adequate hydration and personal monitoring will be conducted as required by SOP-17.	06.J.02 – 06.J.04
	Adverse Weather	When there are warnings or indications of impending sever weather, conditions will be monitored and appropriate precaution taken to protect personnel and property as specified in the SSHP.	06.J.01
	Slips, trips and falls	All personnel will maintain clean work areas to remove trip hazards and will be aware of uneven walking and working surfaces. Good house keeping procedures will be	14.C

ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS

JOB STEPS	HAZARDS	ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE OR MINIMIZE HAZARDS	EM-385-1-1 (PARA REF)
		implemented. Use three points of contact when entering/exiting equipment.	
	Physical Strain	Personnel will be cautioned about physical strain associated with strenuous activities that may be conducted at the site. Personnel will use caution to not over exert themselves or overstrain muscles and joints. Proper lifting techniques will be emphasized.	01.C.01
	Use of Hand and Power Tools	Hand and power tools will be selected to ensure that the right tool is being used for the right job and being used in the manner in which it was intended to be used. All hand and power tools will be inspected daily prior to use and any defective tools will be tagged and removed from service immediately. All portable electrical tools and equipment will be used with a Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) placed inline as close to the electrical supply source as possible. Personnel will follow the other requirements of PIKA SOP-37, Hand and Power Tool Safety to ensure proper use of the hand and power tools anticipated for this project.	11.C.05 & 13.A
	Cuts and Lacerations	Level D PPE with leather gloves will be used per the SSHP for all tasks with a potential for cuts or lacerations. Personnel will be trained in the proper use and selection of the equipment and tools they must use to complete their tasks and the hazards of exposed metal and other cut hazards.	05.A.01
	High Noise levels (>85dBA)	PIKA personnel exposed to greater than 85 dBA 8-hour Time-weighted average (TWA) will use hearing protection devices and the SSHO will implement SOP-26. SSHO will monitor noise levels and establish hearing protection requirements for high noise areas.	05.C.01 – 05.C.07
	Biological	PIKA will implement SOP-14 Biological Hazards. Biological hazards that may be encountered include stinging and biting insects, hazardous plants, and snakes. Insect repellant will be used by site personnel as needed to repel hazardous insects. Site personnel will report to the SSHO and their team leader the presence of any hazardous animals, insects or plants.	06.D.01 – 06.D.03
	Skin contact with fuels	Flammable liquids will be kept in closed, approved containers. Chemical protective gloves will be worn when	06.B.02

ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS

JOB STEPS	HAZARDS	ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE OR MINIMIZE HAZARDS	EM-385-1-1 (PARA REF)
		handling fuels.	
	UV Radiation	Site personnel will be cautioned about the possibility of sunburns and will be use sunscreen with a minimum SPF 30 on exposed skin.	06.J.13 & 05.B.07
	Heavy Equipment Operation	Heavy equipment operators will be trained on the use, inspection and maintenance of the heavy equipment they use, and all site personnel will be briefed regarding safe operation near heavy equipment. LO/TO will be used as determined by the SSHO for maintenance of heavy equipment.	16.A.02 – 16.A.04
	Manual lifting of heavy objects	Personnel will use safe lifting procedures and lift with their legs and not their backs, as outlined in PIKA Manual Lifting and Material Handling Safety SOP-43.	14.A.04
	Pinch Points	All personnel will be advised of potential pinch points. When pinch points have been identified and cannot be eliminated, guards or barricades will be used.	13.A.03
	Overhead Hazards	Hard hats will be required in those areas with potential hazard of head injury. All protective head gear shall meet the current requirements of the current ANSI Z89.1.	05.D.01 & 05.D.02
	Spills / Leaks	A portable spill response kit containing absorbent pillows/pads, non-sparking shovel, PPE and disposal supplies shall be maintained in a readily accessible location per the SSHP.	09.B.20 a & d
	LO / TO	PIKA personnel will use SOP-36 as directed by the SSHO for the maintenance and inspection of heavy equipment.	12.E
	Fire	Service or refueling areas will have at least one 20 BC fire extinguisher within 25-75 feet of dispenser. Equipment will be “Off” while refueling. Training will be provided to employees handling flammable and combustible liquids, in addition to HAZCOM training.	09.B.01 – 09.B.05 06.B.02

ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS

Job: Mobilization, site set-up **Date Prepared:** 09-08-2006

Project: Disposal of Contaminated Soil at Winklepeck Burning Grounds

Equipment To Be Used	Inspections Required	Training Required
Hand Tools	Daily inspections of hand tools	40-Hour HAZWOPER
Heavy Equipment	Daily inspection of equipment	8-Hour Refresher
		Initial Site / Task Hazard Training
		PPE Training
		All personnel operating hand tools will be trained in proper inspection, maintenance and use of the hand tools.
		Heavy equipment operators are required to be trained in the operation, inspection and maintenance of heavy equipment

Certification Of Activity Hazard Analysis

The signature below certifies that the above mentioned persons have assessed and reviewed this task to ascertain the potential hazards associated with its conduct, and to determine the control techniques and PPE which will be required to safeguard site personnel from the identified hazards.

Signature of Analyst:	Date:	Signature of Reviewer:	Date:

ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS

Job: Transportation and Disposal of Asbestos Contaminated Soil **Date Prepared:** 09-08-2006

Project: Disposal of Contaminated Soil at Winklepeck Burning Grounds **Risk Assessment Code (RAC):** L

Prepared By: Kaizad Wadia **Reviewed By:** Drew Bryson, CIH

E = Extremely High Risk
H = High Risk
M = Moderate Risk
L = Low Risk

Recommended Protective Clothing and Equipment
Level C / Level D Nitrile Inner Gloves; Leather outer gloves; Hard hat; Steel toed leather boots; Ear plugs or ear muffs; Safety Glasses; Chemical protective clothing (TYVEK), respiratory protection.

Severity	Probability: Frequent	Likely	Occasional	Seldom	Unlikely
Catastrophic	E	E	H	H	M
Critical	E	H	H	M	L
Marginal	H	M	M	L	L
Negligible	M	L	L	L	L

JOB STEPS	HAZARDS	ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE OR MINIMIZE HAZARDS	EM-385-1-1 (PARA REF)
1. This task involves removal of asbestos contaminated soil at WBG. The soil pile will be disposed offsite as asbestos contaminated soil. 2. This task will include loading and transportation of the stockpiled soil at WBG to an approved off-site landfill for disposal as asbestos contaminated material (special waste). The stockpile soil will be loaded out using a track mounted excavator and/or wheel loader.	General	Site personnel will be given task-specific briefings daily regarding the hazards associated with the task and the procedures used to control/mitigate the hazards. All personnel inside the EZ will wear a minimum of Level D PPE. All PIKA subcontractors will be required to read and sign-off on the PIKA SOP's that affect their operations.	01.B.05
	Site access control	Site personnel will maintain a constant watch for intrusion of unauthorized personnel. Positive site access control will be established prior to on-site operations using barricades, signs or other methods to ensure that unauthorized access during tasks that could cause exposure to MEC or other ES&H hazards.	28.A.02 (10)
	Heat Stress	Personnel will be monitored for heat stress and PIKA will implement the PIKA SOP-17, Heat Stress Prevention. Personnel will maintain adequate hydration and personal monitoring will be conducted as required by SOP-17.	06.J.02 – 06.J.04
	Adverse Weather	When there are warnings or indications of impending sever weather, conditions will be monitored and appropriate precautions taken to protect personnel and property as specified in the SSHP.	06.J.01
	Slips, trips and falls	All personnel will utilize good house keeping procedures and maintain clean work areas to remove trip hazards. Personnel will also be aware of uneven walking and working surfaces and the potential for rocks and brush	14.C

ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS

JOB STEPS	HAZARDS	ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE OR MINIMIZE HAZARDS	EM-385-1-1 (PARA REF)
		stumps protruding from the soil.	
	Heavy Equipment Operation	Heavy equipment operators will be trained on the use, inspection and maintenance of the heavy equipment they use, and all site personnel will be briefed regarding safe operation near heavy equipment. LO/TO will be used as determined by the SSHO for maintenance of heavy equipment.	16.A.02 – 16.A.04
	Pinch Points	All personnel will be advised of potential pinch points. When pinch points have been identified and cannot be eliminated, guards or barricades will be used.	13.A.03
	LO / TO	PIKA personnel will use SOP-36 as directed by the SSHO for the maintenance and inspection of heavy equipment.	12.E
	Fire	Service or refueling areas will have at least one 20 BC fire extinguisher within 25-75 feet of dispenser. Equipment will be “Off” while refueling. Training will be provided to employees handling flammable and combustible liquids, in addition to HAZCOM training.	09.B.01 – 09.B.05 06.B.02
	Physical Strain	Personnel will be cautioned about physical strain associated with strenuous activities that may be conducted at the site. Personnel will use caution to not over exert or overstrain muscles and joints. Proper lifting techniques will be emphasized.	01.C.01
	Use of Hand and Power Tools	Hand and power tools will be selected to ensure that the right tool is being used for the right job and being used in the manner in which it was intended to be used. All hand and power tools will be inspected daily prior to use and any defective tools will be tagged and removed from service immediately. Personnel will follow the other requirements of PIKA SOP-37, Hand and Power Tool Safety to ensure proper use of the tools anticipated for this project.	11.C.05 & 13.A
	Cuts and Lacerations	Level D PPE with leather gloves will be used per the SSHP for all tasks with a potential for cuts or lacerations. Personnel will be trained in the proper use and selection of the equipment and tools they must use to complete their tasks and the hazards of exposed metal and other cut hazards.	05.A.01
	Biological	PIKA will implement SOP-14 Identification and Control of Biological Hazards. Biological hazards that may be	06.D.01 – 06.D.03

ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS

JOB STEPS	HAZARDS	ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE OR MINIMIZE HAZARDS	EM-385-1-1 (PARA REF)
		encountered include stinging and biting insects, hazardous plants, and snakes. Insect repellant will be used by site personnel as needed to repel hazardous insects. Site personnel will report the presence of any hazardous animals, insects or plants.	
	Manual lifting of heavy objects	Personnel will use safe lifting procedures and lift with their legs and not their backs, as outlined in PIKA Manual Lifting and Material Handling Safety SOP-43.	14.A.04
	Overhead Hazards	Hard hats will be required in those areas with potential hazard of head injury. All protective head gear shall meet the current requirements of the current ANSI Z89.1.	05.D.01 & 05.D.02
	Airborne and Dermal Exposure to Asbestos and Dust	Personnel working on asbestos removal will use Level C PPE with half face respirator (P100 Filter). In addition to site hazard training, site personnel will receive Class-II Asbestos Worker training IAW 29 CFR 1926.1101(k)(9)(iv)	05.E
	Explosion, fire and over pressure	PIKA's UXO personnel will utilize the requirements of EP 385-1-95a and the PIKA MEC SOPs to ensure safe performance.	25.A.01
	Eye hazards	Personnel will use Level C PPE with safety glasses to protect their eyes from hazards	05.B

ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS

Job: Disposal of Asbestos Contaminated Soil

Date Prepared: 09-08-2006

Project: Disposal of Contaminated Soil at Winklepeck Burning Grounds

Equipment To Be Used	Inspections Required	Training Required
Hand tools	Daily inspections of hand tools	40-Hour HAZWOPER
Heavy Equipment	Daily inspection of equipment	Asbestos Training
		8-Hour Refresher
		Initial Site / Task Hazard Training
		Class-II Asbestos Worker and Supervisor Training
		PPE Training
		All personnel operating hand tools will be trained in proper inspection, maintenance and use of the hand tools.
		Heavy equipment operators are required to be trained in the operation, inspection and maintenance of heavy equipment.

Certification Of Activity Hazard Analysis

The signature below certifies that the above mentioned persons have assessed and reviewed this task to ascertain the potential hazards associated with its conduct, and to determine the control techniques and PPE which will be required to safeguard site personnel from the identified hazards.

Signature of Analyst:	Date:	Signature of Reviewer:	Date:

ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS

Job: Confirmation Sampling

Date Prepared: (09-08-2006)

Project: Disposal of Contaminated Soil at Winklepeck Burning Grounds

Prepared By: Kaizad Wadia **Reviewed By:** Drew Bryson, CIH

Risk Assessment Code (RAC): L

E = Extremely High Risk
H = High Risk
M = Moderate Risk
L = Low Risk

Severity	Probability: Frequent	Likely	Occasional	Seldom	Unlikely
Catastrophic	E	E	H	H	M
Critical	E	H	H	M	L
Marginal	H	M	M	L	L
Negligible	M	L	L	L	L

Recommended Protective Clothing and Equipment

Level D
Leather outer gloves as needed for hand protection; Hard hat if over head hazards exist; Steel toed leather boots; Ear plugs or ear muffs when hearing protection is needed; Safety Glasses; Nitrile gloves when sampling.

JOB STEPS	HAZARDS	ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE OR MINIMIZE HAZARDS	EM-385-1-1 (PARA REF)
1. This task involves collecting four (4) confirmatory multi-incremental (MI) soil samples beneath the pile, once the pile removal is completed. 2. The soil samples will be analyzed for asbestos, to assure that there is no residual contamination above clean-up goals at the site.	General	Site personnel will be given task-specific briefings daily regarding the hazards associated with the task and the procedures used to control/mitigate the hazards. All personnel inside the EZ will wear a minimum of Level D PPE. All PIKA subcontractors will be required to read and sign-off on the PIKA SOP's that affect their operations.	01.B.05
	Site access control	Site personnel will maintain a constant watch for intrusion of unauthorized personnel. Positive site access control will be established prior to operations using barricades, signs or other methods to mitigate unauthorized access.	28.A.02 (10)
	Heat Stress	Personnel will be monitored for heat stress and PIKA will implement the PIKA SOP-17, Heat Stress Prevention. Personnel will maintain adequate hydration and personal monitoring will be conducted as required by SOP-17.	06.J.02 – 06.J.04
	Adverse Weather	When there are warnings or indications of impending sever weather, conditions will be monitored and appropriate precautions taken to protect personnel and property as specified in the SSHP.	06.J.01
	Slips, trips and falls	All personnel will utilize good house keeping procedures and maintain clean work areas to remove trip hazards. Personnel will also be aware of uneven walking and working surfaces and the potential for rocks and brush stumps protruding from the soil.	14.C

ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS

JOB STEPS	HAZARDS	ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE OR MINIMIZE HAZARDS	EM-385-1-1 (PARA REF)
	Physical Strain	Personnel will be cautioned about physical strain associated with strenuous activities that may be conducted at the site. Personnel will use caution to not over exert themselves or overstrain muscles and joints. Proper lifting techniques will be emphasized.	01.C.01
	Use of Hand and Power Tools	Hand and power tools will be selected to ensure that the right tool is being used for the job and is being used in the manner in which it was intended. All hand and power tools will be inspected daily prior to use and any defective tools will be tagged and removed from service immediately Personnel will follow the other requirements of PIKA SOP-37, Hand and Power Tool Safety to ensure proper use of the hand and power tools anticipated for this project.	11.C.05 & 13.A
	Cuts and Lacerations	Level D PPE with leather gloves will be used per the SSHP for all tasks with a potential for cuts or lacerations. Personnel will be trained in the proper selection and use of the equipment and tools used to complete their tasks and the hazards of exposed metal and other cut hazards.	05.A.01
	Biological	PIKA will implement SOP-14 Identification and Control of Biological Hazards. Biological hazards that may be encountered include stinging and biting insects, hazardous plants, and snakes. Insect repellant will be used by site personnel as needed to repel hazardous insects. Site personnel will report to the SSHO and their team leader the presence of any hazardous animals, insects or plants.	06.D.01 – 06.D.03
	Manual lifting of heavy objects	Personnel will use safe lifting procedures and lift with their legs and not their backs, as outlined in PIKA Manual Lifting and Material Handling Safety SOP-43.	14.A.04
	Overhead Hazards	Hard hats will be required in those areas with potential hazard of head injury. All protective head gear shall meet the current requirements of the current ANSI Z89.1.	05.D.01 & 05.D.02
	Personnel exposure to contaminants during soil sampling	Sampling will be conducted per the FWSAP. Sampling personnel may wear Level D PPE as specified in the SSHP with the addition of Nitrile gloves when sampling dry soils. During any sampling with potential for contacting liquid contamination, sampling personnel will wear Modified Level D. It is not anticipated that the employee will come in contact with hazard substance. Personnel involved with the	05.A.01 – 05.A.07

ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS

JOB STEPS	HAZARDS	ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE OR MINIMIZE HAZARDS	EM-385-1-1 (PARA REF)
		contact of soil samples, drilling fines will wear protective clothing as needed to prevent soiling of clothing.	
	Explosion, fire and over pressure	PIKA's UXO personnel will utilize the requirements of EP 385-1-95a and the PIKA MEC SOPs to ensure safe performance.	25.A.01

Job: Confirmation Sampling

Date Prepared: 09-08-2006

Project: Disposal of Contaminated Soil at Winklepeck Burning Grounds

Equipment To Be Used	Inspections Required	Training Required
Hand Tools	Daily inspections of hand tools	40-Hour HAZWOPER
		8-Hour Refresher
		Initial Site / Task Hazard Training
		Lead Awareness
		PPE Training
		All personnel operating hand tools will be trained in proper inspection, maintenance and use of the hand tools.

Certification Of Activity Hazard Analysis

The signature below certifies that the above mentioned persons have assessed and reviewed this task to ascertain the potential hazards associated with its conduct, and to determine the control techniques and PPE which will be required to safeguard site personnel from the identified hazards.

Signature of Analyst:	Date:	Signature of Reviewer:	Date:

ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS

Job: Site restoration and demobilization

Date Prepared: 09-08-2006

Project: Disposal of Contaminated Soil at Winklepeck Burning Grounds

Risk Assessment Code (RAC): L

Prepared By: Kaizad Wadia **Reviewed By:** Drew Bryson, CIH

E = Extremely High Risk
H = High Risk
M = Moderate Risk
L = Low Risk

Recommended Protective Clothing and Equipment
Level D Leather outer gloves as needed for hand protection; Hard hat if over head hazards exist; Steel toed leather boots; Ear plugs or ear muffs when hearing protection is needed; Safety Glasses; Chemical protective gloves when refueling.

Severity	Probability: Frequent	Likely	Occasional	Seldom	Unlikely
Catastrophic	E	E	H	H	M
Critical	E	H	H	M	L
Marginal	H	M	M	L	L
Negligible	M	L	L	L	L

JOB STEPS	HAZARDS	ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE OR MINIMIZE HAZARDS	EM-385-1-1 (PARA REF)
1. When confirmation sampling results indicate asbestos containing material has been removed (with OEPA approval), the site will be restored. The stockpile footprint will be regarded to ensure positive drainage, seeded and mulched using RTLS approved seed mix. 2. Demobilize equipment and tools.	General	Site personnel will be given task-specific briefings daily regarding the hazards associated with the task and the procedures used to control/mitigate the hazards. All personnel inside exclusion zone will wear a minimum of Level D PPE. All PIKA subcontractors will be required to read and sign-off on the PIKA SOP's that affect their operations.	01.B.05
	Site access control	Site personnel will maintain a constant watch for intrusion of unauthorized personnel.	28.A.02 (10)
	Heat Stress	Personnel will be monitored for heat stress and PIKA will implement the PIKA SOP-17, Heat Stress Prevention. Personnel will maintain adequate hydration and personal monitoring will be conducted as required by SOP-17.	06.J.02 – 06.J.04
	Cold Stress	Personnel will be monitored for cold stress and PIKA will implement the PIKA SOP-18, Cold Stress Prevention.	06.J.05 – 06.J.10b
	Adverse Weather	When there are warnings or indications of impending sever weather, conditions will be monitored and appropriate precaution taken to protect personnel and property as specified in the APP.	06.J.01
	Slips, trips and falls	All personnel will maintain clean work areas to remove trip hazards and will be aware of uneven walking and working surfaces. Personnel will implement good house keeping procedures. Use three points of contact when entering /	14.C

ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS

JOB STEPS	HAZARDS	ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE OR MINIMIZE HAZARDS	EM-385-1-1 (PARA REF)
		exiting equipment.	
	Manual lifting of heavy objects	Personnel will use safe lifting procedures and lift with their legs and not their backs, as outlined in PIKA Manual Lifting and Material Handling Safety SOP-43.	14.A.04
	Pinch Points	All personnel will be advised of potential pinch points. When pinch points have been identified and cannot be eliminated, guards or barricades will be used.	13.A.03
	Overhead Hazards	Hard hats will be required in those areas with potential hazard of head injury. All protective head gear shall meet the current requirements of the current ANSI Z89.1.	05.D.01 & 05.D.02
	Physical strain	Personnel will be cautioned about physical strain associated with site activities that may be conducted at the site. Personnel will use caution to not over exert themselves and not overstrain muscles and joints. Proper lifting techniques will be emphasized.	01.C.01
	Cuts and Lacerations	Level D PPE with leather gloves will be used per APP for all tasks with a potential for cuts or lacerations. Personnel will be trained in the proper use and selection of the equipment and tools they must use complete their tasks and the hazards of exposed metal and other cut hazards.	05.A.01
	Use of Hand and Power Tools	Hand and power tools will be selected to ensure that the right tool is being used for the right job and being used in the manner in which it was intended to be used. All hand and power tools will be inspected daily prior to use and any defective tools will be tagged and removed from service immediately. All portable electrical tools and equipment will be used with a GFCI placed inline as close to the electrical supply source as possible. Personnel will follow the other requirements of PIKA SOP-37, Hand and Power Tool Safety to ensure proper use of the hand and power tools anticipated for this project.	11.C.05 & 13.A
	High Noise levels (>85dBA)	PIKA personnel exposed to greater than 85 dBA 8-hour TWA will use hearing protection devices and the SSHO will implement SOP-26. SSHO will monitor noise levels and establish hearing protection requirements for high noise hazards.	05.C.01 – 05.C.07
	Spills / Leaks	A portable spill response kit containing absorbent pillows/pads, non-sparking shovel, PPE and disposal	09.B.20 a & d

ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS

JOB STEPS	HAZARDS	ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE OR MINIMIZE HAZARDS	EM-385-1-1 (PARA REF)
		supplies shall be maintained in a readily accessible location per the APP.	
	LO / TO	PIKA personnel will also use SOP-36 as directed by the SSHO for the maintenance and inspection of heavy equipment.	12.E
	Heavy Equipment Operation	Heavy equipment operators will be trained on the use, inspection and maintenance of the heavy equipment they use, and all site personnel will be briefed regarding safe operation near heavy equipment. LO/TO will be used as determined by the SSHO for maintenance of heavy equipment.	16.A.02 – 16.A.04 &19.D.05
	Fire	Service or refueling areas will have at least one 20 BC fire extinguisher within 25-75 feet of dispenser. Equipment will be “Off” while refueling. Training will be provided to employees handling flammable and combustible liquids, in addition to HAZCOM training.	09.B.01 – 09.B.05 06.B.02
	Biological	PIKA will implement SOP-14 Identification and Control of Biological Hazards. Biological hazards that may be encountered include stinging and biting insects, hazardous plants, and snakes. Insect repellant will be used by site personnel as needed to repel hazardous insects. Site personnel will report to the SSHO and their team leader the presence of any hazardous animals, insects or plants.	06.D.01 – 06.D.03
	UV Radiation	Site personnel will be cautioned about the possibility of sunburns and will be use sunscreen with a minimum SPF 30 on exposed skin.	06.J.13 & 05.B.07

ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS

Job: Site restoration and demobilization

Date Prepared: 09-08-2006

Project: Disposal of Contaminated Soil at Winklepeck Burning Grounds

Equipment To Be Used	Inspections Required	Training Required
Hand Tools	Daily inspections of hand tools	40-Hour HAZWOPER
Heavy Equipment	Daily inspections of equipment	8-Hour Refresher
		Initial Site / Task Hazard Training
		PPE Training
		All personnel operating hand tools will be trained in proper inspection, maintenance and use of the hand tools.
		Heavy equipment operators are required to be trained in the operation, inspection and maintenance of heavy equipment

Certification Of Activity Hazard Analysis

The signature below certifies that the above mentioned persons have assessed and reviewed this task to ascertain the potential hazards associated with its conduct, and to determine the control techniques and PPE which will be required to safeguard site personnel from the identified hazards.

Signature of Analyst:	Date:	Signature of Reviewer:	Date:

ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS

Job: Disposal of material at LL4

Date Prepared: 09-08-2006

Project: Disposal of Contaminated Soil at Winklepeck Burning Grounds

Prepared By: Kaizad Wadia **Reviewed By:** Bryson, CIH

Risk Assessment Code (RAC): L

E = Extremely High Risk
H = High Risk
M = Moderate Risk
L = Low Risk

Severity \ Probability	Frequent	Likely	Occasional	Seldom	Unlikely
Catastrophic	E	E	H	H	M
Critical	E	H	H	M	L
Marginal	H	M	M	L	L
Negligible	M	L	L	L	L

Recommended Protective Clothing and Equipment

Level C / Level D - Leather outer gloves; Hard hat; Steel toed leather boots (Steel toed boots will not be required by personnel using metal detecting technologies, instead work boots will be used); Safety Glasses; Nitrile gloves when sampling; Chemical protective clothing (TYVEK) (if needed), respiratory protection (if needed).

JOB STEPS	HAZARDS	ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE OR MINIMIZE HAZARDS	EM-385-1-1 (PARA REF)
1. This task includes disposal of one Gaylord box of ACM transite, two Gaylord boxes and one 55-gallon drum of tar roofing material stored in LL4. 2. The tar roofing material will be characterized using TCLP analysis for proper disposal. 3. The broken transite material will be included with one of the truck loads of the stockpile soil for transportation and disposal as asbestos contaminated material.	General	Site personnel will be given task-specific briefings daily regarding the hazards associated with the task and the procedures used to control/mitigate the hazards. All personnel inside exclusion zone will wear a minimum of Level D PPE. All PIKA subcontractors will be required to read and sign-off on the PIKA SOP's that affect their operations.	01.B.05
	Site access control	Site personnel will maintain a constant watch for intrusion of unauthorized personnel.	28.A.02 (10)
	Airborne and Dermal Exposure to Asbestos and Dust	Personnel working on asbestos removal will use Level C PPE with half face respirator (P100 Filter).	05.E
	Heavy Equipment Operation	Heavy equipment operators will be trained on the use, inspection and maintenance of the heavy equipment they use, and all site personnel will be briefed regarding safe operation near heavy equipment. LO/TO will be used as determined by the SSHO for maintenance of heavy equipment.	16.A.02 – 16.A.04
	Physical strain	Personnel will be cautioned about physical strain associated with strenuous activities that may be conducted at the site. Personnel will use caution to not over exert themselves and not overstrain muscles and joints.	01.C.01
	Cold Stress	Personnel will be monitored for cold stress and PIKA will implement the PIKA SOP-18, Cold Stress Prevention.	06.J.05 – 06.J.10b

ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS

JOB STEPS	HAZARDS	ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE OR MINIMIZE HAZARDS	EM-385-1-1 (PARA REF)
	Heat Stress	Personnel will be monitored for heat stress and PIKA will implement the PIKA SOP-17, Heat Stress Prevention. Personnel will maintain adequate hydration and personal monitoring will be conducted as required by SOP-17.	06.J.02 – 06.J.04
	Adverse Weather	When there are warnings or indications of impending sever weather, conditions will be monitored and appropriate precaution taken to protect personnel and property as specified in the SSHP.	06.J.01
	Manual lifting of heavy objects	Personnel will use safe lifting procedures and lift with their legs and not their backs, as outlined in PIKA Manual Lifting and Material Handling Safety SOP-43.	14.A.04
	Pinch Points	All personnel will be advised of potential pinch points. When pinch points have been identified and cannot be eliminated, guards or barricades will be used.	13.A.03
	Slips, trips and falls	All personnel will maintain clean work areas to remove trip hazards and will be aware of uneven walking and working surfaces. Good house keeping procedures	14.C14.C
	Biological	PIKA will implement SOP-14 Identification and Control of Biological Hazards. Biological hazards that may be encountered include stinging and biting insects, hazardous plants, and snakes. Insect repellant will be used by site personnel as needed to repel hazardous insects. Site personnel will report to the SSHO and their team leader the presence of any hazardous animals, insects or plants.	06.D.01 – 06.D.03
	Cuts and Lacerations	Level D PPE with leather gloves will be used per SSHP for all tasks with a potential for cuts or lacerations. Personnel will be trained in the proper use and selection of the equipment and tools they must use to complete their tasks and the hazards of exposed metal and other cut hazards.	05.A.01
	UV Radiation	Site personnel will be cautioned about the possibility of sunburns and will be use sunscreen with a minimum SPF 30 on exposed skin.	06.J.13 & 05.B.07

ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS

Job: Disposal of material at LL4

Date Prepared: 09-08-2006

Project: Disposal of Contaminated Soil at Winklepeck Burning Grounds

Equipment To Be Used	Inspections Required	Training Required
Hand Tools	Daily inspections of hand tools	40-Hour HAZWOPER
Heavy Equipment	Daily inspections of equipment	8-Hour Refresher
		Initial Site / Task Hazard Training
		PPE Training
		All personnel operating hand tools will be trained in proper inspection, maintenance and use of the hand tools.
		Heavy equipment operators are required to be trained in the operation, inspection and maintenance of heavy equipment

Certification Of Activity Hazard Analysis

The signature below certifies that the above mentioned persons have assessed and reviewed this task to ascertain the potential hazards associated with its conduct, and to determine the control techniques and PPE which will be required to safeguard site personnel from the identified hazards.

Signature of Analyst:	Date:	Signature of Reviewer:	Date:

Attachment 3

Standard Operating Procedures

PIKA Standard Operating Procedures

1. SOP-1: Inspection by Others
2. SOP-2: Drug and Alcohol Abuse
3. SOP-3: Incident Reporting
4. SOP-4: 300 Log Reporting
5. SOP-5: Visitors
6. SOP-6: General OE and UXO Safety
7. SOP-14: Biological Hazards
8. SOP-17: Heat Stress
9. SOP-18: Cold Stress
10. SOP-19: Weather
11. SOP-20: Bloodborne Pathogens
12. SOP-21: Hazard Communication
13. SOP-22: Signs and Labeling
14. SOP-23: Fire Protection
15. SOP-24: Sanitation Housekeeping and Illumination
16. SOP-25: Respiratory Protection
17. SOP-26: Personal Protective Equipment
18. SOP-33: Heavy Equipment
19. SOP-36: Lockout/Tagout
20. SOP-37: Hand and Power Tools
21. SOP-39: Welding Cutting and Hot Work
22. SOP-41: Scaffolding
23. SOP-42: Fall Protection
24. SOP-43: Lifting and Material Handling
25. SOP-46: Contamination Control
26. SOP-48: Drum Removal and Handling
27. SOP-49: SSHO Procedures

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide the minimum requirements and procedures that are to be taken whenever a request to conduct a compliance inspection, audit or visit concerning safety, health or environmental matters is made by any government agency (e.g., OSHA, EPA, DOT, NRC, etc.) or other outside third party. This SOP will be used in conjunction with the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Program (CSHP) Manual, and will be implemented as part of an approved Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) or Accident Prevention Plan (APP). The requirements related to the development of a SSHP or an APP are outlined in the PIKA CSHP.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all PIKA personnel, including contractor and subcontractor personnel, and operations controlled by PIKA. This SOP is not intended to contain all requirements needed to ensure complete regulatory compliance. Consult the documents listed in section 3.0 of this SOP for additional for compliance issues.

3.0 REFERENCES

The following Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards directly apply to the conduct of operations associated with the SOP.

- OSHA Construction Industry Standard 29 CFR 1926.3.
- OSHA General Industry Standard 29 CFR 1903.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager shall be responsible for ensuring the availability of the resources needed to implement this SOP, and shall also ensure that this SOP is incorporated into site specific plans, procedures and training for sites where this SOP is to be implemented.

4.2 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) will ensure that this SOP is implemented when a request to conduct a compliance inspection, audit, or visit concerning safety, health or environmental matters is made by any government agency (e.g., OSHA, EPA, DOT, NRC, etc.) or other outside third party. The SS is also responsible for informing the PM of the inspection request by the third party and for assisting the third party inspector as needed, and within the bounds of this SOP and safe site practices.

4.3 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) will be responsible for ensuring the safety and health of any third party inspectors that enter the site. The SSHO will be

responsible for requesting and verifying any necessary training and medical surveillance documents that are required for the third party inspector to enter the site. If the inspection relates to safety or health, the SSHO will escort the inspector and document any non-compliance items noted by the inspector.

5.0 PROCEDURES

5.1 PRE-INSPECTION

Prior to agreeing to any request for an inspection by a third party, the following actions are to be taken in order to obtain company authorization:

1. Verify the inspector's credentials to determine that the inspector is a true representative of a government agency with authorization to inspect the project site. It is reasonable to ask the inspector to wait a few minutes while you contact corporate headquarters to obtain authorization.
2. Invite the inspector into the field office and cordially ask them to explain the purpose, nature, and extent (e.g. "focused" or "comprehensive") of the inspection. If it is due to a complaint, ask the inspector if an employee, an employee of another contractor, or an outside party not employed at the workplace filed the complaint.
3. Collect business cards and record the names, business affiliations and addresses of all persons present.
4. Notify PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Manager (CSHM) and the Project Manager (PM) to explain the nature and purpose of the requested inspection.

5.2 INSPECTION

The third party inspector shall be in charge of inspections and questioning of persons. A representative of PIKA shall be given an opportunity to accompany the inspector Officer during the physical inspection of any workplace for the purpose of aiding such inspection. The SS shall avoid disruptions of work in progress by informing the inspector of the day's schedule of activities and assist the inspector in conducting the investigation so as not to interfere unduly with the work. The SS, and when possible the SSHO, shall accompany the inspector on the inspection. The inspector has the authority to deny the right of accompaniment to any person whose conduct interferes with a fair and orderly investigation. Therefore the PIKA representatives shall be cooperative and properly introduce the inspector to those employees the inspector wishes to interview. The inspector may interview employees privately and may examine any machinery or equipment in the workplace. The inspector is also empowered to take pictures or samples and to utilize other reasonable investigative techniques.

The SS shall take notes of all comments and items looked at and take pictures from the same position as the inspector. The SS shall also observe all areas, machinery,

equipment and materials examined. If the inspector takes samples, the SS or SSHO shall endeavor to take concurrent samples if possible.

5.3 POST-INSPECTION

Conduct a post-inspection conference upon completion of the inspection and ask the inspector to advise you of any violations disclosed by the inspection and if the inspector intends to recommend any citations. If possible, the conference should be held with the CSHM and PM via telephone. Correct imminent danger conditions (e.g. life threatening or serious) immediately. With the exception of an imminent danger situation, seek PM approval if abatement of hazards incurs great expense or requires shutting down the job site. If it is decided to not abate the danger, the inspector is required to inform all affected workers of the danger and advise the employer that he will be seeking legal action to remove the danger or shut the job down until the danger is abated.

5.4 REPORTING

Prepare a written report incorporating the above information and forward to the CSHM and PM immediately upon conclusion of the inspection. Reporting of alleged violations, potential fines, corrective actions, and a schedule of anticipated events will be prepared by the CSHM and provided to the PIKA President and PM. Coordination of subsequent hearings, legal representation, and settlements will be prepared and delivered by the CSHM.

6.0 AUDIT CRITERIA

No audit criteria are associates with this SOP.

7.0 ATTACHMENTS

No attachments are associated with this SOP.

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to outline PIKA's drug and alcohol abuse policy. This SOP will be used in conjunction with the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Program (CSHP) Manual, and will be implemented as part of an approved Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) or Accident Prevention Plan (APP). The requirements related to the development of a SSHP or an APP are outlined in the PIKA CSHP.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all PIKA personnel, including subcontractor personnel, and operations at any site where PIKA personnel work. As such, this procedure addresses prohibited activities, drug testing scenarios, and employment eligibility in regards to alcohol/drug abuse.

3.0 REFERENCES

The following reference document was used in the development of this SOP.

- Controlled Substances Act, U.S.C 811, 812.

4.0 DEFINITIONS

As used in this SOP, the following terms apply:

Illegal Drug – An illegal drug is any controlled substance, as specified in Schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act, U.S.C 811, 812. The term “illegal drugs” does not apply to a controlled substance that is used in accordance with (IAW) the terms of a valid prescription, or other uses authorized by law.

Installation Property - Means project site owned equipment or vehicles used for government business.

Medical Review Officer (MRO) - A licensed physician who is responsible for receiving laboratory results generated as a result of testing conducted under the requirements of either this SOP or any site-specific substance abuse procedure. The MRO shall be knowledgeable of information related to illegal drug use and other substance abuse disorders and shall be trained to evaluate an individual’s positive test result.

Misuse or Abuse of Alcohol - Means performing a work related function while (1) having an blood alcohol concentration at or above 0.04, (2) consuming alcohol within two hours of a scheduled work period or during any work period, or (3) being otherwise impaired by alcohol.

Occurrence - Means any occurrence or incident that is a deviation from the planned or expected behavior or course of events in connection with any operation if the deviation has environmental, public safety and health, or national security significance. Incidents having such significance include the following or incidents of similar nature:

- A work place accident that results in property damage, an injury to any person that requires medical treatment, or a fatality.
- Involvement of nuclear, flammable or explosive materials that results in an explosion, fire, the spread of radioactive material, personal injury or death, or significant damage to property.
- Accidental release of pollutants that results or could result in a significant effect on the public or environment.
- Accidental release of radioactive material above regulatory limits.

Substance Abuse - Means the misuse of alcohol, prescription medication, or the use of illegal drugs.

5.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager shall be responsible for ensuring the availability of the resources needed to implement this SOP, and shall also ensure that this SOP is incorporated into site specific plans, procedures and training.

5.2 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGER

The Corporate Safety and Health Manager (CSHM) is responsible for the continued development, improvement, and implementation of the PIKA Corporate CSHP, to include this SOP. To accomplish this end, the CSHM will be responsible for the following:

1. Conducting an annual review of this SOP and making modifications as necessary.
2. Conducting periodic audits of PIKA projects to ensure compliance with this SOP.
3. Scheduling random drug testing and assisting the SS and SSHO in the scheduling of testing conducted as a result of this SOP.
4. Providing the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) with consultation related to visitor entry and protective measures.

5.3 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) will ensure that this SOP is implemented for all PIKA operations. The SS will also ensure that relevant sections of this SOP are discussed in

the daily safety briefings and that information related to its daily implementation is properly recorded in appropriate site documentation. The SS will also be responsible for notifying the PM and CSHM if there is suspicion that an employee is using illegal drugs or is appearing a work under the influence of alcohol.

5.4 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) will be responsible for ensuring this SOP is enforced on a daily basis by conducting inspections of site operations to observe site personnel.

6.0 PROCEDURES AND PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

The procedures and prohibited activities discussed in this paragraph are the minimum procedures and prohibited activities that shall be implemented during all PIKA projects. These procedures and prohibited activities may be augmented by project-specific requirements if so mandated by the client and required by the project contract.

6.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Any employee harboring, possessing, using, or selling alcoholic beverages or illegal drugs while on company property shall be required to leave such property and the SS will immediately notify the PIKA Project Manager and CSHM. Alcoholic beverages shall not be consumed during working hours or two (2) hours prior to a scheduled work shift. Additionally, misuse of prescription medications shall also be prohibited.

6.2 DRUG TESTING

An independent laboratory will perform substance abuse testing. Testing may be done using urine, hair or blood samples or a breath test. Testing is performed to ensure safe Company operations. PIKA shall conduct drug testing as noted under the following circumstances:

- **Pre-Employment Testing -** All persons who are offered employment to work at project site facility shall pass a pre-employment drug-screening test prior to beginning actual work.
- **Random testing** - All project personnel will be subject to random testing. Upon notification by the CSHM, employees shall report to a designated clinic to participate in random drug testing.
- **Testing as a Result of Occurrence** - In the event of a job related occurrence, PIKA shall arrange for a post incident drug test and possible alcohol test as soon as possible, but not more than 24 hours from the time of the occurrence. Employees directly involved with the incident will be tested to determine if such individuals could have caused or contributed to the conditions which caused the occurrence.

- **Testing on the Basis of Suspicion** - In the event that two or more supervisory or management officials, at least one of whom is in the direct chain of supervision of the employee, agree that such testing is appropriate the contractor's safety representative shall be contacted to coordinate arrangements for drug and/or alcohol testing.
- **Observation of Drugs or Alcohol on the Premises** – Drug testing shall be required in the event that alcohol or illegal drugs are discovered either on the project site or in an employee's possession.

6.3 POSITIVE TEST RESULTS

In the event that a drug/alcohol screen or test results in a positive result, a confirmation test will be performed by the gas chromatography/mass spectrometry method. All test results and medical history shall be reviewed by the MRO who will make a final determination of a positive drug test. If initial test results for alcohol show an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or above, a confirmatory test will be performed following an interval of 15 minutes. The confirmatory test shall be considered the final result for purposes of any subsequent action, including discipline. All confirmed positive tests for drugs or alcohol shall be reported by the MRO. Any disciplinary action taken as a result of a positive drug/alcohol test, up to and including termination, will be determined by the President of PIKA.

6.4 PRESCRIPTION/OVER-THE-COUNTER DRUGS

The use of medically prescribed or over-the-counter medications, pursuant to the direction of a licensed physician for current use (within the past 12 months), is permissible as long as the medication or drug does not adversely affect work ability, job performance, or employee/client safety. Employees taking a drug with a potentially significant impact on their job performance must inform their Immediate Supervisor before starting or resuming work. The Company reserves the right to limit or suspend an employee's work activity during the period in which job performance may be affected.

6.5 SEARCHES

During the scope and course of the employee's employment, the Company reserves the right to conduct searches or inspections to monitor compliance with rules concerning PIKA drug, alcohol and/or inhalant use. This policy extends to work areas, desks, cabinets, lockers, storage areas, Company vehicles, vehicles on property and other personal items (i.e., purses, briefcases, backpacks, etc.). Searches of the person shall include the emptying of pockets and the production of other items concealed in clothing. A member of site or project management will conduct all searches. The Company has the right to search regardless of whether the employee places a private lock on the property.

These searches may be conducted randomly or if there is reasonable cause to suspect a violation of PIKA rules with regard to security, drug, alcohol and/or inhalant use and the possession of weapons. Any item found during a search believed to be an illegal drug or drug paraphernalia, alcohol or weapon will be confiscated, and the individual will be given a written receipt listing the items or substances seized. The employee will be given the opportunity to explain anything found during the search as established by execution of this form.

All searches will be conducted with the authorization of the employee. Personal privacy will be considered to the maximum extent practicable in the administration of these search provisions. A search of a person or personal area should not be construed as an accusation of wrongdoing, but only as compliance with PIKA policy. Any action deemed necessary as a result of a search will be decided upon by the President of PIKA or his designated representative.

6.5.1 Drug Convictions

Any employee convicted of violating a criminal drug or alcohol statute will report in writing the facts surrounding the conviction and sentence to the President or his designated representative within five calendar days of the conviction. The President of PIKA, or his designated representative, will determine the type and extent of any necessary actions.

7.0 AUDIT CRITERIA

The following items related to site compliance with this SOP will be maintained in site records and subject to audit:

1. The Daily Operational and Safety Logs;
2. The Safety Meeting Attendance Log for the initial site hazard training;
3. The Safety Meeting Attendance Log for the Daily Safety Briefing; and
4. The Daily Safety Inspection Checklist.

8.0 ATTACHMENTS

No attachments are associated with this SOP.

1.0 PURPOSE

This procedure is designed to allow for the identification of accident causes, assist in preventing similar occurrences, and to comply with PIKA accident reporting and record keeping requirements. This SOP will be used in conjunction with the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Program (CSHP) Manual, and will be implemented as part of an approved Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) or Accident Prevention Plan (APP). The requirements related to the development of a SSHP or an APP are outlined in the PIKA CSHP.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all PIKA project sites where PIKA personnel or subcontractors are involved in project tasks. This SOP is not intended to contain all requirements needed to ensure complete regulatory compliance. Consult the documents listed in section 3.0 of this SOP for additional for compliance issues.

3.0 REFERENCES

The following Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards directly apply to the conduct of operations associated with the SOP. In the event other hazards are associated with the conduct of this SOP, consultation of other SOPs and regulatory references may be needed. Additionally, this SOP has been designed to meet the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) requirements outlined below.

- OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1904.
- US Army Regulation 385-40 with USACE Supplement.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 CORPORATE SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGER

The Corporate Safety and Health Manager (CSHM) shall be responsible for the overall management of this SOP and its annual review. The CSHM will also be responsible for the review of all forms completed in conjunction with this procedure and ensuring the complete and thorough investigation of all reported accidents and illnesses. The CSHM will also be responsible for initiating an accident investigation and for reporting fatalities or incidents with more than three hospitalizations to the Area OSHA Director.

4.2 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager shall be responsible for ensuring the availability of the resources needed to implement this SOP, and shall also ensure that this SOP is incorporated into site specific plans, procedures and training.

4.3 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) will ensure that all accidents involving site personnel or equipment are reported to the PM and the CSHM within 24-hours, and for the appropriate investigation of the incident. The SS will coordinate with the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) to ensure the PIKA Accident/Injury/Illness/Near Miss form (see Attachment 1) is properly completed and will sign the form prior to its submission.

4.4 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The SSHO will be responsible for the on-site implementation of this SOP. As such the SSHO will be responsible for the effective reporting and investigation of accidents involving PIKA personnel, contractors, equipment or property.

5.0 PROCEDURE

5.1 IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

Upon notification of a work-related incident, the SS and SSHO must ensure that injured employees are properly cared for and that professional medical services are made available. Response should include the following:

1. Secure area to ensure that the area is free of any additional hazards that may endanger personnel.
2. Provide or summon medical attention as quickly as possible after determining the extent of injury.
3. Perform CPR/First Aid as appropriate and secure injured employee until professional medical personnel arrive.
4. Dispose of biological waste (body fluids) and related waste accordingly. After injured personnel have been removed from the incident scene, all surfaces contaminated by body fluids must be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with SOP-20 Bloodborne Pathogens.

5.2 INCIDENT REPORTING

Prompt notification is critical in order that necessary actions can be implemented within prescribed time frames.

1. Contact the CSHM (Cellular: 713-412-9948) as soon as possible (not to exceed 2-hours). The CSHM will be responsible for notifying government authorities and agencies if needed.
2. Complete the PIKA Accident/Injury/Near Miss Report form (Attachment 1) and forward it to the CSHM and PM within 24 HOURS of the incident.
3. The CSHM shall report all incidents that result in a fatality or the hospitalization of three or more persons to the OSHA Area Director within eight hours after the incident occurs.
4. The CSHM, in conjunction with the SS and SSHO, shall arrange for all employees who were directly involved in the incident to undergo drug testing in accordance with the company's Substance Abuse Program, within 24 hours of the incident.

5. Any employee(s) who may have been exposed to body fluids during the course of providing CPR/First Aid must notify the SS or SSHO as soon as possible to initiate exposure control procedures (see PIKA SOP-20, Bloodborne Pathogen Control.
6. Inquiries from media (newspaper, TV, etc.) concerning work related incidents shall be referred to the PM or CSHM.

5.3 INVESTIGATE THE INCIDENT

Investigation of a work-related incident must be made immediately and should involve participation of immediate supervision, all injured persons, and any witnesses to the incident. The SS or SSHO, in conjunction with the CSHM will perform the following:

1. Question all personnel involved in order to reconstruct how the incident occurred.
2. Obtain written statements signed by employees who were directly involved in the incident and any eyewitnesses. Statements should contain only factual and applicable information.
3. If needed take photographic images of the accident scene and all involved equipment or property.
4. The results from any air monitoring conducted during the emergency, and if applicable, results of environmental samples.
5. An assessment of the potential exposures received by site personnel and the surrounding public.

5.4 POST-EMERGENCY FOLLOW-UP

Before normal site activities can resume, the site and personnel must be prepared and equipped to handle another emergency. It is also imperative that all US and local regulatory agencies be notified of the emergency. Therefore, the following activities must be conducted prior to restart of site activities:

1. Restock and clean all equipment and supplies utilized or damaged in the emergency.
2. Determine the cause of the emergency and what preventative measures shall be taken to ensure the emergency does not occur again.
3. The PIKA PM and CSHM, in conjunction with the SUXOS and SSHO shall conduct an emergency response critique to assess the effectiveness of the emergency response procedures and to identify any areas requiring improvement.
4. Review and revise, as needed, the site operational and emergency response procedures, and, if necessary, update the SSHP to reflect the new procedures.

6.0 ATTACHMENTS

- Accident/Injury/Illness/Near Miss Report form - Attachment 1

7.0 DOCUMENTATION

- Accident/Injury/Illness/Near Miss Report form - Attachment 1

PIKA ACCIDENT/INJURY/NEAR-MISS REPORTING FORM

SECTION 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION

Name:	SSN:		
Job Title:	D.O.B.:	Sex:	Age:
Site Name:	Safety Officer:		
Date of Report:	Date of Incident:	Time of Incident:	
Task/Operation Being Conducted:			
PPE Worn:			

INCIDENT DETAILS AND CONDITIONS AT TIME OF INCIDENT

Temperature: _____ Humidity: _____ Cloud Cover: _____
Wind Speed: _____ Direction: _____ Precipitation: _____Other: _____

Type of Incident: ☐ Personal Injury ☐ Personal Illness ☐ Chemical Exposure
☐ Motor Vehicle ☐ Property Damage ☐ Near Miss

If chemical exposure, what material(s) was(were) involved: _____
What was the nature of exposure (contact, inhalation, etc.):_____

Other Individual(s) Involved: _____
_____

Have arrangements been made for a drug/alcohol screen?: ☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, where: _____

Have photos been taken? ☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, who has photos: _____

SECTION 2 - PERSONAL INJURY/ILLNESS INFORMATION

Nature/Type of Injury/Illness (laceration, strain, etc.): _____
_____
_____

Cause of Injury/Illness: _____
_____
_____

Body Part(s) Affected: Primary: _____ Secondary: _____

Injury/Illness Required: ☐ On Site First Aid Treatment ☐ Emergency Room Treatment ☐ Hospitalization

Injury/Illness Resulted In: ☐ Loss of Work Time ☐ Limitation of Duties ☐ Fatality
☐ Other: (Explain): _____

Status at Time of Report: ☐ Returned to Work: (Date: _____) ☐ Hospitalized: (Anticipated Stay:)
☐ Convalescing: (Anticipated Length of Convalescence:_____)
☐ Other: _____

On-site First Aid Treatment Given (use additional paper if needed): _____
_____
_____

Off-site Medical Treatment (attach documentation, including Physician statement): _____
_____
_____
_____

PIKA ACCIDENT/INJURY/NEAR-MISS REPORTING FORM

SECTION 3 - MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT

Type of Vehicle/Equipment	Type of Collision	Seat Belt Use
☐ Automobile ☐ Van/Truck ☐ Bush Hog ☐ Other:	☐ Side Swipe ☐ Rear End ☐ Backing ☐ Head on ☐ Broadside ☐ Roll	Front Seat ☐ Yes ☐ No Back Seat ☐ Yes ☐ No

Property/Material/Items Involved

Name of Item	Owner	$ Amount of Damage

SECTION 4 - POST ACCIDENT/INJURY/ILLNESS REVIEW

Has the PIKA Home Office been notified? ☐ Yes ☐ No, If Yes, When? By Whom?

Were operations conducted using approved PIKA SOP or a SSHP?

☐ Yes Reference: _____

☐ No Explain: _____

SSHO's Comments (use additional paper if needed): _____

_____

_____

Employee Comments (use additional paper if needed): _____

_____

_____

Corrective Actions Taken (use additional paper if needed): _____

_____

_____

Witnesses

Name	Organization	Phone Number

SECTION 5 – SIGNATURES

Employee Signature: _____ Date: _____

SSO Signature: _____ Date: _____

Corrective Actions Completed By: _____ Date: _____

PIKA Corp. Review By: _____ Date: _____

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide site management personnel with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements for reporting and documenting work-related accidents and illnesses. This SOP also outlines the requirements for the posting of the OSHA 300 Log.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all PIKA project sites where PIKA personnel are employed. This SOP is not intended to contain all requirements needed to ensure complete regulatory compliance. Consult the documents listed in section 3.0 of this SOP for additional for compliance issues.

3.0 REFERENCES

The following Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards directly apply accident reporting and to the conduct of operations associated with the SOP. In the event other hazards are associated with the conduct of this SOP, consultation of other SOPs and regulatory references may be needed. Additionally, this SOP has been designed to meet the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) requirements outlined below.

- OSHA regulation regarding the recording and reporting occupational injuries and illnesses 29 CFR Part 1904.

4.0 DEFINITIONS

As used in this procedure, the following terms shall apply:

1. **OSHA 300 Log** - The OSHA 300 form is called the Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses (300 Log). This form was designed by OSHA and is used as an annual record of occupational injuries and illnesses. This form can be obtained from the PIKA Human Resource department.
2. **OSHA Form 300-A** – The 300-A form is the Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses, and is used for summarizing the 300 Log at the end of the year.
3. **OSHA Form 301** – The OSHA 301 form is called the Injury and Illness Incident Report. It is the form that must be completed for each reportable accident or illness (see Attachment 04-1 of this SOP).
4. **Recordable Incident** - An injury or illness meets the general recording criteria and is therefore to be recordable if it results in any of the following: death, days away from work, restricted work or transfer to another job, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness. An injury or illness must also be considered a recordable case if it involves a significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional, even if it does not

result in death, days away from work, restricted work or job transfer, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness.

5. **First Aid** - For the purposes of Part 1904, "first aid" means one of the following listed below. For an injury to classify as first aid, it must meet one of the following, no other procedures qualify as first aid according to the regulation.
   a. Using a nonprescription medication at nonprescription strength (for medications available in both prescription and non-prescription form, a recommendation by a physician or other licensed health care professional to use a non-prescription medication at prescription strength is considered medical treatment for recordkeeping purposes).
   b. Administering tetanus immunizations (other immunizations, such as Hepatitis B vaccine or rabies vaccine, are considered medical treatment).
   c. Cleaning, flushing or soaking wounds on the surface of the skin.
   d. Using wound coverings such as bandages, Band-Aids™, gauze pads, etc.; or using butterfly bandages or Steri-Strips™ (other wound closing devices such as sutures, staples, etc. are considered medical treatment).
   e. Using hot or cold therapy.
   f. Using any non-rigid means of support, such as elastic bandages, wraps, non-rigid back belts, etc. (devices with rigid stays or other systems designed to immobilize parts of the body are considered medical treatment for recordkeeping purposes).
   g. Using temporary immobilization devices while transporting an accident victim (e.g., splints, slings, neck collars, back boards, etc.).
   h. Drilling of a fingernail or toenail to relieve pressure, or draining fluid from a blister.
   i. Using eye patches.
   j. Removing foreign bodies from the eye using only irrigation or a cotton swab.
   k. Removing splinters or foreign material from areas other than the eye by irrigation, tweezers, cotton swabs or other simple means.
   l. Using finger guards.
   m. Using massages (physical therapy or chiropractic treatment are considered medical treatment for recordkeeping purposes).
   n. Drinking fluids for relief of heat stress.

6. **Medical Treatment** – Medical treatment means the management and care of a patient to combat disease or disorder. If a physician or other licensed health care professional recommends medical treatment, PIKA will encourage the injured or ill employee to follow that recommendation. However, the case must be recorded even if the injured or ill employee does not follow the physician or other licensed health care professional's recommendation. For the purposes of this SOP, medical treatment does not include:

a. Visits to a physician or other licensed health care professional solely for observation or counseling;
b. The conduct of diagnostic procedures, such as x-rays and blood tests, including the administration of prescription medications used solely for diagnostic purposes (e.g., eye drops to dilate pupils); or
c. "First aid" as defined above in definition 5.

5.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 CORPORATE SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGER

The Corporate Safety and Health Manager (CSHM) shall be responsible for the overall management of this SOP and its annual review. The CSHM will also be responsible for the review of all forms completed in conjunction with this procedure and ensuring the complete and thorough investigation of all recordable accidents and illnesses. Additionally, the CSHM will ensure the proper entry of all OSHA recordable accidents, injuries and illnesses on the OSHA 300 Log, and will complete and ensure the proper posting of the 300-A Form annually.

5.2 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager shall be responsible for ensuring the availability of the project resources needed to implement this SOP, and shall also ensure that this SOP is incorporated into site-specific plans, procedures and training as needed.

5.3 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) will ensure that this SOP is implemented and that any required forms associated with this SOP are properly completed and submitted in accordance with (IAW) the guidelines in this SOP. The SS will also ensure that the Form 300-A is posted at the project site during the annual posting period. Additionally, the SS will coordinate and ensure the completion of the Form 301 The

5.4 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) will be responsible for assisting in the accident or illness investigation and for ensuring the proper completion of the Form 301.

6.0 PROCEDURES

The basic requirements of the OSHA regulation 29 CFR 1904, Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, is to ensure that employers record, certify and post data related to occupational injuries and illness experiences by the company's employees. To meet these requirements, PIKA shall implement the reporting and record keeping requirements listed in the paragraphs below.

1. In the event of an accident which results in a recordable injury or illness, the PM and CSHM will be notified within 24-hours of the occurrence. However, in the event of an accident that involves a fatality or the hospitalization of three or more workers, the SS or SSHO will immediately (within 8-hours) inform the CSHM and PM of the occurrence.
2. In the event of a recordable accident, the SS or SSHO will initiate an accident investigation (see PIKA SOP-03) and complete Form 301 as well as any other forms required by PIKA SOP-03 or the client. The Form 301 and any other required accident investigation forms will be submitted to the CSHM and PM within six days after the incident occurs.
3. The details within the Form 301 will be transferred to the 300 Log within seven days of the incident notification.
4. A separate OSHA 300 Log will be initiated and maintained for each PIKA project site that is expected to be in operation for one year or longer.
5. At the end of the calendar year, the CSHM will transfer data from the 300 Log to the Form 300-A to summarize the occupational injuries and illnesses for each establishment.
6. The 300-A Form will be posted at each job site where PIKA personnel are working during the posting period of February 1 to April 30.

7.0 AUDIT CRITERIA

The following items related to site compliance with this SOP will be maintained in site records and subject to audit:

1. The PIKA Accident/Injury/Illness/Near Miss Report Form (see PIKA SOP-03);
2. The Form 301s; and
3. The 300 Logs for each establishment.

8.0 ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 04-1, The OSHA Form 301

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

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 work site, 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 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."

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 _____ / _____ / _____

1.0 PURPOSE

This procedure is designed to ensure that all persons visiting a project site are escorted and receive a site clearance when performing activities within a work area. All persons performing work at a project site who are not full-time employees of PIKA International, Inc. (PIKA) or an employee of a PIKA subcontractor will be considered "visitors" and shall be accounted for, at all times, while visiting the job site.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all PIKA personnel, including subcontractor personnel, and operations involving where PIKA is charged with site control. This SOP is not intended to contain all requirements needed to ensure complete regulatory compliance. Consult the documents listed in section 3.0 of this SOP for additional for compliance issues.

3.0 REFERENCES

The following Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards directly apply to the conduct of operations associated with the SOP. In the event other hazards are associated with the implementation of this SOP, consultation of other SOPs and regulatory references may be needed. Additionally, this SOP has been designed to meet the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) requirements outlined below.

- OSHA General Industry Standard 29 CFR 1910.120.
- USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 06.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 PROJECT MANAGER

The PIKA Project Manager (PM) is responsible for the overall implementation of the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Program (CSHP) on those project sites the PM manages. As such, the PM is responsible for ensuring the availability of the PIKA resources needed to implement this PIKA Visitor SOP.

4.2 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGER

The Corporate Safety and Health Manager (CSHM) is responsible for the continued development, improvement, and implementation of the PIKA Corporate CSHP, to include this SOP. To accomplish this end, the CSHM will be responsible for:

1. Conducting an annual review of this SOP and making modifications as necessary;
2. Developing or reviewing site plans that specify the personal protective equipment (PPE) and other hazard controls that will apply to visitors.

3. Providing the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) with consultation related to visitor entry and protective measures.
4. Periodically auditing PIKA work sites to ensure compliance with this SOP.

4.3 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) will be responsible for ensuring the effective implementation of this SOP, and for the allocation of project resources needed to implement this SOP.

4.4 SITE SAFETY AND HEATLH OFFICER

The SSHO will be responsible for implementing this SOP and any site-specific visitor control procedures outlined in the SSHP. It will be the SSHO's responsibility to ensure that the procedures for personnel and equipment decontamination are executed correctly.

5.0 SITE WORK ZONE PROCEDURES

5.1.1 GENERAL

Site visitors are defined as persons who: (1) are not employed at the project site; (2) do not routinely enter restricted work areas; and (3) spend short periods at the site (i.e., 1 to 2 days per visit). Site visitors may include client personnel, PIKA personnel, commercial vendors, auditors or inspectors from Federal, state, or local regulatory agencies, or political representatives. It is the responsibility of all site personnel to, whenever possible, maintain a watch for visitors approaching the site and to immediately notify the SS or SSHO of the presence of the visitor. Visitors shall be required to comply with the general and site-specific requirements specified below depending upon the part of the site they will be visiting.

5.1.2 Visitor Badge and Sign-in

Visitor(s) entering the project site will register with the project office and receive a "Visitors Badge" (Figure 1). The SS shall instruct expected employees and subcontractors to register upon arrival to the project site. Upon registering at the site office, visitors will sign the Visitor Sign-in Log (see Attachment 1). Depending on the location of their work, they may require an escort. Upon completion of the visit, the visitor will return their badge to the project office and sign out on the Visitor Sign-in Log.

5.2 VISITOR TRAINING AND CONTROL

5.2.1 General Requirements for All Site Visitors

Regardless of the purpose of the site visit or the control zones to be entered, the following requirements shall apply to all site visitors prior to their entry into the site:

1. The PIKA SS and SSHO shall be notified of the nature/duration of the visit

2. After receiving a visitor badge and signing the Visitor Sign-in Log, visitors shall be escorted by an PIKA representative while in the area
3. Visitors shall comply with the safety/health requirements described below

5.2.2 Visitors Remaining Outside the EZ

Visitors wishing to observe site activities from outside the EZ shall receive general hazard information training, which incorporates the following topics:

1. Location and description of potential hazards and risks
2. A short briefing about the chemical hazards found on site
3. Areas of the site that are closed to visitors
4. The site evacuation plan and emergency procedures
5. Other topics as deemed appropriate

5.2.3 Visitors Entering the EZ

Any visitors requesting entry into the EZ shall be subject to the same site-specific and hazard information training as specified in paragraph 6.3.2 of this SSHP. This training shall be conducted prior to the visitor entering the EZ. Visitors requesting entry to an EZ shall also be required to present documentation of OSHA hazardous waste training and medical surveillance, consistent with the requirements for the general site employees. All OE-related operations shall cease whenever non-essential personnel enter the EZ.

5.3 SUBCONTRACTOR SITE CLEARANCE

Subcontractors performing field or maintenance activities shall register in advance of their scheduled visit with the site office and obtain a “Visitor Pass”. The visitor pass must be displayed by the visitor at all times while on-site and returned to the sit e office daily upon exiting the facility.

5.3.1 Equipment Inspection

The SS or SSHO shall inspect tools and/or equipment to ensure they satisfy OSHA Safety Standards (29 CFR 1926).

5.3.1.1 Work Observation

Visitor field activities will be observed during their execution to guard against unsafe work practices or conditions. Work will be stopped in the event unsafe conditions or practices are determined and will not resume until such conditions are corrected.

6.0 AUDIT CRITERIA

The following items related to site compliance with this SOP will be maintained in site records and subject to audit:

1. The Daily Operational and Safety Logs;
2. The Safety Meeting Attendance Log for the initial site hazard training;

3. The Safety Meeting Attendance Log for the Daily Safety Briefing; and
4. The Daily Safety Inspection Checklist.

7.0 ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 ..... Site Visitor Log

Visitor Pass (Figure 1)

VISITOR's PASS

Name:_____Issued:_____

Company:_____Expires:_____

Authorized Work:_____

Approved Equipment ? Yes_____ No_____

Escort Required? Yes_____ No_____

_____
SM/SSHO Signature

Attachment 1: Visitors Sign-In Log

PROJECT LOCATION: _____

PROJECT SITE: _____ PROJECT NO:_____

DATE	NAME	REPRESENTING	EQUIPMENT AND PPE LEVEL	TIME IN	TIME OUT

COMMENTS: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide the minimum safety and health requirements and procedures applicable to the conduct of operations on sites with Munitions of Explosive Concern (MEC) or unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination. This SOP will be used in conjunction with the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Program (CSHP) Manual, and will be implemented on a project site as part of an approved Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) or Accident Prevention Plan (APP). Specifications and guidance relevant to the development of either a SSHP or an APP are outlined in the PIKA CSHP.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all PIKA personnel, including contractor and subcontractor personnel, and operations involving conducting operations on a project site with known or suspected MEC hazards. This SOP is not intended to contain all requirements needed to ensure complete regulatory compliance. Consult the documents listed in section 3.0 of this SOP for additional for compliance issues.

3.0 REFERENCES

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Engineering Pamphlet (EP) 385-1-95a entitled Basic *Safety Concepts and Considerations for Ordnance and Explosives Operations* (latest edition) is presented as Attachment 1 of this SOP. This EP contains general guidelines for MEC/UXO operations and contains a listing of applicable OSHA, USACE and US Army regulations (AR). This list of references will be used for the conduct of site operations involving MEC/UXO.

4.0 DEFINITIONS

As related to this SOP and MEC/UXO operations, the definitions presented below shall apply:

1. **MEC Procedures**: Procedures which include, but are not limited to, the following actions performed by a UXO-qualified individual:
   a. Gaining access to (manual excavation) and identifying subsurface anomalies and assessing the condition of buried MEC.
   b. Identifying and assessing the condition of surface MEC.
   c. Recovering and making final disposal of all MEC.

2. **MEC-Related Procedures**: Procedures which include, but are not limited to, the following actions which may be performed by a non-UXO-qualified individual:
   a. Locating and marking subsurface anomalies.
   b. Locating and marking suspected surface MEC.
   c. Transporting and storing recovered MEC.

d. Utilizing EMM to excavate overburden from suspected MEC.

3. **Ordnance and Explosives**: Consists of (1) military munitions that have been abandoned, expelled from demolition pits or burning pads, lost, discarded, or buried, (2) UXO, (3) soil presenting explosion hazards, and (4) buildings with explosives residues that present explosion hazards.

4. **Unexploded Ordnance**: Military munitions that have been primed, fuzed, armed, or otherwise prepared for action and have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material and remain unexploded either by malfunction, design, or any other cause.

5. **UXO-Qualified Personnel**: Personnel meeting the requirements for the positions of UXO Technician II, UXO Technician III, UXO Safety Officer, UXO Quality Control Specialist, and Senior UXO Supervisor. For qualification requirements, refer to EP 1110-1-18.

5.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager shall be responsible for ensuring the availability of PIKA personnel and equipment resources needed to effectively implement this SOP. The PM will also ensure that this SOP is incorporated into site specific plans, procedures and training for sites MEC/UXO contamination may be encountered.

5.2 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) will ensure that this SOP is implemented for operations that involve personnel exposure to hazards associated with MEC/UXO. The SS will also ensure that relevant sections of this SOP are discussed in the daily safety briefings and that information related to its daily implementation is properly recorded in appropriate site documentation.

5.3 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) will ensure that the safety and health hazards and control techniques associated with MEC/UXO are discussed during the initial site hazard training and the daily safety briefings. The SSHO will also be responsible for daily inspection of site operations and conditions to ensure their initial and continued compliance with this SOP and other regulatory guidelines.

6.0 PROCEDURES

6.1 SAFETY HAZARDS AND OPERATIONAL CONTROL TECHNIQUES

6.1.1 MEC/UXO Hazards

Due to the nature of their design and components, MEC/UXO present unique hazards that may cause catastrophic affects involving personal injury or death and property damage. MEC/UXO hazards include, explosion, fire, burns, over pressurization, excessive noise and fragmentation.

6.1.2 General Precautions for MEC/UXO

If MEC/UXO is present and may be located during site activities, only UXO-qualified personnel shall be allowed to perform UXO operations. UXO-qualified personnel will follow the procedures and requirements of the EP 385-1-95a and other UXO safety procedures found in the Work Plan when investigating, inspecting, handling or demilitarizing MEC/UXO. UXO-qualified personnel shall also follow all other site-specific UXO and occupational safety and health SOPs presented in the site-specific WP/SSHP.

6.1.3 Requirements for Non-UXO Qualified Personnel

Due to the lack of required training and to ensure the safety and health of site personnel, non-UXO qualified personnel will be prohibited from conducting UXO operations as defined above. Non-UXO-qualified personnel who have been determined to be essential for the operations being performed may be utilized to perform MEC-related procedures when supervised by a UXO Team Leader or a UXO-qualified individual of higher rank than UXO Team Leader. Whenever a non-UXO qualified individual who is not essential to the operation enters the site exclusion zone as defined in the project WP, all UXO operations will be halted. Further, the safe work practices listed below shall be applicable to and followed by all non-UXO qualified personnel on site:

1. Non-UXO qualified personnel shall receive site-specific UXO recognition training prior to participation in site activities.
2. Non-UXO qualified personnel shall be escorted in areas with known or potential UXO contamination at all times by an UXO-qualified person, until such time as the area is cleared of all UXO hazards.
3. Once an area has been cleared, the boundaries of the cleared area will be identified through the use of flagging, and only then may non-UXO qualified personnel perform duties in the area unescorted.
4. At no time shall non-UXO qualified personnel leave the cleared area unescorted.
5. Non-UXO qualified personnel shall not touch or disturb any object that could potentially be MEC/UXO related, and shall immediately notify the nearest UXO qualified person of the presence of the object.

6.2 SAFETY AND PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

The following safety measures and personal protective equipment (PPE) shall be used for preventing or reducing exposure to the hazards associated with MEC/UXO operations. These requirements will be implemented unless superseded by site-specific requirements in the SSHP.

1. Hard hats are required only when working around heavy equipment or when an overhead or head impact hazard exists. If a hard hat is required and personnel are involved with the hand excavation, investigation, handling or demolition of explosives, the hard hat shall be secured to prevent it from falling and striking potential MEC.
2. Steel toe/shank boots are not required during surface/subsurface location of anomalies unless a serious toe hazard exists, whereupon a fiber safety toe will be used.
3. Safety glasses will be required an eye hazard exists, for example when working around flying dirt/debris, using hand tools, etc. Safety glasses will provide protection from impact hazards, and, if necessary, ultraviolet (UV) radiation (i.e., sunlight). Safety glasses shall be secured to prevent falling if UXO personnel are involved with hand excavation, inspection, handling or demolition operations.

7.0 AUDIT CRITERIA

The following items related to operations on an MEC/UXO contaminated site will be audited to ensure compliance with this SOP:

1. The Site Daily Operational and Safety Logs
2. The Documentation of Training form for the initial site hazard training
3. The Documentation of Training forms for the Daily Safety Briefings
4. The Daily Safety Inspection Checklist

8.0 ATTACHMENTS

The following attachment to this SOP will be reviewed by all site personnel prior to initiation of site activities involving potential exposure to MEC/UXO hazards.

Attachment 06-1.....EP 385-1-95a

ATTACHMENT 06-1
TO
PIKA SOP-06

ER 385-1-95a
BASIC SAFETY CONCEPTS AND CONSIDERATIONS FOR ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES OPERATIONS

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS SAFETY OFFICE

Revised 29 June 2001

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Washington, DC 20314-1000

EP 385-1-95a

CESO
Pamphlet
No. 385-1-95a

29 June 2001

Safety
BASIC SAFETY CONCEPTS AND
CONSIDERATIONS FOR ORDNANCE
AND EXPLOSIVES OPERATIONS

1. Purpose. This pamphlet establishes U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) operating procedures for dealing with ordnance and explosives (MEC) items at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS), Base Realignment and Closure, and Installation Restoration projects. There are no absolutely safe procedures for dealing with MEC items, merely procedures considered to be least dangerous; therefore, it is essential that a planned and systematic approach to dealing with such items be established.

2. Applicability. This pamphlet applies to all Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers elements and all USACE Commands having responsibility for performing MEC response activities.

3. Distribution Statement. Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

4. References.
   a. 27 CFR 55, Commerce in Explosives.
   b. 29 CFR 1926, Subpart P, Excavations.
   c. DOD 6055.9-STD, DOD Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards.
   d. AR 385-64, U.S. Army Explosives Safety Program.
   e. DA Pam 385-64, Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards.
   f. TM 60A-1-1-31, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Procedures: General Information on EOD Disposal Procedures.
   g. TB 700-2, Department of Defense Ammunition and Explosives Hazard Classification Procedures.
   h. ER 5-1-11, Program and Project Management. EP 385-1-95a 29 June 01
   i. ER 1110-1-12, Quality Management.
   j. EP 1110-1-17, Establishing a Temporary Open Burn and Open Detonation Site for Conventional Ordnance and Explosives Projects.
   k. EP 1110-1-18, Ordnance and Explosives Response.
   l. EM 385-1-1, Safety and Health Requirements Manual.

m. HNC-ED-CS-S-98-1, Methods for Predicting Primary Fragmentation Characteristics of Cased Explosives, January 1998. This document is available on the Internet at http://www.hnd.usace.army.mil/.
n. HNC-ED-CS-S-98-2, Method for Calculating Ranges to No More Than One Hazardous Fragment per 600 Square Feet, January 1998. This document is available on the Internet at http://www.hnd.usace.army.mil/.
o. Procedures for Demolition of Multiple Rounds (Consolidated Shots) on Ordnance and Explosives (MEC) Sites, U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, August 1998. This document is available on the Internet at http://www.hnd.usace.army.mil/.
p. AFM 91-201, Explosives Safety Standards.
q. NAVSEA OP5, Ammunition and Explosives Ashore Safety Regulations for Handling, Storing, Production, Renovation, and Shipping.
r. NFPA 780, Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems.

5. Explanation of Abbreviations and Terms.

Abbreviations/acronyms and special terms used in this document are explained in the glossary.

6. Policy.

The policy of USACE is to produce products and services that fully meet customers' expectations of quality, timeliness, and cost effectiveness, within the bounds of legal responsibility. An acceptable level of quality does not imply perfection; however, there should be no compromise of functional, health, or safety requirements. Adherence to the principles outlined in ER 5-1-11 and ER 1110-1-12 will contribute to achieving this goal. MEC response procedures must be formulated to ensure harmony with the USACE Strategic Vision and should be executed in concert with activities presented in other USACE guidance.

7. Responsibilities.

USACE and contractor personnel involved with MEC response projects are responsible for safely executing response actions in accordance with (IAW) the approved Site Safety and Health Plan, approved Work Plan, and all applicable laws, regulations, and policies.

8. General Safety Concerns and Procedures.

a. As a general rule, all fuzed unexploded ordnance (UXO) will be detonated in the original position found. This is the safest method to effect final disposition of munitions.

b. MEC operations will not be conducted until all applicable plans for the site in question are prepared and approved. These plans will be based upon the concept of

limiting exposure to the minimum number of personnel, for the minimum amount of time, to the minimum amount of MEC consistent with safe and efficient operations.

c. Only UXO-qualified personnel will perform MEC procedures. As an exception, a UXO Technician I may assist in the performance of MEC procedures when under the supervision of a UXO Technician III or a UXO-qualified individual of higher rank than UXO Technician III. Non-UXO-qualified personnel who have been determined to be essential for the operations being performed may be utilized to perform MEC-related procedures when supervised by a UXO Technician III or a UXO-qualified individual of higher rank than UXO Technician III. All personnel engaged in field operations will be thoroughly trained and capable of recognizing the specific hazards of the procedures being performed. To ensure that these procedures are performed to standards, all field personnel will be under the direct supervision of a UXO Technician III or a UXO-qualified individual of higher rank than UXO Technician III.

d. Personnel who will be handling MEC items will not wear outer or inner garments having static-electricity-generating characteristics. Materials made of 100-percent polyester, nylon, silk, and wool are highly static producing. Refer to DA Pam 385-64 for more information regarding nonstatic-producing clothing.

e. Prior to any action being performed on an ordnance item, all fuzing will be definitively identified. This identification will consist of fuze type by function and condition (armed or unarmed) and the physical state/condition of the fuze, i.e., burned, broken, parts exposed/ sheared, etc.

f. MEC operations will be conducted only during daylight hours.

9. MEC Safety Precautions.

a. Every effort will be made to identify a suspect MEC item. Under no circumstances will any fuzed UXO be moved in an attempt to make a definitive identification. The MEC item will be visually examined for markings and other external features such as shape, size, and external fittings. If an unknown MEC item is encountered, the onsite USACE representative will be notified immediately. If there is no onsite USACE representative, the USACE district or the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH) MEC Safety Group will be notified as soon as possible. If research of documentation is required, it will be initiated by USAESCH. Following is additional guidance for the safe handling of MEC items:

(1) Projectiles containing base-detonating fuzes are to be considered armed if the round is fired.

(2) Arming wires and popout pins on unarmed fuzes should be secured prior to moving MEC items.

(3) Do not depress plungers, turn vanes, or rotate spindles, levers, setting rings, or other external fittings on MEC items. Such actions may arm or activate the items.

(4) Do not attempt to remove any fuze(s) from MEC items. Do not dismantle or strip components from any MEC items.
(5) UXO personnel are not authorized to render inert any MEC items found onsite.
(6) MEC items will not be taken from the site as souvenirs/training aids.
(7) Civil War ordnance will be treated in the same manner as any other MEC items.

b. Prior to entering areas/ranges contaminated with Improved Conventional Munitions (ICMs) or submunitions, a Department of the Army (DA) waiver must be obtained by the affected installation or for FUDS properties, the executing Corps district. If an ICM or submunitions is found at a site not previously known to contain ICMs or submunitions, work will cease. The discovered item will be identified, then properly disposed of (including guarding the item if disposition is to be delayed). Work will resume only when an ICM waiver has been obtained. For guidance on the preparation of waiver requests, contact the MEC Mandatory Center of Expertise.

c. Any time suspect chemical warfare materiel is encountered during conventional MEC site activities, all work will immediately cease. Project personnel will withdraw along cleared paths upwind from the discovery. A team consisting of a minimum of two personnel will secure the area to prevent unauthorized access. Personnel should position themselves as far upwind as possible while still maintaining security of the area.

(1) On FUDS properties, the UXO team will notify the local point of contact (POC) designated in the Work Plan. The local POC will facilitate explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) response, and two personnel will secure the site until the EOD unit's arrival. If the local POC designated in the Work Plan is not the local law enforcement agency, the local POC will inform the local law enforcement agency of the discovery if necessary. The EOD unit will notify the Technical Escort Unit (TEU) and secure the area until TEU's arrival. After notifying the local law enforcement agency (when necessary), the local POC will notify the USAESCH MEC Safety Group of the actions taken.
(2) On active installations, the UXO team will normally notify the Range Control Officer, the Facility Engineer, post headquarters, or the POC designated in the Work Plan.

d. Avoid inhalation of and skin contact with smoke, fumes, and vapors of explosives and related hazardous materials.

e. Consider MEC items that may have been exposed to fire and detonation as extremely hazardous. Chemical and physical changes may have occurred to an item's contents, which may have rendered the item more sensitive than in its original state.

f. Do not rely on the color coding of MEC items for definitive identification. Munitions having incomplete or improper color codes have been encountered.

g. Avoid approaching the forward area of an MEC item until it can be determined whether or not the item contains a shaped charge. The explosive jet, which is formed during detonation, can be lethal at great distances. Assume that all shaped-charge munitions contain a piezoelectric (PZ) fuzing system until investigation proves otherwise. PZ fuzing is extremely sensitive. It can function at the slightest physical change and can remain hazardous for an indefinite period of time.

h. Approach an unfired rocket motor from the rear at a 45-degree angle. Accidental ignition can cause a missile hazard and hot exhaust.

i. Do not expose unfired rocket motors to any electromagnetic radiation (EMR) sources. See DA Pam 385-64 for safe separation distances from various sources of EMR.

j. Consider an emplaced landmine to be armed until proven otherwise. It may be intentionally booby-trapped to deceive.

(1) Many training mines contain spotting charges capable of inflicting serious injury.

(2) Exercise extreme care with wooden mines that have been buried for long periods of time. Certain soil conditions can cause the wood to deteriorate, and any inadvertent movement or pressure can initiate the fuze.

k. Assume that a practice MEC item contains a live charge until investigation proves otherwise. Expended pyrotechnic and practice devices can contain red or white phosphorus (WP) residue. Due to incomplete combustion, this residue may re-ignite spontaneously if the crust is broken and exposed to air.

l. Do not approach a smoking WP munition. Burning WP may detonate the explosive burster charge at any time.

m. Foreign ordnance was shipped to the United States for exploitation and subsequent disposal. Every effort will be made to research all applicable documentation prior to commencement of a project involving foreign ordnance.

10. MEC Storage. During MEC projects, explosive storage falls into two categories, on Department of Defense (DOD) installations and off DOD installations.

a. On DOD installations, DOD 6055.9-STD and Service requirements (Army – AR 385- 64; Navy – NAVSEA OP5; Air Force – AFM 91-201) will be met. For the remainder of this pamphlet, reference to DOD standards (i.e., DOD 6055.9-STD) also implies that Service explosives safety publications will be adhered to. Generally, the installation will have an existing explosives storage facility that meets DOD standards. If not, the contractor will establish a temporary storage facility. The compatibility of explosives defined in chapter 3, DOD 6055.9-STD, will be followed. Recovered MEC items awaiting final disposition will not be stored with serviceable explosives. Commercial explosives will be assigned a DOD hazard classification (i.e., 1.1, 1.2, etc.) and storage compatibility grouping by the U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety prior to being stored on a military installation.

b. Off DOD installations, the contractor will be responsible for establishing a temporary explosives storage facility. This temporary storage facility will meet local, state, 27 CFR 55, AR 385-64, and DOD 6055.9-STD requirements to the greatest extent practicable.

(1) In cases where the facility cannot meet the intermagazine, inhabited building, and public traffic route quantity-distance requirements specified in DA Pam 385-64 and DOD 6055.9-STD, a barricading plan or other engineering controls to protect the public from accidental detonation must be submitted to and approved by the USAESCH Directorate of Engineering.

(2) Magazines must meet the requirements of 27 CFR 55, and each magazine must have a Net Explosive Weight and hazard classification established for the explosives to be stored.

(3) Each magazine must be provided lightning protection IAW DA Pam 385-64. The provisions of NFPA 780, which are consistent with Army guidance, may be used to supplement Army guidance where necessary.

(4) A physical security survey will be conducted to determine if fencing or guards are required. This survey will be coordinated through local law enforcement agencies. Generally, a fence around the magazine is not needed, IAW 27 CFR 55. However, the contractor is responsible for providing the degree of protection needed to prevent the theft of MEC items.

c. A fire plan for either an on- or off-installation explosives storage facility will be prepared and coordinated with the local fire department. Placarding of magazines will be IAW local rules and regulations.

11. MEC Transportation, Offsite.

In the event that MEC items must be transported offsite, the provisions of chapter 15, EP 1110-1-18, will be followed. In addition, USACE contractors are prohibited from transporting UXO offsite for destruction until the provisions of paragraph 1-9, TB 700-2, have been met.

12. MEC Transportation, Onsite.

The following safety procedures will be followed for the transportation of MEC items onsite:

a. Do not transport WP munitions unless they are immersed in water, mud, or wet sand.

b. If loose pyrotechnic, tracer, flare, or similar mixtures are to be transported, they will be placed in No. 10 mineral oil or equivalent to minimize the fire and explosion hazards.

c. Incendiary-loaded munitions should be placed on a bed of sand and covered with sand to help control the burn if a fire should start.

d. If an unfired rocket motor must be transported, it will be positioned in the vehicle parallel to the rear axle. This will afford maximum protection for the personnel operating the vehicle.

e. If a base-ejection projectile must be transported to a disposal facility, the base will be oriented in the vehicle such that it is parallel to the rear axle. This will afford maximum protection for the personnel operating the vehicle.

f. MEC items with exposed hazardous fillers, such as High Explosive, will be placed in appropriate containers with packing material to prevent migration of the hazardous fillers. Padding should be added to protect the exposed filler from heat, shock, and friction.

13. Exclusion Zone Operations. On MEC project sites, it is the responsibility of the contractor's Unexploded Ordnance Safety Officer (UXOSO) to establish the exclusion zone for each UXO work area.

a. The purpose of the exclusion zone is to protect nonessential personnel from blast overpressure and fragmentation hazards. Calculating exclusion zones with respect to intentional and unintentional detonations is discussed below.

(1) Intentional Detonations. The minimum separation distances specified in DOD 6055.9- STD, chapter 5, paragraph C5.5.4, will be used unless lesser distances have been calculated using HNC-ED-CS-S-98-1.

(2) Unintentional Detonations. If the identity of MEC items on a site is unknown, the minimum separation distance specified in DOD 6055.9-STD, chapter 5, paragraph C5.5.4, will be used to establish the exclusion zones. When the identity of MEC items is known, the USAESCH Directorate of Engineering will use HNC-ED-CS-S-98-1 and HNC-ED-CS-S-98-2 to determine the criteria for establishing the exclusion zones.

b. When multiple teams are working onsite, a team separation distance (TSD) will be established. The minimum TSD will be the greater of 200 feet or the K50 (0.9 pounds per square inch) overpressure distance.

c. While MEC procedures are being conducted, only personnel essential for the operation will be allowed in the exclusion zone. When nonessential personnel enter the exclusion zone, all MEC operations will cease. In addition to this work stoppage, the following actions will be taken:

(1) The individual(s) must receive a safety briefing and sign the visitors log prior to entering the zone.

(2) The individual(s) will be escorted by a UXO-qualified individual.

d. All personnel working within the exclusion zone will comply with the following:

(1) There will be no smoking within the exclusion zone, except in areas designated by the UXOSO.

(2) There will be no open fires for heating or cooking (gas stoves, grills, etc.) within the exclusion zone, except where authorized by the UXOSO.

(3) During geophysical detection operations, personnel will not wear any metal that would interfere with instrument operations.

14. MEC Excavation Operations.

a. Hand excavation is the most reliable method for uncovering an MEC item. However, hand excavation exposes personnel to the hazard of detonation . Therefore, only UXO-qualified personnel will be used to perform this task.

b. Earth-moving machinery (EMM) may be used to excavate overburden from suspected MEC items. EMM will not be used to excavate within 12 inches of a suspected MEC item. Once the EMM is within 12 inches of the suspected MEC item, the excavation will be completed by hand excavation methods. Personnel who are not UXO qualified may operate EMM only when supervised by a UXO Technician III or a UXO-qualified individual of higher rank than UXO Technician III.

(1) If more than one earth-moving machine is to be used onsite, the same minimum separation distances required for multiple work teams apply.

(2) EMM operations will be conducted within the guidelines of EM 385-1-1 and 29 CFR 1926, subpart P.

c. Excavation operations, whether by hand or EMM, will employ a stepdown or offset access method. Under no circumstances will any excavation be made directly over suspected MEC items.

15. MEC Disposal Operations.

All disposal operations will be conducted IAW TM 60A-1-1-31, EP 1110-1-17, and the unnumbered USAESCH publication entitled Procedures for Demolition of Multiple Rounds (Consolidated Shots) on Ordnance and Explosives (MEC) Sites. a. As a general rule, all disposal operations will be accomplished by electrical means to ensure maximum safety. There are exceptions to this requirement in situations where static electricity or EMR hazards are present. Unintentional detonations can occur because of these induced currents (or lightning). The following precautions from DA Pam 385-64 are to be followed:

(1) Premature detonation of electric blasting caps by induced current from radio frequency signals is possible. Refer to DA Pam 385-64 for minimum safe distance with respect to transmitter power and indication of distance beyond which it is safe to conduct electric blasting even under the most adverse conditions.

(2) Lightning is a hazard with respect to both electric and non-electric blasting caps. A direct hit or a nearby miss is almost certain to initiate either type of cap or other sensitive explosive elements such as caps in delay detonators. Lightning strikes, even at distant locations, may cause extremely high local earth currents that may initiate electrical firing circuits. Effects of remote lightning strikes are multiplied by their proximity to conducting elements such as those found in buildings, fences, railroads, bridges, streams, and underground cables or conduits. The only safe procedure is to suspend all blasting activities when an electrical storm approaches to within 10 miles of the site.

(3) Electric power lines also pose a hazard with respect to electric initiating systems. It is recommended that any disposal operation closer than 155 meters to electric power lines be done with a nonelectric system.

1. The only acceptable disposal method is the one stated in the appropriate TM 60 Series manual for specific ordnance types. Any commercial explosives being used will be equivalent to the military explosive required for the disposal operation.
2. If justified by the situation, protective measures to reduce shock, blast over-pressure, and fragmentation will be taken. The USAESCH Directorate of Engineering will assist in any design work and will review for approval all proposed protective measures.
3. Minimum separations distances for personnel during MEC disposal will be IAW DOD 6055.9-STD, chapter 5.
4. During open detonation operations, lifting lugs, strong backs, base plates, etc., will be oriented away from personnel locations.
5. Once disposal operations are completed, a thorough search of the immediate area will be conducted, with a magnetometer to ensure that a complete disposal was accomplished.
6. Inert ordnance will not be disposed of as scrap until the internal tillers/voids have been exposed and unconfined.

GLOSSARY

Section I - Abbreviations

AFM ..... Air Force Manual
AR ..... Army Regulation
CFR ..... Code of Federal Regulations
DA ..... Department of the Army
DA Pam ..... Department of the Army Pamphlet
DOD ..... Department of Defense
EMM ..... Earth-Moving Machinery
EMR ..... Electromagnetic Radiation
EOD ..... Explosive Ordnance Disposal
FUDS ..... Formerly Used Defense Sites
IAW ..... In Accordance With
ICM ..... Improved Conventional Munition
NAVSEA OP ..... Naval Sea Systems Command Ordnance Pamphlet
NFPA ..... National Fire Protection Association
MEC ..... Ordnance and Explosives
POC ..... Point of Contact
PZ ..... Piezoelectric
STD ..... Standard
TB ..... Technical Bulletin.
TEU ..... Technical Escort Unit
TSD ..... Team Separation Distance
USACE ..... U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USAESCH ..... U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville
UXO ..... Unexploded Ordnance
UXOSO ..... Unexploded Ordnance Safety Officer
WP ..... White Phosphorus

Section II - Terms

MEC Procedures
Procedures which include, but are not limited to, the following actions performed by a UXO-qualified individual:

d. Gaining access to (manual excavation) and identifying subsurface anomalies and assessing the condition of buried MEC.
e. Identifying and assessing the condition of surface MEC.
f. Recovering and making final disposal of all MEC.

MEC-Related Procedures

Procedures which include, but are not limited to, the following actions which may be performed by a non-UXO-qualified individual:

e. Locating and marking subsurface anomalies.
f. Locating and marking suspected surface MEC.
g. Transporting and storing recovered MEC.
h. Utilizing EMM to excavate overburden from suspected MEC..

Ordnance and Explosives (MEC)
Consists of (1) military munitions that have been abandoned, expelled from demolition pits or burning pads, lost, discarded, or buried, (2) UXO, (3) soil presenting explosion hazards, and (4) buildings with explosives residues that present explosion hazards.

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)
Military munitions that have been primed, fuzed, armed, or otherwise prepared for action and have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material and remain unexploded either by malfunction, design, or any other cause.

UXO-Qualified Personnel
Personnel meeting the requirements for the positions of UXO Technician II, UXO Technician III, UXO Safety Officer, UXO Quality Control Specialist, and Senior UXO Supervisor. For qualification requirements, refer to EP 1110-1-18.

1.0 PURPOSE

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is designed to provide site personnel with information related to the recognition, prevention, and medical care of the most common biological hazards that may be encountered during on-site operations.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all PIKA personnel, including subcontractor personnel, and operations involving the potential for exposure to biological hazards. This SOP is not intended to contain information on all biological hazards that may be encountered on all sites. Rather it is intended to give general guidance on the most common biological hazards. All workers shall consult the project Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) for information regarding any additional biological hazards that may be encountered on site, and a listing of the biological hazards expected on site.

3.0 REFERENCES

There are no regulatory references that govern the conduct of operations on sites with biological hazards.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 PROJECT MANAGER

Project Manager (PM) is responsible for the overall implementation of the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Program (CSHP) on those project sites the PM manages. As such, the PM is responsible for ensuring the availability of the PIKA resources needed to implement this SOP.

4.2 CORPORATE SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGER

The Corporate Safety and Health Manager (CSHM) is responsible for the continued development and improvement of the PIKA Corporate CSHP and this SOP. To accomplish this end, the CSHM will:

1. Conduct an annual review of this SOP and make modifications as necessary;
2. Review technical information to maintain current knowledge regarding biological hazards and their control;
3. Research and review site characterization data to identify potential biological hazards and including relevant data in the site plans;
4. Review planned site activities to identify those tasks with the greatest risk of biological hazard contact; and
5. Design/identify methods or procedures for controlling biological hazards.

4.3 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) is the senior PIKA employee on the site in charge of project performance. The SS is responsible for ensuring that the safety and health procedures associated with the SOP are implemented to control biological hazards. As such the SS will provide the necessary personnel and equipment resources to ensure effective implementation of this SOP.

4.4 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) will be responsible for implementing this SOP and any site-specific biological hazard procedures outlined in either this SOP or the SSHP. The SSHO will also provide site personnel with the training required by the SOP and will brief personnel daily as to the biological hazards that may be encountered.

5.0 PROCEDURE

5.1 PERSONNEL TRAINING

All personnel, including contractor and subcontractor personnel, involved in operations where exposure to biological hazards exist shall be given site-specific training related to the potential safety and health hazards associated with the biological hazards that may be encountered during site operations. Additionally, personnel will be trained in the safe work practices and control techniques to be used to reduce or eliminate the potential for exposure or the risks of exposure to biological hazards.

5.2 HAZARDS AND OPERATIONAL CONTROL TECHNIQUES

Biological hazards that are usually found on site include insects, hazardous plants, snakes, ticks, bees, hornets and wasps, biting insects, scorpions and on rare occasions, infectious waste. Employee awareness and the safe work practices outlined in the following paragraphs should reduce the risk associated with these hazards.

5.2.1 **Hazardous Plants**

During the conduct of site activities the number and variety of hazardous plants that may be encountered is large and extensive. The ailments associated with these plants range from mild hay fever to contact dermatitis, to carcinogenic affects. However, the plants that present the greatest degree of risk to site personnel (i.e., potential for contact vs. effect produced) are those that produce tissue injury and skin reactions.

5.2.1.1 Plants Causing Skin and Tissue Injury

Contact with splinters, thorns and sharp leaf edges is of special concern to site personnel, as is the contact with the pointed surfaces found on branches, limbs and small trunks left by site clearing and grubbing crews. This concern stems from the fact that punctures, cuts and even minor scrapes caused by accidental contact may result in non-infectious skin lesions, and the introduction of fungi or bacteria through the skin or

eye. This is especially important in light of the fact that the warm moist environment created inside impermeable protective clothing is ideal for the propagation of fungal and bacterial infection. Personnel receiving any of the injuries listed above, even minor scrapes, should immediately report to the SSHO for initial injury evaluation and care.

5.2.1.2 Plants Causing Skin Reactions

In the U.S., there are five different types of poison ivy, poison oak, and poison sumac (see Figure 14-1). All contain the exact same substance that causes the blistering, itchy rash most people get on contact with these plants. It is called toxicodendrol or urushiol, a sticky sap in the leaves and branches of the plants. When urushiols are exposed to the air, they quickly oxidize and turn a dark brown. This leads to a test for their presence. If a leaf is placed between two white sheets of paper and the leaf is crushed, the wet spots will turn brown in a matter of minutes. The urushiol producing plants are described below and graphically depicted in Figures 14-2 through 14-9.

1. Climbing Poison Ivy (Toxicodendron radicans) is the most widespread of the species. It is found in South Canada and through out the eastern United States. "Radicans" means, "rooting" and refers to its aerial roots. Its many aerial roots give the vine great clinging power and the stems an almost fuzzy appearance. The vines grow almost straight up and do not twine around its support like most climbing vines. Climbing Poison Ivy can grow 10 to 20 feet high and occasionally completely envelop their support plant, thus taking on the appearance of a poison ivy "tree." Poison Ivy has compound leaves. That is, each leaf is made up of distinct parts, called leaflets. With poison ivy, there is one leaflet at the end of the leaf stalk (or petiole) and two leaflets opposite each other below the first. This is called a trifoliate pattern, but there are occasionally 5 or 7 leaflet specimens. The two lower leaflets have very short stalks and are often shaped like mittens with a lobe on one side. The flowers, which appear in June, are five-pedaled, greenish-white sweet smelling blossoms that form between the stem and the base of the axiallary petiole. The fruit (drupes) appear in July and are yellowish, spherical and about 1/4 inch in diameter. The leaves are glossy, bright green, alternate, compound (like the rest of the family) and are, naturally, highly variable in shape.
2. The Non-Climbing Poison Ivy (Toxicodendron rydbergii), is also called Rydberg Poison Ivy and was named after Per Axel Rydberg (1850-1931), an expert on Western flora. This plant was considered as a sub-species until the turn of the century. It survives in the more northerly climates of Canada than T. radicans. It is found in much of the western United States, east of the Cascades but is seldom found south of the New England area, although there are a few isolated colonies on the tops of some Appalachian peaks. In the central states, this species extends all the way down into the panhandle and trans-pecos regions of Texas.

3. Eastern Poison Oak (Toxicodendron toxicarium) has the most "oak-looking" leaves of any of the species. It usually has multi-lobed leaves, no aerial roots on the stems, and fuzzy fruits and leaves. It loves sandy soils from southern New Jersey to Florida and extending west into Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.
4. Western Poison Oak (Toxicodendron diversilobum) is quite variable, as are most of the species in this family. Even its name, diversilobum, refers to its diverse forms. It is occasionally lobed, often with many scallops on the edge of the leaf. Additionally, the undersides of poison oak leaves are typically covered with hair. Usually there are three leaflets but occasionally five leaflet forms are found. There are aerial roots extending from the main stem.
5. Poison Sumac (Toxicodendron vernix) is a water loving swamp tree. Growing from 6 to 20 feet in height, the Poison Sumac is found in the east from Quebec to Florida and westward along the coast to far-east Texas. It has pinnate compound leaves (leaflets on both sides of a common stalk) with from 5 to 13 smooth leaflets per stalk. It is also often mistaken for the Smooth Sumac, the Stag Horn Sumac, and Flame-Leaf Sumac. Like many of the look-alikes, poison sumac has tiny, sweet smelling flowers in the spring. It is brightly covered with red and yellow leaves in the fall, but only Poison Sumac has cream-colored berries. Also, with poison sumac, look for the fruit that grows between the leaf and the branch. Nonpoisonous sumac has fruit growing from the ends of its branches.

If a person is sensitized (allergic) to this sap (and more than 50% of people are), the rash breaks out after about 12-72 hours, but only on areas that directly contacted the resin. This is called rhus dermatitis. When you are exposed to urushiols, the reaction usually progresses in three stages. (1) A day or two after contact the infected area begins to itch and becomes red from the dilation of blood vessels. Swelling (lymph leaking from the blood vessels) also occurs. (2) Two days later, small blisters filled with lymph begin to appear. (3) Lastly large blisters burst and begin to ooze for about four days. Within 2 to 4 weeks, the skin begins to heal if the effected person has refrained from scratching the effected areas. Prevention of scratching is the hard part but it is very important. Secondary infections such as impetigo can occur.

There is a large misconception that the ooze from the blisters is infectious. The rash spreads only by spread of the invisible sap on the skin, not by leaking blister fluid from the rash itself. That blister fluid is a by-product of the body's immune system reaction to the toxin, and contains no poison ivy sap. The reason the rash often continues to break out in new areas beyond 72 hours is that people unknowingly continue to contact it from unwashed clothes (especially shoes and laces), equipment, etc. Anything that contacts the plant can carry active sap for months. The sap is so potent, it can be passed from object to object a dozen times just by light contact, with the toxins on last

object still capable of causing an intense rash. Preventative measures that can prove effective for most site personnel are presented below.

1. Avoid contact with any poisonous plants on site, and keep a steady watch to identify, report and mark poisonous plants found on site.
2. Wash hands, face or other exposed areas at the beginning of each break period and at the end of each workday. Wash hands, face and other skin surfaces with the Oak/Ivy Cleanser provided on-site on a frequent basis. A degreasing soap such as Dawn™ dishwashing soap or degreasing soaps available from auto parts stores can also be used. These soaps are effective against the oil-based toxins, but can also be harsh on skin. Use of oil replenishing hand lotions can counter the effects of the soaps.
3. Avoid contacting tools and equipment with the poisonous plant, and wash any contaminated tools, equipment and clothing on a daily basis with a degreasing soap or other wash solution.
4. Barrier creams, detoxification/wash solutions and orally administered desensitization may prove effective and should be tried to find the best preventative solution.

Treatment for urushiol exposure should start as soon after exposure as possible. Urushiols can bind with the skin within 10 minutes. Oak/Ivy cleansers provided on site should be used frequently, especially before breaks and prior to leaving the site. A quick rinse with rubbing alcohol or even Clorox (mixed one part Clorox to 9 parts water) should be followed by rinsing with cold water (Warm water will spread the oils). Do not wipe exposed areas with a rag as this will spread the oils. Calamine lotion helps reduce the itch and absorbs the oils, and oral antihistamines can provide some relief from both the itching and swelling. Cortisone creams usually are not strong enough in the beginning but will help block the itch about two weeks into the rash. Jewelweed has also been shown to be an effective poison ivy cure as well as a natural plant remedy for poison oak, stinging nettle, acne, hives, insect bites and most skin irritations. Jewelweed extract instantly goes to work to cure poison ivy rash by counteracting the effects of urushiol, easing itch and promoting healing of blisters.

5.3 SNAKES

5.3.1 General Information

The potential for contact with poisonous snakes becomes a very real danger when site activities are conducted in warm weather on sites that are located in wooded grassy or rocky environments. Normally, if a person is approaching a snake, the noise created by the person is usually sufficient to frighten the snake away. However, during the warm months, extreme caution must be exercised when conducting site operations around areas where snakes might be found (i.e., rocks, bushes, logs, or in holes, crevices, and abandoned pipes). If poisonous snakes are identified on site, PIKA shall issue protective clothing, such as snake leggings, to site personnel.

The types of poisonous snakes that may be encountered during project activities varies significantly dependent upon the geographic area where the project is being conducted. With the exception of the coral snake, the venomous snakes that may be encountered belong to the pit viper group, meaning they have large triangular shaped heads with sensor pits on both sides of the head between the eye and nostril. Pit vipers also have vertical (catlike) pupils. Brief descriptions of the most common snakes that may be encountered on site are presented below, with pictures of the snakes presented in Figures 14-10 through 14-16. Additional site-specific snake descriptions and photos will be included in each site-specific SOP.

5.3.2 **Eastern Diamondback**

The Eastern diamondback (Figure 14-10) is one of the largest North American snakes, with a record length of 8 feet. However, they are usually 33 to 72 inches in length. The snake has a large head and a bulky body. It has a row of large dark diamonds with brown centers and cream borders down its back. The background color of the body ranges from olive, to brown, to almost black. The tail is usually a different shade, brownish or gray, and banded with dark rings. At the end of the tail is a well-developed rattle. The head has a light bordered dark stripe running diagonally through the eye. It is at home in the palmetto flatwoods and dry pinelands of the South. Their individual dispositions vary. Some snakes will permit close approach with out making a sound, whereas others, completely concealed, will rattle when dogs or persons are 20 or 30 feet away. Frequently they take refuge in burrows of mammals as well as holes beneath stumps, etc. Its range is the coastal lowlands from southeast North Carolina to extreme east Louisiana, and all of Florida.

5.3.3 **Western Diamondback**

The Western Diamondback Rattlesnake (Figure 14-11) ranges from central and western Texas, through southern New Mexico and Arizona, and into southern California. It also extends well into central Mexico. The Western Diamondback has a plump body, short tail, and a broad triangular head. It can reach lengths up to six feet and like all pit vipers, it has a pit organ situated in an indentation of the upper jaw, between the nostril and eye. The western diamondback can be a yellowish gray, pale blue, or pinkish ground color. The diamond shapes down its length are dark with pale white borders. The tail is white with jet-black rings. The head markings include a pale oblique band from nostril to upper labials, and a similar but narrower band behind the eye. Western Diamondback Rattlesnakes inhabit dry, rocky, shrub-covered terrain where they can conceal themselves inside crevices in the rocks or in mouse holes, and prefer desert areas, temperate grasslands, and chaparrals.

5.3.4 **Timber Rattlesnake**

The timber rattlesnake or canebrake rattlesnake (Figure 14-12) is a large snake ranging from 30-45 inches in length. They exhibit sexual dimorphism; the males are larger,

weighing around 2.0 lb. while the females weigh on an average 1.3 lb. There are two color morphs, black and yellow. The background color of the black morph is gray and the patterns are a rich, velvety black. The background color of the yellow morph is tan, the patterns are a sulfur yellow tinged brownish in patches. All the snakes have transverse bands of color that vary geographically, and with the eastern, western, and southern types of timber rattlesnake they are easily recognized. It is typically found in temperate forests. In the north, timber rattlesnakes live in forested rocky hills. In the southern regions, the snakes are found in uninhabited swampy areas. Crevices in rocky cliffs usually facing south or large boulders piled together make up the hibernating dens.

5.3.5 **Copperhead**

The copperhead (Figure 14-13) has an average adult length of 22-36 inches, and is a stout-bodied snake. The head of the Northern Copperhead is a red, copper color with the rest of its body being pinkish to gray-brown with a dark chestnut colored hourglass shaped pattern. The hourglass pattern is narrow on the top of its back and wider on its sides. The underside, belly area, of the northern subspecies is dark. Southern Copperhead is similar to the northern copperhead but the coloration is paler and the cross bands fail to meet at the midline. Also the belly of the southern subspecies is light in color. Broad-banded Copperheads have bright coloration with a sharp contrast between the pattern and the ground color. The cross bands are very broad at the midline and always meet. The belly is dark. Copperheads prefer terrestrial to semi-aquatic habitats, which include rocky-forested hillsides and various wetlands. They have also been known to occupy abandoned and rotting slab or sawdust piles. The copperhead is the cause of many snakebites yearly but they are rarely fatal. Bites occur by accidentally stepping on or touching the snake, which tends to be well camouflaged with its surroundings.

5.3.6 **Cottonmouth**

The cottonmouth, also called a water moccasin, (Figure 14-14) has an average adult length of 20-48 inches with a heavy body. The back of the cottonmouth is dark olive or black, and the belly is paler. On young animals, the back is marked by bands with dark borders and paler centers. This pattern is usually lost in older individuals. The snout is always pale, and there is usually a dark vertical line by each nostril. The banding pattern in the young may be striking. The cottonmouth resides mainly in the southeastern United States. Cottonmouths are semi-aquatic and can be found near water and fields. They inhabit brackish waters and are commonly found in swamps, streams, marshes and drainage ditches in the southern lowlands of the United States. They also live at the edges of lakes, ponds and slow-moving streams and waters. They sun themselves on the branches, logs and stones at the edge of the water

5.3.7 Pigmy Rattlesnake

The pigmy rattlesnake (Figure 14-15) can be found in the southeastern portion of North America in the following states: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, and Missouri. A tiny rattle and a skinny tail can characterize the pigmy rattlesnake. The tail rarely has more than a few rattles. This combined with the fact that the rattle is so small causes the sound of the rattle to be similar to the buzzing of an insect. The average size of this relatively small snake is 12-24 inches. The background color of the Pigmy Rattlesnake can vary greatly depending on the location and subspecies. The background color can vary from shades of gray, brown, or black, to even pinkish or reddish. In all species, a dark line runs vertically through the eye that looks similar to the eye of a cat. This line also extends down the side of the face. There is a series of dark, circular spots that mark the center of the back. Along the mid-body line, there is a thin reddish-orange stripe. Along each side of the body, you can find dark spots similar but smaller than the dorsal spots. Young pigmy rattlesnakes are characterized by a sulfur yellow tip on the tail, as well as a smaller size. The rest of the colorings and markings resemble those of the adult. It is found in a variety of habitats that include: rocky and partially wooded hillsides, pine woodlands, along riverbanks, and marshes. The one trait that all of these habitats must have in common is that they are all in close proximity to water, and it is seldom found in dry habitats. Since the pigmy rattlesnake lives near water, it is a good swimmer. It can often be found in underground retreats and burrows. These burrows are not dug by the snakes, but by small mammals or by the golfer tortoise if it is native to the habitat

5.3.8 Eastern Massasauga

Eastern massasauga (Figure 14-16) rattlesnake has a geographic a range from the Great Lakes to Arizona. They are small, usually 20-30 inches length, occasionally up to 37 inches. The snake has a row of dark blotches on the back, and three rows of smaller blotches on each side of body. The background color is gray or brownish gray. The belly is black, marked with a white or yellow pattern. Some individuals are black and lack a pattern entirely. The massasauga rattlesnake inhabits marshes and swamps in temperate forests, rainforests and temperate grasslands. They sometimes wander into upland meadows and woods in the summer. The eastern massasauga rattlesnake is the only venomous snake in the state of Michigan.

5.3.9 Coral Snake

The coral snake (Figure 14-17) is classed with several Old World species like the neurotoxic cobras, kraits, and mambas. Most coral snakes are marked with a pattern of brightly colored rings or bands that are black, yellow, and red, with the red band touching the yellow band. Two species of coral snake are found in the United States: the Eastern coral snake, of the southeastern states; and the smaller Western coral snake, found from the southern parts of New Mexico and Arizona to northwestern

Mexico. Both species have slender heads and bodies and tend to be secretive and nocturnal, spending much of their life underground in cracks and crevices. However, coral snakes can sometimes be seen after rains, on overcast days, and in the early morning or late evening. The Eastern coral snake is relatively large—often more than 24 inches in length—and lives in many habitats, including pine woods and hardwood forests. The Western coral snake is smaller, rarely reaching more than 20 in, and occurs in dry habitats. When threatened, coral snakes usually curl their tails into a tight spiral and hold them upright. The grooved jaw along with tiny hollow fixed fangs assure that the coral has a poor delivery system for getting its venom into the victim. However, the coral snake does not have to "chew" its victim to inflict a painfully venomous bite, contrary to popular myth.

5.3.10 **Protective Measures**

As stated previously, PIKA will issue snake leggings for all personnel entering an area where snakes may be encountered. However, it will also necessary for site personnel to exercise extreme caution when working in wooded and grassy areas. At no time should personnel place their hands in areas they cannot see, such as under rocks, fallen trees, dense brush, etc. All site personnel will immediately report to their team leader and the SSHO any sighting or encounter with venomous snakes. The procedures to be followed in the event a snake bites someone are:

1. Do not cut "Xs" over the bite area, as this will intensify the effect of the venom.
2. Wash the bite with clean water and soap.
3. If a Pump Extractor, or other suitable venom extractor is available, use a cup size to adequately cover the fang punctures.
4. Do not apply a tourniquet since this will concentrate the venom and increase the amount of tissue damage in the immediate area.
5. If possible, kill the snake, bag it and transport it with the victim or try to positively the snake so proper selection of anti-venom can be made. If the snake is killed, use extreme caution since the head of a dead snake is still capable of biting and injecting venom.
6. Do not allow the victim to run for help since running increases the heart rate and will increase the spread of the venom throughout the body.
7. Keep the victim calm and immobile.
8. Have the victim hold the affected extremity lower than the heart while waiting for medical assistance.
9. If the bite is on the hand or arm, remove any rings, watches or tight clothing.
10. Transport the victim to medical attention immediately.
11. If a victim is unable to reach medical care within 30 minutes, a bandage, wrapped two to four inches above the bite, may help slow venom. The bandage should not cut off blood flow from a vein or artery. A good rule of thumb is to make the band loose enough that a finger can slip under it.

5.4 TICKS

5.4.1 General Hazard/Disease Information

The Center for Disease Control (CDC) has noted the increase of Lyme disease and Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (RMSF) that are caused by bites from infected ticks that live in and near wooded areas, tall grass, and brush. Ticks are small, ranging from the size of a comma up to about one quarter inch. They are sometimes difficult to see. The tick season extends from spring through summer. When embedded in the skin, they may look like a freckle.

Lyme disease has occurred in 43 states, with the heaviest concentrations in the Northeast (Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania), the upper Midwest (Minnesota and Wisconsin), and along the northern California coast. It is caused by infection by the black-legged tick (Figure 14-18), deer ticks and the lone star ticks which have become infected with spirochetes..

RMSF has occurred in 36 states, with the heaviest concentrations in Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. It is caused by Rocky Mountain wood ticks, and dog ticks which have become infected with rickettsia.

The first symptoms of either disease are flu like chills, fever, headache, dizziness, fatigue, stiff neck, and bone pain. If immediately treated by a physician, most individuals recover fully in a short period. If not treated, symptoms that are more serious can occur. If a site employee believes a tick has bitten them, or if any of the signs and symptoms noted above appear the employee will contact the SSHO, who will authorize the employee to visit a physician for an examination and possible treatment.

5.4.2 Protective Measures

Standard field gear (work boots, socks and light-colored coveralls) provides good protection against tick bites, particularly if the joints are taped. However, even when wearing field gear, the following precautions should be taken when working in areas that might be infested with ticks:

1. When in the field, check yourself often for ticks, particularly on your lower legs, groin, armpits and areas covered with hair.
2. Site personnel should use a DEET containing (vapor-active) repellant on any exposed skin surfaces (except eyes and lips), and apply permethrin containing spray to field clothing (but not your skin). Personnel shall allow the permethrin to dry before using the treated clothing.
3. When walking in wooded areas, avoid contact with bushes, tall grass, or brush as much as possible.
4. Tuck pant legs into boot tops or tape pants to boot tops to avoid ticks from crawling up the pant leg (this may not be an option at sites where extreme heat stress is anticipated).

5. If dressed in Level D or Modified Level D, and no other head protection is required, wear a hat to prevent ticks from getting into the hair (again, use caution as this may enhance heat stress).
6. If you find a tick, remove it by pulling on it gently with tweezers, making sure to grasp the tick close to the head, and avoid squeezing the body.
7. If the tick resists, cover the tick with salad oil for about 15 minutes to help asphyxiate the tick and then remove it with tweezers.
8. Do not use matches, a lit cigarette, nail polish or any other type of chemical to "coax" the tick out.
9. Be sure and remove all parts of the tick's body, and disinfect the area with alcohol or a similar antiseptic after removal.
10. For several days to several weeks after removal of the tick, look for the signs of the onset of Lyme disease, such as a rash that looks like a bulls-eye or an expanding red circle surrounding a light area, frequently seen with a small welt in the center.
11. Look for the signs of the onset of RMSF, such as an inflammation that is visible in the form of a rash comprised of many red spots under the skin, which appears three to 10 days after the tick bite.

5.5 BEES, HORNETS AND WASPS

Contact with stinging insects like bees, hornets and wasps may result in site personnel experiencing adverse health affects that range from being mildly uncomfortable to being life threatening. Therefore, stinging insects present a serious hazard to site personnel, and extreme caution must be exercised whenever site and weather conditions increase the risk of encountering stinging insects. Some of the factors related to stinging insects that increase the degree of risk associated with accidental contact are as follows:

1. The nests for these insects are frequently found in the type of remote wooded, grassy areas where many waste sites are located;
2. The nests are difficult to see and can be situated in trees, rocks, bushes or in the ground;
3. Accidental contact with these insects is highly probable, especially during warm weather conditions when the insects are most active;
4. If a site worker accidentally disturbs a nest, the worker may be inflicted with multiple stings, causing extreme pain and swelling which can leave the worker incapacitated and in need of medical attention;
5. Some people are hypersensitive to the toxins injected by a sting, and when stung, experience a violent and immediate allergic reaction resulting in a life-threatening condition known as anaphylactic shock;
6. Anaphylactic shock manifests itself very rapidly and is characterized by extreme swelling of the body, eyes, face, mouth and respiratory passages; and

7. The hypersensitivity needed to cause anaphylactic shock, can in some people, accumulate over time and exposure; therefore, even if someone has been stung previously, and has not experienced an allergic reaction, there is no guarantee that they will not have an allergic reaction if they get another sting.

With these things in mind and with the high probability of contact with stinging insects, all site personnel shall comply with the following safe work practices:

1. If a worker knows that he is hypersensitive to bee, wasp or hornet stings, they must inform the SSHO of this condition prior to participation in site activities;
2. All site personnel will be watchful for the presence of stinging insects and their nests, and shall advise the SSHO if a stinging insect nest is located or suspected in the area;
3. Any nests located on site shall be flagged off and site personnel shall be notified of its presence;
4. If stung, site personnel shall immediately report to the SSHO to obtain treatment and to allow the SSHO to observe them for signs of allergic reaction; and
5. Site personnel with a known hypersensitivity to stinging insects shall be required to obtain emergency medications from their physician, such as epinephrine injectors, and will keep the medication on or near their person at all times.

5.6 BITING INSECTS

5.6.1 General Information

Many types of biting insects such as mosquitoes, flies and fleas may be encountered on site. The use of insect repellents will be encouraged by the SSHO if deemed necessary. The biting insects of greatest concern are spiders, especially the black widow and the brown recluse. These are of special concern due to the significant adverse health effects that can be caused by their bite.

5.6.2 Black Widow Spider

The black widow (Figure 14-19) is a coal-black bulbous spider 3/4 to 1 2 inches in length, with a bright red hour-glass on the under side of the abdomen. The black widow is usually found in dark moist locations, especially under rocks, and rotting logs. They may even be found in outdoor toilets where they inhabit the underside of the seat. Victims of a black widow bite may exhibit the signs or symptoms listed below.

1. A sensation of pinprick or minor burning at the time of the bite.
2. Appearance of small punctures (but sometimes none are visible).
3. After 15 to 60 minutes, intense pain is felt at the site of the bite which spreads quickly, and is followed by profuse sweating, rigid abdominal muscles, muscle spasms, breathing difficulty, slurred speech, poor coordination, dilated pupils and generalized swelling of face and extremities.

5.6.3 Brown Recluse

The brown recluse (Figures 14-20 and 21) is brownish to tan in color, rather flat, 2 to 5/8 inches long with a dark brown "violin" shape on the underside. It may be found in trees, or in dark locations. Victims of a brown recluse bite may exhibit the signs or symptoms listed below.

1. Blistering at the site of the bite, followed by a local burning at the site 30 to 60 minutes after the bite.
2. Formation of a large, red, swollen, pustulating lesion with a bull's-eye appearance that may later become black due to tissue damage.
3. Systemic affects may include a generalized rash, joint pain, chills, fever, nausea and vomiting.
4. Pain may become severe after 8 hours, with the onset of tissue necrosis.

There is no effective first aid treatment for either of these bites. Except for very young, very old or weak victims, these spider bites are not considered life threatening, however medical treatment must be sought to reduce the extent of damage caused by the injected toxins. If either of these spiders are suspected, or known to be on site, the SSHO shall brief site personnel as to the identification and avoidance of the spiders. Site personnel should report to the SSHO if they locate either of these spiders on site, or notice any type of bite while involved in site activities.

5.7 SCORPIONS

Scorpions are basically night animals and contact with humans is usually in the form of a person disturbing a scorpion in its day-time hiding place, which may include gloves or boots/shoes left unattended over night. Scorpions are most commonly observed in the Gulf States and southwest, but are also seen in the south and southeast. In the United States, the most commonly encountered scorpion is the "bark scorpion" (Figure 14-22), referred to as such due to their preference for hiding under the loose bark of trees or in dead trees/logs. However, a wide variety of scorpions are present, to include the Southern Devil Scorpion (Figure 14-23). Scorpions are usually flat, straw to reddish brown in color, and range in size from 3/4 to 3 inches in length and are distinguishable by their long telson (tail) that ends in a curved stinger, and their pincher like claws. The scorpion venom of some species is capable of causing death in young or old people, and may cause severe adverse health affects in adults. The signs and symptoms typically associated with scorpion envenomation are highly variable depending upon the species involved, and may only involve localized pain/swelling. However, scorpion stings may cause any or all of the signs or symptoms listed below.

1. Prickling sensation at the time of the sting, followed quickly by severe pain.
2. The victim may experience restlessness, breathing difficulty, convulsion, muscle cramps, nausea/vomiting, fever, headache, dizziness, abdominal pain, hypertension, rapid heartbeat and profuse sweating.

3. Generalized weakness may be experienced for 24 hours or more following the sting.

There is no effective first aid treatment for scorpion stings, however, with very young and very old victims, or for severe envenomation, an attending physician may give polyvalent scorpion anti-venom. Due to the variation in signs/symptoms that may result, any victim of a scorpion sting should be transported to a medical facility for observation and treatment. If possible, capture the scorpion for later identification at the medical facility. If scorpions are suspected or known to be on site, the SSHO shall brief the site personnel as to the identification and avoidance of the scorpions. As with other stinging insects, site personnel should report to the SSHO if they locate scorpions or notice any type of bite while involved in site activities.

5.8 ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION FROM SUNLIGHT

5.8.1 Skin Affects Resulting from Exposure

Personnel working outdoors in sunny environments risk exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation from sunlight. UV radiation produces chemical changes in the skin cells, which vary dependent upon the time of year, geographic location, hour of the day and personal susceptibility. Generally after initial exposure to sunlight, a reddening of the skin may occur, which normally does not appear for several hours after exposure. This reddening is associated with "sun burn" and may cause pain, discomfort and limit the capabilities of site personnel. If the exposure has been excessive, blistering and peeling of the outer layer of the skin may accompany the reddening of the skin. Another hazard associated with skin exposure to UV radiation from the sun is the production of skin cancer. Epidemiological studies have determined a positive association between excessive exposure to sunlight and skin cancer, with fair skinned people having the greatest risk.

5.8.2 Affects of Eye Exposure

Unprotected exposure to strong sunlight may cause photokeratitis (inflammation of the cornea), photoconjunctivitis (inflammation of the outer membrane of the eye), and in sensitive persons, the potential for cataracts increases and retinal damage may occur. Unprotected exposure to bright sunlight may cause acute physiological affects such as partial to complete closure of the eyelids (squinting), watering/tearing of the eyes and visual discomfort. These acute affects may impair personnel from performing assigned duties in an efficient, effective and safe manner and may interfere with the ability of site personnel to safely observe site operations.

5.8.3 UV Protective Measures

Upon exposure to hazardous levels of sunlight, the skin's self defense mechanism is activated. This mechanism involves a pigment in the skin, called melanin, which, upon exposure to the sun, rises to the surface of the skin giving it a tan coloration (suntan),

and new melanin is produced in the lower regions of the skin. As moderate exposure increases, or continues, this process also continues and the color of the tan will, in most people, increase in darkness. The melanin in the skin absorbs UV radiation and acts as a protective layer over the skin regions below. This tanning will begin to fade if occasional exposure to sunlight is not continued. To further decrease the potential of receiving harmful exposures from the sun, the work practices listed below should be implemented during site activities where personnel exposures to hazardous levels of sunlight may occur:

1. Skin exposure to strong sunlight should be minimized through the use of clothing and exposure periods gradually increased during initial annual exposure;
2. Sunscreen lotions with a skin protection factor (SPF) rating of at least 30 should be applied to exposed areas of the skin prior to initiation of daily operations, and re-applied periodically throughout the day since sweating may remove or dilute the lotion and reduce its effectiveness;
3. When feasible, work areas should be shaded using tarpaulins or tents to protect workers from direct exposure to sunlight;
4. Mesh hats should be used to help shade and protect the eyes; and
5. For eye protection to bright sunlight, safety glasses with tinted lenses shall be used which meet the requirements of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z80.3-1986 and Z87.1-1989 Standards.

5.9 INFECTIOUS HAZARDS

5.9.1 Medical Wastes

Due to the nature of typical hazardous waste sites, there exists the potential that medical waste could have been buried on site during past site operations. Current regulations provide strict guidelines on the disposal of medical and infectious waste and require infectious waste to be disposed of in clearly marked, red bags or containers. However, this is a relatively new regulatory requirement and past disposal operations may not have involved these types of well-marked containers. The hazards associated with medical and other infectious waste include:

1. Contact with contaminated sharps (needles, scalpels, etc.).
2. Exposure to blood or other body fluids.
3. Exposure to waste infected with viruses or bacteria.
4. Exposure to other types of biological hazards such as fungi, parasites, or experimental biological agents, etc.

To prevent possible exposure to infectious wastes, site personnel shall take the following precautions:

1. Site personnel shall remain constantly alert for signs of medical or infectious waste.

2. Site personnel report the presence of medical/biological waste to the SSHO immediately.
3. During excavations, an observer shall be positioned to observe the bucket and shall immediately notify the operator to halt excavation is suspect medical or biological waste is uncovered during the excavation.
4. If medical or biological waste is discovered, operations in the immediate area shall cease, site personnel shall evacuate the area, and the SS contacted immediately.

5.9.2 **Hantavirus**

5.9.2.1 Hazard Description

In June of 2002, the Center for Disease Control published a map of the United States indicating the number of cases of hantavirus pulmonary syndrome (HPS) by state of residence. This map is presented in Figure 14-24 of this SOP. In the United States, deer mice (plus cotton rats and rice rats in the southeastern states and the white-footed mouse in the Northeast) are the rodents carrying hantaviruses that cause hantavirus pulmonary syndrome (HPS). These rodents shed the virus in their urine, droppings and saliva. The virus is mainly transmitted to people when they breathe in air contaminated with the virus. This happens when fresh rodent urine, droppings or nesting materials are stirred up and dust, and possibly water droplets, containing the virus get into the air where they can be inhaled. There are several other ways rodents may spread hantavirus to people:

- If a rodent with the virus bites someone, the virus may be spread to that person—but this is very rare.
- Researchers believe that you may be able to get the virus if you touch something that has been contaminated with rodent urine, droppings or saliva, and then touch your nose or mouth.
- Researchers also suspect that if virus-infected rodent urine, droppings or saliva contaminates food that you eat, you could also become sick.

Transmission can happen any place that infected rodents have infested. Remember, the term "carrier rodent" means deer mice plus cotton rats and rice rats in the Southeast, and the white-footed mouse in the Northeast. Common house mice do not carry hantavirus. Therefore, any building where mice may have nested or been present could be potential sources of hantavirus infection.

5.9.2.2 Early Symptoms

Early symptoms include fatigue, fever and muscle aches, especially the large muscle groups—thighs, hips, back, sometimes shoulders. These symptoms are universal. There may also be headaches, dizziness, chills and/or abdominal problems, such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain. About half of all HPS patients experience these symptoms.

Since there have been so few cases of HPS, it isn't quite clear what the "incubation time" is. However, on the basis of limited information, it appears that symptoms may develop between 1 and 5 weeks after exposure to potentially infected rodents and their droppings. Another important point to remember from the data that the CDC Special Pathogens Branch keeps on all reported cases of HPS, it appears that many people who have become ill were in a situation where they didn't see rodents or rodent droppings. Other people have had frequent contact with rodents and their droppings before becoming ill. This apparent inconsistency makes it very difficult to pin down the precise time when the virus was transmitted.

5.9.2.3 Late Symptoms

Four to 10 days after the initial phase of illness, the late symptoms of HPS appear. These include coughing and shortness of breath, with the sensation of having a tight band around my chest causing labored breathing as the lungs fill with fluid.

5.9.2.4 Prevention

To avoid risk of contracting the hantavirus, use a hose spray or spray bottle of dilute water/bleach solution (5:1) to wet down any work areas where there is evidence of infestation or mouse droppings. Then, while wearing protective clothing, boots, gloves, and a high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtered respirator (i.e., a N-100 or P-100 filter), wipe the sprayed surface clean. Personnel shall never clean droppings or dead mice with a blower, vacuum, or hand broom. Dispose of dead mice by dampening the body with the spray solution, picking it up with gloves, and placing it into a plastic bag. Additional precautions for those that may be occupationally exposed to the hantavirus include:

- Workers in potentially high-risk settings should be informed about the symptoms of the disease and be given detailed guidance on prevention measures.
- Workers who develop a febrile or respiratory illness within 45 days of the last potential exposure should immediately seek medical attention and inform the attending physician of the potential occupational risk of potential hantavirus infection. The PIKA CSHM will also be informed when the initial visit is conducted.
- Workers should wear a half-face air-purifying (or negative-pressure) respirator or PAPR equipped with HEPA filters when removing rodents from traps or handling rodents in the affected area.
- Workers should wear rubber or plastic gloves when handling rodents or handling traps containing rodents. Gloves should be washed and disinfected before removing them, as described above.
- Waste contaminated by rodent urine or feces should be disinfected with a commercial disinfectant or bleach solution. Dispose of dead rodents in plastic bags as described above.

5.9.3 Histoplasmosis

Histoplasmosis is an infectious disease of the lungs caused by a fungus called Histoplasma capsulatum. *H. capsulatum* grows in soils throughout the world. In the United States, the fungus is endemic and the proportion of people infected by *H. capsulatum* is higher in central and eastern states, especially along the valleys of the Ohio, Mississippi, and St. Lawrence rivers, and the Rio Grande. The Histoplasma organism thrives in moderate temperatures and moist environments. Droppings from chickens, pigeons, starlings, blackbirds, and bats support its growth since it flourishes in nitrogen rich environs. Birds are not infected with it because of their high body temperatures, but they do carry it on their feathers, feet and beaks. Bats can be infected because they have a lower body temperature than birds and can excrete the organism in their droppings.

To multiply, Histoplasma capsulatum produces small spores called conidia. The conidia of Histoplasma capsulatum are only two millionths of a meter (microns, µm) in diameter. When these conidia are inhaled, they are small enough that they enter the lungs and start an infection. Many of these infections are easily overlooked because they either produce mild symptoms or none at all. However, histoplasmosis can be severe and produce an illness similar to tuberculosis.

Histoplasmosis primarily affects a person's lungs, and its symptoms vary greatly. The vast majority of infected people are asymptomatic (have no apparent ill effects), or they experience symptoms so mild they do not seek medical attention and may not even realize that their illness was histoplasmosis. If symptoms do occur, they will usually start within 3 to 17 days after exposure, with an average of 10 days. Histoplasmosis can appear as a mild, flu-like respiratory illness and has a combination of symptoms, including malaise (a general ill feeling), fever, chest pain, dry or nonproductive cough, headache, loss of appetite, shortness of breath, joint and muscle pains, chills, and hoarseness. A chest X-ray can reveal distinct markings on an infected person's lungs. Occupations that have an increased risk of infection include:

- Farmers and poultry keepers, especially when cleaning silos, chicken coops, pigeon roosts and bat-infested lofts
- Gardeners and horticulturists using poultry manure as fertilizer
- Construction and other workers in earth-moving operations
- Workers in road construction, tree-clearing or landscaping
- Workers clearing or dismantling contaminated buildings
- Workers who monitor bird populations
- Workers who have contact with bats or bat caves

Chronic lung disease due to histoplasmosis resembles tuberculosis and can worsen over months or years. The most severe and rarest form of this disease is disseminated

histoplasmosis, which involves spreading of the fungus to other organs outside the lungs. Disseminated histoplasmosis is fatal if untreated, but death can also occur in some patients even when medical treatment is received. People with weakened immune systems are at the greatest risk for developing severe and disseminated histoplasmosis.

Impaired vision and even blindness develop in some people because of a rare condition called "presumed ocular histoplasmosis." The factors causing this condition are poorly understood. Results of laboratory tests suggest that presumed ocular histoplasmosis is associated with hypersensitivity to *H. capsulatum* and not from direct exposure of the eyes to the microorganism. What delayed events convert the condition from asymptomatic to symptomatic are also unknown.

The best way to prevent exposure to *H. capsulatum* spores is to avoid situations where potentially contaminated material can become aerosolized and subsequently inhaled. A brief inhalation exposure to highly contaminated dust may be all that is needed to cause infection and subsequent development of histoplasmosis. Therefore, work practices and dust control measures that eliminate or reduce dust generation during the removal of bat or bird manure from a building will also reduce risks of infection and subsequent development of disease. For example, instead of shoveling or sweeping dry, dusty material, carefully wetting it with a water spray can reduce the amount of dust aerosolized during an activity. Adding a surfactant or wetting agent to the water might reduce further the amount of aerosolized dust. Once the material is wetted, it can be collected in double, heavy-duty plastic bags, a 55-gallon drum, or some other secure container for immediate disposal. An alternative method is use of an industrial vacuum cleaner with a high-efficiency filter to *bag* contaminated material. The removal of all material that might be contaminated by *H. capsulatum* from a building and immediate waste disposal will eliminate any further risk that someone might be exposed to aerosolized spores. Use

Disinfectants have occasionally been used to treat contaminated soil and accumulations of bird and bat manure when removal was impractical or as a precaution before a removal process was started. Formaldehyde solutions are the only disinfectants proven to be effective for decontaminating soil containing *H. capsulatum*. However, because of the potentially serious health hazards associated with formaldehyde exposures, this method of disinfecting is not practical in most applications, and only persons who know how to apply it safely should handle formaldehyde solutions.

Persons working in contaminated areas should use protective clothing such as gloves and Tyvek coveralls. They should also use a respirator equipped with a high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter that is capable of filtering particles down to two microns in size. Such respirators are suitable, however, for major clean up operations of prolonged exposure, a powered air purifying or supplied air respirator may be necessary.

6.0 AUDIT CRITERIA

The following items related to operations will be audited to ensure compliance with this SOP:

1. The Daily Operational and Safety Logs;
2. The Safety Training Attendance Log for the initial site hazard training;
3. The Daily Tailgate Safety Briefings log; and
5. The Safety Inspection Checklist.

7.0 ATTACHMENTS

No attachments are associated with this SOP.

8.0 DOCUMENTATION

8.1.1 With the exception of documentation placed in the site logbooks, this SOP requires no additional documentation.

Figure 101-1: Poison Ivy, Oak and Sumac Leaves and Ranges

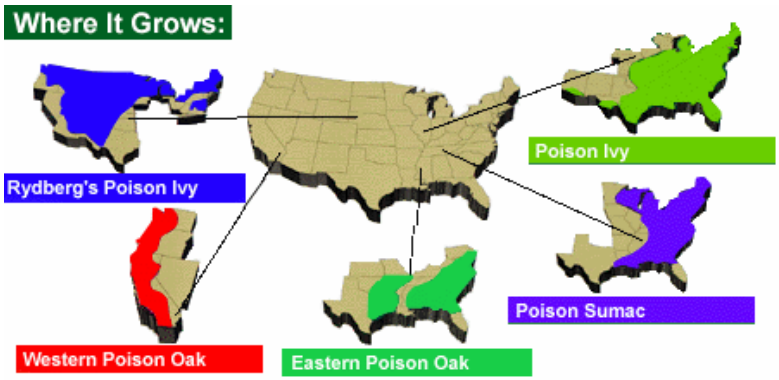


Figure 14-2

Figure 14-3

Figure 14-4

Figure 14-4

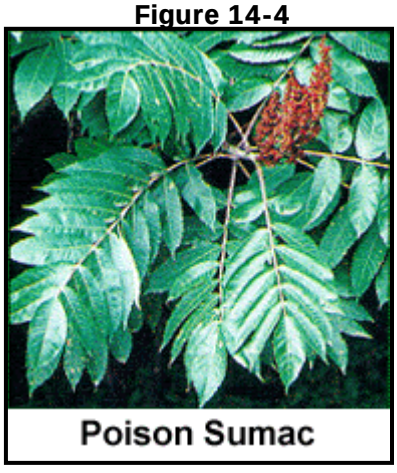


Figure 14-5

Figure 14-6 Poison Ivy Rootlets

Figure 14-7:
Poison Ivy Fall Colors

Figure 14-8:
Poison Oak Fall Colors

Figure 14-9:
Poison Ivy Berries

Figure 14-10: Eastern Diamondback

Diamondback

Figure 14-11: Western

Figure 14-12: Canebrake (l) & Timber (r) Rattlesnakes

Figure 14-13: Copperhead

Figure 14-14: Cotton Mouth

Figure 14-15: Pigmy Rattlesnake

Figure 14-16: Eastern Massasauga

Figure 14-17: Coral Snake

Figure 14-18: Ticks

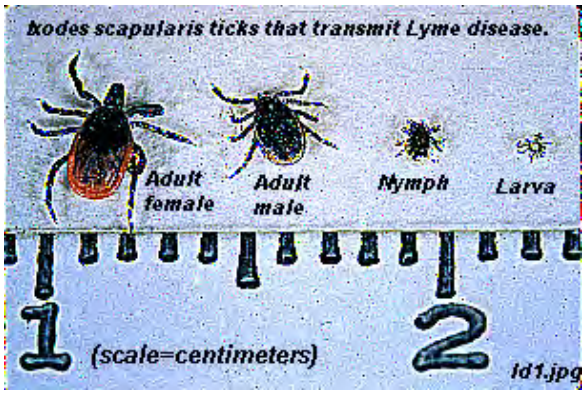


Figure 14-19: Black Widow Spider

Figure 14-20: Brown Recluse

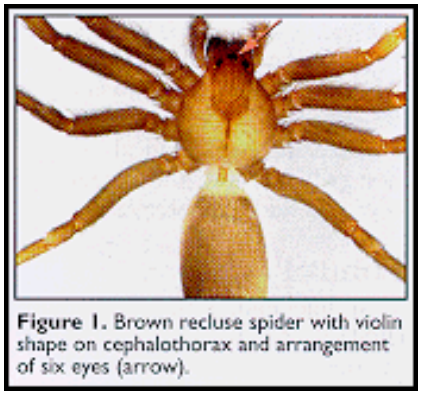


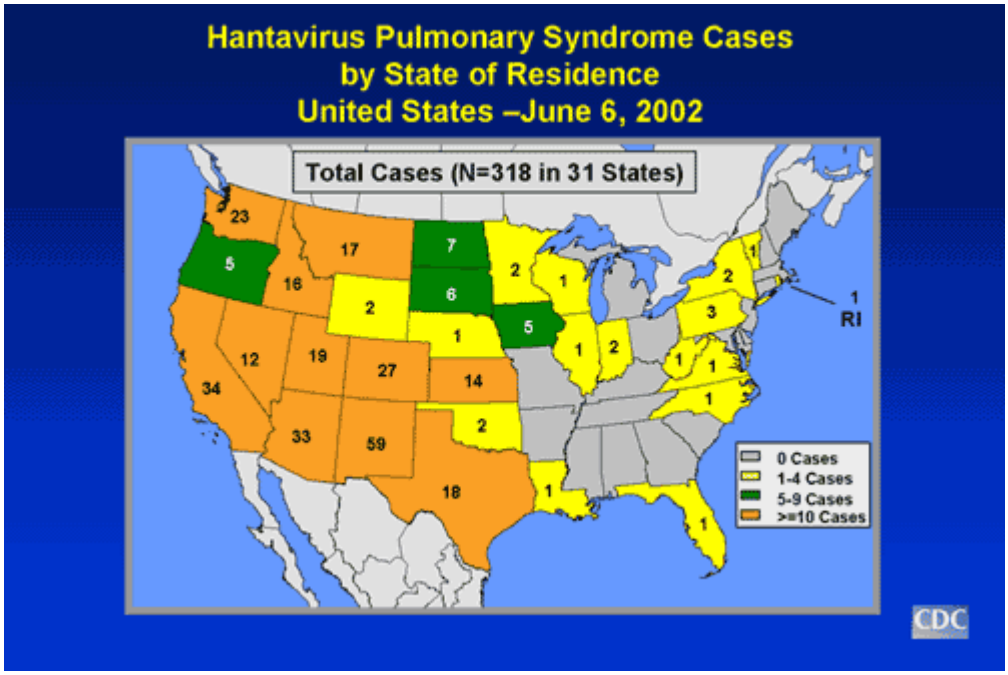
Figure 1. Brown recluse spider with violin shape on cephalothorax and arrangement of six eyes (arrow).

Figure 14-21: Brown Recluse

Figure 14-22: Bark Scorpion

Figure 14-23: Southern Devil Scorpion

8.1.2 Figure 6-24: Incident of Hantavirus Cases by State



1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide the minimum safety and health requirements and procedures applicable to operations conducted in hot environments. This SOP will be used in conjunction with the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Program (CSHP) Manual, and will be implemented as part of an approved Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) or Accident Prevention Plan (APP). The requirements related to the development of a SSHP or an APP are outlined in the PIKA CSHP.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all PIKA personnel, including subcontractor personnel, and operations involving personnel exposure to heat stress. This SOP is not intended to contain all requirements needed to ensure complete regulatory compliance. Consult the documents listed in section 3.0 of this SOP for additional for compliance issues.

3.0 REFERENCES

There are no Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards that directly apply to the conduct of operations associated with the SOP. However the references listed below contain relevant data regarding cold stress prevention.

1. 2002 TLVs and BEIs, Threshold Limit Values, ACGIH 2002.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager shall be responsible for ensuring the availability of the resources needed to implement this SOP, and shall also ensure that this SOP is incorporated into site specific plans, procedures and training for sites where this SOP is to be implemented.

4.2 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGER

The Corporate Safety and Health Manager (CSHM) is responsible for the continued development, improvement, and implementation of the PIKA Corporate CSHP, to include this SOP. To accomplish this end, the CSHM will be responsible for:

1. Conducting an annual review of this SOP and making modifications as necessary;
2. Developing or reviewing site plans that specify the personal protective equipment (PPE) and other hazard controls that apply to the implementation of this SOP to ensure proper protection of personnel.
3. Providing the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) with consultation related to visitor entry and protective measures.
4. Periodically auditing PIKA work sites to ensure compliance with this SOP.

4.3 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) will ensure that this SOP is implemented for operations that involve personnel exposure to hot environments and heat stress. The SS will also ensure that relevant sections of this SOP are discussed in the daily safety briefings and that information related to its daily implementation is properly recorded in appropriate site documentation.

4.4 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) will be responsible for ensuring that the safety and health hazards and control techniques associated with this SOP are discussed during the initial site hazard training and the daily safety briefings. The SSHO will also be responsible for daily inspection of site operations and conditions to ensure their initial and continued compliance with this SOP and other regulatory guidelines.

5.0 PROCEDURE

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Heat stress is one of the most common (and potentially serious) illnesses that can affect site personnel. The most common cause of heat stress during site activities is the use of PPE and its interference with the natural cooling mechanism. Impermeable PPE interferes with the evaporation of water vapor and causes the body to retain metabolic, and environmentally induced heat. Other factors that may predispose a worker or increase susceptibility to heat stress include: environmental factors to include temperature, humidity, and radiant heat; lack of physical fitness; lack of acclimatization to hot environments; degree of hydration; level of obesity; current health status (i.e., having an infection, chronic disease, diarrhea, etc.); alcohol or drug use; and the worker's age and sex. During activities conducted on UXO and waste sites, hot environmental conditions can create serious safety and health threats to site workers. This SOP addresses the potential hazards associated with heat stress and outlines the procedures for monitoring and controlling those hazards. For the remainder of this SOP, reference to "liquids" shall indicate water or an electrolyte replacement solution - not tea, coffee or carbonated drinks.

5.2 HEAT STRESS AND STAIN

5.2.1 Heat Stress

Heat stress is the net heat load to which a worker may be exposed from the combined contributions of metabolic cost of work, environmental factors (i.e., air temperature, humidity, air movement, and radiant heat exchange), and clothing requirements. A mild or moderate heat stress may cause discomfort and may adversely affect performance and safety, but is not acutely harmful to health. As the heat stress approaches human tolerance limits, the risk of personnel experiencing acute heath affects increases.

5.2.2 Heat Strain

Heat strain is the overall physiological response resulting from heat stress. The physiological adjustments are dedicated to dissipating excess heat from the body. Acclimatization is the gradual physiological adaptation that improves an individual's ability to tolerate heat stress.

5.3 HEAT STRESS DISORDERS

5.3.1 Heat Rash

Heat rash is caused by continuous exposure to heat and humid air and is aggravated by wet chafing clothes. This condition can decrease a worker's ability to tolerate hot environments. Symptoms include a mild red rash, especially in areas of the body that sweat heavily. Treatments for heat rash include decreasing the amount of time in protective gear and use of powder, such as cornstarch or baby powder to help absorb moisture and decrease chafing. Personnel should maintain good personal hygiene standards and change into dry clothes if needed.

5.3.2 Heat Syncope (Fainting)

Heat syncope (fainting) occurs when blood flow to the brain is temporarily reduced resulting in unconsciousness. Heat syncope typically results from a combination of factors related to exposure to heat stress. First, heat stress causes the blood vessels in the skin area to dilate in order to increase blood flow to the skin where cooling of the blood should take place. This reduces blood flow to the brain that can result in loss of consciousness. Second, standing stationary for a long period in a hot environment may also allow for "pooling" of blood in the legs, thereby reducing the blood flow to the brain which again may cause fainting. Inadequate fluid replacement leading to dehydration may significantly contribute to this problem. Reduced blood flow to the brain results in faintness, dizziness, headache, nausea, vomiting, and possibly even fainting. Once the person has fainted, they will usually regain consciousness quickly. The fainted person should be laid down in a shaded area, elevate the feet, and if conscious, give fluids, particularly an electrolyte replacement fluid. The effected person should be allowed to rest until recovered and re-hydrated, and should not be allowed to engage in vigorous physical activity for the remainder of the day.

5.3.3 Heat Cramps

Heat cramps are caused by a rate of perspiration that is not balanced by adequate fluid and electrolyte intake. Heat cramps can be caused by both too much and too little salt, but the primary cause is lack of water replenishment. The occurrence of heat related cramps is an indication that heat exhaustion or heat stroke may occur soon. Symptoms include acute, painful spasms of voluntary muscles such as the back, abdomen and extremities. Treatments for heat cramps include removing the victim to a cool area, loosening restrictive clothing, and stretching and massaging affected muscles to increase blood flow to the area. The effected person should drink one to two cups of

liquids immediately and then again every twenty minutes until recovered. Consultation with a physician is recommended if the condition does not improve. An electrolyte replacement solution should be taken along with water during break periods to replace lost electrolytes. Consumption of carbonated drinks will not be adequate and may aggravate the condition.

5.3.4 Heat Exhaustion

Heat exhaustion is a state of very definite weakness or exhaustion caused by excessive loss of fluids from the body. This condition leads to inadequate blood supply to working muscles and cardiac insufficiency. Fortunately, this condition responds readily to prompt treatment. Due to restriction in blood flow, this state of exhaustion can lead to muscle failure during times of physical stress. This can then lead to a personal injury accident. Additionally, if allowed to go untreated, heat exhaustion can quickly develop into heat stroke or cause heat collapse (fainting). Fainting can be very dangerous if the victim is operating machinery, and the victim may be injured when he or she faints. Symptoms of heat exhaustion include pale or flushed, clammy, moist skin, profuse perspiration, and extreme weakness. The body temperature is normal or slightly elevated, the pulse is weak and rapid, and breathing is shallow. The individual may have a headache, be dizzy, or be nauseated. Treatment will include removal of the individual to a cool, air-conditioned place; increased hydration; elevating the feet; and rest. The effected person should drink one to two cups of liquids immediately, and every twenty minutes thereafter until recovered. If the signs and symptoms of heat exhaustion do not subside or become more severe, immediately seek medical attention for the affected person.

5.3.5 Heat Stroke

Heat stroke is an acute and dangerous condition caused by the failure of the body's heat regulating mechanisms. This failure causes the perspiration system to stop working correctly, and the body core temperature can rise very rapidly to a point (105+°F) where brain damage and death can result if the person is not cooled quickly. Symptoms include the victim having hot skin that may or may not be red and dry. Wetness may remain on the individual from sweat produced earlier before entering heat stroke. The person may be nauseated, dizzy, confused, delirious, unconscious, or comatose with extremely high body temperatures and rapid respiratory and pulse rates. Treatment for a heat stroke victim should concentrate on cooling the person's body immediately. If the body temperature is not brought down quickly, permanent brain damage or death may result. The victim should be cooled as soon as possible by either sponging or immersing the victim in very cool water to reduce the core temperature to a safe level (<102° F). If conscious, the victim should be given cool liquids to drink. The victim should remain under observation and immediate medical attention should be sought. Do not give the victim caffeine or alcoholic beverages.

5.4 EVALUATION OF HEAT STRAIN AND STRESS

Assessment of both heat stress and heat strain can be used for evaluating the risk of worker safety and health. The decision-making process depicted in Figure 17-1 will be used for this evaluation. The guidance provided in Figure 17-1 represents conditions under which it is believed that nearly all adequately hydrated, unmedicated, healthy workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse health effects. This guidance is not a fine line between safe and dangerous heat exposure levels, rather it is to be used in conjunction with the procedures in this SOP to ensure adequate protection of site personnel working in high heat environments.

5.4.1 Heat Stress Evaluation

The effective use of Figure 17-1 requires an initial decision about whether heat stress in expected. For this SOP, heat stress evaluation will be initiated when ambient temperatures are expected to exceed 78.8°F for acclimatized workers, 72.5°F for unacclimatized workers, and 70.0°F for workers using impermeable or semi-impermeable clothing. Once it has been decided that a heat stress evaluation must be made, Steps 1 through 8 outlined below should be initiated and followed until the "Continue Work" statement in the flowchart is reached.

5.4.1.1 STEP 1: Does clothing allow air or water vapor movement?

The heat stress control procedures addressed by this SOP were developed for a traditional work uniform of a long sleeve shirt and pants. If impermeable or semi-impermeable clothing (i.e., Tyvek, Saranex, or other chemical resistant clothing), or heavy outer garments (i.e., Kevlar chaps or a welding apron and gloves ensemble) are worn that significantly impede evaporation of perspiration, then the answer to Step 1 is NO. The next step in the flowchart to be used will be Step 5. If the answer to Step 1 is YES, an evaluation of the clothing must be made. Table 17-1 below presents modifications to be made to the Wet-bulb, Dry Globe (WBGT) monitoring results if clothing other than the traditional work uniform are worn. The values in Table 17-1 will be added to the WBGT monitoring conducted in Step 2.

FIGURE 17-1: HEAT STRESS EVALUATION FLOWCHART

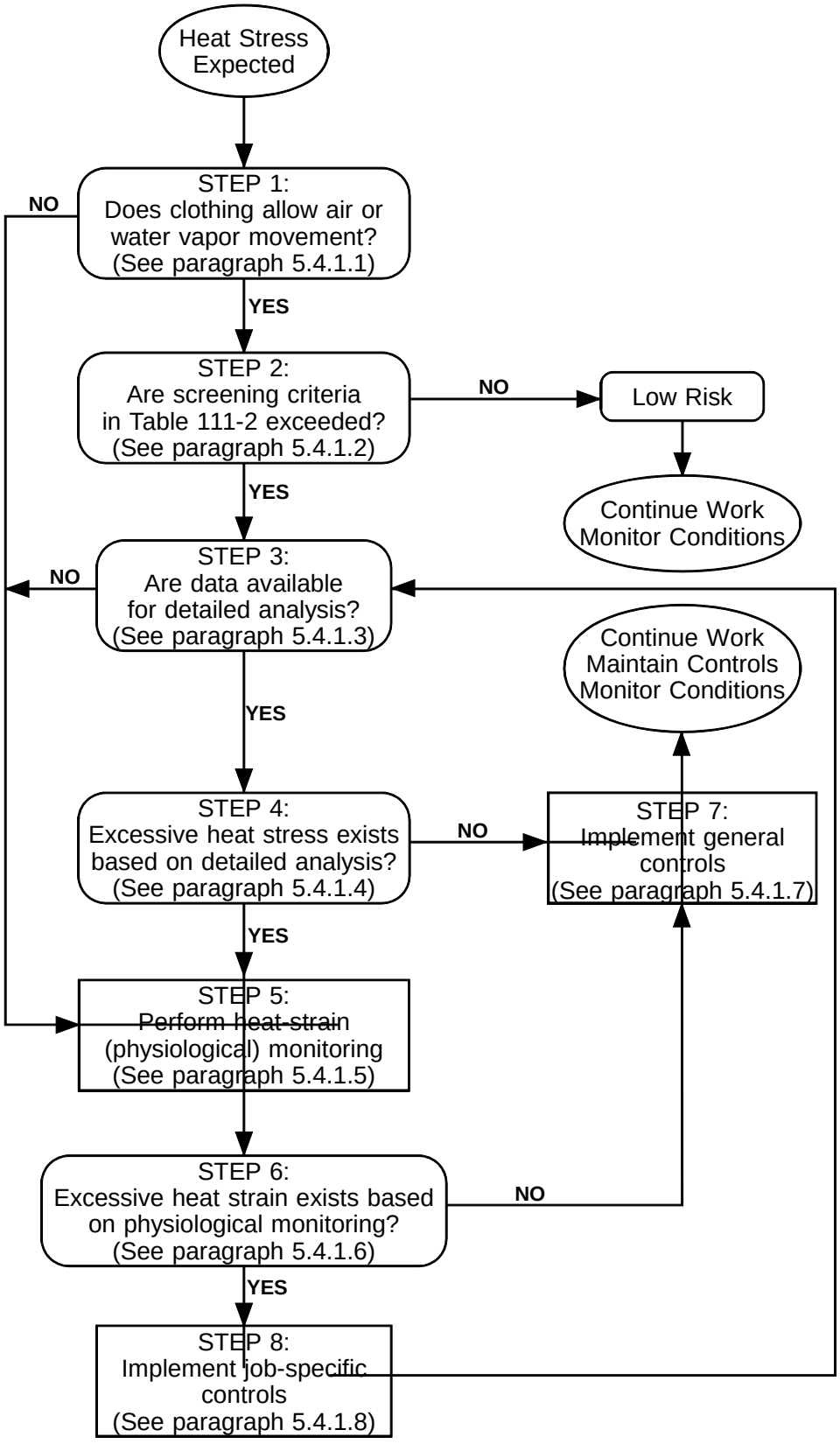


TABLE 17-1: ADDITIONS TO MEASURED WBGT VALUES FOR CLOTHING

Clothing Type	WBGT Addition	
	°F	°C
Summer work uniform	0.0	0.0
Cloth (woven material) overalls	6.3	+3.5
Double-cloth overalls	9.0	+5

5.4.1.2 STEP 2 - Are screening criteria in Table 17-2 exceeded?

To answer this question, WBGT monitoring must be performed. WBGT monitoring provides a useful, first-order index of the environmental contribution to heat stress as influenced by air temperature, humidity, and radiant heat. Because WBGT monitoring is only an index of the environment, the screening criteria are adjusted for workload demands, level of acclimatization, and clothing. Table 17-2 provides WBGT criteria that can be used as a screening tool to assess the potential for adverse health affects. For clothing presented in Table 17-1, the WBGT screening limits in Table 17-2 can be used when the clothing adjustment factors are added to the environmental WBGT measurement. The acclimatization factor presented Table 17-2 refers to the worker's level of acclimatization. Acclimatization is the process whereby workers become accustomed to working in hot environments. While some sources indicate that acclimatization can occur within six working days, full heat acclimatization may require up to three weeks of physical activity under heat stress conditions, and a noticeable loss of acclimatization occurs after four days without exposure. During the initial three weeks of heat stress exposure, the unacclimatized portion of Table 17-2 will be used for screening. Further information related to acclimatization is presented in paragraph 5.4.1.7 of this SOP.

TABLE 17-2: PERMISSIBLE WBGT HEAT EXPOSURE THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUES

Work Demands*	Acclimatized				Unacclimatized			
	Light	Moderate	Heavy	Very Heavy	Light	Moderate	Heavy	Very Heavy
100% Work	85.1	81.5	78.8		81.5	77.0	72.5	
75% Work – 25% Rest/hr	86.9	83.3	81.5		84.2	79.7	76.1	
50% Work – 50% Rest/hr	88.7	85.1	83.3	81.5	86.0	82.4	79.7	77.0
25% Work – 75% Rest/hr	90.5	87.8	86.0	85.1	87.8	84.2	82.4	79.7

Notes:

1. WBGT values represent thresholds near the upper limit of the metabolic rate categories.
2. If work and rest environments are different, hourly time-weighted averages (TWAs) should be calculated and used. TWAs for work rates should also be used when the work demands vary within the hour.

3. Values in the table are applied by reference to the "Work-Rest Regiment" section of the *Documentation* and assume 8-hour workdays in a 5-day workweek with conventional breaks, as discussed in the *Documentation.* When workdays are extended, consult the "Application of the TLV" section of the *Documentation.*
4. Because of the physiological strain associated with Very Heavy Work among less fit workers regardless of the WBGT, criteria values are not provided for continuous work and for up to 25% rest in an hour. For these conditions, the screening criteria are not recommended, and a detailed analysis and /or physiological monitoring should be used.
5. Use of semi or totally impermeable clothing require monitoring IAW the Physiological Heat Stress Monitoring found in paragraph 5.4.1.5 of this SOP.
6. Source: ACGIH. 2000 Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices. Cincinnati, OH.

While the WBGT is primarily a measurement of environmental factors, increases in metabolic workload will have a significant impact on determining if the screening criteria in Table 17-2 are exceeded. As work demand increases, the criteria values in Table 17-2 are decreased to ensure that most workers will not experience a core body temperature that exceeds 100.4°F (38°C). Therefore, correct assessments of work demand and work rest cycles are of equal importance to assessing heat stress and conducting WBGT screening. Table 17-3 provides broad guidance for selecting the work demand category to be used in Table 17-2. Work breaks (either natural breaks associated with work production or scheduled breaks) are associated with on-site activities and must be assessed. When determining if the screening criteria in Table 17-2 are exceeded, it is critical to use the appropriate work/rest allocation and metabolic rate category as provided in the table.

TABLE 17-3: EXAMPLES OF WORK CATEGORY ACTIVITIES

Categories	Example Activities
Resting	Sitting quietly
	Sitting with moderate air movements
Light	Sitting with moderate arm and leg movements
	Standing with light work at machine or bench while using mostly arms
	Using a table saw
	Standing with light or moderate work a machine or bench with some walking
Moderate	Scrubbing in a standing position
	Walking about with moderate lifting or pushing
	Walking on level at 3.5 miles/hour carrying 6.5 pound weight load
Heavy	Carpenter sawing by hand
	Shoveling dry sand
	Heavy assembly work on a non-continuous basis
	Intermittent heavy lifting with pushing or pulling (e.g., pick & shovel work)
Very Heavy	Continuous shoveling of wet sand

To conduct the WBGT monitoring, the SSHO shall use a real-time direct reading WBGT monitor with data logger. After estimating the workload and rest period regiment, the WBGT (outdoors) value will be compared to the values expressed in Table 17-2 to determine if the screening limits are being exceeded. The SSHO will follow the manufacturer's directions related to the proper operation of the monitor and will place the monitor in the location where the personnel are working. If project teams are conducting similar operations in areas with differing heat stress environments (i.e., one team is working in a shaded forest area and another team is working in an open field), WBGT monitoring will first be conducted in the area with the greatest heat stress potential. The screening results of this monitoring will initially be applied to both teams until separate data can be collected and assessed for each area. If the monitoring results are different for the two areas, the heat stress management procedures will be applied separately to both areas, and the continued monitoring prescribed by this SOP will be conducted alternately in the high and lower exposure areas.

If the on-site WBGT monitoring indicates that the screening criteria of Table 17-2 are not exceeded for the level of work, level of acclimatization and clothing experienced, then the answer to Step 2 is NO and the "Continue Work" level can be reached. However, continued monitoring of conditions will be needed to determine if, and when, screening criteria are exceeded. If the on-site WBGT monitoring indicates that the screening criteria have been exceeded, then the answer to Step 2 is YES and Step 3 must be used.

5.4.1.3 STEP 3: Are data available for a detailed analysis?

This step is the introductory step into the detailed analysis that should be conducted to fully assess the heat-related hazards. While Table 17-2 provides screening data, it is possible for a condition to exist where the screening limits are exceeded but the condition does not present an unacceptable exposure. The only way to determine if this is the case is to first conduct a detailed analysis that includes a TWA of the WBGT and metabolic rate. The second level of detailed analysis is to follow a rational model of heat stress. While the rationale rational model method (versus the empirically derived WBGT thresholds) is computationally more difficult, it allows for a greater understanding of the sources of heat stress and is a means to appreciate the benefits of any modifications that can be made to limit the exposure. Unfortunately, due to the wide variations in the tasks performed by on-site personnel and the significant variations to environmental factors experienced on site (i.e., temperature, humidity, and radiant load from the sun) the use of a detailed rational model is typically not applicable to PIKA's on-site operations. Additionally, the daily application of a rational model is beyond the scope of this SOP. In the event that the nature of site operations and conditions allow for the application of a rational model, the CSHM will conduct the analysis and make recommendations for control to the SSHO. This determination will be made by the CSHM during the development of the SShP and will be incorporated into

the SShP. Therefore, unless directed otherwise in the SShP, the answer to Step 3 is NO, and according to the flowchart in Figure 17-1, Step 4 is to be skipped and Step 5 is used next.

5.4.1.4 STEP 4: Excessive heat strain exists based upon a detailed analysis?
As stated previously in Step 3, determining the degree of heat strain based upon a detailed analysis using a rational model is not typically applicable to on-site operations. However, if site conditions and tasks allow for the collection of sufficient data, the CSHM will conduct the detailed analysis and determine if corrective measures are required.

5.4.1.5 STEP 5: Perform heat strain (physiological) monitoring.
Since WBGT monitoring approximates environmental elements, it cannot fully account for all the interactions between a person, workload, and the environment. The risk and severity of excessive heat strain will vary widely among personnel, even under identical heat stress conditions, and may vary for an individual on a day-to-day basis. To determine the heat strain effects of excessive heat stress, measurement of physiological factors can be used to assess the level of heat strain, to determine when applicable controls are to be implemented, to assess the effectiveness of the controls, and to control exposures to avert heat stress illnesses. In accordance with the flowchart in Figure 17-1, monitoring physiological signs or symptoms of heat strain will be conducted whenever one of the conditions listed below occur.

1. Personnel are working in impermeable or semi-impermeable clothing.
2. Personnel are wearing protective clothing that restricts the evaporation of perspiration.
3. WBGT screening limits are exceeded and a detailed analysis is not possible.

For surveillance purposes, a pattern of workers exceeding the physiological monitoring limits is indicative of a need to control exposures. In cases of individual personnel exceeding the physiological monitoring limits, exposure to heat is to be ceased until recovery is complete for each episode where the individual exceeded the monitoring limits. Excessive heat strain may be marked by one or more of the measures listed below, and an individuals exposure to heat stress should be discontinued when any of the following occur:

1. An individual's recovery heart rate at one minute after a peak work effort is greater than 110 bpm; or
2. Sustained (several minutes) heart rate is in excess of 180 beats per minute (bpm) minus the individual's age (180 – age), for individuals with normal cardiac performance; or
3. An individual's body core temperature is greater than 101.3°F (38.5°C) for acclimatized workers, or greater than 100.4°F (38°C) for unacclimatized workers; or

4. An individual experiences symptoms of sudden and severe fatigue, nausea, dizziness or lightheadedness.

An individual may be at greater risk if profuse sweating is sustained over several hours, or weight loss over a shift is greater than 1.5% of body weight. If a worker exhibits signs of being disoriented or confused, or suffers inexplicable irritability, malaise (a vague feeling of physical discomfort or uneasiness, as early in an illness), or flu-like symptoms, the worker should be removed from work to rest in a cool location with good air circulation and kept under skilled observation. Immediate emergency care may be necessary. If sweating stops and the skin becomes red, hot and dry, immediate emergency care will be required. Of significant importance to heat stress management is to **never ignore anyone's signs or symptoms of heat-related disorders**.

The procedures for implementing the physiological monitoring specified above are presented in paragraph 4.5. Each team leader will be responsible for ensuring that the physiological monitoring specified is conducted and documented as specified in paragraph 5.7, and the SSHO will ensure each team's compliance with the physiological monitoring and documentation requirements. Additionally, the SSHO will review each days heat stress monitoring results to determine if heat strain is being controlled by the general controls and physiological monitoring (i.e., no or only a few incidents occur where the heat strain limits of the physiological monitoring are exceeded). If the SSHO determines that the physiological heat strain limits are being exceeded on a regular basis by the work group, the CSHM will be notified and job-specific controls as discussed in Step 8 will be determined by the CSHM in consultation with the SUXOS and SSHO.

5.4.1.6 STEP 6: Excessive heat strain exists based on physiological monitoring.
Once physiological monitoring is initiated, and from this point on, the general controls listed in Step 7 are to be implemented. These controls will be used whenever the WBGT screening limits are exceeded regardless of whether a detailed analysis is applicable or not. If the physiological monitoring indicates that excessive heat strain for the work group does not exist for the workers, then the NO answer can be used to achieve the "Continue Work" statement in the Figure 17-1 flowchart. In reaching the "Continue Work" statement, the general controls discussed in Step 7 are to be implemented in conjunction with continued monitoring of environmental indices (WBGT). However, if the physiological monitoring indicates that excessive heat strain exists for more than a few individuals, then the YES branch must be taken and job-specific controls as discussed in Step 8 must be implemented to control exposure to excessive heat stress.

5.4.1.7 STEP 7: Implement general controls.
5.4.1.7.1 Minimum Preventative Measures

The general controls listed below are an integral element of an effective heat stress management program. The UXOT3 will be responsible for the effective implementation of these controls, and the SSHO will monitor their implementation.

1. Prior to each workday, the SSHO shall casually observe the site personnel to determine anyone exhibits factors that will make them more susceptible heat strain. Workers exhibiting factors that make them susceptible to heat stress will be closely monitored by the responsible UXOT3 and the SSHO.
2. Personnel will be given accurate verbal instructions related to their role in the prevention of heat-related illnesses/injuries. This will include initial heat stress training as outlined in paragraph 5.6 of this SOP, and daily reminders during the daily tailgate safety briefings
3. Site workers will be given time to acclimatize to working in hot environments. Acclimatization usually takes approximately six workdays, but can take up to three weeks, and allows the worker's body to become adjusted to working in hot environments. This process involves a gradual increase of the workload. The recommended acclimatization schedule suggests starting workers at 70 percent of the anticipated workload and increasing each day by ten percent each week.
4. Personnel will be encouraged to drink small amounts (approximately 8 ounces) of cool liquids every 20 minutes. To facilitate continued hydration, and when justified by the ambient heat stress conditions, the CSHM will specify that site personnel will be provided with hydration backpacks.
5. Workers will be encouraged to drink a minimum of sixteen ounces of liquids prior to start of work in the morning, after lunch and prior to leaving the site at the conclusion of the days activities. Disposable four to twelve ounce cups and cool liquids shall be provided on site by PIKA. Acceptable liquids will include water and an electrolyte replacement solution, with the intake of each being equally divided. Liquids containing caffeine are to be avoided.
6. When ambient conditions and site workload requirements dictate, as determined by the SSHO, workers will be encouraged to drink a minimum of 16 to 32 ounces of liquids during each planned work break.
7. Personnel will be permitted to self-limit exposures and will be encouraged to observe co-workers to detect signs or symptoms of heat strain.
8. Personnel who take medications that could have an adverse effect on normal cardiovascular, blood pressure, body temperature regulation, renal, or sweat gland functions; and any individual with recent intake of excessive alcohol will be monitored closely by their respective UXOT3 and counseled by the SSHO to closely monitor themselves for heat strain signs and symptoms.
9. Personnel will be encouraged to maintain a health lifestyle, to include exercise, weight control, not smoking, healthy diet, and maintaining electrolyte balance.
10. Personnel returning to work after an absence from hot exposures will be allowed to re-acclimatize to working in the hot environment.

5.4.1.7.2 Additional Preventative Controls

If feasible, PIKA may provide one or more sheltered rest areas where personnel can seek refuge from radiant heat load presented by the sun. If a sheltered rest area is located within an exclusion zone (EZ), personnel will under go a minimum decontamination prior to entry into the sheltered rest area. This abbreviated decontamination will include the steps outlined below unless otherwise directed in the SSHP, and personnel will re-don PPE IAW the procedures listed in the SSHP.

1. Soapy water wash and clean water rinse of any outer chemical resistant gloves, boots, or chemical resistant suits.
2. Removal of outer and inner chemical resistant gloves or leather work gloves.
3. Washing of exposed hands, face and neck, using handy/baby wipes.

5.4.1.7.3 Evaluation of Controls

If the general and additional controls listed in this paragraph are effective at reducing the degree of heat strain experienced by site personnel, then the "Continue Work" statement of the flowchart is achieved. However, once the "Continue Work" criteria are met, WBGT monitoring of environmental factors as well as any other heat strain control measures being used will be continued as dictated by the ambient weather conditions. If the controls in this Step do not prove effective at reducing heat strain then Step 6 of the flowchart must be re-entered and a NO answer to Step 6 used. This will require contacting the CSHM so that an assessment and assignment of job-specific controls can be made by the CSHM.

5.4.1.8 STEP 8: Implement job-specific controls.

If heat stress conditions are not controlled by the general controls outlined in Step 7 and heat strain disorders are not controlled by the physiological monitoring, job-specific controls will be required to protect personnel from heat stress exposure. Selection of appropriate job-specific controls will be made by the CSHM after being advised of the site conditions by the SSHO. The CSHM's selection of job-specific controls will be made in conjunction with the SSHO and the SUXOS, and will be based upon their feasibility and applicability. Once job-specific controls are selected and implemented, they will be assessed on a daily basis by the SSHO to determine both their effectiveness and continued need. However, job-specific controls will only be suspended with the approval of the CSHM. Proper application of job-specific controls, along with continued WBGT screening and physiological monitoring, will allow for the "Continue Work" criteria of the flowchart to be met and will allow personnel to continue work on-site without experiencing adverse heat strain effects.

1. Engineering controls will be assessed to determine their feasibility toward site operations. The engineering controls to be assessed will be those that can possibly reduce metabolic rate, shield personnel from radiant heat, provide enhanced air movement and water vapor evaporation, or enhance recovery. An

example of this would be to provide air-conditioned rest facilities where the air temperature can be controlled to between 72 and 76°F.

2. Administrative controls may be implemented that reduce exposure time, increase recovery time, and/or limit physical strain.
3. Personal protection devices, such as cooling vests or suits, may be used to enhance the body's ability to transfer heat from the core and reduce water loss through perspiration.

5.5 PHYSIOLOGICAL MONITORING PROCEDURES

When physiological monitoring as prescribed by Steps 1, 3 or 5 is required, the procedures outlined below will be used to assess personal heat strain. Initially physiological monitoring shall be conducted at the minimum frequency specified by Table 17-4. However, this frequency may need to be increased dependant upon the whether an individual exceeds one or more of the monitoring limits prescribed above in Step 5. Since the primary purpose of physiological monitoring is to determine when a worker's heat strain reaches unacceptable levels, it is essential to determine when additional control measures may be required. Whenever physiological monitoring limits are exceeded, the effected individual is at increased risk of heat stress-related disorders. If an individual's physiological monitoring results only periodically exceed the limits, the modifications to work and rest periods prescribed in paragraphs 4.5.1 and 4.5.2 will be used.

The minimum prescribed order in which the physiological monitoring is to be implemented is presented below, however, this order may be modified by the SSHO if site conditions and workload dictate the need.

1. Heart rate to be taken one minute after a peak work effort (usually taken at the beginning of rest cycles but may be taken more frequently if directed by Table 17-4).
2. Heart rate monitoring to determine if the individuals sustained heart rate (over several minutes) exceeds 180 bpm minus the individuals age.
3. Body core temperature

Monitoring of an individuals wellness (i.e., onset of sudden severe fatigue, nausea, dizziness, or lightheadedness) will be an on-going event conducted by the individual, the UXOT3 and team personnel. Additionally, if personnel experience profuse sweating sustained over several hours, the effected individuals will be cautioned about their increased susceptibility, and they may require monitoring of their body weight loss IAW the procedures of paragraph 4.5.4 to ensure they are maintaining adequate hydration. The need for monitoring body water loss will be determined by the SSHO, and will be based upon observation of the sweat loss experienced by site personnel during their work cycle.

TABLE 17-4. SUGGESTED FREQUENCY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL MONITORING

ADJUSTED TEMPERATURE [b]	NORMAL WORK ENSEMBLE	IMPERMEABLE ENSEMBLE
90°F (32.2°C) or above	After each 45 minutes of work	After each 15 minutes of work
87.5° - 90°F	After each 60 minutes of work	After each 30 minutes of work
82.5° - 87.5°F	After each 90 minutes of work	After each 60 minutes of work
77.5° - 82.5°F	After each 120 minutes of work	After each 90 minutes of work
72.5° - 77.5°	After each 150 minutes of work	After each 120 minutes of work

Notes:

1. Calculate the adjusted air temperature (ATadj) by using this equation: ATadj = : ATmeas + (13 x % sunshine) where : ATmeas is the measured air temperature. Atmeas should be measured with a standard mercury-in-glass thermometer, with the bulb shielded from radiant heat. Estimate percent sunshine by judging what percent time the sun is not covered by clouds that are thick enough to produce a shadow. (100% sunshine = no cloud cover and a sharp, distinct shadow. 0% sunshine = no shadows. Use decimal expression of % sunshine)
2. For normal work ensemble consisting of cotton coveralls or other cotton clothing with long sleeves and pants.
3. Source: NIOSH/OSHA/USCG/EPA. Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities. DHHS (NIOSH) 85-115. Cincinnati, OH.

5.5.1 Heart Rate Monitoring

5.5.1.1 At Rest Pulse/Heart Rate Monitoring

The worker's baseline heart rate per minute will be recorded prior to initiation of site activities by measuring the radial pulse rate (PR). One minute after a peak work period, usually at the beginning of a rest period, or at a frequency prescribed by Table 17-4, the resting PR should be measured. Taking the radial (wrist) PR is the preferred method, however the carotid (neck) PR may be taken if a worker has difficulty finding the radial pulse. One minute after halting work performance, the measured PR should not exceed 110 bpm. If the PR is higher than 110 bpm, the worker will continue resting and hydrating until they have fully recovered and their resting PR has dropped below 110 bpm. Additionally, the next work period will be shortened by one third (33%).

5.5.1.2 Sustained Heart Rate Monitoring

Sustained heart rate monitoring should be conducted on an as needed basis and will be extremely critical if and individual's resting heart rate has exceeded 110 bpm as prescribed above. Once an individual's resting heart rate has exceeded the 110 bpm resting rate, the sustained heart rate monitoring will be periodically conducted throughout the next work shift. The frequency of monitoring the sustained heart rate will be determined by the UXOT3, but will at a minimum meet the requirements of Table 17-4. Once the individual's sustained heart rate is observed over the sustained heart rate limit (i.e., 180 – the individual's age), the heart rate will be taken for two more minutes to determine if it is being sustained. If it is being sustained, the worker will retire to the rest area, remain at rest and continue hydration until the individual's sustained heart rate drops below the prescribed limit (i.e., 180 – age). Once the

individual returns to work, their heart rate will again be periodically checked throughout the remainder of the workday by the UXOT3.

5.5.1.3 Oral Temperature Monitoring

If an individual, or the majority of the team, experience problems with maintaining heart rates below the prescribed limits, oral temperature (OT) monitoring will be conducted. The worker's OT will be taken and recorded prior to initiation of site activities using a clinical thermometer placed under the tongue. The OT must be taken prior to consumption of cool liquids and will be done at the end of each work period or at a frequency determined by Table 17-4. Whenever an individual's OT exceeds 101.3°F (38.5°C) for acclimatized workers, or 100.4°F (38°C) for unacclimatized workers, the individual will report to the rest area, rest and hydrate for a period of at least 15 minutes. The OT will be taken again at the end of the 15 minutes and if the worker's OT is below the prescribed limit, the worker will be allowed to return to work. Once the worker returns to working, the frequency of OT monitoring will be at a minimum equal to the prescribed frequency determined by Table 17-4, and will continue for the duration of the workday. If a worker's OT exceeds the prescribed limits and the worker is using impermeable clothing, the worker shall not be allowed to return to work in impermeable or semi-permeable PPE for the remainder of that workday.

5.5.1.4 Body Weight Loss

If expected site conditions and workload cause site personnel to experience profuse sweating sustained over several hours, the SSHO shall monitor the workers fluid loss by weighing each worker prior to, and again at the conclusion of, each days site activities. Weight loss monitoring will be used to ensure that site personnel are maintaining a proper level of hydration throughout the day by determining if the total amount of water weight loss is less than 1.5% of the employee's body weight. Body weights will be taken with the workers wearing undergarments only. If it is determined that personnel are not properly maintaining their hydration (i.e., weight loss is greater than 1.5% at the end of the day), body weights will also be taken prior to the lunch break. This will be continued until the weight loss at the end of the day is less than 1.5% for a period of at least three consecutive days. Calculation of the water weight loss, and assessing the effectiveness of hydration shall be conducted as follows:

1. Take the worker's weight in the morning before starting work (W_{start}) and record the weight.
2. Take the worker's weight again at the end of the day (W_{ending}) after site activities have been halted for the day, and again record the ending weight.
3. If the W_{ending} is greater than W_{start} no further calculations are needed since the individual has not lost weight during the day.
4. If W_{ending} is less than W_{start}, subtract the W_{ending} from W_{start} to obtain the weight lost (W_{lost}) for a given work period: (W_{start} - W_{ending} = W_{lost}).

5. Multiply the starting weight by 1.5% to obtain the permissible weight loss (W_{perm}): (W_{start} x 0.015 = W_{perm}).
6. Compare W_{lost} to the W_{perm}, if W_{lost} is less than or equal to W_{perm}, then the level of hydration during the measured period has been adequate, but if W_{lost} is greater than W_{perm}, then hydration should be increased during the next work period.

5.5.2 Evaluating the Effectiveness of Physiological Monitoring

Since the degree of heat strain experienced by a worker may vary significantly on a daily basis (depending upon environmental and personal factors), modifications to a worker's work rate, rest rate or monitoring frequencies for one day do not necessarily need to be carried over to the next work day. Rather, at the beginning of the next workday, the initial requirements for monitoring frequencies and work/rest periods as described in paragraphs 4.5.1 and 4.5.2 will again be used. Only after an individual has exceeded one of the physiological monitoring limits will the prescribed modifications be initiated and continued to the end of the workday. However, it is essential to the continued wellness of site personnel to ensure that effectiveness of the physiological controls be evaluated. Therefore, the SSHO will notify the CSHM if any one of the conditions listed below occur.

1. A pattern of exceeding the physiological monitoring limits is established for one individual that indicates that the physiological monitoring limits are being exceeded at least once per day for more than three consecutive days.
2. A pattern of exceeding the physiological monitoring limits is established for a majority of the team that indicates that the physiological monitoring limits are being exceeded by over half the team members on a daily basis for more than three consecutive days.

5.6 HEAT STRESS TRAINING

Training is the key to good work practices. NIOSH (1986) states that a good heat stress training program should include the components listed below. Therefore, PIKA will provide personnel who work in hot environments with the training prescribed in this paragraph.

1. Knowledge of the hazards of heat stress.
2. Recognition of predisposing factors, danger signs, and symptoms.
3. Awareness of first-aid procedures for, and the potential health effects of, heat stroke.
4. Employee responsibilities in avoiding heat stress.
5. Dangers of using drugs, including therapeutic ones, and alcohol in hot work environments.
6. Use of protective clothing and equipment.
7. Purpose and coverage of environmental and medical surveillance programs.

5.7 HEAT STRESS DOCUMENTATION

The SSHO shall be responsible for ensuring all heat stress related information is properly documented. This will include training sessions and, WBGT and physiological monitoring data. Training sessions shall be documented using the PIKA Documentation of Training Form. Pulse rate monitoring data will be recorded on the Heat Stress Monitoring Log (see Section 7.0, figure 17-2), with the environmental conditions, WBGT, OT and/or water loss calculations being recorded in the Site Safety Log, and/or Site Monitoring Log.

6.0 AUDIT CRITERIA

The following items related to operations conducted in hot or cold environments will be audited to ensure compliance with this SOP:

1. The Daily Operational Log.
2. The Site Safety and Monitoring Logs.
3. The Safety Meeting Attendance Log for the initial site hazard training.
4. The Safety Meeting Attendance Log for the Daily Tailgate Safety Briefings.
5. The Heat Stress Monitoring Log.
6. The Daily Safety Inspection Checklist.

7.0 ATTACHMENTS

The Heat Stress Monitoring Log (Figure 17-2) is attached to this SOP and will be used for documenting the results of pulse rates to assess the physiological affects of heat on exposed personnel.

FIGURE 17-2: HEAT STRESS MONITORING LOG

Site Name: _____ Location: _____

Date	Name	Start Time	Pulse Rate	Time	Pulse Rate	Time	Pulse Rate	Time	Pulse Rate	Time	Pulse Rate

Remarks and Observations:

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide the minimum safety and health requirements and procedures applicable to the conduct of operations in cold temperatures. This SOP will be used in conjunction with the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Program (CSHP) Manual, and will be implemented as part of an approved Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) or Accident Prevention Plan (APP). The requirements related to the development of a SSHP or an APP are outlined in the PIKA CSHP.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all PIKA personnel, including subcontractor personnel, and operations involving working in cold environments. This SOP is not intended to contain all requirements needed to ensure complete regulatory compliance. Consult the documents listed in section 3.0 of this SOP for additional for compliance issues.

3.0 REFERENCES

There are no Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards that directly apply to the conduct of operations associated with the SOP. However the references listed below contain relevant data regarding cold stress prevention.

- 2002 TLVs and BEIs, Threshold Limit Values, ACGIH 2002.
- USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 06.J.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager shall be responsible for ensuring the availability of the resources needed to implement this SOP, and shall also ensure that this SOP is incorporated into site specific plans, procedures and training for sites where this SOP is to be implemented.

4.2 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGER

The Corporate Safety and Health Manager (CSHM) is responsible for the continued development, improvement, and implementation of the PIKA Corporate CSHP, to include this SOP. To accomplish this end, the CSHM will be responsible for:

1. Conducting an annual review of this SOP and making modifications as necessary;
2. Developing or reviewing site plans that specify the personal protective equipment (PPE) and other hazard controls that apply to the implementation of this SOP to ensure proper protection of personnel.

3. Providing the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) with consultation related to visitor entry and protective measures.
4. Periodically auditing PIKA work sites to ensure compliance with this SOP.

4.3 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) will ensure that this SOP is implemented for operations that involve personnel exposure to cold temperatures. The SS will also ensure that relevant sections of this SOP are discussed in the daily safety briefings and that information related to its daily implementation is properly recorded in appropriate site documentation.

4.4 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) will be responsible for ensuring that the safety and health hazards and control techniques associated with this SOP are discussed during the initial site hazard training and the daily safety briefings. The SSHO will also be responsible for daily inspection of site operations and conditions to ensure their initial and continued compliance with this SOP and other regulatory guidelines.

5.0 PROCEDURES

All personnel, including contractor and subcontractor personnel, involved in site operations shall be familiar with the potential safety and health hazards associated with the conduct of operations in cold environments, and with the work practices and control techniques to be used to reduce or eliminate these hazards.

5.1 INTRODUCTION

During activities conducted on UXO and waste sites, cold and/or windy environmental conditions can create serious safety and health threats to site workers. This SOP addresses the potential hazards associated with cold stress, and outlines the procedures for monitoring and controlling those hazards.

5.2 COLD STRESS HAZARDS

The affects experienced by site personnel when working in cold environments depend upon many environmental and personal factors, such as ambient air temperature, wind speed, duration of exposure, type of protective clothing and equipment worn, type of work conducted, level of physical effort, and health status of the worker. In cold environments, overexposure can cause significant stress on the body that can lead to serious, and potentially permanent injury. Cold may affect exposed body surfaces and extremities, or may affect the deeper body tissues and body core. Presented below is information about the most common cold stress disorders, their signs, symptoms, affects, and control techniques. Cold stress disorders can cause immediate life

threatening emergencies and the SSHO will immediately summon appropriate medical responders when such disorders occur.

5.2.1 Cold Stress Disorders

5.2.1.1 Immersion Foot or Trench Foot

These two cold injuries occur as a result of exposure to cool or cold weather and persistent dampness or immersion in water. Immersion foot usually results from prolonged exposure when air temperatures are above freezing, whereas trench foot normally occurs from shorter exposure at temperatures near freezing. The symptoms for each disorder are similar and include tingling, itching, swelling, pain and/or numbness, lack of sweating, and blisters.

5.2.1.2 Frostbite

Frostbite occurs when there is actual freezing of the water contained in the body tissues. This usually occurs when temperatures are below freezing, but excessive wind can result in frostbite even when ambient temperatures are above freezing. Frostbite can occur from several types of cold exposure, such as: exposure of bare skin to cold and wind; exposure to extremely cold ambient temperatures; skin contact with rapidly evaporative liquids (gasoline, alcohol or cleaning solvents) at temperatures below 39.2ºF; or from skin contact with metallic objects whose temperatures are below freezing. The extremities are usually affected first since the body's initial response to cold stress is to decrease the heat loss from the blood by decreasing the blood flow to the extremities. The tissue damage caused by frostbite can be superficial, near the surface of the skin, or extend deep into body tissues that can cause severe tissue damage. During the initial stages of frostbite, the skin may have a prickly or tingling sensation and will later become numb with cold. The appearance of the affected skin may range from superficial redness, to white, hard, frozen-looking tissues.

5.2.1.3 Hypothermia

Hypothermia results when the body looses heat faster than it can be produced. When this occurs, the blood vessels in the skin and extremities constrict, reducing the flow of warm blood to those areas which have a high surface area to volume relation. This reduction in blood flow reduces heat loss and usually affects the peripheral extremities first. Ears, fingers and toes begin to experience chilling, pain and then numbness due to loss of both blood flow and heat. Shivering begins as the body's core temperature begins to drop, and the body uses the shivering to compensate and create metabolic heat. Shivering is often the first sign of hypothermia. The pain and numbness in the extremities is an indication that the heat loss is increasing, but when shivering becomes severe and uncontrollable, the heat loss in the body core has become extreme. Further heat loss produces speech difficulty, reduced mental alertness, forgetfulness, loss of manual dexterity, collapse, unconsciousness and finally death.

5.2.2 Treatment of Cold Stress Disorders

SOP for cold stress should be very clearly written to indicate that this is a life threatening emergency and that the appropriate medical responders should be called immediately.The intent of all cold stress treatment is to bring the deep body core temperature back to its normal temperature of about 98.6ºF. Work performed in cold environments should be discontinued temporarily for any worker who exhibits the signs or symptoms associated with hypothermia or frost bite. Workers exhibiting cold stress symptoms should be brought to a warm area and allowed to rest and warm-up. If a worker's clothing becomes wet, which reduces its insulation affect, it should be removed and replaced by dry clothing, or allowed to dry before resuming work. Warm, sweet, non-alcohol, decaffeinated drinks (not coffee) or soup should be given to increase the body core temperature, and re-warming should be gradual.

For frostbite, the victim should be sheltered from the wind and cold and given warm drinks. If the frostbite is superficial, the frozen area(s) should be covered with extra clothing or blankets, or warmed against the body. Do not use direct heat, and do not pour hot water over or rub the affected area. Warming should be gentle and gradual. Failure to do this could lead to bleeding in the tissues and increase the possibility of infection. If the frostbite is deep, (i.e. the affected area is frozen and hard to the touch), immediate medical attention should be obtained. The safe thawing of deep frostbite is beyond the expertise and facilities found on site.

5.2.3 Prevention of Cold Stress Disorders

5.2.3.1 Cold Stress Monitoring

Guidance for the monitoring of cold stress is provided by the ACGIH in the Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices booklet (latest edition). In order to comply with the cold stress TLV, the following monitoring schedule will be implemented:

1. A suitable thermometer for measuring ambient temperatures shall be available on sites when the air temperature is below 60.8ºF;
2. Whenever the air temperature onsite falls below 30.2ºF, the temperature shall be measured and recorded at least once every two hours, unless sudden drops in the temperature are expected or noted, then it will be recorded once each;
3. Whenever the air temperature on site falls below 30.2ºF, the wind speed shall be measured and recorded together with the air temperature;
4. The equivalent wind chill temperature shall be obtained from Table 18-1, and recorded, in all cases when air speed measurements are required;
5. The UXOSO shall utilize the applicable TLV limits listed in Table 18-2 to determine if elevated control measures must be implemented during site activities.

5.2.3.2 Controls Implemented by Site Personnel

During work in cold environments, the UXOSO will use the tailgate safety briefing to inform site personnel of the temperature and wind conditions anticipated for the day's site activities. The UXOSO will also advise site personnel of the general practices, listed below, which should be utilized in the prevention and control of cold stress.

Wear adequate, appropriately layered clothing, including a water repellant outer layer if precipitation is forecasted;

1. Use layered clothing which should include, an inner most layer (such as cotton or silk) to trap heat and absorb perspiration, an insulating layer of wool or synthetic fiberfill (such as polypropylene), a layer of work weight clothing, and an outer protective layer designed to retain heat and be wind/water proof (such as nylon, or Gortex®);
2. Wear gloves, socks and a hat that are synthetic or wool insulated;
3. Remove outer layers of clothing during breaks in heated shelters to prevent inner layers from getting wet with perspiration;
4. Cover of all exposed skin and use of a wind breaker in windy, cold conditions;
5. Eat well-balanced meals and maintain adequate intake of non-alcohol, de-caffeinated fluids;
6. Seek shelter in a warm protected area when signs and symptoms of cold stress become evident;
7. Protect clothing from getting wet with perspiration during site activities by monitoring and moderating the level of physical activity, and if necessary, removing excessive layers of clothing; and
8. If the potential exists for clothing to become wet during site operations, site personnel should report to work with an extra set of work and insulated clothing.

TABLE 18-1: EQUIVALENT CHILL TEMPERATURE

Estimated Wind Speed (in mph)	Actual Temperature Reading (ºF)											
	50	40	30	20	10	0	-10	-20	-30	-40	-50	-60
	Equivalent Chill Temperature (ºF)											
Calm	50	40	30	20	10	0	-10	-20	-30	-40	-50	-60
5	48	37	27	16	6	-5	-15	-26	-36	-47	-57	-68
10	40	28	16	4	-9	-24	-33	-46	-58	-70	-83	-95
15	36	22	9	-5	-18	-32	-45	-58	-72	-85	-99	-112
20	32	18	4	-10	-25	-39	-53	-67	-82	-96	-110	-121
25	30	16	0	-15	-29	-44	-59	-74	-88	-104	-118	-133
30	28	13	-2	-18	-33	-48	-63	-79	-94	-109	-125	-140
35	27	11	-4	-20	-35	-51	-67	-82	-98	-113	-129	-145
40	26	10	-6	-21	-37	-53	-69	-85	-100	-116	-132	-148

Wind speeds greater than 40 mph have little additional effect	LITTLE DANGER In < 1 hr with dry skin. Maximum danger of false sense of security	INCREASING DANGER Danger from freezing of exposed flesh within one minute	GREAT DANGER Flesh may freeze within 30 seconds
	Trench foot and immersion foot may occur at any point on this chart.		

TABLE 18-2: ACGIH COLD STRESS TLVS

TLV Temp.	Working Conditions or Task to be Performed	Required Control Measures
< 60.8□F	Any site or work condition	Thermometer required on site.
	Fine work performed continuously for more than 10-20 min.	Special provisions for keeping the hands warm, i.e., radiant heaters, warm air jets, etc.
	Tasks with sedentary work load	Gloves are to be used by workers.
< 39.2□F	Site with windy conditions	Reduce cooling effect of wind by using shields or an easily removable wind breaker.
	Task where exposed areas of the body cannot be protected from cold or frostbite	Auxiliary heating units are to be supplied.
	Tasks where clothing may become wet with either perspiration or water	Provisions shall be made to allow site personnel to change into dry clothes.
	Workers handling evaporative liquids	Special precautions needed to ensure clothing does not become soaked with liquid.
	Tasks with light work load	Gloves are to be used by workers.
. 35.6□F	Workers who become emersed in water or whose clothing becomes wet	Treatment for hypothermia and immediate change of dry clothing provided.
< 30.2□F	Any task	Air temperature and wind speed (if over 5 mph) recorded at least every 4 hours; cover metal handles with insulating material.
< 19.4□F Air	Tasks with moderate work	Gloves to be used by workers.
< 19.4□F ECT	Any task	Heated warming shelters with warm drinks will be made available for breaks. Record ECT along with air temperature readings. Warn personnel not to contact unprotected metal parts with bare skin.
< 10.4□F ECT	Any task	Buddy system enforced, protect from wind to greatest extent possible, acclimatize workers, moderate workload to prevent perspiration, and conduct worker cold stress training.
< -11.2□F or < 0□F with 5 mph wind	Personnel who routinely work at this temperature	Personnel are to be medically certified as suitable for this level of exposure.
. -25.6□F ECT	Any level of work or type of task	No unprotected skin exposure.

ECT - Equivalent Chill Temperature
Air - Ambient air temperature

5.2.3.3 Controls To Be Implemented On Site

In addition to the personal control methods listed above, the following measures will be provided to assist site personnel in preventing and abating cold stress:

1. If the effective chill temperature (ECT) is expected to be less than 19.4ºF, a heated shelter will be provided both in the SZ, and when permissible, in the EZ to allow personnel to take warming breaks IAW the specified work/rest schedule;
2. Warm drinks, such as hot cocoa, hot cider, hot herbal teas, warm broths or decaffeinated coffee or hot tea will be provided in the warming shelters;
3. If the ECT is less than 19.4ºF or if the calm air temperature is less than 20ºF, a minimum work/rest regiment of one 10-minute break every hour, with a 30-minute lunch break will be implemented; and
4. For temperatures above 20ºF, calm air temperature or above the ECT of 19.4ºF the normal work/rest schedule of one 15-minute break in the morning and afternoon, with a 30-minute lunch break will be used as the standard, but site personnel will still be encouraged to take more frequent breaks they begin to experience significant signs or symptoms of cold stress.

When permitted by site conditions and contamination levels, personnel utilizing shelters inside the EZ will under go an abbreviated decontamination prior to entry. Upon leaving the warming shelter, EZ personnel will re-don chemical resistant inner and outer gloves, IAW the PPE donning procedures listed in the SSHP. The abbreviated decontamination will include:

Soapy water wash and clean water rinse of outer chemical resistant gloves, boots, and if needed suits;

1. Removal of outer and inner chemical resistant gloves; and
2. Washing of exposed hands, face and neck, using handy/baby wipes.

5.2.3.4 Additional Work/Rest Cycles

To date, there are no Federally or USACE mandated regulations related to work/rest schedules for cold stress. The work/rest cycle outlined in paragraph 5.2.3.3 is a recommended routine, but may not be adequate for all cold weather conditions that may be encountered. The ACGIH has published a work/rest schedule, which is provided in Table 18-3 of this SOP. However, this table only applies to, and should be implemented for, temperatures below –4ºF. Therefore, for temperatures above –4ºF, workers shall be encouraged to utilize the work rest schedule listed above or to seek shelter in a warm area especially if they exhibit cold stress symptoms such as heavy shivering, frostnip, the feeling of excessive fatigue, drowsiness, irritability or euphoria.

TABLE 18-3. TLV WORK/REST SCHEDULE FOR 4-HOUR WORK SHIFT *

Air Temp.	No Wind		5 MPH Wind		10 MPH Wind		15 MPH Wind		20 MPH Wind	
°F Approx.	Max. Work Period	No. of Breaks	Max. Work Period	No. of Breaks	Max. Work Period	No. of Breaks	Max. Work Period	No. of Breaks	Max. Work Period	No. of Breaks
-4 to -8	Normal	1	Normal	1	Normal	1	Normal	1	Normal	1
-9 to -13	Normal	1	Normal	1	Normal	1	Normal	1	75 min.	2
-14 to -18	Normal	1	Normal	1	Normal	1	75 min.	2	55 min.	3
-15 to -19	Normal	1	Normal	1	75 min.	2	55 min.	3	40 min.	4
-20 to -24	Normal	1	75 min.	2	55 min.	3	40 min.	4	30 min.	5
-25 to -29	75 min.	2	55 min.	3	40 min.	4	30 min.	5	Non-emergency work should cease	
-30 to -34	55 min.	3	40 min.	4	30 min.	5	Non-emergency work should cease			
-35 to -39	40 min.	4	30 min.	5	Non-emergency work should cease					
-40 to -44	30 min.	5	Non-emergency work should cease							
-45 & Below	Non-emergency work should cease									

1. Schedule applies to any 4-hour work period with moderate to heavy work activity, with warm-up cycle in a warm location and with an extended break in a warm location (e.g. lunch) at the end of the 4-hours. For light-to-moderate work: apply the schedule one step lower.
2. The following is suggested as a guide for estimating wind velocity if other, more accurate means are not available: 5 mph - light flag moves; 10 mph - light flag fully extended; 15 mph - raises newspaper sheet; 20 mph - blowing and drifting snow.
3. This table applies only to acclimatized workers with appropriate dry clothing for winter work.
4. Adapted from the "Threshold Limit Values and biological Exposure Indices, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist, Cincinnati, OH.

5.2.4 Cold Stress Documentation

The UXOSO shall be responsible for recording all cold stress related information. This will include training sessions, environmental conditions, and environmental monitoring data. Training sessions shall be documented using the PIKA Training Roster. Environmental conditions and monitoring data will be recorded in the Safety Log, and/or Site Monitoring Log.

6.0 SAFETY AND PPE REQUIREMENTS

The following safety measures and personal protective equipment (PPE) shall be used in preventing or reducing exposures associated with drum and container handling operations.

1. Personnel will wear the type and level of PPE specified in the SSHP or APP;
2. Personal and work area monitoring for radiological hazards, and toxic gases, vapors and dusts will be conducted as specified in the SSHP or APP for drum and container operations;
3. Personnel entering tanks or vaults will wear the retrieval and safety equipment specified in the Confined Space Entry SOP; and
4. All provisions and requirements specified in other SOPs that apply to drum and container-handling operations (i.e., excavation and trenching, heavy equipment operation, etc.) shall be followed.

7.0 AUDIT CRITERIA

The following items related to site compliance with this SOP will be maintained in site records and subject to audit:

1. The Daily Operational and Safety Logs;
2. The Safety Meeting Attendance Log for the initial site hazard training;
3. The Safety Meeting Attendance Log for the Daily Safety Briefing; and
4. The Daily Safety Inspection Checklist.

8.0 ATTACHMENTS

No attachments are associated with this SOP.

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide the minimum safety and health requirements and procedures applicable to the conduct of operations in extreme weather conditions. This SOP will be used in conjunction with the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Program (CSHP) Manual, and will be implemented as part of an approved Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) or Accident Prevention Plan (APP). The requirements related to the development of a SSHP or an APP are outlined in the PIKA CSHP.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all PIKA personnel, including subcontractor personnel, and operations involving exposure to hazards associated with extreme weather conditions. This SOP is not intended to contain all requirements needed to ensure complete regulatory compliance. Consult the documents listed in section 3.0 of this SOP for additional for compliance issues.

3.0 REFERENCES

No regulatory references directly apply to this SOP.

4.0 DEFINITIONS

As used in this procedure, the following terms and definitions apply:

- **Tornado Watch** – favorable conditions have been observed in the watch area for the development of a tornado.
- **Tornado Warning** –a tornado has been observed either visually or by radar in the warning area.
- **Severe Thunderstorm Watch** - indicates that severe thunderstorms are possible in and close to the watch area.
- **Severe Thunderstorm Warning** - indicates that a severe thunderstorm has been spotted and will soon move through the area.

5.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager shall be responsible for ensuring the availability of the resources needed to implement this SOP, and shall also ensure that this SOP is incorporated into site specific plans, procedures and training for sites where this SOP is to be implemented.

5.2 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGER

The Corporate Safety and Health Manager (CSHM) is responsible for the continued development, improvement, and implementation of the PIKA Corporate CSHP, to include this SOP. To accomplish this end, the CSHM will be responsible for:

1. Conducting an annual review of this SOP and making modifications as necessary;
2. Developing or reviewing site plans that specify the personal protective equipment (PPE) and other hazard controls that apply to the implementation of this SOP to ensure proper protection of personnel.
3. Providing the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) with consultation related to visitor entry and protective measures.
4. Periodically auditing PIKA work sites to ensure compliance with this SOP.

5.3 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) will ensure that this SOP is implemented for operations that involve personnel exposure to extreme weather hazards. The SS will also ensure that relevant sections of this SOP are discussed in the daily safety briefings and that information related to its daily implementation is properly recorded in appropriate site documentation.

5.4 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) will be responsible for ensuring that the safety and health hazards and control techniques associated with this SOP are discussed during the initial site hazard training and the daily safety briefings. The SSHO will also be responsible for daily inspection of site operations and conditions to ensure their initial and continued compliance with this SOP and other regulatory guidelines.

6.0 PROCEDURES

6.1 HEAVY RAIN

Heavy rain can create working and driving hazards, ranging from increased slip / fall hazards and reduced visibility to flash flooding in low-lying areas. If heavy rains occur while personnel are outside, the SSHO will instruct the teams to halt operations and to seek shelter. The SM, in consultation with the SSHO, will determine when site conditions are safe for re-entry and continuation of operations. Personnel shall be cautioned to never attempt to walk through or drive a vehicle in flooded areas.

6.2 THUNDERSTORMS

Thunderstorms, with their associated lightning, present a significant hazard to site personnel. A PIKA site personnel may continue working during severe thunderstorm watches but will stop work and evacuate the work zone during a thunderstorm or

severe thunderstorm warning or when lightning, as determined by the SSHO, is detected within 10 miles of the work zone.

Lightning typically takes the shortest path and hits the highest object such as a tall tree or building, a tower or an object standing alone in a flat field. Lightning can strike many miles away from its parent storm and lightning has been known to routinely travel eight miles horizontally before striking the ground. In the event of a severe thunder/lightning storm, follow general safety steps outlined below.

1. Stay indoors and away from windows, and unplug televisions, computers and other appliances.
2. If you are away from buildings, get inside an all-metal, non-convertible automobile, and avoid contact with the metal.
3. Avoid using telephones, unless it is an emergency.
4. Do not stand under a natural lightning rod such as a tall isolated tree.
5. Do not stand on a hilltop, an open field, or on the beach.
6. Get away from open water.
7. Stay away from metal objects since it is a good conductor of electricity.
8. Get away from heavy equipment.
9. Stay away from wire fences, clotheslines, metal pipes, rails, and other metallic paths that could carry lightning to you from some distance away.
10. Avoid standing in small isolated sheds or other small structures in open areas.
11. If in a forest, seek shelter in a low area under a thick growth of small trees. In open areas, go to a low place such as a ravine or valley.
12. Personnel should immediately ground themselves by dropping to their hands and knees if their hair starts standing on end. This static sensation indicates that lightning may strike either the individual or a location nearby where the individual will be in danger of injury.

A person struck by lightning does not maintain an electrical charge. The victim will be burnt and be suffering from electrical shock. Many people apparently “killed” by lightning can be revived if quick action is taken. When a group is affected, the apparent dead should be treated first; those unconscious but breathing will probably recover. CPR/First Aid should be rendered to those not breathing within four to six minutes to prevent irrevocable damage to the brain. Check for burns along their extremities and around areas in contact with metal. Treat a lightning victim for shock and burns, and send someone to summon Advanced Life Support/Emergency Medical.

6.3 HIGH WINDS

High winds can create conditions that threaten the safety and health of site personnel and, when coupled with low humidity, can create a static electricity hazard. High winds can cut visibility by creating dust clouds and can cause trees and tree limbs to fall. The SSHO will determine when wind levels present a hazard to site personnel and will call

for the evacuation of the work areas if deemed necessary. The SM, in consultation with the SSHO, will determine when site conditions are safe for re-entry and continuation of operations. At no time will demolition operations be conducted when the wind speed is greater than 20 miles per hour.

6.4 TORNADOS

Tornados with their associated high winds, rain, and potentially damaging hail can create serious threats to personnel on site. If a tornado watch is reported, the SSHO will inform site personnel to maintain an on-site watch and prepare for possible evacuation. If a tornado warning is sounded, the SSHO will instruct personnel to evacuate the site immediately and take cover.

Tornadoes are spawned from powerful thunderstorms, and frequently emerge from near the hail-producing portion of the storm. Before a tornado hits, the wind may die down and the air may become very still. Tornadoes generally occur near the trailing edge of a thunderstorm. A visible, rotating extension of the cloud base is a sign that a tornado may develop. A tornado is evident when one or more of the clouds turn greenish and a dark funnel descends. The high winds of a tornado can cause a “roar” that is often compared to the sound of a train.

During tornado season, a contingency plan shall be worked out in advance for the project site. The local tornado warning, site evacuation procedures, and designated shelter area(s) shall be communicated to all site personnel during the daily safety meetings. If a local warning (i.e. sirens) does not exist, such as in remote areas, an emergency air horn or other similar device shall be used to alert site personnel. During the safety meeting, the tornado alert shall be sounded to ensure all personnel become familiar with the warning sound.
Whenever a tornado watch is in effect, personnel shall monitor the thunderstorm clouds for signs of a funnel. If possible (without risking life or limb) notify the local authorities immediately when a funnel cloud is spotted.

If a tornado is sighted in the area, the following should be done:

1. If inside a permanent building:
   - Go at once to a basement area, storm cellar, or lowest level of a building.
   - If there is no basement, go to an inner hallway or a smaller inner room without windows, such as a bathroom or closet
   - Get away from windows, and go to the center of the room. Stay away from corners because they tend to attract debris.
   - Get under a piece of sturdy furniture such as a workbench or heavy table or desk, hold on to it, and use arms to protect head and neck.

2. If outdoors or in a car:

- If possible, get inside a building; do not stay in car.
- If a shelter is not available or there is no time to get indoors, lie in a ditch or low lying area or crouch near a strong building.
- Beware of the potential for flooding.
- If in an office trailer or mobile home, simply GET OUT!

When the tornado alert is sounded, all personnel will assemble inside the designated tornado shelter. A basement or other below ground room shall be used whenever possible. Otherwise an interior room with no windows shall be used. Windows and doors on the lee side (the side that is opposite the wind direction-usually the northeast) should be opened to allow for internal adjustments to rapid external pressure change. Because tornadoes usually move from the southwest, personnel should be directed to take shelter (under a table or mattress) near the southwest corner of the shelter. Therefore, if the building is ripped down, the pieces will most likely fall on the northeast part of the basement. A battery-powered radio should be stationed inside the tornado shelter and tuned to the local station.

7.0 AUDIT CRITERIA

The following items related to site compliance with this SOP will be maintained in site records and subject to audit:

1. The Daily Operational and Safety Logs;
2. The Safety Meeting Attendance Log for the initial site hazard training;
3. The Safety Meeting Attendance Log for the Daily Safety Briefing; and
4. The Daily Safety Inspection Checklist.

8.0 ATTACHMENTS

No attachments are associated with this SOP.

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide the minimum safety and health requirements and procedures for controlling employee exposure to bloodborne pathogens. This SOP will be used in conjunction with the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Program (CSHP) Manual, and will be implemented as part of an approved Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) or Accident Prevention Plan (APP). The requirements related to the development of a SSHP or an APP are outlined in the PIKA CSHP.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all PIKA personnel, including subcontractor personnel, and operations where personnel may be exposed to bloodborne hazards. This SOP is not intended to contain all requirements needed to ensure complete regulatory compliance. Consult the documents listed in section 3.0 of this SOP for additional for compliance issues.

3.0 REFERENCES

The following Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards directly apply to the conduct of operations associated with the SOP. In the event other hazards are associated with the conduct of this SOP, consultation of other SOPs and regulatory references may be needed. Additionally, this SOP has been designed to meet the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) requirements outlined below.

- OSHA General Industry Standard 29 CFR Part 1910.1030.
- USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 03, Medical and First Aid Requirements.

4.0 DEFINITIONS

Blood - means human blood, human blood components, and products made from human blood.

Bloodborne Pathogens - means pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. Examples of theses pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus (HBV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

Contaminated - means the presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of blood or other potentially infectious materials on the surface of an item.

Contaminated Clothing - clothing, whether personal or company provided, which has been soiled with blood or other potentially infectious materials.

Contaminated Sharps - any object which is contaminated with blood or other potentially infectious materials that can penetrate the skin including, needles, tweezers, broken glass, etc.

Decontamination - the use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactivate, or destroy bloodborne pathogens from the surface of an item to the point where the surface of the item is rendered safe for handling, use, or disposal.

Exposure Incident - a specific incident that results from the performance of an employee's occupational responsibilities that involves eye, mouth, other mucous membrane, broken skin, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials.

Hand Washing Facilities - facility providing an adequate supply of running potable water, soap and single use towels or hot air drying machines.

Licensed Healthcare Professional - is a person whose legally permitted scope of practice allows him or her to independently perform the activities required by this program for Hepatitis B Vaccination and Post-exposure Evaluation and Follow-up.

HBV - hepatitis B virus responsible for causing Hepatitis.

HIV - human immunodeficiency virus responsible for Auto Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

Occupational Exposure - reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that may result from the performance of an employee's duties.

Potentially Infectious Materials - any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood, and all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluids.

Parenteral - means piercing mucous membranes or the skin barrier through such events as needlesticks, human bites, cuts, and abrasions.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) - specialized clothing or equipment worn by an employee for protection against a hazard. PPE applicable to this program shall be considered appropriate only if it does not permit blood or other infectious fluids to reach employee's clothing, skin, eyes, mouth, or other mucous membranes under normal working conditions.

Regulated Waste - means liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials; contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items that are caked with dried blood or other potentially infectious materials and are capable of releasing these materials during handling; contaminated sharps; and pathological and microbiological wastes containing blood or other potentially infectious materials.

Source Individual - means any individual, living or dead, whose blood or other potentially infectious materials may be a source of occupational exposure to the employee.

Sterilize - means the use of a physical or chemical procedure to destroy all microbial life including highly resistant bacterial endospores.

Universal Precautions - means an approach to infection control, in which all human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, and other bloodborne pathogens.

Work Practice Controls - means controls that reduce the likelihood of exposure by altering the manner in which a task is performed.

5.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 CORPORATE SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGER

The Corporate Safety and Health Manager (CSHM) shall be responsible for the implementation of the Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure Control Program contained in the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Program, and for monitoring the implementation of this SOP. To this effect, the CSHM is responsible for the following:

1. Conducting a review of PIKA job classifications to determine which will have a reasonably anticipated potential for an occupational exposure and completing the exposure determination forms.
2. Ensuring that Universal Precautions are implemented for all job classifications involving occupational exposure;
3. Ensuring that appropriate PPE is provided to and properly used by all employees whose job tasks involve the potential for occupational exposures;
4. Developing procedures for the decontamination of items or surfaces contaminated with blood or infectious body fluids;
5. Providing guidance to ensure that regulated waste is properly labeled/identified and disposed of in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations;
6. Ensuring that the Hepatitis B vaccination is made available to occupationally exposed employees at no cost to the employee;

7. Completes Parts II and III of the Post Exposure Evaluation and Follow-up Form (Figure 20-3) after an exposure incident and ensuring the health care professional receives pertinent information for the post exposure evaluation;
8. Providing training to all occupationally exposed workers;
9. Ensuring that medical and training records are maintained as required; and
10. Performing an annual review of the Exposure Control Plan.

5.2 PROJECT MANAGER

The PM will be responsible for the overall implementation of this SOP. As such the PM has the following responsibilities:

1. Ensures that those employees at risk for occupational exposures receive Bloodborne Pathogen Training;
2. Informs the CSHM when an exposure incident has occurred, and
3. Coordinates with the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) to ensure that the program is being implemented on the PM's site(s).

5.3 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The SSHO is responsible for the field implementation of this SOP and has the following responsibilities:

1. Ensures that all field activities involving potential contact with blood or other infectious materials are conducted IAW this program;
2. Implements engineering and work practice controls including the use of sharps containers and hand washing facilities;
3. Ensures that appropriate PPE is available and used during tasks with potential for occupational exposure; and
4. Reports to the PM when an exposure incident occurs, conducts the initial investigation, and completes Part I of Post-exposure Evaluation and Follow-up Form, (Figure 20-1).

5.4 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES

Employees whose job classification involves the potential for occupational exposures to blood or other infectious materials will have the following responsibilities:

1. Becomes knowledgeable and complies with this Bloodborne Pathogen SOP;
2. Properly uses all required PPE and other methods of control when performing a task which potentially exposes the employee to blood or other potentially infectious materials;
3. Complies with hygiene practices required when working with blood or other potentially infectious materials;
4. Follows proper housekeeping practices;
5. Decontaminates or disposes of PPE, clothing, and/or contaminated equipment properly, and
6. Notifies supervisor immediately when an exposure incident occurs.

6.0 UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS

The strategy of "Universal Precautions" was developed by the Center for Disease Control to address concerns regarding transmission of HIV. The concept of universal controls stresses that all sources should be assumed to be infectious for blood-borne pathogens. The philosophy of universal precautions shall be applied whenever PIKA employees render first aid involving potential contact with blood or other potential infectious materials.

7.0 EXPOSURE DETERMINATION

Exposure determinations will be performed by the CSHM to identify all job classifications in which all and/or some of the employees under that job classification have the potential for occupational exposures. The results of the exposure determination will be documented using the forms in Figure 20-1A and 20-1B, as required.

8.0 ENGINEERING CONTROLS, SAFE WORK PRACTICES AND PPE

8.1 ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Engineering controls will be used whenever possible to eliminate or reduce the potential of employee exposure, and will be periodically examined, maintained or replaced to ensure their effectiveness.

8.2 SAFE WORK PRACTICES

Safe work practices will be implemented whenever possible to eliminate or reduce the potential for employee exposure, and will include, but are not limited to:
Hand washing facilities will be readily accessible to employees.

- Employees shall wash their hands immediately or as soon as feasible after removal of gloves or other PPE.
- Employees shall wash hands and any other skin with soap and water, or flush mucous membranes with water immediately following contact with blood or potentially infectious materials.
- If potentially contaminated sharps are encountered, the item shall immediately be disposed of in an appropriate container or decontaminated.
- Eating, drinking, smoking, applying of cosmetics or lip balm, handling of contact lenses or storage/handling of food is prohibited in all areas where potentially infectious materials are present.
- Potentially contaminated clothing will be handled IAW Section 9.0 of this program.
- Equipment that has become contaminated will be decontaminated prior to servicing or storage, unless decontamination is not feasible, in which case the equipment will be disposed of properly.

8.3 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

When occupational exposures remain after the implementation of engineering and work practice controls, appropriate PPE will be utilized in accordance with the following to control employee exposures.

- Appropriate PPE will be provided to employees exposed to infectious materials at no cost to the employee. Appropriate PPE includes, but is not limited to, gloves, gowns, face shields, masks, and goggles.
- PPE is considered "appropriate" if it does not permit infectious materials to reach the employee's personal or work clothing, skin, eyes, mouth, or other mucous membranes under normal conditions of use, for the expected duration of time for which the PPE will be used.
- All PPE will be repaired, or replaced as needed to maintain its effectiveness.
- When PPE is removed it will be placed in an appropriately designated area or container for storage, washing, decontamination or disposal.
- Masks in combination with eye protection devices, such as safety glasses, goggles or face shields, will be worn whenever blood or other potentially infectious materials may be generated and eye, nose, or mouth contamination can be reasonably anticipated.
- Gloves will be worn when it can be reasonably anticipated that the employee may have hand contact with potentially infectious materials.
- Disposable (single use) gloves will not be washed for reuse and will be disposed of after each use or if their ability to function as a barrier is compromise.

9.0 HOUSEKEEPING

The work site will be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition to prevent the spread of contamination to other areas of the facility. All equipment and working surfaces will be cleaned and decontaminated after contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials. Contaminated work surfaces and equipment shall be decontaminated with an appropriate disinfectant immediately after they become contaminated.

9.1 REGULATED WASTE

All regulated waste will be disposed of in accordance with applicable Federal, state and local regulations. Regulated waste, other than contaminated sharps, shall be placed in containers which are:

1. Closable;
2. Constructed to contain all contents and prevent leakage;
3. Properly labeled or color-coded; and
4. Closed prior to removal or replacement.

Regulated waste containing contaminated sharps will be placed in containers which are:

1. Closable;

2. Puncture resistant and leak proof on sides and bottom;
3. Properly labeled or color-coded; and
4. Closed prior to removal or replacement

10.0 CLOTHING

Potentially contaminated clothing should be removed and bagged at the location where it is used. Potentially contaminated clothing should be handled as little as possible to prevent contamination of the air and of persons handling the clothing. Potentially contaminated should also be placed in bags that prevent leakage and are properly labeled or color-coded.

Additionally, potentially contaminated company provided clothing should be washed with detergent in water at least 71°C (160°F) for 25 minutes. If low-temperature (<70°C[158°F]) laundry cycles are used, chemicals suitable for low-temperature washing, at proper use concentrations, should be used.

11.0 HEPATITIS B VACCINATIONS

All workers whose jobs involve participation in tasks or activities with exposure to blood or other body fluids to which Universal Precautions apply, will be encouraged to receive a hepatitis B vaccine. All medical evaluations and procedures including the hepatitis B vaccinations will be performed by a licensed healthcare professional, and provided to the employee at no cost to the employee. Vaccinations will be offered within 10 working days of initial assignment and at a later date upon request if employee initially declines the vaccine, and as recommended by the U.S. Public Health Services for future booster doses. Anyone refusing the hepatitis B vaccine must sign a Hepatitis B Vaccine Declination Form (Figure 20-2). A copy of 29 CFR 1910.1030 "Bloodborne Pathogens" will be provided to the Healthcare Professional responsible for the hepatitis B vaccination. Documentation of each occupationally exposed employee's hepatitis B vaccination status, shall be maintained in their medical file.

12.0 POST-EXPOSURE EVALUATION AND FOLLOW-UP

12.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Following an exposure incident, a confidential medical evaluation and follow-up will immediately be made available to the employee involved. The following elements will be covered and documented on a Post-Evaluation and Follow-Up Form (Figure 20-3).

1. Documentation of the route(s) of exposure, and the circumstances under which the exposure incident occurred;
2. Identification and documentation of the source individual, unless establishing that identification is infeasible or prohibited by state or local law;
3. When possible the source individual's blood will be tested as soon as feasible, after consent is obtained, in order to determine HBV and HIV infectivity. If

consent is not obtained, it will be documented that legally required consent could not be obtained. When the source individual's consent is not required by law, the source individual's blood, if available will be tested and the results documented;

4. When the source individual is already known to be infected with HBV or HIV, testing for the source individual's known HBV or HIV status will not be repeated; and
5. Results of the source individual's testing will be made available to the exposed employee, and the employee will be informed of applicable laws and regulations concerning disclosure of the identity and infectious status of the source individual.

12.2 HEPATITIS B VIRUS POST-EXPOSURE MANAGEMENT

When exposure from a source individual is found to be positive, the worker who has not previously been given a hepatitis B vaccine will be offered the vaccine series, or a single dose of hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG), if the vaccine cannot be given within seven days of exposure.

Workers who have previously received HBV vaccination and receive an exposure from a positive source should be tested for antibody to hepatitis B, and given one dose of vaccine and one dose of HBIG if the antibody level in the worker's blood sample is inadequate. If the source individual is negative and the worker has not been vaccinated, this opportunity should be taken to provide hepatitis B vaccination. If the source individual refuses testing or he/she cannot be identified, the exposed worker should receive treatment as if the source was determined to be positive.

12.3 HIV POST-EXPOSURE MANAGEMENT

For any exposure to a source individual who is found to be positive for HIV infection the exposed worker should be counseled regarding the risk of infection and evaluated clinically and serologically for evidence of HIV infection as soon as possible after the exposure. If the exposed employee consents to a baseline blood collection but does not consent at that time to HIV testing, the sample will be preserved for 90 days. Exposed workers who tested seronegative initially should be retested at 6 weeks, 12 weeks, and 6 months after exposure to determine whether transmission has occurred.

If the source individual was tested and found to be seronegative for HIV, the source should be questioned to determine their participation in any activities that would cause a High Risk Factor for infection of HIV. If source has a High Risk Factor, treatment should be as if the source was found to be seropositive. If source has a Low Risk Factor, no follow-up required but HIV testing will be made available if requested by the exposed employee or the health-care provider. If the source individual refuses testing

or he/she cannot be identified, the exposed worker should receive treatment as if the source was determined to be positive.

12.4 MEDICAL OPINION DOCUMENTATION

A written opinion of the Health Care Professional shall be obtained and placed in the medical file of the exposed employee with a copy of the written opinion being provided to the exposed employee within 15 days of the completion of the evaluation.

13.0 COMMUNICATION OF HAZARDS TO EMPLOYEES

13.1 LABELING

A fluorescent orange or orange-red label with lettering or symbol in a contrasting color shall identify all containers of regulated waste. Red bags or red containers may be used as a substitute for labels.

13.2 TRAINING

All employees with occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials shall receive training as follows:

1. When initially assigned to a task where occupational exposure may occur; and
2. Annually thereafter.

Additional training will be provided when changes in tasks or procedures affect the employee's occupational exposure. The additional training may be limited to addressing the new exposures created. The training program will contain the following elements:

1. An accessible copy of the regulatory text of this standard and an explanation of its contents;
2. A general explanation of the epidemiology and symptoms of bloodborne diseases;
3. An explanation of the modes of transmission of bloodborne pathogens;
4. An explanation of the employer's exposure control plan and the means by which the employee can obtain a copy of the written plan;
5. An explanation of the appropriate methods for recognizing tasks and other activities that may involve exposure to blood and other potentially infectious materials;
6. An explanation of the use and limitations of methods that will prevent or reduce exposure including appropriate engineering controls, work practices, and PPE;
7. Information on the types, proper use, location, removal, handling, decontamination, and disposal of PPE;
8. An explanation of the basis for selection of PPE;
9. Information on the hepatitis B vaccine, including its efficacy, safety, method of administration, the benefits of being vaccinated, and that the vaccine and vaccination will be offered free of charge;

10. Information on the appropriate actions to take and persons to contact in an emergency involving blood or other potentially infectious materials;
11. An explanation of the procedure to follow if an exposure incident occurs;
12. Information on the post-exposure evaluation and follow-up that the employer is required to provide for the employee following an exposure incident;
13. An explanation of the signs and labels and/or color coding required for regulated materials containers; and
14. An opportunity for interactive questions and answers with the person conducting the training session.

14.0 RECORDKEEPING

14.1 MEDICAL

PIKA or its designated representative will maintain medical records for each employee with an occupational exposure for a period of 30 years beyond termination of employment. These records will include:

1. The name and social security number of the employee;
2. A copy of the employee's hepatitis B vaccination status including the dates of all the hepatitis B vaccinations and any medical records relative to the employee's ability to receive vaccination;
3. A copy of all results of examinations, medical testing, and follow-up procedures;
4. The employer's copy of the healthcare professional's written opinion; and
5. A copy of the information provided to the healthcare professional.

Employee medical records will be:

1. Kept confidential; and
2. Not be disclosed or reported without the employee's express written consent to any person within or outside the workplace except as required by this section or as may be required by law.

13.2 Training Records

Training records will be maintained for three years from the date in which training occurred, and will include:

1. The dates of the training sessions;
2. The contents or a summary of the training sessions;
3. The names and qualifications of persons conducting the training; and
4. The names and job titles of all persons attending the training sessions.

15.0 ATTACHMENTS

The following are attachments to this SOP.

1. Figures 20-1A and 20-1B – Exposure Determination

2. Figure 20-2 – Hepatitis B Vaccine Declination Form
3. Figure 20-3 – Post Exposure Evaluation and Follow-up

16.0 DOCUMENTATION

None.

FIGURE 20-1A: EXPOSURE DETERMINATION

The following job classifications that have been determined to have a reasonably anticipated potential for occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material	Are all employees exposed?	
	Y	N
Site Safety and Health Officer	Y	
Senior UXO Supervisor	Y	
UXO Supervisor (Team Leader)		N
UXO Specialist		N

FIGURE 20-1B: EXPOSURE DETERMINATION

Listed below are all tasks, procedures or groups of closely related task and procedures in which some workers have a reasonable anticipated potential to receive occupational exposure to blood or other infectious materials for the job classification identified below occurs:

Job Classification: Site Worker
Tasks, Procedures or Groups of Closely Related Tasks and Procedures
UXO Specialist, equipment operators, magnetometer operators, field office administrators

FIGURE 20-2: HEPATITIS B VACCINE DECLINATION FORM

I understand that due to my occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials I may be at risk of acquiring hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection. I have been given the opportunity to be vaccinated with hepatitis B vaccine, at no charge to myself. However, I decline hepatitis B vaccination at this time. I understand that by declining this vaccine, I continue to be at risk of acquiring hepatitis B, a serious disease. If in the future I continue to have occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials and I want to be vaccinated with hepatitis B vaccine, I can receive the vaccination series at no charge to me.

Declining Employee's Name (printed) _____

Declining Employee's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Witnessing Employee's Name (printed): _____

Witnessing Employee's Signature: _____ Date: _____

FIGURE 20-3: POST-EXPOSURE EVALUATION AND FOLLOW-UP

I. Post-Exposure Information

A. Exposed Employee _____

B. Social Security No. _____

C. Location of Incident _____

D. Task/procedure involved _____

E. Date/Time of Incident _____

F. Was employee utilizing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)? Yes No

If yes, check PPE being used at time of exposure:

Gloves - Type _____
Apron
Mask
Eye protection - Type _____
Other

G. Part of body exposed _____

H. Supervisor's name _____

I. Description of Incident

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

J. Source Individual:

Known _____
Name of Source (if known)
Unknown - Proceed as if source is known **positive**

II Post-Exposure for HIV

A. Consent/Refusal/Test Results of Source:

Name of Source:_____

I hereby give consent for serological testing for HIV infection.
I hereby refuse to give consent for serological testing for HIV infection.
Source Unknown/Refuses Testing - Proceed as if **Positive**

Source Individual: _____ Date: _____
Signature

Serologic Test Result: Positive - Inform employee, test for HIV antibodies.
Negative - Determine Risk of Source Individual

POST-EXPOSURE EVALUATION AND FOLLOW-UP (CONTINUED)

B. Risk of Source Individual:
High Risk Activities (proceed as if **positive** result)
Low Risk Activities (provide HIV testing if requested)

C. Consent/Refusal/Test Results of Exposed Employee:
I hereby give consent to serological testing for HIV infection.
I hereby refuse to give consent for serological testing for HIV infection.

Exposed Employee: _____ Date: _____
Signature

Test Results: Positive - Counsel employee per state/local laws
Negative - Counsel employee, advise of need to retest.

Serologic Retest Results: 6 weeks: Date _____ Positive Negative
12 weeks: Date _____ Positive Negative
6 months: Date _____ Positive Negative

III. Post-Exposure for HBV

A. Consent/Refusal/Test Results of Source:

Name of Source:_____
I hereby give consent for serological testing for HBV infection.
I hereby refuse to give consent for serological testing for HBV infection
Source Unknown/Refuses Testing - Proceed as if **Positive**

Exposed Employee: _____ Date: _____
Signature

Test Result: Positive - Continue with Section III B.
Negative - No further action needed.

B. Test Exposed Employee for HBV infection.

Name of Exposed Employee _____

I hereby give consent for serological testing for HBV infection.
I hereby refuse to give consent for serological testing for HBV infection.

Source Individual: _____ Date: _____
Signature

Test Results: Negative - Consult as to the need for vaccination.
Positive - Continue to Section III C.

POST-EXPOSURE EVALUATION AND FOLLOW-UP (CONTINUED)

C. Exposed Employee's Vaccination Status and Post-exposure Procedures

Unvaccinated Employee
Offer HBIG and HB vaccine

Vaccinated Employee - Test for anti-HBs
If adequate - No treatment
If inadequate - Offer HB vaccine booster

IV. Comments

Completed by (name printed): _____

Completed by (signature): _____ Date: _____

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide the minimum safety and health requirements and procedures applicable to the conduct of operations involving the use of products containing hazardous substances.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all PIKA International, Inc. (PIKA) site personnel, to include subcontractor personnel, and operations involving in the use of products containing hazardous substances. This SOP is not intended to contain all requirements needed to ensure regulatory compliance. Consult the documents listed in section 3.0 of this SOP for additional for compliance issues.

3.0 REGULATORY REFERENCES

The following Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards directly apply to the conduct of operations associated with the SOP. In the event other hazards are associated with the conduct of this SOP, consultation of other SOPs and regulatory references may be needed.

- OSHA Construction Industry Standard 29 CFR Part 1926.59;
- OSHA General Industry Standard 29 CFR Part 1910.1200.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 CORPORATE SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGER

The PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Manager (CSHM) will be responsible for the administrative implementation of this SOP and the PIKA Hazard Communication Program presented in the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Program. As such the CSHM will assist in the training required by this SOP and will periodically audit PIKA project sites to ensure their compliance with this SOP. The CSHM will also provide consultation to each PIKA Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) regarding the implementation of this SOP.

4.2 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager (PM) shall be responsible for ensuring the availability of the resources needed to implement this SOP, and shall also ensure that this SOP is incorporated in plans, procedures and training for sites where this SOP is to be implemented.

4.3 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) will ensure that this SOP is implemented for all operations involving the use of products containing hazardous substances. The SS will also ensure that relevant sections of this SOP are discussed in the tailgate safety briefings and that

information related to its daily implementation is documented in the Site Operational Log.

4.4 TEAM LEADER

The Team Leader shall be responsible for the field implementation of this SOP and for implementing the safety and health requirements outlined in section 5.0 of this SOP. In the absence of a SS, the Team Leader shall be responsible for implementing the SS responsibilities outlined in para 4.2.

4.5 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) will be responsible for ensuring that the safety and health hazards and control techniques associated with this SOP are discussed during the initial site hazard training and the daily tailgate safety briefings. The SSHO will also be responsible for daily inspection of site operations and conditions to ensure their initial and continued compliance with this SOP and other regulatory guidelines.

4.6 SITE PERSONNEL

All PIKA site personnel will be responsible for implementing this SOP during any assigned tasks that require the use of products containing hazardous substances. While PIKA has the responsibility of providing the necessary information, documentation and resources for implementation of this SOP, site personnel have a responsibility to integrate the requirements of this SOP into their daily operations involving hazardous substances.

5.0 PROCEDURE

All personnel, including contractor and subcontractor personnel, involved in operations involving hazardous substances shall be familiar with the potential safety and health hazards associated with the conduct of those operations, and with the work practices and control techniques to be used to reduce or eliminate these hazards.

5.1 MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS (MSDS)

5.1.1 MSDS Availability

An MSDS for each product containing a hazardous chemical, to which employees are or may be exposed, will be obtained and made readily available to all site employees. MSDSs will be located at each project site. The SSHO will be responsible for obtaining and maintaining MSDSs. The SSHO will also be responsible for reviewing MSDSs for significant safety and health information, which will then be passed on to the affected employees during formal training sessions. MSDSs will also be reviewed by the SSHO for completeness. If an MSDS is missing or considered to be incomplete/insufficient, a new MSDS will be requested from the manufacturer.

MSDSs will be available for all employees in their work area for review. If an MSDS is not available or a new chemical being used on site does not have a corresponding MSDS, the SSHO will obtain the MSDS from the manufacturer as soon as possible. An MSDS that does not specifically identify the hazardous chemicals contained in the project will be accepted if:

1. The information has been classified as a trade secret; and
2. The MSDS contains adequate information related to the physical and health hazards associated with the product.

5.2 CHEMICAL INVENTORY

A Site Specific Chemical Inventory will be maintained by the SSHO. This inventory will include all products containing hazardous chemicals. The Hazardous Chemical Inventory Form (See Figure 21-1) will be used to maintain the site-specific chemical inventory.

5.3 LABELING

5.3.1 Container Labeling

No container of hazardous chemicals will be released for use until the following label information is verified:

1. Identification of the chemical;
2. Appropriate hazard warnings; and
3. Name and address of chemical manufacturer, or distributor (applies only to manufacturer's labels).

5.3.2 Secondary Container Labeling

To further ensure that employees are readily provided with information concerning chemicals in their work areas, the SSHO will ensure that all secondary containers are properly labeled with an appropriate hazard communication label. This label must communicate the identity of the hazardous chemicals contained in the product and their appropriate physical and health hazard warnings.

5.4 EMPLOYEE INFORMATION AND TRAINING

5.4.1 General

The SSHO will arrange for employee information and training at the time of initial assignment (for existing hazardous chemicals), whenever a new hazardous chemical is introduced into the work area or an employee changes job locations where new chemicals are encountered.

5.4.2 Required Information

Employees will be trained to recall, in simple language, the following basic information about each hazardous chemical:

1. The basic requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, including employee rights under the regulation;
2. Operations/processes where the potential exists for exposure to hazardous chemicals;
3. Location of the written Hazard Communication (HAZCOM) Program, the Chemical Inventory and the MSDSs;
4. How chemicals may be detected/monitored (instrumentation, color, odor, state);
5. Physical hazards (i.e., flammability, reactivity);
6. Chemical hazards, including the effects a chemical has on the body (long and short term) through inhalation, ingestion or skin contact;
7. How workers can project themselves from over exposure or emergency situations (engineering controls, work practices, PPE and emergency procedures);
8. Steps that have been taken to lessen or prevent exposure to hazardous chemicals through implementation of the HAZCOMP;
9. Spill response procedures for chemical emergencies;
10. Emergency and first aid procedures to follow if employees are over exposed to any hazardous chemicals; and
11. How to read labels and review MSDSs to obtain appropriate hazard information.

5.4.3 Documentation of Training

Hazardous Communication Training will be documented by the SSHO using the Hazard Communication and Training Checklist (See Figure 21-2).

5.5 HAZARDS FROM NON-ROUTINE TASKS

Periodically, employees are required to perform potentially hazardous, non-routine tasks that may involve chemical or physical hazards. Prior to starting work on such tasks, the SSHO will give the affected employees information about the hazards to which they may be exposed. This training will be documented in the Site Training Log, and will include:

1. Specific hazards (chemical and physical);
2. Protective safety measures to be utilized; and
3. Measures that have been or will be taken to lessen the hazards, including ventilation, respirators, PPE, a standby person, and emergency procedures.

5.6 INFORMING CLIENTS/SUBCONTRACTORS

Each client/subcontractor will be instructed to inform the SSHO of any hazardous chemicals which they bring on site and will provide a copy of the MSDS for each specific chemical(s). The SSHO will ensure that outside clients/subcontractors are provided with the following information to allow them to work safely on site:

1. Hazardous chemicals to which they may be exposed while on the job site;
2. Precautions and protective measures to be taken by employees to avoid possible exposure; and
3. The rules and regulations regarding fire and ignition sources around flammable materials, and rules regarding smoking, welding, grinding, etc.

5.7 INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE SURVEY

Periodic surveys will be performed to evaluate the potential for employee exposure to chemicals on project sites. These surveys will be used to assess exposure levels and the effectiveness of engineering, work practice and personal protective equipment controls. These efforts will be coordinated by the SSHO and the SS, and will include:

1. A walk-through evaluation of potential chemical exposures utilizing the chemical inventory, MSDSs, and, when required, air sampling equipment;
2. A review of occupational illness records for trends of hazard exposure;
3. A review of engineering controls and personal protective measures; and
4. Recommendations for future control methods.

Where a question exists concerning employee exposure to hazardous chemicals, engineering controls or PPE requirements, the CIH will be contacted immediately.

5.8 SAFETY AND PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

The following operational precautions personal protective equipment shall be used in preventing or reducing exposures associated with operations involving the use of products containing hazardous substances.

1. Operations where hazardous substances are used will be conducted in well ventilated areas, and where needed and available, direct reading instruments will be used to assess personnel exposure; and
2. All personnel will wear chemical protective gloves, clothing, etc., as specified by the MSDS.

6.0 AUDIT CRITERIA

The following items related to operations conducted under this SOP will be audited to ensure compliance with this SOP:

1. The Daily Operational and Safety Logs;
2. The Site Specific Chemical Inventory Forms;

3. The Hazard Communication Training Checklist; and
4. The Daily Safety Inspection Checklist.

7.0 ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 21-1..... Site Specific Chemical Inventory Form
Attachment 21-2.....Documentation of Hazard Communication Training Form

ATTACHMENT 21-1: SITE SPECIFIC CHEMICAL INVENTORY FORM

Site Name/Location: _____ Site Safety Officer: _____

DATE	PRODUCT NAME	SUPPLIER'S NAME AND ADDRESS	HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS	MSDS AVAILABLE	CONTAINER SIZE/TYPE	LOCATION STORED

Figure 21-1

21-2: DOCUMENTATION OF HAZARD COMMUNICATION TRAINING

SITE INFORMATION			
Site Name:			Date:
Location:		Instructor:	
TRAINING ELEMENTS COVERED			
Initial	Topic	Initial	Topic
	Requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1200		Target organs affected
	Elements of HAZCOM Program		Physical hazards (fire, explosion, etc.)
	Local of Program, MSDSs & Inventory		Detection of and protection from exposure
	Hazardous substance operations/processes		Spill/emergency response
	Acute/chronic health hazards		Labeling requirements
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES/PRODUCTS AND MSDSS REVIEWED			
Initial	Hazardous Substance/Product	Initial	Hazardous Substance/Product
TRAINING COURSE ATTENDANTS			
My signature below indicates that I have received training in the above listed topics as they relate to the hazardous substances and products with which I work, and I am familiar with the requirements of the PIKA Hazard Communication Program.			
Name (printed)	Signature	Company/Organization	

Figure 21-2

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide the minimum safety and health requirements and procedures applicable to the conduct of operations involving the use of hazard warning signs, tags, or labels. This SOP will be used in conjunction with the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Program (CSHP) Manual, and will be implemented as part of an approved Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) or Accident Prevention Plan (APP). The requirements related to the development of a SSHP or an APP are outlined in the PIKA CSHP.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all PIKA personnel, including subcontractor personnel, and operations involving the need to post site hazards with signs, tags or labels. This SOP is not intended to contain all requirements needed to ensure complete regulatory compliance. Consult the documents listed in section 3.0 of this SOP for additional for compliance issues.

3.0 REGULATORY REFERENCES

The following Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards directly apply to the conduct of operations associated with the SOP. In the event other hazards are associated with the conduct of this SOP, consultation of other SOPs and regulatory references may be needed. Additionally, this SOP has been designed to meet the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) requirements outlined below.

- OSHA Construction Industry Standard 29 CFR Part 1926.200;
- OSHA General Industry Standard 29 CFR Part 1910.145; and
- USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 8.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager shall be responsible for ensuring the availability of the resources needed to implement this SOP, and shall also ensure that this SOP is incorporated in plans, procedures and training for sites where this SOP is to be implemented.

4.2 CORPORATE SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGER

The Corporate Safety and Health Manager (CSHM) is responsible for the continued development, improvement, and implementation of the PIKA Corporate CSHP, to include this SOP. To accomplish this end, the CSHM will be responsible for:

1. Conducting an annual review of this SOP and making modifications as necessary;

2. Developing or reviewing site plans that specify the personal protective equipment (PPE) and other hazard controls that apply to the implementation of this SOP to ensure proper protection of personnel.
3. Providing the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) with consultation related to sign and label posting.
4. Periodically auditing PIKA work sites to ensure compliance with this SOP.

4.3 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) will ensure that this SOP is implemented for all operations where safety and health hazards require the posting of signs and labels. The SS will also ensure that relevant sections of this SOP are discussed in the tailgate safety briefings and that information related to its daily implementation is documented in the Site Operational Log.

4.4 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) will be responsible for ensuring that the safety and health hazards and control techniques associated with this SOP are discussed during the initial site hazard training and the daily tailgate safety briefings. The SSHO will also be responsible for daily inspection of site operations and conditions to ensure their initial and continued compliance with this SOP and other regulatory guidelines.

5.0 PROCEDURE

5.1 SAFETY HAZARDS AND OPERATIONAL CONTROL TECHNIQUES

5.1.1 General Requirements

An important element of site safety involves providing site personnel with information related to hazardous operations, areas and materials. To ensure effective, consistent communication of these hazards, the following areas and hazards shall be posted with appropriate signs or labels:

1. All site control zones where specific training, medical surveillance or personal protective equipment (PPE) is required for entry will be posted to restrict unauthorized or unqualified personnel from entering the area;
2. All areas where operations are conducted which create the potential for personnel exposure to chemical or physical hazards (i.e., noise, respiratory hazards, etc.) will be posted with signs indicating the type of hazard and the PPE to be worn in the area;
3. Signs, labels, or tags shall be visible at all times when the hazard or problem exists, and shall be removed or covered when the hazard or problem no longer exists;
4. In the event that radio frequencies present a hazard to personnel, appropriately colored and configured signs will be posted;

5. Containers of hazardous materials, which do not have adequate warning labels, will be labeled IAW the hazard communication requirements found in SOP 21;
6. All site personnel shall be informed as to the meaning of the various signs, tags and labels used throughout the site;
7. The location of first aid and fire protection equipment will be conspicuously posted; and
8. Signs, tags or labels will be used and conspicuously displayed when lock out/tag out procedures are used for the isolation of hazardous or stored energy.

5.1.2 Color Schemes

For all signs, labels and tags (except piping systems) the following color scheme will apply:

1. Red - Designates dangerous conditions, emergency stop controls, fire detection and suppression equipment and containers of flammable liquids;
2. Orange - Designates dangerous parts of machinery or energized equipment;
3. Yellow - Designates conditions requiring caution, marking dangerous chemicals, marking physical hazards, and markings for ionizing radiation;
4. Green - Designates safety equipment and operator devices, and location of first aid and safety equipment (other than fire fighting equipment); and
5. Blue - Designates information of a non-safety nature.

5.1.3 Selection of Sign, Labels and Tags

In addition to the requirements listed above, the following guidelines will be incorporated in the selection and display of signs, labels and tags:

1. Danger signs shall have the word "DANGER" in white on a black oval background and shall indicate a specific immediate danger, capable of causing irreversible damage or injury and indicates that specific precautions be taken to avoid the danger;
2. Caution signs shall have the word "CAUTION" in yellow on a black background and shall be used to call attention to a specific potential hazards, capable of causing severe but reversible damage or injury, against which proper precautions should be taken;
3. General safety signs shall have key words in white on a green background and shall indicate notices of general practice and rules related to health, first aid, medical equipment, sanitation, housekeeping and general safety; and
4. General information signs shall have the word "NOTICE" in white on a blue background and shall provide general information required to avoid confusion or misunderstanding.

5.2 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Site personnel will wear the type and level of PPE specified in the SSHP to prevent or reduce exposures associated with hazardous operations which must be posted with signs.

6.0 AUDIT CRITERIA

The following items related to the posting of signs, labels and tags will be audited to ensure compliance with this SOP:

1. The Daily Operational and Safety Logs;
2. The Documentation of Training form for the initial site hazard training;
3. The Documentation of Training form for the Daily Tailgate Safety Briefing; and
4. The Daily Safety Inspection Checklist.

7.0 ATTACHMENTS

No attachments are associated with this SOP.

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide the minimum safety and health requirements and procedures required to ensure adequate fire prevention and protection. This SOP will be used in conjunction with the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Program (CSHP) Manual, and will be implemented as part of an approved Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) or Accident Prevention Plan (APP). The requirements related to the development of a SSHP or an APP are outlined in the PIKA CSHP.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all PIKA personnel, including contractor and subcontractor personnel and operations conducted where fire prevention measures and fire protection precautions are needed to ensure the safety and health of site personnel. This SOP is not intended to contain all requirements needed to ensure complete regulatory compliance. Consult the documents listed in section 3.0 of this SOP for additional for compliance issues.

3.0 REFERENCES

The following Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards directly apply to the conduct of operations associated with the SOP. In the event other hazards are associated with the conduct of this SOP, consultation of other SOPs and regulatory references may be needed. Additionally, this SOP has been designed to meet the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) requirements outlined below.

1. Applicable parts of OSHA Construction Industry Standard 29 CFR Part 1926, Subpart F;
2. Applicable parts of OSHA General Industry Standard 29 CFR Part 1910, Subpart L; and
3. USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 9.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager shall be responsible for ensuring the availability of the resources needed to implement this SOP, and shall also ensure that this SOP is incorporated into site specific plans, procedures and training for sites where this SOP is to be implemented.

4.2 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) will ensure that this SOP is implemented for operations that involve personnel exposure fire hazards. The SS will also ensure that relevant sections

of this SOP are discussed in the daily safety briefings and that information related to its daily implementation is properly recorded in appropriate site documentation.

4.3 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) will be responsible for ensuring that the safety and health hazards and control techniques associated with this SOP are discussed during the initial site hazard training and the daily safety briefings. The SSHO will also be responsible for daily inspection of site operations and conditions to ensure their initial and continued compliance with this SOP and other regulatory guidelines.

5.0 PROCEDURES

All personnel, including contractor and subcontractor personnel, involved in operations shall be familiar with the potential safety and health hazards associated with the conduct of this SOP, and with the work practices and control techniques to be used to reduce or eliminate these hazards.

5.1 CAUSES OF FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS

Although fires and explosions may arise spontaneously, they are more commonly the result of carelessness during the conduct of site activities, such as moving drums, mixing/bulking of site chemicals and during refueling of heavy or hand held equipment. Some potential causes of explosions and fires include:

1. Mixing of incompatible chemicals, which cause reactions that spontaneously ignite due to the production of both flammable vapors and heat;
2. Ignition of explosive or flammable chemical gases or vapors by external ignition sources;
3. Ignition of materials due to oxygen enrichment;
4. Agitation of shock or friction-sensitive compounds;
5. Welding and cutting operations;
6. Hot surfaces and frictional heat sources;
7. Sparks, whether from static, electrical or mechanical sources;
8. Careless handling of matches, cigarettes and other lighted materials.

5.2 FIRE PREVENTION

Explosions and fires not only pose the obvious hazards of intense heat, open flames, smoke inhalation, and flying objects, but may also cause the release of toxic chemicals into the environment. Such releases can threaten both personnel onsite and members of the general public. Site personnel conducting operations involving flammable or combustible material shall follow the guidelines listed below to aid in the prevention of fires and explosions.

5.2.1 Site Inspections

To ensure adequate fire protection, the SSHO will inspect the site daily to ensure that all flammable and combustible materials are being safely stored in appropriate containers in properly configured and segregated storage areas. The SSHO will also ensure that sources of ignition are removed a safe distance from storage areas.

5.2.2 Ignition Sources

All sources of ignition will be prohibited within 50 feet of a potential fire or explosion hazard. Ignition sources which may be of concern are: smoking; small engines and their exhausts; heavy equipment engines and their exhaust; non-intrinsically safe electrical hand tools, lights, equipment, etc.; steel hand tools capable of creating sparks; open flames; non-intrinsically safe monitoring instruments; and room/area heating devices.

5.2.3 Site Inspections

To ensure adequate fire protection, the SSHO will inspect the site daily to ensure that all flammable and combustible materials are being safely stored in appropriate containers in properly configured and segregated storage areas. The SSHO will also ensure that sources of ignition are removed a safe distance from storage areas.

5.2.4 Storage of Flammable and Combustible Materials

5.2.4.1 Approved Containers

Quantities of flammable liquids greater than one gallon, shall be stored or handled in OSHA approved safety cans only. These cans have a built-in flame arrestor and a tight-fitting self-closing lid to reduce the possibility of vapors escaping from the can. For quantities of flammable liquids of one gallon or less, the original container or an OSHA approved safety can shall be used for handling or storage.

5.2.4.2 General Storage Requirements

Site personnel shall utilize the guidelines and procedures listed in this paragraph when storing flammable and combustible materials on site.

1. Flammable materials shall be stored in a segregated area located away from spark or ignition sources, with flagging, or other barrier materials, erected at a radius of fifty feet from the storage area, and "NO SMOKING MATCHES OR OPEN FLAME signs posted at the fifty foot barrier line;
2. If, due to site configuration, a fifty foot radius barrier can not erected around the storage area, signs stating "NO SMOKING MATCHES OR OPEN FLAME WITHIN 50 FEET" will be posted at the storage location;
3. For storage inside a building, no more than 25 gallons of flammable materials may be stored outside of approved fire cabinet, and no more than 60 gallons of flammable or 120 gallons of combustible liquids may be stored in each cabinet;

4. For storage of containers (of not more than 60 gallons each) outside, no more than 1,100 gallons shall be stored in one designated area, with at least five feet separating storage areas;
5. Outdoor storage areas shall be at least 20 feet from the nearest building, and there shall be a 12 foot wide fire truck access lane within 200 feet of the storage area;
6. Storage areas outside shall be graded to allow collection of spilled material or provided with a 12 inch curbed or earthen dike containment system of sufficient volume to contain the contents stored in the area, and provisions shall be made for drainage or collection of accumulated rain water or spilled materials;
7. Metal drums used for storing flammable/combustible liquids shall be equipped with self-closing safety faucets, vent bung fittings, grounding cables and drip pans, and shall be stored outside buildings in an area approved by the SSHO;
8. The storage area shall be kept free of weeds, debris and other combustible materials not related to the storage; and
9. At least one fire extinguisher rated 20B units or greater shall be located between 25 and 75 feet of outdoors storage areas.

5.2.5 Dispensing Flammable and Combustible Liquids

When dispensing flammable or combustible liquids from one container to another, the following requirements shall apply:

1. Areas where flammable or combustible liquids are dispensed in quantities greater than five gallons shall be separated from other operations must be at least 25 feet;
2. Spill containment shall be provided in the dispensing area;
3. All tanks, hoses and containers of five gallons or less shall be kept in metallic contact during transfer operations;
4. Transfer of flammable liquids in containers in excess of five gallons shall be done only when the two containers are electrically bonded, and the container being dispensed from shall be grounded;
5. Natural or mechanical ventilation shall be provided to maintain flammable vapors below 10% of the lower explosive limit; and
6. Transfer of liquids by air pressure is not permitted and either a non-sparking hand pump or gravity feed shall be used.

5.2.6 Handling Liquids at Point of Final Use

When using flammable or combustible liquids at the point of final use, the following requirements shall apply:

1. Flammable liquids shall be kept in closed containers;
2. Leakage or spillage of flammable or combustible liquids shall be collected and disposed of quickly and properly; and

3. No open flames or other sources of ignition will be allowed within 50 feet of operations involving flammable or combustible liquids.

5.2.7 Service and Refueling Areas

The following requirements shall apply to service and refueling areas:

1. Only approved storage containers, trucks and hoses shall be used;
2. No smoking will be allowed within 50 feet of areas where fueling operations are being conducted, and conspicuous signs shall be posted prohibiting smoking in the area;;
3. The motors of all equipment being fueled shall be shut off during fueling; and
4. A fire extinguisher of at least 20B units or greater shall be located within 75 feet of fueling operations.

5.2.8 Handling and Dispensing

Site personnel shall utilize the guidelines and procedures listed in this paragraph when dispensing flammable and combustible materials.

5.3 FIRE PROTECTION

5.3.1 General Requirements

The general requirements listed below shall be followed to help provide effective fire protection, and shall apply to all sites:

1. All areas where potentially explosive/flammable atmospheres may accumulate shall be monitored using a combustible gas indicator;
2. Prior to initiation of site activities involving explosive/flammable materials, all potential ignition sources shall be removed or extinguished;
3. Non-sparking and explosion-proof equipment shall be used whenever the potential for ignition of flammable/explosive gases/vapors/liquids exists; and
4. Dilution or induced ventilation may be used to decrease the airborne concentration of explosive/flammable atmospheres to below 10% of the lower explosive limit.

5.3.2 Training

All site personnel involved in operations where flammable or combustible liquids or materials are used, or may be encountered, shall be given training, as part of the initial mobilization training, which covers the anticipated hazards and the relevant control techniques. This training shall include fire extinguisher training that covers selection and use of fire extinguishers.

5.3.3 Fire Extinguishers

Portable fire extinguishers shall be selected and conspicuously located on site IAW the type of fire or explosion hazard anticipated. To determine the size and type of extinguishers required, consult the SSHP.

5.4 SAFETY AND PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

The following safety measures and personal protective equipment (PPE) shall be used in preventing or reducing exposures associated with fire prevention and protection operations. These requirements will be implemented unless superseded by site-specific requirements stated in the Site Safety and Health Plan.

1. Personnel who may come in contact with flammable or combustible liquids shall be assigned appropriate PPE to avoid skin or eye contact with the material; and
2. In the event of an onsite fire, the SSHO will assess the situation, determine the potential hazards and if need be, assign levels of PPE to be worn during fire fighting.

6.0 AUDIT CRITERIA

The following items related to site compliance with this SOP will be maintained in site records and subject to audit:

1. The Daily Operational and Safety Logs;
2. The Safety Meeting Attendance Log for the initial site hazard training;
3. The Safety Meeting Attendance Log for the Daily Safety Briefing;
4. The Daily Safety Inspection Checklist; and
5. The fire extinguisher inspection cards.

7.0 ATTACHMENTS

No attachments are associated with this SOP.

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide the minimum safety and health requirements and procedures applicable to site sanitation, house keeping and illumination practices. This SOP will be used in conjunction with the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Program (CSHP) Manual, and will be implemented as part of an approved Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) or Accident Prevention Plan (APP). The requirements related to the development of a SSHP or an APP are outlined in the PIKA CSHP.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all PIKA personnel, including contractor and subcontractor personnel, and operations involved in PIKA projects. This SOP is not intended to contain all requirements needed to ensure complete regulatory compliance. Consult the documents listed in section 3.0 of this SOP for additional for compliance issues.

3.0 REGULATORY REFERENCES

The following Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards directly apply to the conduct of operations associated with the SOP. In the event other hazards are associated with the conduct of this SOP, consultation of other SOPs and regulatory references may be needed. Additionally, this SOP has been designed to meet the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) requirements outlined below.

1. Applicable sections of OSHA Construction Industry Standard 29 CFR Part 1926;
2. OSHA General Industry Standards 29 CFR Part 1910.120 and 141;
3. USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 2.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager shall be responsible for ensuring the availability of the resources required to implement this SOP, and shall also ensure that this SOP is incorporated in plans, procedures and training for sites where this SOP is to be implemented.

4.2 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) will ensure that this SOP is properly implemented, and for assuring safe and sanitary conditions are maintained during site activities. The SS will also ensure that relevant sections of this SOP are discussed in the daily safety briefing and that information related to its daily implementation is documented in the Site Operational Log.

4.3 SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) will be responsible for ensuring that the safety and health hazards and control techniques associated with this SOP are discussed during the initial site hazard training and the daily tailgate safety briefing. The SSHO will also be responsible for daily inspection of site operations and conditions to ensure their initial and continued compliance with this SOP and other regulatory guidelines.

5.0 PROCEDURE

5.1 SAFETY HAZARDS AND OPERATIONAL CONTROL TECHNIQUES

All personnel, including subcontractor personnel, shall be familiar with the work practices and control techniques listed in this SOP which will be used to ensure proper on-site sanitation, house keeping and illumination.

5.1.1 Potable Water Supply

An adequate supply of potable (drinkable) water shall be provided onsite at all times, and shall be supplied IAW the following provisions:

1. Containers used for potable water shall be capable of being tightly closed, equipped with a tap and maintained in a clean sanitary condition;
2. A container used for distribution of drinking water shall be clearly labeled as to its contents and not used for any other purpose;
3. Water shall not be dipped from the container and use of a common cup shall not be allowed; and
4. Where single service cups are provided, separate sanitary containers shall be provided for the storage of the unused cups and for the disposal of the used cups.

5.1.2 Nonpotable Water

Outlets and storage containers for nonpotable water, such as water for fire fighting or decontamination shall be clearly labeled to indicate that the water is not suitable for drinking, washing or cooking. At no time shall there be a cross connection or open potential between a system furnishing potable water and a system furnishing nonpotable water.

5.1.3 Toilet Facilities

Temporary toilet facilities shall be located at the site, in the SZ. Chemical, recirculating, combustion or flush toilets may be used to fulfill this requirement. Each temporary toilet shall be in good repair, naturally lighted, ventilated, with tight fitting doors, lockable from the inside, and shall be serviced at least weekly. The minimum requirements for toilet facilities can be found in the OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.120(n). However, to

ensure sanitary and adequate facilities, portable toilet facilities will be provided based on one toilet for every ten to fifteen workers assigned to the site.

5.1.4 Washing Facilities

Hand and face washing facilities shall be set up in the support zone (SZ), and shall be utilized by all personnel exiting the work zone. As a minimum, disposable handy wipes/baby wipes, and trash receptacles will be made available to allow site personnel to wash exposed skin surfaces after exiting the work zone.

5.1.5 Site Housekeeping

All work areas shall be maintained in a clean/neat fashion, free of loose debris and scrap. Any materials/equipment not being used shall be removed from the work area and stored or disposed of accordingly. All work areas shall be supplied with a waste receptacle with a tight fitting lid, the contents of which shall be emptied in such a manner as to avoid creating unsanitary conditions. Break rooms and other areas where food is served or consumed shall be supplied with a waste receptacle with a tight fitting lid, which shall be maintained in a sanitary conditions with the contents emptied on a daily basis. To allow for the daily maintenance and inspection of the machinery and heavy equipment on site, a self-closing flammable/combustible waste can for oil/solvent soaked rags shall be maintained in areas where maintenance operations occur.

5.2 ILLUMINATION

As a rule, site personnel will not be permitted to work during the period between 30 minutes before sundown to 30 minutes after sunrise. To ensure that site personnel have the minimum level of lighting needed, or if site operations must be conducted at night, illumination levels in Table 24-1 shall the minimum allowed during the conduct of site related activities.

Table 24-1: Minimum Illumination Levels

Foot-candles	Area of Operation
5	General site area, and inside facilities, such as warehouses, hallways, and exit ways.
3	Excavation and waste areas, field maintenance, active storage and fueling areas.
10	General shops, storerooms, dressing and eating areas, maintenance areas.
30	First aid stations, infirmaries and offices.

5.3 SAFETY AND PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

The following safety measures and personal protective equipment shall be used in preventing or reducing hazards associated with improper sanitation, illumination and house keeping. These requirements will be implemented unless superseded by site-specific requirements stated in the site plans.

1. Personnel disposing of medical/biological wastes will, as a minimum, use rubber gloves, and any other PPE deemed necessary by the SSHO;
2. Medical and biological wastes shall be disposed of in bags and containers which are designed and labeled specifically for disposal of such materials;
3. Personnel handling refuse from food handling areas will use rubber/latex gloves when cleaning trash receptacles; and
4. Personnel handling flammable/combustible wastes shall wear the level and type of PPE prescribed by the SSHO.

6.0 AUDIT CRITERIA

The following items related to site sanitation, illumination and house keeping will be audited to ensure compliance with this SOP:

1. The Daily Operational and Safety Logs;
2. The Safety Meeting Attendance Log for the initial site hazard training;
3. The Safety Meeting Attendance Log for the Daily Safety Briefing; and
4. The Daily Safety Inspection Checklist.

7.0 ATTACHMENTS

No attachments are associated with this SOP.

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide site management personnel with the information necessary to effectively implement respiratory protection requirements for PIKA International, Inc. (PIKA) project personnel. As such, the purpose of this SOP is to ensure the protection of PIKA employees from airborne chemicals and materials that may be hazardous to the employee's health.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all PIKA personnel, including subcontractor personnel, and operations involving the use of respiratory protection. This SOP is not intended to contain all requirements needed to ensure complete regulatory compliance. Consult the documents listed in section 3.0 of this SOP for additional for compliance issues.

3.0 REFERENCES

The following Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards directly apply to the conduct of operations associated with the SOP. In the event other hazards are associated with the conduct of this SOP, consultation of other SOPs and regulatory references may be needed. Additionally, this SOP has been designed to meet the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) requirements outlined below.

- 29 CFR 1910.134, OSHA, General Industry Standard on Respiratory Protection.
- 29 CFR 1926.103, OSHA, Construction Standard on Respiratory Protection.
- Z88.2-1969, American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Practices for Respiratory Protection.

4.0 DEFINITIONS

As utilized in this SOP, the following definitions will apply.

1. **Air-Purifying Respirator:** A respirator that purifies the air by drawing contaminated air through a filter or sorbent media. This type of respirator is distinguished from a supplied-air respirator, which supplies breathing-air from an outside source versus the ambient atmosphere to the respirator wearer.
2. **Belt-Mounted Respirator:** A respirator in which the cartridges are worn at belt level so that end-of-cartridge-life indicators may be easily viewed by the wearer or so that the cartridges will not interfere with protective facial equipment.
3. **Canister or cartridge:** A container with a filter, sorbent, or catalyst, or combination of these items, which removes specific contaminants from the air passed through the container.

4. **Dust:** A solid, mechanically produced particle that is generally greater than one micron in size. Examples of dusts include sawdust, cement, and metal grindings.
5. **Employee exposure:** Exposure to a concentration of an airborne contaminant that would occur if the employee were not using respiratory protection.
6. **End-of-service-life indicator (ESLI):** A system that warns the respirator user of the approach of the end of adequate respiratory protection, for example, that the sorbent is approaching saturation or is no longer effective.
7. **Escape-only respirator:** A respirator intended to be used only for emergency exit.
8. **Filter or air-purifying element:** A component used in respirators to remove solid or liquid aerosols from the inspired air.
9. **Filtering face piece (dust mask):** A negative-pressure particulate respirator with a filter as an integral part of the face piece or with the entire face piece composed of the filtering medium.
10. **Fit factor:** A quantitative estimate of the fit of a particular respirator to a specific individual, and typically estimates the ratio of the concentration of a substance in ambient air to its concentration inside the respirator when worn.
11. **Fit-Test:** The use of a protocol to qualitatively or quantitatively evaluate the fit of a respirator on an individual.
12. **Fume:** A solid condensation particle generally less than one micron in size. An example of a fume is the particles generated by welding operations.
13. **Gas:** A material that has no liquid phase at standard temperature and pressure. Examples of gases include oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen.
14. **High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA):** A filter that is at least 99.97 percent efficient in removing monodisperse particles of 0.3 micrometers in diameter. The equivalent NIOSH 42 CFR 84 particulate filters are the N100, R100, and P100 filters.
15. **Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH):** An atmosphere that poses an immediate threat to life, would cause irreversible adverse health effects, or would impair an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere.
16. **Loose-fitting face piece:** A respiratory inlet covering that is designed to form a partial seal with the face.
17. **Mist:** A liquid condensation particle that is generally greater than one micron in size. An example of a mist is paint overspray.
18. **National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH):** The governmental agency that assigns approval numbers to respirators.
19. **Negative pressure respirator (tight fitting):** A respirator in which the air pressure inside the face piece is negative during inhalation with respect to the ambient air pressure outside the respirator.

20. **Organic Vapor:** The gaseous phase of a liquid at room temperature that is carbon based. Examples of materials that create organic vapors include xylene, toluene, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane.
21. **Oxygen-Deficient Atmosphere:** An atmosphere with an oxygen content below 19.5 percent by volume.
22. **Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL):** Chemical airborne concentrations that are promulgated by either Federal or California OSHA. These are the concentrations of chemicals that a healthy individual may be exposed to for up to eight hours in a normal working day, every workday of the year, without suffering adverse health effects.
23. **Physician or other licensed health care professional (PLHCP):** An individual whose legally permitted scope of practice (i.e., license, registration, or certification) allows him or her to independently provide, or be delegated the responsibility to provide, some or all the health care services required by the OSHA respiratory protection standard.
24. **Powered Air-Purifying Respirator:** An air-purifying respirator that uses a blower to force the ambient air through air-purifying elements to the inlet covering.
25. **Program Manager:** The single point of contact within NASA ARC or within a contractor with responsibility for overseeing the respiratory protection program.
26. **Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA):** An atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the breathing-air source is designed to be carried by the user.
27. **Service life:** The period of time that a respirator, filter, sorbent, or other respiratory equipment provides adequate protection to the wearer.
28. **Supplied-air respirator (SAR) or air-line respirator:** An atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the source of breathing air is not designed to be carried by the user.
29. **Vapor:** The gaseous phase of a liquid at room temperature. Examples of materials that create vapors include xylene, toluene, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane.

5.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 CORPORATE SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGER

The Corporate Safety and Health Manager (CSHM) will act as the Respirator Program Administrator (RPA) and will be responsible for the continued development of this SOP and the PIKA Respiratory Protection Program. As the RPA, the CSHM will also be responsible for ensuring the proper field implementation of this SOP, and the RPA will

1. Conduct an annual review of the REP and providing updates as needed;
2. Provide consultation to the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) regarding identification of potential airborne contaminants and the selection of appropriate respiratory protection;

3. Identify operations or tasks which could potentially require the use of respirators;
4. Ensure that all PIKA employees required to use respirators are placed on the PIKA Medical Surveillance Program and receive biological monitoring, when required, that is relevant to the type of hazards to which they could be exposed.
5. Ensure that all PIKA employees required to wear respirators are fit tested and trained initially and at least annually thereafter;
6. Conduct or coordinates monitoring and sampling of airborne contaminants to evaluate potential employee exposures to hazardous airborne contaminants and to ensure proper selection of respirator type;
7. Ensure that only National Institute of Safety and Health (NIOSH) approved respirators and cartridges are utilized, and that respirator users are issued only those types of respirators for which they are fit tested and trained to use;
8. Conduct periodic inspections (every 30 - 45 days) at each work site to ensure that respiratory protective equipment is properly issued, used, cleaned, inspected, maintained and stored; and
9. Ensure that acquisition and maintenance of files that document measures taken to assure respiratory protection to include:
    - Current Respiratory Protection Program.
    - Records of fit testing, training, and certifications issued.
    - Copies of medical clearance testing.

5.2 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager (PM) is responsible for ensuring the implementation of this SOP on all sites for which the PM is responsible. The PM will also ensure that project resources are provided to allow for effective implementation of this SOP.

5.3 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) is responsible for the proper implementation of the respiratory protection procedures outlined in this SOP. This includes the proper allocation of on-site project resources to ensure that personnel are adequately trained and equipped to protect themselves from respiratory hazards. Additionally, the SS will

1. Apply engineering controls when feasible.
2. Ensure that users are trained to wear respirators.
3. Ensure that respirator users have received an annual training and medical examinations.
4. Ensure respirator users use and operate their respirators under the respiratory protection procedures as described in this program.
5. Allow employees to leave the respirator-use area for any of the following reasons:

- To wash their faces and respirator face pieces as necessary to prevent eye or skin irritation associated with respirator use.
- If they detect vapor or gas breakthrough, changes in breathing resistance, or leakage of the face piece.
- To replace the respirator or the filter, cartridge, or canister elements.

5.4 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The SSHO is responsible for the field implementation of this SOP and the site-specific respiratory protection procedures contained in the SSHP. To effectively achieve this goal, the SSHO will also be responsible for the following:

1. Acquiring, with assistance form the OSHM, the respiratory protective equipment and other resources required for implementing the REP/RPP;
2. Arranging for, or providing, respirator specific training, in accordance with (IAW) Paragraph 14.0 of this SOP to site personnel who are required to use respiratory protection;
3. Ensuring that all respiratory protective equipment is used, sanitized, inspected, and maintained IAW the applicable sections of this SOP;
4. Ensuring that all employees potentially exposed to airborne contaminants at or above the PEL, or who may encounter oxygen deficient atmospheres are issued appropriate respiratory protective equipment IAW the requirements of the SSHP;
5. Maintaining the PIKA Respirator Issuance Log and issuing respirators only to those site personnel who have received proper medical surveillance, fit-testing and training for the specific type of respirator being issued.
6. Conducting and/or supervising and recording the results of site and personal monitoring and sampling necessary to evaluate the level of airborne hazards to which site employees are exposed;
7. Ensure that employees utilizing respirators with a tight-fitting face-piece maintain a **clean-shaven** face in such a manner that facial hair growth does not effect the seal between the respirator and the employee's face. Do not permit tight-fitting respirators to be worn by employees who have (1) any facial hair that comes between the sealing surface of the face-piece and the face, or that interferes with valve function; or (2) any other condition that interferes with the face-to-face-piece seal or valve function.
8. Defining "Respirator Areas" within the site to identify areas of high contaminant levels, thereby preventing unprotected workers from entering the area; and
9. Immediately notifying the CSHM of any changes in site conditions or contaminant concentrations that would impact the level of respiratory protection being used on site.

5.5 RESPIRATOR USERS

All PIKA personnel who use respirators are responsible for the proper use, care and maintenance of the respiratory protective equipment issued to them by the SSHO. To ensure the ability of the respirator to function effectively, the respirator user will conduct the following:

1. Guard the respiratory protective equipment against unnecessary damage;
2. Report any malfunction or defective parts of the equipment to the SSHO immediately;
1. Use only those respirators for which they have been specifically authorized, trained, and fitted;
3. Report to the SSHO any changes in medical status that may impact the user's ability to safely wear a respirator;
4. Report to work clean shaven in the area of the face piece if respirators are to be used;
5. Inspect the respirator and perform a negative and positive pressure fit test prior to respirator use;
6. Use the respirator IAW general and job specific training;
7. Leave the respirator area immediately if doubt arises as to the ability of the respirator to provide sufficient protection; and
8. Participate in the medical surveillance and training programs as required by the SSHO and the site specific SSHP.

5.5.1 Subcontractors

PIKA subcontractors will be required to maintain a written respirator program that meets the requirements of 29CFR 1910.134. Subcontractors shall be responsible for administering and maintaining their own Respiratory Protection Program in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 and ensuring that each respirator user has a current respirator fit-test, is medically qualified and properly trained for the respirator they are using.

6.0 RESPIRATOR SELECTION

6.1 RESPIRATOR CATEGORIES

Respirators are designed to protect only against specific types of substances, in certain concentrations, and must be matched to the user, job, and contaminant. Categories of respirators include:

1. Air-Purifying Respirators
   - Particulate removing
   - Vapor/Gas removing
   - Combination
2. Atmosphere (Air)-Supplying Respirators

- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)
- Supplied-Air Respirator (Air-line)

6.1.1 Air-Purifying Respirators

6.1.1.1 General Limitations

Air-purifying respirators remove contaminants from the atmosphere; they must be used only in atmospheres with sufficient oxygen and within specified hazard concentration limitations of the specific device. They do not protect against skin or eye irritation by airborne contaminates. They also do not protect against absorption through the skin by airborne contaminants. Air-purifying respirators may not be used for protection in the following circumstances:

- Air-purifying respirators are not effective protection against certain gaseous materials.
- The maximum contaminant concentration against which an air-purifying respirator will protect is determined by the design efficiency and capacity of the cartridge, canister, or filter and the face-piece-to-face seal on the user. For gases and vapors, the maximum concentration for which the air-purifying element is designed is specified by the manufacturer or is listed on labels of cartridges and canisters.
- Air-purifying respirators will not provide the maximum design protection specified unless the face piece is carefully fitted to the wearer's face to prevent inward leakage. The time period over which protection is provided is dependent on canister, cartridge, or filter type; concentration of contaminant; humidity levels in the ambient atmosphere; and the wearer's respiration rate.
- The proper type of canister, cartridge, or filter must be selected for the particular atmosphere and conditions. Air-purifying respirators may cause discomfort due to the noticeable resistance in inhalation.
- Respirators with full-face pieces present special problems to individuals who are required to wear prescription eyewear; such problems should be directed to the RPA.
- Contact lenses will not be worn with respirators.

6.1.1.2 Specific Limitations For Air-Purifying Particulate Respirators

Air-purifying particulate respirators will be used for protection against nonvolatile particles only. These respirators offer no protection against gases or vapors. These respirators are not for use in an atmosphere immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH), and are not for use in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

6.1.1.3 Specific Limitations For Air-Purifying Vapor/Gas Respirators

Do not use air-purifying vapor/gas respirators with airborne chemicals that have "poor warning properties." Additionally, these respirators should not be used in atmospheres with unknown chemicals, or in atmospheres with unusually high concentrations of a

known chemical. Air-purifying vapor/gas respirators are not to be used in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

6.1.2 Full Face-Piece Air-purifying Respirators

Full face-piece air-purifying respirators provide protection against eye irritation in addition to respiratory protection. However, the same limitations given in sections 6.2.2 and 6.2.3 also apply with full face-piece respirators.

6.1.3 Atmosphere (Air)-Supplying Respirators

6.1.3.1 General

Atmosphere-supplying or air-supplied respirators deliver breathing-air through a supply hose connected to the wearer's face piece. The breathing-air can be provided from a stationary source, i.e., by a compressed air tank or a breathing air compressor. Atmosphere-supplying respirators are required when there is insufficient oxygen (<19.5 percent), when the concentration of contaminant is too high for an air-purifying cartridge to handle, the toxicity of the material is too hazardous for an air-purifying cartridge, or when required by specific OSHA regulations.

6.1.3.2 General Limitations

Except for some airline suits, no protection is provided against skin irritation by materials such as ammonia and hydrogen chloride, or against absorption through the skin of materials such as hydrogen cyanide and organic phosphate pesticides. Full-face pieces present special problems to individuals who are required to wear prescription eyewear. Use of atmosphere-supplying respirators in an atmosphere immediately dangerous to life or health is limited to self-contained breathing apparatus or to those airline respirators equipped with an "escape" bottle of air.

6.1.3.3 Specific Limitations for Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)

The period over which the device will provide protection is limited by the amount of breathing air in the apparatus, the ambient atmospheric pressure (service life of open-circuit devices is cut in half by a doubling of the atmospheric pressure), and the type of work being performed. Some SCBA devices have a short service life (less than 15 minutes) and are suitable only for escape (self-rescue from an irrespirable atmosphere). Other limitations of SCBA devices are their weight or bulk, or both, limited service life, and the training required for their maintenance and safe use. All self-contained breathing apparatus to be used in an IDLH environment must be rated for 30 minutes and must be used in the pressure-demand mode.

6.1.3.4 Specific Limitations for Supplied-Air Respirators (Air-line):

Ordinary airline respirators (no emergency escape air bottle) are limited to use in atmospheres from which the wearer can escape unharmed without the aid of the respirator (i.e., non-IDLH and non-oxygen deficient atmospheres) in the event that the

source of air stops and the wearer is required to remove the face piece to breathe. The wearer is restricted in movement by the hose and must return to the respirable atmosphere by retracing his/her route of entry. The hose is subject to being severed or pinched off.

6.2 RESPIRATOR SELECTION

Selection of respirators shall be based on the hazards to which the worker is exposed, the work environment, and the characteristics and limitations of the respirator. Respiratory protective equipment shall be used only for the purpose intended, and no modifications of the equipment shall be made. For protection against gases and vapors, the following forms of protection may be used:

1. An atmosphere-supplying respirator.
2. An air-purifying respirator, provided that:
   - The respirator is equipped with an end-of-service-life indicator (ESLI) certified by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) for the contaminant.
   - If there is no ESLI appropriate for conditions in the workplace, the respirator filters and cartridges a change schedule that is based on objective information or data will be used to ensure that canisters and cartridges are changed before the end of their service life (see paragraph 6.6).

For protection against particulates, any of the following forms of protection may be used:

1. An atmosphere-supplying respirator.
2. An air-purifying respirator equipped with a filter certified by NIOSH under 30 CFR part 11 as a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter, or an air-purifying respirator equipped with a filter certified for particulates by NIOSH under 42 CFR part 84.
3. For contaminants that consist primarily of particles with mass median aerodynamic diameters (MMAD) of at least two micrometers, an air-purifying respirator equipped with any filter certified for particulates by NIOSH.

6.2.1 Factors that Influence Respirator Selection

Factors that influence the choice of respiratory protection include:

1. Nature of the hazard - this factor has several important aspects.
   - The physical state of the air contaminant; i.e., dust, fume, mist, gas, or chemical vapor. The physical state determines some limitations of the respirator.
   - The relative toxicity of the material; e.g., trichloroethylene is more toxic than 1,1,1-trichloroethane; brazing fumes from cadmium alloys are more toxic than fumes from steel alloys; etc.

- The rate at which the contaminant affects the human body. For example, excessive concentrations of silica dust, although hazardous, will not cause an immediate effect; however, an excessive concentration of chlorine gas can overcome an individual almost instantly, making escape impossible.
- The possibility exists that more than one air contaminant in different physical states may be involved.

2. Extent of the hazard - this factor includes the anticipated airborne concentrations and physical area in which the hazard exists.
3. Work requirements and conditions - this factor includes proximity to the source of the airborne contamination and physical restriction of the working area.

7.0 VOLUNTARY USE OF RESPIRATORS

The SS in consultation with the CSHM may provide respirators at the request of site personnel or permit personnel to use their own respirators in nonhazardous areas if the CSHM determines that such respirator use will not in itself create a hazard. If the CSHM determines that voluntary respirator use is permissible, the CSHM, through the SS and SSHO shall provide the user with the following information, as required by the OSHA respiratory protection standard:

- Respirators are an effective method of protection against designated hazards when properly selected and worn. Respirator use is encouraged, even when exposures are below the exposure limit, to provide an additional level of comfort and protection for workers. However, if a respirator is used improperly or not kept clean, the respirator itself can become a hazard to the worker. Sometimes, workers may wear respirators to avoid exposures to hazards, even if the amount of hazardous substance does not exceed the limits set by OSHA standards. If your employer provides respirators for your voluntary use, of if you provide your own respirator, you need to take certain precautions to be sure that the respirator itself does not present a hazard.
- You should do the following:
  1. Read and heed all instructions provided by the manufacturer on use, maintenance, cleaning, and care, and warnings regarding the respirator's limitations.
  2. Choose respirators certified for use to protect against the contaminant of concern. NIOSH, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, certifies respirators. A label or statement of certification should appear on the respirator or respirator packaging. It will tell you what the respirator is designed for and how much it will protect you.
  3. Do not wear your respirator into atmospheres containing contaminants for which your respirator is not designed to protect against. For example, a respirator designed to filter dust particles will not protect you against gases, vapors, or very small solid particles of fumes or smoke.

4. Keep track of your respirator so that you do not mistakenly use someone else's respirator.

The SS and SSHO must ensure that the elements of this SOP are implemented as necessary to ensure that any employee who voluntarily uses a respirator is medically able to use that respirator, and that the respirator is cleaned, stored, and maintained so that its use does not present a health hazard to the user.

8.0 USE OF RESPIRATORS

8.1 NORMAL OPERATIONS

Only respiratory protective equipment that has current approval from NIOSH shall be used. Respirators shall be used as issued: no modifications or substitutions to issued equipment shall be permitted. Additionally the following shall apply:

1. Any modification, no matter how slight, will result in voiding of respirator approval.
2. Only the person to whom it was issued shall use a respirator.
3. Personnel who use respiratory protection shall leave the space if they detect the odor of a contaminant or experience difficulty in breathing.
4. Re-entry shall not be undertaken until respirator integrity and fit, adequate airflow, or filter cartridge replacement, as appropriate, have been accomplished.
5. If employees experience physical symptoms, they shall immediately leave the area of the hazardous atmosphere and notify their supervisor.
6. Proper use, inspection, fitting, and maintenance of the respirator is the responsibility of the individual to whom the respirator was issued.

8.2 PROCEDURES FOR IDLH ATMOSPHERES

For all IDLH atmospheres, the SS and SSHO shall ensure that:

1. One employee or, when needed, more than one employee is located outside the IDLH atmosphere.
2. Visual, voice, or signal line communication is maintained between the employee(s) in the IDLH atmosphere and the employee(s) located outside the IDLH atmosphere.
3. The employee(s) located outside the IDLH atmosphere are trained and equipped to provide effective emergency rescue.
4. Employee(s) located outside the IDLH atmospheres are equipped with:
   - Pressure-demand or other positive pressure SCBAs, or a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure supplied-air respirator with auxiliary SCBA; and either
   - Appropriate retrieval equipment for removing the employee(s) who enter(s) these hazardous atmospheres where retrieval equipment would contribute to the rescue of the employee(s) and would not increase the overall risk resulting from entry, or
   - Equivalent means for rescue where retrieval equipment is not required.

8.3 WORK IN PROXIMITY TO UNPROTECTED PERSONNEL

Whenever work operations result in the establishment of a respirator-required area that is near an area occupied by unprotected personnel, those unprotected personnel whose tasks do not require them to wear respirators normally shall not be required to wear them unless their exposures may exceed the permissible exposure limits (PEL) and adequate ventilation cannot be provided. In such instances, work that requires respirators must be performed at a time when a minimum number of other employees are affected.

8.4 CONCURRENT WORK REQUIRING RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Two or more different jobs that both require respiratory protection may be worked simultaneously, provided that the level and type of respiratory protection worn is adequate for all the airborne contaminants and the concurrent work does not create additional hazards.

8.5 POSTING/GUARDING ACCESS TO CONTROLLED AREAS

Unless the area in which respiratory protection is required is limited to the space occupied by the employee who is performing the work, posting or guarding access shall be established and controlled.

8.6 PROHIBITED USES

Air-purifying respirators shall not be used for the accomplishment of work in the following environments:

- Untested tanks or voids.
- Oxygen-deficient atmospheres.
- Atmosphere immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH).

Access to life-threatening areas is limited to emergency situations. Such areas must be tested and ventilated to safe conditions prior to accomplishment of routine work.

9.0 CHANGING CARTRIDGES

Cartridge changes shall be conducted according to the guidelines presented below for particulate and vapor/gas filters.

1. Particulate-Filter Elements
    - Particulate filters, including paint-mist prefilters, should be changed if breathing becomes more difficult.
    - Type R filters (rated under 42 CFR 84) must be changed at the end of each shift where exposure includes airborne oil mists.

2. Vapor and gas-removing cartridges and canisters

- Cartridges and canisters should be changed whenever the wearer can smell or taste the airborne contaminant. If the wearer detects an odor or taste of gas in the inspired air, or feels eye or throat irritation, he/he should leave the hazardous area immediately and go to a clean area to change out the cartridges.
- Cartridges or canisters should be replaced when they reach their end of service life as determined using the calculation methods outlined in the OSHA Respiratory Protection Advisor. The end of service life calculations shall be established by the CSHM based upon the concentration of contaminants, the type of filter being used, as well as other relevant data related to the respirator and work area exposures.

10.0 RESPIRATOR USER'S INSPECTION GUIDE

10.1 GENERAL

All respirators shall be inspected for obvious defects by the user prior to use. Emergency respirators (e.g., SCBA) shall be inspected monthly and after each use. A log shall be maintained by PIKA to document these inspections.

10.2 AIR-PURIFYING (HALF-MASK OR FULL-FACE) RESPIRATORS

Respirators shall be free of the following defects, as applicable:

- Excessive dirt
- Cracks, tears, or deterioration
- Distortion
- Inflexibility
- Cracked or badly scratched lenses
- Incorrectly mounted lenses
- Poorly seated or torn inhalation and/or exhalation check valves or diaphragms
- Deterioration; if the device has a corrugated breathing tube, examine it for deterioration by stretching the tube and looking for cracks

Straps shall be free of the following defects, as applicable:

- Breaks, tears, or cuts
- Loss of elasticity
- Broken buckles
- Worn serration or missing tabs or a head harness that may permit slippage.

10.3 AIR-SUPPLIED (HALF-MASK OR FULL-FACE) RESPIRATORS

Inspect face piece and straps as outlined above, and if the device has a corrugated breathing tube, examine it for deterioration by stretching the tube

and looking for cracks. Also examine the respirator system components for accumulation of dirt, grit, oil, tears, breaks, etc.

10.4 AIR-SUPPLIED HOODS

Air-supplied hoods shall be inspected for holes and tears prior to use. Air-supplied hoods may be used in lieu of air-supplied respirators, provided the hood has NIOSH approval for the work being performed.

11.0 RESPIRATOR FITTING/TESTING PROCEDURES

11.1 GENERAL

A respirator cannot provide optimum levels of protection unless an air-tight seal is obtained between the respirator and the user's face. Accordingly:

1. A respirator shall not be worn if facial hair comes between the sealing periphery of the face piece and the face, or if facial hair interferes with valve functions.
2. Because half-mask respirators are manufactured in small, medium, and large sizes to fit various sized and shaped faces, and since the wearer is required to have a properly fitting respirator, it is imperative that supervisors make arrangements to obtain the specific model and size respirator certified for each employee who must use one.
3. If spectacles, goggles, face shield, or welding helmet must be worn with a face piece, it shall be worn so as not to interfere with the seal of the face piece to the face.

11.2 RESPIRATOR FACE PIECE FIT-TEST REQUIREMENTS

The respirator cannot provide proper respiratory protection unless it seals air-tight with the face of the wearer and thereby excludes all the contaminated atmosphere. To do this, the respirator must be properly fitted to the individual.

11.2.1 Qualitative Fit Testing

A qualitative respirator fit test shall be carried out for each wearer of a negative-pressure and powered air-purifying respirator at least annually. Respirator fit tests are not required for positive-pressure (air-line or SCBA) respirators. The results of the qualitative fit test shall be used to select specific types, makes, and models of negative-pressure respirators for use by the individual.

Qualitative tests using irritant smoke or other agent approved by the PIKA CSHM shall be conducted and documented on all persons who will wear a negative-pressure respirator. The procedure contained in Attachment 1 of this SOP shall be used to fit-test respirators with irritant smoke.

11.2.2 Negative and Positive Pressure Tests

The wearer shall check the face-piece seal of any respirator each time the respirator is donned. To check the seal, complete the following negative- and positive-pressure tests.

1. Negative-pressure test:
   - **Close** off the air inlet for the canister, cartridge(s), filter(s), or hose(s) by covering with the palms, being careful not to dislodge the face piece.
   - **Inhale** gently so that the face piece collapses slightly, and
   - **Hold** breath for ten seconds.
   - **If** the face piece remains slightly collapsed and no inward leakage is detected, the respirator fit is adequate.
2. Positive-pressure test:
   - **Close** off the opening of the exhalation valve by covering with the palm, being careful not to dislodge the face piece.
   - **Exhale** gently into the face piece.
   - **If** slight positive pressure can be built up inside the face piece without leaking, the respirator fit is considered satisfactory.

12.0 RESPIRATOR INSPECTION, CLEANING, MAINTENANCE, AND STORAGE

12.1 GENERAL

Reusable rubber face piece respirators shall be inspected and cleaned after each use to prevent spread of germs, contamination by chemicals and dusts, and to maintain rubber parts in good repair. Spare parts for reusable respirators must be procured from the respirator supplier.

12.2 CLEANING PROCEDURES

Respirators may not be cleaned with solvents or paint removers, because damage to rubber or plastic pieces may result. Respirators shall be cleaned in accordance with the respirator manufacturer's instructions or by the following method:

1. Remove filters, cartridges, or canisters. Disassemble face pieces by removing speaking diaphragms, demand and pressure-demand valve assemblies, hoses, or any components recommended by the manufacturer. Discard or repair any defective parts.
2. Wash components in warm (43° C [110°F] maximum) water with a mild detergent or with a cleaner recommended by the manufacturer. A stiff bristle (not wire) brush may be used to facilitate the removal of dirt.
3. Rinse components thoroughly in clean, warm (43° C [110° F] maximum), preferably running water. Drain.
4. When the cleaner used does not contain a disinfecting agent, respirator components should be immersed for two minutes in one of the following:

- Hypochlorite solution (50 ppm of chlorine) made by adding approximately one milliliter of laundry bleach to one liter of water at 43° C (110° F) maximum; or,
- Aqueous solution of iodine (50 ppm iodine) made by adding approximately 0.8 milliliters of tincture of iodine (6-8 grams ammonium and/or potassium iodide/100 cc of 45-percent alcohol) to one liter of water at 43° C (110°F) maximum; or,
- Other commercially available cleansers of equivalent disinfectant quality when used as directed, if their use is recommended or approved by the respirator manufacturer.

5. Rinse components thoroughly in clean, warm (43° C [110° F] maximum), preferably running water. Drain. The importance of thorough rinsing cannot be overemphasized. Detergents or disinfectants that dry on face pieces may result in dermatitis. In addition, some disinfectants may cause deterioration of rubber or corrosion of metal parts if not completely removed.
6. Components should be hand-dried with a clean, lint-free cloth or air-dried.
7. Test the respirator to ensure that all components work properly.
8. For self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), disassemble and hand-clean the pressure-demand and exhalation valve as appropriate, exercising care to avoid damaging the rubber diaphragm.
9. Visually inspect face pieces and all parts for deterioration, distortion, or other faults that might affect the performance of the respirator. Discard faulty items, replacing only with parts specifically designed for the particular respirator.
10. Place respirator in a clean, zip-lock bag, or container for storage after it has completely dried.

12.3 RESPIRATOR STORAGE

Cleaned respirators shall be stored to protect against dust, sunlight, heat, extreme cold, excessive moisture, or damaging chemicals. The storage area shall be clean and sanitary. Respirators shall be packed or stored so that the face piece and exhalation valve will rest in a normal position and function will not be impaired because the face piece sat in an abnormal position. Respirators issued to individuals shall be stored in a clean plastic bag, carton, or carrying case, as appropriate.

12.3.1 Emergency-Use Respirators

Emergency escape-only respirators shall be inspected before being carried into the workplace for use. Self-contained breathing apparatus shall be inspected monthly. Air and oxygen cylinders shall be maintained in a fully charged state and shall be recharged when the pressure falls to 90 percent of the manufacturer's recommended pressure level. The inspection must:

- Establish that the regulator and warning devices function properly.

- Check the respirator function, tightness of connections, and the condition of the various parts including, but not limited to, the face piece, head straps, valves, and connecting tube; and
- Check the elastomeric parts for pliability and signs of deterioration.

For respirators maintained for emergency use, the maintaining organization shall:

- Certify the respirator by documenting the date the inspection was performed, the name (or signature) of the person who made the inspection, the findings, required remedial action, and a serial number or other means of identifying the inspected respirator.
- Provide this information on a tag or label that is attached to the storage compartment for the respirator, is kept with the respirator, or is included in inspection reports stored as paper or electronic files. This information shall be maintained until replaced following a subsequent certification.

13.0 BREATHING-AIR QUALITY AND SUPPLIED AIR SYSTEMS

13.1 AIR QUALITY FOR SUPPLIED AIR SYSTEMS

Compressed air for breathing purposes shall be of at least Grade D quality. Grade D air contains:

1. Oxygen content: 19.5-23.5 percent.
2. Less than 10 ppm carbon monoxide.
3. Less than 1000 ppm carbon dioxide.
4. Less than 5 mg/m^3 total hydrocarbons.
5. No objectionable odors.

13.2 TEMPERATURE CONSIDERATIONS

Compressed air that is to be used at temperatures below freezing should have excess water vapor removed so as to attain a dew point below the minimum temperature anticipated. Compressed air, as it passes through regulators and valves from a high pressure to a low pressure, expands and cools down, resulting in a temperature lower than the surrounding temperature.

13.3 BREATHING-AIR COMPRESSORS

Breathing-air compressors must be located where contaminated air cannot enter the system. If the compressor is oil-lubricated, it shall be equipped with both a high-temperature and carbon monoxide alarm. The high-temperature alarm will be set at the temperature specified in the manufacturer's literature. The carbon monoxide alarm will be set at 10 ppm. Compressors used for breathing air must be specifically designed and certified for the purpose.

13.4 BREATHING-AIR TESTING

Breathing-air quality shall be laboratory tested and certified at least quarterly. Supervisors of those activities capable of producing their own breathing air are responsible for such testing and record keeping (see item 9 in section 28.2.1). The air from non-oil-lubricated, low-pressure air pumps designed specifically to provide respirator breathing-air does not need to be tested.

13.5 BREATHING-AIR HOSES

Only hoses designed for breathing-air shall be used and they shall have NIOSH approval and be compatible with the respirator being used. Air-line hoses shall be protected from damage. Hoses shall be arranged to prevent tripping and allow ready access/exit. Additionally, the following shall apply

1. Air-lines used for supplying breathing air shall be tagged or labeled as "Breathing-Air Supply Line." Breathing-air-lines shall be labeled by the owning organization.
2. All breathing-air-line couplings shall be incompatible with outlets for other gas systems.
3. When not in use, ends of breathing-air system shall be capped or sealed.
4. The total hose length shall be limited to a maximum of 300 feet.
5. All equipment used from the respirator face piece to the breathing-air pump must be from the same manufacturer.

14.0 RESPIRATOR TRAINING

14.1 WHO REQUIRES TRAINING

All personnel who will use or issue respirators and their supervisors shall receive appropriate respirator training initially and annually thereafter. The training shall consist of the following:

1. Why the respirator is necessary and how improper fit, usage, or maintenance can compromise the protective effect of the respirator.
2. The limitations and capabilities of the respirator.
3. How to use the respirator effectively in emergency situations, including situations in which the respirator malfunctions.
4. How to inspect, put on and remove, use, and check the seals of the respirator.
5. The procedures for maintenance and storage of the respirator.
6. How to recognize medical signs and symptoms that may limit or prevent the effective use of respirators.
7. The general requirements of the OSHA respiratory standard (29 CFR 1910.134).

15.0 RESPIRATOR AUTHORIZATION CARD

Each person who satisfactorily completes the respirator physical examination, training, and fit-testing shall be issued a Respirator Authorization Card. The data on the card shall include:

1. The expiration date on the card shall be one year from the earliest date of:
   - Respirator physical examination,
   - Respirator training; or
   - Respirator fit-testing.
2. The respirators for which the person was satisfactorily fit-tested.
3. The card shall be carried on the individual's person when the individual is using a respirator.

16.0 RESPIRATOR ISSUE

Respirators and filter cartridges are issued through the SSHO shop stores only upon the presentation of a completed and signed Respirator Authorization Card.

17.0 LOSS OF QUALIFICATION

Employees may lose their respirator use qualification and/or respirator at any time for any of the following reasons:

1. Expiration of qualification (health certificate or training).
2. Determination by a medical officer that the employee is not physically qualified for respirator use.
3. Lack of knowledge or willful neglect of requirements, as demonstrated by failing the qualification exam or by serious violations of this instruction, such as:
   - Use of the wrong type of respirator.
   - Failure to wear a respirator where required.
   - Removal of a respirator in a respirator area.
   - Tampering with a respirator.
   - Entry into an untested, oxygen-deficient, or life-hazardous space unprotected.
   - Wearing the respirator with facial hair that prohibits proper sealing or interferes with proper internal valve operation.

18.0 AUDIT CRITERIA

The following items related to heavy equipment operations will be audited to ensure compliance with this SOP:

1. The Daily Operational and Safety Logs;
2. The Documentation of Training form for the initial site hazard training;
3. The Daily Safety Briefing Attendance Log; and
4. The Daily Safety Inspection Checklist.

19.0 ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1: Qualitative Fit-testing Procedures

ATTACHEMENT 1
IRRITANT SMOKE FIT-TESTING PROCEDURE
QUALITATIVE FIT-TESTING

General The employer shall include the following provisions in the fit-test procedures. All testing is to be conducted annually.

1. The test subject shall be allowed to pick the most comfortable respirator from a selection including respirators of various sizes from different manufacturers. The selection shall include at least three sizes of elastomeric face pieces of the type of respirator that is to be tested, i.e., three sizes of Half-Mask; or three sizes of full face piece. Respirators of each size must be provided from at least two manufacturers.
2. Prior to the selection process, the test subject shall be shown how to put on a respirator, how it should be positioned on the face, how to set strap tension, and how to determine a comfortable fit. This instruction may not constitute the subject's formal training on respirator use; it is only a review.
3. The test subject shall be informed that he/she is being asked to select the respirator that provides the most comfortable fit. Each respirator represents a different size and shape, and if fitted, maintained, and used properly, will provide substantial protection.
4. The test subject shall be instructed to hold each face piece up to the face and eliminate those that obviously do not give a comfortable fit.
5. The more comfortable face pieces are noted; the most comfortable mask is donned and worn at least five minutes to assess comfort. Assistance in assessing comfort can be given by discussing the points in item 6 below. If the test subject is not familiar with using a particular respirator, the test subject shall be directed to don the mask several times and to adjust the straps each time to become adept at setting proper tension on the straps.
6. Assessment of comfort shall include reviewing the following points with the test subject and allowing the test subject adequate time to determine the comfort of the respirator:
   - Position of the mask on the nose;
   - Room for eye protection;
   - Room to talk; and
   - Position of mask on face and cheeks.
7. The following criteria shall be used to help determine the adequacy of the respirator fit:
   - Chin properly placed
   - Adequate strap tension, not overly tightened;
   - Fit across nose bridge;
   - Respirator of proper size to span distance from nose to chin;
   - Tendency of respirator to slip; and
   - Self-observation in mirror to evaluate fit and respirator position.
8. The test subject shall conduct the negative- and positive-pressure fit checks as described below. Before conducting the negative- or positive-pressure test, the subject shall be told to seat the mask on the face by moving the head from side-

to-side and up and down slowly while taking in a few slow deep breaths. Another face piece shall be selected and retested if the test subject fails the fit-check tests.

- Positive-pressure test. Close off the exhalation valve and exhale gently onto the face piece. The face fit is considered satisfactory if a slight positive pressure can be built up inside the face piece without any evidence of outward leakage of air at the seal. For most respirators this method of leak testing requires the wearer to first remove the exhalation valve cover before closing off the exhalation valve and then carefully replacing it after the test.
- Negative-pressure test. Close off the inlet opening of the canister or cartridge(s) by covering with the palm of the hand(s) or by replacing the filter seal(s). Inhale gently so that the face piece collapses slightly, and hold the breath for ten seconds. If the face piece remains in its slightly collapsed condition and no inward leakage of air is detected, the tightness of the respirator is considered satisfactory.

9. The test shall not be conducted if there is any hair growth between the skin and the face piece sealing surface, such as stubble beard growth, beard, or long sideburns that cross the respirator sealing surface. Any type of apparel that interferes with a satisfactory fit shall be altered or removed.
10. If a test subject exhibits difficulty in breathing during the tests, he/she shall be referred to a physician trained in respiratory disease or pulmonary medicine to determine whether the test subject can wear a respirator while performing his/her duties.
11. The test subject shall be given the opportunity to wear the successfully fitted respirator for a period of two weeks. If at any time during this period the respirator becomes uncomfortable, the test subject shall be given the opportunity to select a different face piece and to be retested.
12. The employer shall maintain a record of the fit-test administered to an employee. The record shall contain at least the following information:
    - Name of employee;
    - Type of respirator;
    - Brand, size of respirator; and
    - Date of test.
13. Prior to the commencement of his/her fit-test, the test subject shall be given a description of the Fit-Test and the test subject responsibilities during the test procedure. The description of the process shall include a description of the test exercises that the subject will be performing. The respirator to be tested shall be worn for at least five minutes before the start of the Fit-Test.
14. The test subject shall be instructed to keep his/her eyes closed.
15. The test operator shall direct the stream of irritant smoke from the smoke tube toward the face-seal area of the test subject, using the low flow pump or the squeeze bulb. The test operator shall begin at least 12 inches from the face

piece and move the smoke stream around the whole perimeter of the mask. The operator shall gradually make two more passes around the perimeter of the mask, moving to within six inches of the respirator.

16. If the person being tested has not had an involuntary response and/or detected the irritant smoke, proceed with the test exercises.
17. Test Exercises. The test subject shall perform exercises in the test environment in the manner described below:
    - **Normal breathing.** In a normal standing position, without talking, the subject shall breathe normally.
    - **Deep breathing.** In a normal standing position, without talking, the subject shall breathe slowly and deeply, taking care so as to not hyperventilate.
    - **Turning head side to side.** Standing in place, the subject shall slowly turn his/her head from side to side between the extreme positions on each side. The head shall be held at each extreme momentarily so the subject can inhale at each side.
    - **Moving head up and down.** Standing in place, the subject shall slowly move his/her head up and down. The subject shall be instructed to inhale in the up position (i.e., when looking toward the ceiling).
    - **Talking.** The subject shall talk out loud slowly and loud enough so as to be heard clearly by the test conductor. The subject can read from a prepared text such as the Rainbow Passage, count backward from 100, or recite a memorized poem or song.
    - **Grimace.** The test subject shall grimace by smiling or frowning.
    - **Bending over.** The test subject shall bend at the waist as if he/she were to touch his/her toes. Jogging in place shall be substituted for this exercise in those test environments such as shroud type units that prohibit bending at the waist.
    - **Normal breathing.** Same as the first exercise. Each test exercise shall be performed for one minute except for the grimace exercise, which shall be performed for 15 seconds. The test subject shall be questioned by the test conductor regarding the comfort of the respirator upon completion of the protocol. If it has become uncomfortable, another model of respirator shall be tried.

Irritant Fume Protocol

1. The respirator to be tested shall be equipped with P100 or high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters.
2. The test subject shall be allowed to smell a weak concentration of the irritant smoke before the respirator is donned to become familiar with its characteristic odor.

3. Break both ends of a ventilation smoke tube containing stannic oxychloride, or equivalent. Attach one end of the smoke tube to a low-flow air pump set to deliver 200 milliliters per minute.
4. Advise the test subject that the smoke can be irritating to the eyes and instruct the subject to keep his/her eyes closed while the test is performed.
5. The test conductor shall direct the stream of irritant smoke from the smoke tube toward the face-seal area of the test subject. He/she shall begin at least 12 inches from the face piece and gradually move to within one inch, moving around the whole perimeter of the mask.
6. The exercises identified in section 28.13.9, General, item 17 shall be performed by the test subject while the respirator seal is being challenged by the smoke.
7. Each test subject who passes the smoke test without evidence of a response shall be given a sensitivity check of the smoke from the same tube after the respirator has been removed to determine whether he/she reacts to the smoke. Failure to evoke a response shall void the Fit-Test.
8. The Fit-Test shall be performed in a location with sufficient exhaust ventilation to prevent the testing agent from generally contaminating the testing area.

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this SOP is to provide PIKA International, Inc. (PIKA) personnel with general guidelines and procedures for the selection and use of personal protective equipment (PPE). In accordance with (IAW) OSHA standards, PIKA will, whenever possible, use engineering controls or other means to control personnel exposures to chemical and physical hazards encountered during project tasks. Whenever engineering controls or other protective measures are not feasible or adequate, this SOP will be used to select the PPE necessary to ensure the health and safety of site personnel.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP will be applicable to all PIKA projects where PIKA personnel or its subcontractors are required to use PPE to reduce the risks of exposure to chemical, physical or biological hazards. Requirements and provisions for the use of PPE will be specified in a Site-specific Safety and Health Plan (SSHP), an Accident Prevention Plan (APP), or other PIKA SOP (herein referred to as Safety Plans). This SOP does not apply to the issuance or use of respiratory protective equipment. Respirator use is addressed in PIKA SOP-25.

3.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 CORPORATE SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGER

The PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Manager (CSHM) is responsible for the continued development and review of this SOP and for providing consultation to the project-specific Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO). The CSHM will also:

1. Review newly developed or improved PPE to identify products that may afford a higher degree of protection or may provide a level of protection not previously available;
2. Conduct a task hazard assessment for each task conducted on site and identifying the chemical, physical and biological hazards from which site personnel will require protection;
3. Completing the PIKA Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) form (see Figure 26-1) for each task conducted on site and specify in the AHA the PPE that will be required to reduce exposure risks;
4. Developing the PPE requirements for each project site IAW the anticipated hazards and incorporating that information into the project Safety Plans; and
5. Periodically inspecting the PIKA project sites to ensure the provisions of this SOP are being implemented.

3.2 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager (PM) will be responsible for the safe planning and conduct of each project to which they are assigned. The PM will ensure that all PPE required by the

project Safety Plans is available for use by the site workers and that adequate resources are provided to acquire, store and maintain PPE at the project site. The PM will also be responsible for consulting with the CSHM regarding identification of task hazards prior to and during the project.

3.3 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) will be responsible for the implementation of the project Safety Plans that may have PPE requirements within the plans. The SS will ensure that all the requirements of this plan have been incorporated into site operations, to include employee training and documentation, and the provision of PPE storage and maintenance facilities. The SS will also ensure that the PPE required by the project Safety Plans is available to the personnel on the site.

3.4 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The SSHO is responsible for the on-site implementation of this SOP. As such, the SSHO will:

1. Provide initial training, as specified in paragraph 5.0 of this SOP, to inform site personnel of the selection, use, limitations, cleaning and maintenance of PPE used on site;
2. Issue PPE IAW the provisions of the AHA and project Safety Plans;
3. Assist site personnel with the inspection and maintenance of PPE;
4. Consult with the CSHM to determine the levels and types of PPE to be used for tasks not previously addressed in a AHA;
5. Completing the AHA form for any new tasks that were not previously addressed in the project Safety Plans, and forwarding that form to the CSHM for approval.
6. Conducting daily inspections and weekly audits of the site to ensure site workers are complying with this SOP.

4.0 SELECTION OF PPE

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Each task outlined in the SOW will be assessed prior to its initiation to determine the risk of personnel exposure to safety and health hazards that may be encountered during its conduct. The hazard assessment will be based on available information pertaining to the historical use of the site, site contaminant characterization data, and the anticipated operational hazards. This information will be provided by the client, or collected by PIKA site personnel. The PPE assigned as a result of the hazard assessment represents the minimum PPE to be used during initial site activities. Since hazard/risk assessment is a continuing process, changes in the initial types and levels of PPE will be made IAW information obtained from the actual implementation of site operations and data derived from the site monitoring. As a general rule, the levels of PPE will need to be reassessed if any of the following occur:

- Initiation of a new work phase or work that begins on a different portion of the site;
- Changes occur in job tasks during a work phase;
- Changes occur in the season/weather;
- Effectiveness of PPE is reduced due to temperature extremes or individual medical considerations;
- Previously unidentified contaminants are encountered;
- Ambient contaminant levels change as a result of site operations; and
- Changes in work scope effect the degree of contact with contaminants.

If work tasks are added or amended after completion and approval of the project Safety Plans, the SSHO will conduct the task hazard assessment and consult with the CSHM. The level and type of PPE to be used will be identified and the SSHO will complete the Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) form. Any changes in PPE that involve downgrading the level of PPE will be allowed only after review by the CSHM.

4.2 SELECTION CRITERIA

The CSHM will utilize the general chemical resistance information found in Appendix B and Table 26-2, the manufacturer's permeation and breakthrough specifications, the requirements outlined in Appendix A, and the anticipated chemical and physical hazards, to select the level and types of PPE to be used for each task. During the selection of PPE the CSHM will also take into the consideration the following factors:

1. Limitations of the equipment;
2. Work mission duration;
3. Temperature extremes;
4. Material flexibility; and
5. Durability/Integrity of the equipment.

Once the specific types of PPE have been selected for each task, the SSHO and CSHM will ensure that the items purchased will properly fit each employee designated to wear PPE. Selection of respiratory protection will be conducted IAW SOP-25 of the PIKA CSHP.

5.0 TRAINING

5.1 TRAINING SCHEDULE

All PIKA, contractor or subcontractor site personnel will be given initial, PPE-specific training, which complies with this section. This training will be given by the SSHO or CSHM prior to personnel participating in site operations where PPE is required. This, and all other subsequent PPE training, will include the relevant topics outlined in paragraph 5.2 of this SOP. Site personnel will be given additional PPE training whenever any of the following occur:

1. The SSHO has reason to believe that a previously trained employee's knowledge or use of assigned PPE indicates that the employee has not retained the requisite skill or understanding needed to properly use the PPE in question;
2. Changes in the work place render previous training obsolete; or
3. Changes in the types of PPE to be used render previous training obsolete.

5.2 REQUIRED TRAINING TOPICS

PIKA will provide all affected site personnel with PPE training that covers the following topics:

1. The decisions and justifications used to select each piece of PPE;
2. The nature of the hazards and the consequences of not using PPE;
3. What PPE will be required for the conduct of each task;
4. When PPE will be required during the performance of each task;
5. How to properly don, doff, adjust and wear each piece of PPE;
6. The proper inspection, cleaning, decontaminating, maintenance and storage of each the PPE item used; and
7. The limitations of the PPE.

All personnel receiving PPE training will be required to demonstrate an understanding of the training topics and the ability to correctly use the PPE. This will be accomplished through the SSHO supervising and visually inspecting each individual's ability to properly don and use the PPE during initial use of the PPE.

Upon completion of the training and after each employee has successfully demonstrated the requisite understanding, the SSHO will complete the Certification of Personal Protective Equipment Training form (see Figure 26-1), which identifies: the employees who attended the training course and successfully demonstrated the required knowledge; the date(s) of the training and demonstration session(s); and the PPE covered by the training session.

6.0 LEVELS OF PPE

The following paragraphs outline the different levels of PPE that may be used by PIKA during the conduct of site activities. The levels described, do not identify specific makes, types or brands of PPE, since that information is site-specific, and is directly related to the nature and degree of hazards and contaminants which may be encountered at each site. These levels of PPE provide a general guideline and may be modified in project Safety Plans to address site-specific hazards and contaminants. Information related to the OSHA mandated requirements for different types of PPE is outlined in Appendix A of this SOP, and may be referenced when selecting specific PPE required for each level described below.

6.1 SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The following special considerations shall be observed in the selection of PPE for the levels discussed below:

1. Hard hats are not required unless working around heavy equipment or an overhead hazard exists;
2. Steel toe/shank boots are not required during surface/subsurface location of UXO unless a serious toe hazard exists, in which case a fiber safety toe will be used;
3. Safety glasses, goggles and face shields will be required only when an eye hazard exists, such as the potential for flying objects, chemical splash or contact with sharp objects;
4. When required, eye protection will be selected which provide site personnel with the best protection from not only physical hazards, but also provide adequate ultra violet radiation protection; and
5. The OSHA standards for PPE selection are vague concerning selection of some types of specific PPE, therefore, PIKA will continually evaluate site tasks to identify hazards and will provide any PPE necessary to ensure the safety and health of site personnel, regardless of the activity they perform.

6.2 LEVEL D PPE

This level of PPE is not allowed in areas of the site where atmospheric hazards are known or expected to exist. Level D should also be worn only if the activity in which personnel are engaged does not have the potential for splash, immersion or any other contact with hazardous substances. Level D involves the use of the following PPE:

1. Work clothes or coveralls (cotton);
2. Leather work gloves (optional unless hand hazards exist);
3. Leather work boots with safety toe;
4. Hard hat (when working around heavy equipment or overhead hazards);
5. Safety glasses (optional unless eye hazards exist); and
6. Two-way radio, one per team.

6.3 MODIFIED LEVEL D PPE

Modified Level D affords protection from casual contact with contaminated soils and materials, but should not be worn whenever there is a potential for over exposure to airborne hazardous substances. Modified Level D involves the use of the following PPE:

1. Chemical resistant suit, with attached booties;
2. Five (5) minute escape mask (if the potential for airborne exposure exists);
3. Chemical resistant over boots;
4. Gloves - Cotton inner liners, latex inner, and chemical resistant outer;
5. Boots - leather work, with safety toe;
6. Hard hat (when working around heavy equipment or overhead hazards);
7. Eye protection - safety glasses or goggles; and

8. Two-way radio, one per team.

6.4 LEVEL C PPE

Level C affords moderate protection from airborne hazards and should be worn during site activities where the potential exposure to hazardous substances may exceed the OSHA PEL or other published exposure limits. Level C with an air-purifying respirator can only be used for protection against chemicals and concentrations for which NIOSH/MSHA approved cartridge exists. Level C will involve the use of the following PPE:

1. Chemical resistant suit with attached booties and hood;
2. Full face air purifying respirator with appropriate filters (NIOSH/MSHA approved);
3. Chemical resistant over boots;
4. Gloves - cotton liners, latex inner and chemical resistant outer;
5. Hard hat (when working around heavy equipment or overhead hazards);
6. Leather work boots with safety toe; and
7. Two-way radio, one per team.

6.5 LEVEL B PPE

Level B PPE offers superior protection against the inhalation of airborne contaminants. This is due to the fact that supplied air or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) respirators are used as the respiratory protection for this level. However, the type of protective suit used with this level of protection is not airtight and skin exposure to hazardous vapors is possible. Therefore, this level of protection is not acceptable for use where contact with the liquids or vapors that are extremely toxic or corrosive to the skin is anticipated. This level should not be used if the site contains CWM agents that present a serious safety or health threat via dermal contact. Level B can, however, be used at CWM sites under conditions where: 1) the CWM and other chemical hazards of concern are not acutely skin toxic; 2) there is no potential for liquid contact, and vapor levels are being continuously monitored; and 3) it is needed to protect site workers from non-CWM hazardous wastes. Level B will involve the use of the following PPE:

1. Chemical resistant encapsulating or non-encapsulating suit;
2. SCBA or Supplied Air (NIOSH/MSHA Approved);
3. Coveralls or Scrubs - Cotton;
4. Chemical resistant over boots;
5. Gloves - cotton liners, latex inner and chemical resistant outer;
6. Hard hat (when working around heavy equipment or overhead hazards);
7. Leather work boots with safety toe; and
8. Two-Way Radio, one per team.

6.6 LEVEL A PPE

Level A PPE provides the highest available level of protection against both inhalation and skin contact of extremely hazardous materials. The Level A suit is fully encapsulating, but unlike the Level B encapsulating suit, the Level A suit is air tight and must be tested prior to use to ensure that hazardous gases and vapors do not leak into the suit. Since Level A is usually worn in areas where highly toxic and corrosive materials are known to exist, the Level A suit must be constructed of materials capable of resisting degradation and permeation by the chemicals of concern, including CWM agents. Permeation and breakthrough data for the Level A suit to be used must show it is capable of resisting the chemicals expected to be found on site. Since Level A affords the greatest level of protection to dermal hazards, it will be worn in all instances where potential for contact with liquid CWM exists, or when the nature and degree of potential exposure are unknown. Level A will also be worn in the event that site personnel are exposed and over come by CWM, or other materials, and require rescue. Level A will involve the use of the following PPE:

1. SCBA, airline or a combination of both (NIOSH/MSHA approved);
2. Total-encapsulating chemical protective suit with attached boots and gloves;
3. Coveralls or Scrubs - cotton;
4. Gloves - cotton liners, latex inner and chemical resistant outer;
5. Boots - leather work boots (or equivalent), and chemical resistant over boots;
6. Chemical resistant boot covers (optional);
7. Disposable protective suit worn over totally encapsulating suit (optional);
8. Hard hat (when working around heavy equipment or overhead hazards) and;
9. Two-way radios, or an equivalent communication system (worn inside encapsulating suit), each team member.

Note: Level A suits are to worn only when the known chemicals/vapors are highly toxic to skin contact, or when the nature and level of exposure is not known or measurable. Therefore, the structural integrity and air tightness of the suit, and its seams, zippers and glove seals are extremely important. To ensure the air tightness of the suit, it should be tested IAW the manufacturer's requirements and the requirements found in Appendix A of 29 CFR 1910.120.

7.0 PPE DONNING PROCEDURES

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the PPE donning procedures is to ensure that site personnel don the required PPE in a manner that will afford the greatest degree of protection. Failure to adhere to these procedures may result in the clothing and/or PPE being ineffective against potential contamination. The general donning procedures presented here are given as a general guide and may be altered by the SSHO if warranted by site operations and approved by the CSHM. Since these are general procedures, they may

be modified by project Safety Plans which address site-specific hazards and may have unique requirements for PPE donning.

7.2 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

This paragraph contains general procedures and requirements for donning all levels of PPE. Specific procedures for donning each level of PPE are discussed in the paragraph immediately following the description of that PPE level. The general procedures/requirements are as follows:

1. Prior to donning, gather the PPE required for performing the task specified for the day's operations;
2. Issuance of respiratory equipment will be through the SSHO or his designated representative only;
3. Always inspect protective gloves, boots/boot covers, outer garment, and respiratory protective equipment for proper fit, integrity (i.e., rips, tears, holes), and function;
4. If wearing a level of PPE other than Level A, and a small tear/rip is noticed during initial inspection or while engaged in site activities, it may be repaired using a small piece of tape;
5. If a tear/rip in protective clothing cannot be repaired with a small piece or tape, or if the tear/rip compromises the structural integrity of the clothing, that article of clothing will be replaced, even if this involves leaving the EZ to do so;
6. Whenever protective boots/boot covers or gloves are not part of the outer garment, use duct tape, or an equivalent, to connect the clothing to the gloves at the wrist and with the boots at the leg;
7. When taping boots or gloves to the suit, do not wrap the tape too tightly as this can cut off circulation and restrict movement, the goal is to simply attach the two to eliminate a route of entry for chemicals into the suit or gloves;
8. Whenever using tape, always leave a folded tab placed where it is visible and accessible for ease of removal;
9. If planned site activities will require walking, arm movement or bending, it is best to place tape over the zipper and seams at the stress points in the crotch, arm pits and back (where the shoulder seam and hood seam meet);
10. If kneeling will be necessary during site activities, avoid kneeling on any contaminated surfaces and place tape over the knee areas to reduce the possibility of tearing or wearing out the knees;
11. Consult with the SSHO for any other improvements that would make the suit sturdier and or improve the comfort of the suit.

7.3 DONNING PROCEDURES FOR MODIFIED LEVEL D

To don Modified Level D, keep in mind the general recommendations above and then put on the PPE utilizing the steps listed below:

1. Put on chemical/splash resistant protective suit (suit should have attached booties);
2. Put chemical resistant boots on over the booties and tape the boots to the suit;
3. Make any strengthening modifications to the suit as deemed necessary by the planned site activities;
4. Assemble and adjust all other PPE (hard hat, safety glasses, splash shield, etc.) and proceed toward the CRZ access point;
5. If ear plugs are to be worn, insert them before putting on inner and outer gloves, or any other PPE that might obstruct the proper insertion of the plugs;
6. Don all other PPE (hard hat, safety glasses, splash shield, etc.), saving the inner and outer gloves for last;
7. Put on inner and outer glove of one hand and have buddy tape that hand, then tape one of the buddy's hands, and so on, until both hands are gloved and taped;
8. Proceed to the EZ access control point to be checked by the EZ access control attendant prior to being cleared for entry.

7.4 DONNING PROCEDURE FOR LEVEL C PPE

To don Level C, follow the general considerations listed in paragraph 7.2, then follow the steps listed below:

1. Put on chemical/splash resistant protective suit (suit should have attached booties and hood);
2. Put chemical resistant boots on over the booties and tape the boots to the suit;
3. Make any strengthening modifications to the suit as deemed necessary by the planned site activities;
4. Report to the SSHO or the designated representative to check out the proper respirator and cartridge assembly;
5. Assemble and adjust all other PPE (hard hat, safety glasses, splash shield, etc.) and proceed toward the CRZ access point;
6. If earplugs are to be worn, insert them before putting on inner and outer gloves, respirator, or any other PPE that might obstruct the proper insertion of the plugs;
7. Assemble respirator and cartridges and inspect the assembly for proper cleanliness and function;
8. Don the respirator and conduct a negative and positive pressure fit test to ensure that the mask is not leaking;
9. Don all other PPE (hard hat, safety glasses, splash shield, etc.), saving the inner and outer gloves for last;
10. Put on inner and outer glove of one hand and have buddy tape that hand, then tape one of the buddy's hands, and so on, until both hands are gloved and taped;

11. Proceed to the EZ access control point to be checked by the EZ access control attendant prior to being cleared for entry.

7.5 DONNING PROCEDURES FOR LEVEL B PPE WITHOUT ENCAPSULATING SUIT

The donning procedure outlined in this paragraph applies to Level B with a non-encapsulating suit. The donning procedures to be followed for Level B with a fully encapsulating suit are the same as those outlined for Level A in paragraph 7.6. To don Level B with a non-encapsulating suit, follow the general considerations listed in paragraph 7.2, then follow the steps listed below:

1. Report to the SSHO or the designated representative to check out the proper SCBA respirator assembly;
2. Assemble and inspect the SCBA system for cleanliness and function;
3. Make sure that all required PPE have been assembled at the location where it is to be donned, and make any adjustments to the equipment prior to starting the donning process;
4. While sitting, insert one leg after the other into the encapsulating suit, stand and don suit (suit should have attached booties and gloves);
5. While sitting again, put chemical resistant boots on over the booties and tape the boots to the suit;
6. Put on the air tank/harness assembly, adjust for a comfortable, snug fit and turn on the air at the tank, after first making sure the regulator valve is closed;
7. If earplugs are to be worn, insert them now, before putting the respirator facepiece, or any other PPE that might obstruct the proper insertion of the plugs;
8. Don the SCBA facepiece, but do not connect the airline at this time, and conduct a negative and positive pressure fit test to ensure that the mask is not leaking;
9. Put on inner glove liner, inner gloves and outer gloves, and tape gloves to suit;
10. While connecting SCBA to the facepiece, turn on the regulator valve and check air flow and breathing usability of the unit;
11. Once the suit and SCBA are situated and the assistant checks to ensure the wearer is breathing freely, and puts hard hat on wearer;
12. Proceed to the EZ access control point to be checked by the EZ access control attendant prior to being cleared for entry.

7.6 DONNING PROCEDURE FOR LEVEL A AND FULLY ENCAPSULATING LEVEL B PPE

To don Level A, or Level B with an encapsulating suit, follow the general considerations listed in paragraph 7.6, then follow the steps listed below:

1. Report to the SSHO or the designated representative to check out the proper SCBA respirator assembly;
2. Assemble and inspect the SCBA system for cleanliness and function;

3. Make sure that all required PPE have been assembled at the location where it is to be donned, and make any adjustments to the equipment prior to starting the donning process;
4. While sitting, insert one leg after the other into the encapsulating suit, stand and pull it up to the waist (suit should have attached booties and gloves);
5. While sitting, put chemical resistant boots on over the booties and tape the boots to the suit;
6. Put on the air tank/harness assembly, adjust for a comfortable, snug fit and turn on the air at the tank, after first making sure the regulator valve is closed;
7. If earplugs are to be worn, insert them now, before putting the respirator facepiece, or any other PPE that might obstruct the proper insertion of the plugs;
8. Don the SCBA facepiece, but do not connect the airline at this time, and conduct a negative and positive pressure fit test to ensure that the mask is not leaking;
9. Put on inner glove liner and inner gloves then put on hardhat;
10. While connecting SCBA to the facepiece, turn on the regulator valve and check airflow and breathing ease ability of the unit;
11. Insert the arms into the sleeves, being sure hands fit into the gloves properly, and have the assistant "work" the suit over the SCBA, facepiece and hard hat;
12. Once the suit is situated and the assistant checks to ensure the wearer is breathing freely, the assistant will zip up the suit and check all closures and valves;
13. Proceed to the EZ access control point to be checked by the EZ access control attendant prior to being cleared for entry.

8.0 INSPECTION PROGRAM

8.1 INSPECTING INCOMING SHIPMENTS OF PPE

The SSHO or a designated appointee will inspect all incoming shipments of PPE received from the PIKA home office, the manufacturer, or the distributor. This inspection will include checking the shipment for correctness of size, quantity, material and quality. Any deficiencies should be noted and defective material returned to the supplier.

8.2 PRE-DONNING INSPECTION

Prior to donning PPE, site personnel will thoroughly inspect each piece of PPE to determine if it is in proper working order, and ensure that the item will be capable of protecting the employee from site hazards. As applicable, site personnel will check the following when pre-donning inspections are conducted:

- Chemical Resistant Clothing (suits, gloves, boots, etc.)
  - Check that clothing is made of proper material
  - Visually check seams, coating, zippers and look for tears
  - Check gloves and boots for pin holes

  - Stretch material and check flexibility and look for cracks
- Eye, Face and Head PPE
  - Ensure that equipment is ANSI approved
  - Check that hard hats are in good condition, with no cracks, or chemical/material buildup visible
  - Check hardhat headband for proper function and completeness
  - Ensure all eye/face/head PPE fits comfortably and securely
  - Check safety classes and face shields for cracks or scratches that could impair vision or compromise structural integrity
  - Check safety glasses for side shields
- Fully-encapsulating Suits
  - Check operation of pressure relief valves and fitting of suit
  - Check face shield for cracks glazing or fogging
  - Ensure suit passes pressure test
  - Visually check seams, coating, zippers and look for tears
  - Check gloves and boots for pin holes
  - Stretch material and check flexibility and look for cracks
- Respirators
  - Inspect IAW SOP-25 of the PIKA CSHP

8.3 PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

During the work task, buddy teams should periodically inspect each other's PPE for evidence of chemical attack, such as discoloration, swelling, stiffening, or softening. Also, check for closure failure, tears, punctures, and seam discontinuities. If defective or deficient PPE is identified, it will be repaired or replaced immediately.

9.0 CLEANING AND DECONTAMINATION

The SSHO will be responsible for ensuring that PPE is in good, clean, working order prior to issuing the PPE the first time. Once issued, site personnel will ensure that re-usable articles of PPE are maintained in a clean sanitary fashion. For PPE items used inside an exclusion zone, site personnel will follow the requirements of the site-specific Decontamination Plan and ensure that the PPE is properly decontaminated before removing the item from the exclusion zone.

10.0 MAINTENANCE

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

11.0 STORAGE

PPE will be stored in a location that is protected from the harmful effects of sunlight, damaging chemicals, moisture, extreme temperatures, impact or crushing. If needed, the SSHO will designate a specified area for the storage of PPE.

12.0 ATTACHMENTS

Certificate of PPE Training Form

13.0 RELATED REFERENCE

OSHA 29 CFR 1910 Subpart O; Motor Vehicles, Mechanized Equipment, and Marine Operations

Figure 26-1: CERTIFICATE OF TASK HAZARD ASSESSMENT

TASK NAME: **DATE:** July 24, 2002

TASK DESCRIPTION:

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION: Items checked are known or anticipated site hazards, or may occur as a result of site operations.

[ ] Physical Exertion	[ ] Lifting hazards	[ ] Confined space
[ ] Heat Stress (Late Spring - Fall)	[ ] Slip, trip or fall (man lift entry/exit)	[ ] Hazardous plants and wildlife
[ ] Cold Stress	[ ] High noise (>85 dBA)	[ ] UV radiation (strong sunlight)
[ ] Heavy equipment operations	[ ] Overhead hazards	[ ] Hand/Power Tool use
[ ] Man lift operations	[ ] Underground utilities	[ ] Biological materials
[ ] Fire hazards (underline)	[ ] Intrusive activity (underline)	[ ] Skin contact w/ hazardous materials
• Establish fuel storage area	• Soil drilling	[ ] Inhalation of hazardous substances
• Explosives handling/storage	• Soil excavation	[ ] Ordnance and explosives
• Explosive gases/vapors	• Setting stakes/rods/monuments	[ ] Cut/Puncture from sharp objects

DEGREE OF HAZARD: Chemical Hazard: [ ] Low [ ] Serious [ ] Moderate [ ] Unknown Phys./Bio. Hazard: [ ] Low [ ] Serious [ ] Moderate [ ] Unknown

ENGINEERING CONTROLS (list):

TASK-SPECIFIC CONTROL MEASURES: Items with an [x] are required. Items with a number in the [ ] are required as specified in the section entitled PPE Modifications Allowed/Required

Task-specific Training	[ ] 40-Hr HAZWOPER Training [ ] 8-Hr Refresher Training [ ] Initial Site/Task Hazard Training	[ ] PPE Training [ ] Heavy Equipment Operator [ ] Confined Space Training	[ ] Task-specific Training (see Comment section below) [ ]
Medical Examinations	[ ] Hazardous Waste Physical [ ] Respirator Assessment	[ ] Asbestos Worker [ ] Lead Abatement Worker	[ ] Task-specific tests List:
Monitoring and Sampling	[ ] Real-Time Monitoring Heat Stress, Noise	[ ] Integrated Air Sampling Contaminant – (List)	[ ] Perimeter Sampling Contaminant – (List)
Decontamination	[ ] Heavy Equipment	[ ] Personnel	[ ] Equipment / Tools
Level of PPE	[ ] A [ ] C [ ] Modified [ ] B [ ] D	**Respiratory Protection**	[ ] ½ Face [ ] Full face [ ] None [ ] Cartridge (List):
Protective Clothing	[ ] Chemical Protective Clothing Type (List):	**Gloves (Specify inner/outer)**	[ ] Outer: Leather [ ] Chemical protective gloves
Head/Face/Eye/Ear Protection	[ ] Safety glasses [ ] Ear plugs or ear muffs	[ ] Safety goggles [ ] Face shield	[ ] Hard hat [ ] Other:
Foot/Leg Protection	[ ] Work boots [ ] Steel-toed leather boots	[ ] Steel toe covers [ ] Snake leggings	[ ] Chemical over boots [ ] Kevlar™ Chaps

PPE Modifications Allowed/Required:

Specialized Equipment Required:

Specialized Inspections Required:

Comments / Recommendations:

Certification: The PPE and controls listed above for the specified task have been selected as a result of a task-specific hazard assessment conducted in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.132 by the individual identified below.

Printed Name: Drew Bryson, CIH, MPH **Signature:** _____

FIGURE 26-2: PIKA INTERNATIONAL, INC. CERTIFICATION OF PPE TRAINING

SITE INFORMATION	
Site Name:	
Location:	Instructor(s):
Date of Classroom Instruction:	Date of Demonstration:

TYPES AND LEVELS OF PPE ADDRESSED DURING TRAINING

Trainer's Initials	Personal Protective Equipment Reviewed	Trainer's Initials	Personal Protective Equipment Reviewed

PPE TRAINING COURSE ATTENDANTS

The following personnel have attended the site PPE training course, and demonstrated, through use, an understanding of the donning/doffing procedures, inspection, cleaning, maintenance, storage, limitations, and proper disposal of the PPE listed on this certificate. These personnel are now qualified to use the site and task specific PPE as required by the project Safety Plans.

Name	Organization	Name	Organization

CERTIFICATION

I the undersigned do hereby certify that the above listed personnel have received the requisite training and successfully demonstrated their ability to use the PPE listed above, in accordance with the PIKA Personal Protective Equipment SOP.

Name (printed)	Signature:	Date:

Table 1 - Comparative Chemical Resistance

Key: E-excellent; G-good; F-fair; P-poor; NR-non recommended; *-limited service

	CHEMICAL	NEOPRENE	LATEX OR RUBBER	MILLED NITRILE	BUTYL
A.	*Acetaldehyde	E	G	G	E
	Acetate	G	F	P	G
	Acetic acid	E	E	E	E
	*Acetone	G	E	P	E
	Acetylene gas	E	E	E	E
	Acetylene tetrachloride	F	NR	F	F
	Acrylonitrile	G	F	F	G
	Amidol	G	E	F	E
	Amine hardeners	F	F	G	G
	Ammonium hydroxide	E	E	E	E
	*Amyl acetate	F	P	P	F
	Amyl alcohol	E	E	E	E
	Anhydrous ammonia	G	E	E	E
	Aniline	G	F	P	F
	Aniline hydrochloride	F	G	P	F
	Aniline oil	F	G	P	F
	Animal fats	E	P	E	G
	Animal oils	E	F	E	G
	Anodex	G	E		E
	Anthracene	F	P	F	P
	*Aromatic fuels	P	NR	F	NR
	Arsine	E	E	E	E
	Asbestos	E	E	E	E
	Asphalt	G	F	E	F
B.	Banana oil	F	P	P	F
	*Benzaldehyde	F	F	G	G
	*Benzene	P	NR	F	NR
	Benzol	P	NR	F	NR
	Benzyl alcohol	E	E	E	E
	Benzyl benzoate	G	F	G	F
	*Benzyl chloride	F	P	F	G
	Blacosolve	G	P	G	P
	Boron tribromide	G	P	P	P
	Bromine	G	P	P	P
	Bromoterm	G	P	P	P
	Butane	E	F	E	F
	2-Butanone	G	G	F	G
	Butyl acetate	G	F	P	F
	Butyl alcohol	E	E	E	E
	*Butylaldehyde	G	G	E	G
	Butylene	E	G	E	G
C.	*Cadmium oxide fume	E	E	E	E
	Calcium hydroxide	E	E	E	E
	Carbolic acid	E	E	F	E
	Carbon dioxide	E	E	E	E
	Carbon disulfide	F	F	F	F
	*Carbon tetrachloride	F	P	G	P
	Castor oil	F	P	E	F

	CHEMICAL	NEOPRENE	LATEX OR RUBBER	MILLED NITRILE	BUTYL
	Celiosolve	F	G	G	G
	Celiosolve acetate	G	F	G	G
	Chlordane	G	F	G	F
	Chlorine	G	F	F	G
	Chlorine gas	G	F	F	G
	*Chlorobenzene	F	P	P	F
	*Chloroacetone	F	F	P	E
	Chlorobromomethane	F	P	F	P
	*Chloroform	G	P	E	P
	Chloronaphthalene	F	P	F	F
	Chlorophenylene diamine	G	P	F	F
	Chloropicrin	P	P	P	F
	*Chlorothene	P	NR	F	NR
	Chromic acid	F	P	F	F
	Chromotex	G	G	G	G
	Citric acid	E	E	E	E
	Coal tar pitch volatiles	F	P	F	
	Cottonseed oil	G	G	E	F
	Cotton dust (raw)	E	E	E	E
	Creosole	G	G	F	G
	Cresol	G	G	F	G
	Cupric nitrate	G	G	E	E
	Cyanide	G	G	G	G
	Cyclohexane	G	F	G	F
	Cyclohexanol	G	F	E	G
	*Cyclohexanone	G	E	F	G
D.	Decaborane	F	P	F	F
	Degreasing fluids	F	P	G	P
	Diacetone alcohol	E	E	E	E
	Diborane	F	P	F	F
	*Dibetyl ether	G	G	F	G
	*Dibutyl phthalate	G	P	G	G
	Dichloroethane	P	NR	F	NR
	Dichloropropene	P	P	F	F
	Diesel fuel	G	P	E	P
	Diethanolamine	E	G	E	E
	Diethylamine	E	G	E	G
	Diethyltriamine	G	F	E	G
	Diisobutyl ketone	P	F	P	G
	Diisocyanate	G	P	G	E
	Dimethylformamide	F	F	G	G
	Dioctyl phthalate	G	P	E	F
	Dioxane	E	G	G	G
E.	Emulsifying agent	G	F	E	E
	Emulthogene	G	F	G	E
	Epichlorohydrin	G	P	F	G
	Epoxy resins dry	E	E	E	E
	*Esters	F	P	P	F
	Ethane gas	E	G	E	E
	Ethanol	E	E	E	E
	Ethers	E	G	G	G
	*Ethyl acetate	G	F	F	G
	Ethyl alcohol	E	E	E	E

	CHEMICAL	NEOPRENE	LATEX OR RUBBER	MILLED NITRILE	BUTYL
	Ethyl bromide			P	
	Ethyl ether	E	G	G	E
	Ethyl butyl ketone			P	
	Ethyl formate	G	F	G	G
	Ethylaniline	F	F	P	G
	Ethylenediamine	E	G	E	G
	Ethylene dichloride	F	P	P	F
	Ethylene gas	E	G	E	E
	Ethylene glycol	E	E	E	E
	Ethylene oxide	G	F	G	
	Ethylene trichloride	F	P	G	P
F.	Fatty acids	E	P	E	F
	Ferrocyanide	F	G	G	E
	Fluoric acid	E	G	E	E
	Fluorine	G	F	F	G
	Fluorine gas	G	F	F	G
	Formaldehyde	E	E	E	E
	Formic acid	E	E	E	E
	Freon 11	G	P	G	F
	Freon 12	G	P	G	F
	Freon 21	G	P	G	F
	Freon 22	G	P	G	F
	*Furfural	G	G	G	G
G.	Gasoline - leaded	G	P	E	F
	Gasoline - unleaded	G	P	E	F
	Glycerine	E	E	E	E
	Glycerol	E	E	E	E
	Glycol	E	E	E	E
	Gold fluoride	G	E	E	E
	Grain alcohol	E	E	E	E
H.	Halogens	G	F	F	G
	Hexamethylenetetramine	F	G	F	G
	Hexane	F	P	G	P
	Hexyl acetate	F	P	P	F
	Hydraulic oil				
	ester base	E	P	F	G
	petroleum base	G	P	E	P
	Hydrazine	F	G	G	G
	Hydrochloric acid	E	G	G	G
	Hydrofluoric acid	E	G	G	G
	Hydrogen gas	E	E	E	E
	Hydrogen peroxide--30%	G	G	G	G
	Hydrofluosilicic acid	F	G	G	G
	Hydroquinone	G	G	F	G
I.	Inorganic salts	E	E	E	E
	Iodine	G	F	G	G
	Isooctane	F	P	E	P
	ISHPropanol	E	E	E	E
	ISHPropyl alcohol	E	E	E	E
K.	Kerosene	E	F	E	F
	Ketoners	G	E	P	E
L.	Lacquer thinners	G	F	P	F
	Lactic acid	E	E	E	E

	CHEMICAL	NEOPRENE	LATEX OR RUBBER	MILLED NITRILE	BUTYL
	Lautric acid	E	F	E	E
	Lineoleic acid	E	P	E	F
	Linseed oil	E	P	E	F
M.	Maleic acid	E	E	E	E
	Mercuric chloride	G	E	G	E
	Mercury	G	G	G	E
	Methane gas	E	E	E	E
	Methanol	E	E	E	E
	Methyl acetate	G	F	P	G
	Methyl alcohol	E	E	E	E
	Methylamine	F	F	G	G
	Methyl bromide	G	F	F	G
	Methyl celiosolve	G	G	G	G
	*Methyl chloride	NR	NR	NR	NR
	*Methyl ethyl ketone	G	G	NR	E
	Methyl formate	G	F	F	G
	Methylene bromide	G	G	F	G
	Methylene chloride	G	F	F	G
	*Methyl isobutyl kelone	F	F	P	E
	Methyl methacrylate	G	G	F	E
	Mineral oils	E	F	E	F
	*Monochlorobenzene	F	P	P	F
	Monoethanolamine	E	G	E	E
	Morpholine	E	E	G	E
	Muriatic acid	E	G	G	E
N.	Naphthalene	G	F	G	F
	Naphthas aliphatic	E	F	E	F
	Naphthas, aromatic	G	P	G	P
	*Nitric acid	G	F	F	F
	*Nitric acid, red and white fuming	P	P	P	P
	*Nitrobenzene	F	P	F	F
	*Nitroethane	F	P	F	F
	Nitrogen gas	E	E	E	E
	*Nitromethane	F	P	F	F
	*Nitropropane	F	P	F	F
	Nitrous oxide	G	Q	G	G
O.	Octyl alcohol	E	E	E	E
	Oleic acid	E	F	E	G
	Oxalic acid	E	E	E	E
	Oxygen liquid	F	P	NR	F
	Ozone	G	P	P	G
P.	Paint thinners	G	F	G	F
	Paint and varnish removers	G	F	F	F
	Palmitic acid	E	E	E	E
	*Paradichlorobenzene	E	F	E	E
	Parathion	P	F	F	F
	Pentaborane	F	P	F	F
	Pentachlorophenol	F	G	G	G
	Pentane	E	G	E	G
	Perchloric acid	E	F	G	G
	Perchloroethylene	F	NR	G	NR
		E	NR	G	NR

	CHEMICAL	NEOPRENE	LATEX OR RUBBER	MILLED NITRILE	BUTYL
	Perklene	E	F	E	NR
	Permachlor	G	P	E	
	Petroleum distiliates (naphtha)	E	F	E	F
	Petroleum spirits	E	F	F	G
	Phenol	G	P	G	G
	Phenylenediamine	G	G	G	G
	Phenylhydrazine	E	F	E	G
	Phil-sotv	E	G	E	E
	Phosphoric acid	G	G	G	E
	Pickling solution	E	G	E	G
	Picric acid	E	P	E	F
	Pine oil	E	P	E	F
	Pitch	E	E	E	E
	Plating solutions	G	G	G	E
	Potassium alum	G	G	G	E
	Potassium bromide	G	G	G	E
	Potassium chrome alum	F	F	F	E
	Potassium dichromate	G	G	G	E
	Potassium ferrocyanide	E	E	E	E
	Potassium hydroxide	E	G	G	G
	Printing inks	E	E	E	E
	Propane gas	E	E	E	E
	Propanol (iso)	G	F	F	G
	Propyl acetate	E	E	E	E
	Propyl alcohol	E	E	E	E
	Propyl alcohol (iso)	E	F	E	E
	Propylene gas	E	F	E	E
	Propyne gas	E	E	E	E
	Pyrethrum				
R.	*Red fuming nitric acid	P	P	P	P
	Rhodium fumes and dust	E	E	E	E
S.	Silver nitrate	E	G	E	E
	Skydrol 500	P	G	P	G
	Sodium carbonate metal	G	G	G	E
	Sodium hydroxide	E	E	E	E
	Sodium sulfite	G	G	E	E
	Sodium thiosulfide	G	G	E	E
	Solvarsol	E	F	E	F
	Solvessos	P	P	G	P
	Stearic acid	E	E	E	E
	Stoddard solvent	E	F	E	G
	Styrene	P	P	F	P
	Styrene 100%	P	P	F	P
	Sulfuric acid	G	G	G	G
T.	Tannic acid	E	E	E	E
	Tetrahydroborane	F	P	F	F
	Tetraethyl lead	E	F	E	G
	Tetrahydroluran	P	F	F	F
	*Toluene	F	P	F	NR
	Toluene diisocyanate	F	G	F	G
	*Toluol	F	P	F	NR
	Trichlor	F	P	G	P

	CHEMICAL	NEOPRENE	LATEX OR RUBBER	MILLED NITRILE	BUTYL
	*Trichloroethylene	F	F	G	P
	*Trichloroethane	P	P	F	P
	Tricresyl phosphate	G	F	E	F
	Tridecyl alcohol	G	F	E	F
	Triethanolamine	E	G	E	G
	Trinitrotoluene	G	P	G	F
	Trinitrotoluol	G	P	G	F
	Triptane	E	P	E	F
	Tung oil	E	P	E	F
	Turco No. 2996	P	P		F
	Turpentine	G	F	E	F
U.	Unsymmetrical Dimethylhydrazine	F	P	F	P
V.	Varnoline gas	E	F	E	F
	Vanadium fume and dust	E	E	E	E
	Varsol	G	F	G	F
	Vegetable oils	E	G	E	G
W.	Wood alcohol	E	E	E	E
	Wood preservatives	G	F	G	G
	*Woodyouth	F	P	F	G
X.	*Xylene	P	P	F	P
	*Xyiol	P	P	F	P
	*Xylidine	E	F	F	F
Z.	Zinc Chloride	E	E	E	E

APPENDIX A

SPECIFICATIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL TYPES OF PPE

Specifications for Individual Types of PPE

1.0 Introduction

The following information will be utilized during the task hazard assessment, and when determining which products will be used to fulfill the PPE requirements outlined in this SOP and the PPEP. This Appendix contains the OSHA requirements for eye, face, head, hand, body and foot protection.

2.0 General Requirements

Whenever process, environmental, chemical, radiological, or mechanical hazards exist on site, PIKA will ensure that all affected personnel utilize appropriate PPE. When individual personnel provide their own PPE, PIKA will assure its adequacy and compliance, including proper maintenance and sanitation of said equipment.

3.0 Eye and Face Protection

Each affected employee shall use appropriate eye or face protection when exposed to hazards from flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, acids or caustic liquids, chemical gases or vapors, or potentially harmful light radiation. The following shall apply when eye/face protection is required:

1. Side shields will, as a minimum, be used when there is a hazard from flying objects;
2. For personnel who wear prescription lenses, the eye protection will either incorporate the prescription in its design, or will be worn over the prescription glasses, without disturbing the position or comfort of the prescription glasses;
3. Eye and face PPE will be clearly marked with the manufacturer's name;
4. Eye and face protection will be selected and worn which protects personnel from the type of eye/face hazard encountered during a given operation;
5. If there is a potential for exposure to blood or other infectious fluids, personnel will be required to wear eye and face PPE capable of preventing fluid contact with the eye and face mucous membranes;
6. Eye and face protection devices shall be reasonably comfortable, fit snugly, be durable, easily cleaned and disinfected, and stored in a clean sanitary location;
7. Personnel involved in operations emitting hazardous light levels will wear appropriate filtered lenses; and
8. Protective eye and face devices will be clearly marked, indicating that they comply with the provisions of ANSI Z87.1-1989.

4.0 Head Protection

Each employee who is exposed to operations involving a potential for injury to the head from falling objects, or other forms of head injury, will wear appropriate head protection. Selection and use of head protection devices will comply with the following:

1. Head protection devices will comply with ANSI Z89.1-1986, and be stamped accordingly;
2. Head protection devices will me maintained and inspected to ensure they are in working order and that their structural integrity has not been compromised through exposure to chemicals, physical abuse or improper storage; and
3. Head protection devices will be selected IAW the type and degree of head hazard anticipated for site activities.

5.0 Foot Protection

Each employee exposed to operations where there is a danger of foot injury due to falling or rolling objects, or objects capable of piercing the sole, or other identifiable hazards, will be required to wear appropriate foot protection. Selection and use of foot protection will comply with the following:

1. Foot wear used on site will comply with ANSI Z41-1991; and
2. The degree of foot protection will be consistent with the degree of hazard anticipated for each site operation; and
3. At a minimum, footwear will be leather work boots.

6.0 Hand Protection

Each employee exposed to operations where there is a danger of hand injury due to skin absorption or contact with hazardous substance, cuts, lacerations, abrasions, punctures, thermal burns, electrocution, temperature extremes, or pinching will be required to wear appropriate hand protection. Selection and use of hand protection will comply with the following:

1. PIKA will select hand protection based upon an evaluation of the performance characteristics of the protection device, relative to the task to be performed, conditions present, duration of use, and the known or potential hazards identified;
2. If site personnel have the potential to contact blood or other infectious materials they will as a minimum wear surgical type latex gloves at the time of potential contact; and
3. Chemical resistant gloves that come in contact with known contaminated materials will be discarded after each use.

7.0 Body Protection

Each employee exposed to operations where injury to the body trunk or limbs could occur will be required to wear appropriate protective devices. Operations typically conducted by PIKA personnel who may require use of body/limb protection devices include:

1. Working in hot environments - cooling vest or other temperature reducing device;

2. Working in cold environments - insulated coveralls, long underwear;
3. Brush/tree clearing with a bladed weed eater - steel toed boots or toe guards, and Kevlar leg chaps;
4. Tree/limb removal with a chain saw - steel toed boots or toe guards, and Kevlar leg chaps;
5. Lifting heavy objects - lumbar/back support belts, knee support devices; and
6. Rendering first aid - body apron.

APPENDIX B

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING MATERIAL GUIDE
Protective Clothing Material Guide

Tyvek7: Product of Dupont. Spun-bounded non-woven polyethylene fibers. Has reasonable tear, puncture, and abrasion resistance. Provides excellent protection against particulate contaminants, with very limited chemical resistance. It is inexpensive and suitable for disposable garments.

Polyethylene: Used as a coating on polyolefin material such as Tyvek7, increasing resistance to acids, bases, pesticides, and salts.

Saranex7: Made of Saran, a Dow product. Coated on Tyvek7. It is a very good general-purpose disposable material. Better overall protection than Polyethylene. Resistant to PCB's and chlorinated hydrocarbons.

Barricade7: A Dupont material with better general chemical resistance than Saranex7. Barricade is a thick, tightly seamed material that may be suitable for re-use, depending upon contaminant type and level. Provides excellent protection from a large variety of acids, caustics, organic solvents, and salts.

Responder7: One of the strongest limited-use materials, with a multi-layer construction. Responder7 is one of the few materials with no breakthrough times less than eight hours for the ASTM F1001 test chemicals. It is also the only commercially available material that has been actively tested against CWM.

Butyl rubber: Resists degradation by many contaminants except halogenated hydrocarbons and petroleum compounds, a common deficiency of most protective materials. Especially resistant to permeation by toxic vapors and gases. Expensive material used in boots, gloves, splash suits, aprons, and fully encapsulating suits.

Natural rubber: This is also a synthetic latex. Resists degradation by alcohols and caustics. Used in boots and gloves.

Neoprene: Resists degradation by caustics, acids, and alcohols. Used in boots, gloves, and respirator facepieces and breathing hoses. Commonly available and inexpensive.

Nitrile: Also referred to as Buna-N, milled Nitrile, Nitrile latex, NBR, acrylonitrile. Resists degradation by petroleum compounds, alcohols, acids, and caustics. Used in boots and gloves. Nitrile is commonly available and inexpensive.

PVAJ: Polyvinyl alcohol. Resists degradation and permeation by aromatic and chlorinated hydrocarbons and petroleum compounds. Major drawback is its solubility in water. Used in gloves.

PVC: Polyvinyl chloride. Resists degradation by acids and caustics.

Viton7: Product of Dupont. Fluoroelastomer that is similar to Teflon. This materials consists of excellent resistance to degradation and permeation by aromatic and chlorinated hydrocarbons, and petroleum compounds. It is very resistant to oxidizers. However, it is extremely expensive material used in gloves and fully encapsulating suits.

SilverShield7: Lightweight, flexible Norfoil laminate with excellent chemical resistance. Suggested for vinyl chloride, acetone, ethyl ether, and a large variety of other toxic solvents and caustics. Often used as an over glove for haz-mat situations. Flexible material, but not stretchable, may tear at the seams if overly stressed.

4H: Five layer patented plastic laminate material intended to provide at least four hours of protection from over 280 chemicals and mixtures. Provides excellent protection against epoxy, organic solvents, acids, bases, paints, degreasers and adhesives. Flexible material, but not stretchable, may tear at the seams if overly stressed.

Chloropel7: Also referred to as CPE or chlorinated polyethylene. ILC Dover product. Used in splash suits and fully encapsulating suits. No data on permeability. Considered to be good all-around protective material.

Nomex7: Product of Dupont. Made from an aromatic polyamide fiber, it is noncombustible and flame resistant up to 220°C, thus providing good thermal protection, and is very durable and acid resistant. Used in fire fighters' turnout gear and some fully encapsulating suits as a base for the rubber.

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide the minimum safety and health requirements and procedures applicable to the conduct of operations involving heavy equipment, to include backhoes, excavators, front-end loaders, and other heavy equipment with the exception of cranes. The operation of cranes is outlined in the PIKA SOP-28, entitled Crane Safety. This SOP will be used in conjunction with the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Program (CSHP) Manual, and will be implemented as part of an approved Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) or Accident Prevention Plan (APP). The requirements related to the development of a SSHP or an APP are outlined in the PIKA CSHP.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all PIKA personnel, including contractor and subcontractor personnel, and operations involving the use of heavy equipment. This SOP is not intended to contain all requirements needed to ensure complete regulatory compliance. Consult the documents listed in section 3.0 of this SOP for additional for compliance issues.

3.0 REFERENCES

The following Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards directly apply to the conduct of operations associated with the SOP. In the event other hazards are associated with the conduct of this SOP, consultation of other SOPs and regulatory references may be needed. Additionally, this SOP has been designed to meet the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) requirements outlined below.

- Applicable requirements of OSHA Construction Standard 29 CFR Part 1926, Subpart O;
- Applicable requirements of OSHA Industry Standard 29 CFR Part 1910, Subpart N.
- USACE EM 385-1-1, Safety Manual, Section 16.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager shall be responsible for ensuring the availability of the resources needed to implement this SOP, and shall also ensure that this SOP is incorporated into site specific plans, procedures and training for sites where this SOP is to be implemented.

4.2 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) will ensure that this SOP is implemented for operations that involve personnel exposure to the hazards associated with the use and maintenance of

heavy equipment. The SS will also ensure that relevant sections of this SOP are discussed in the daily safety briefings and that information related to its daily implementation is properly recorded in appropriate site documentation.

4.3 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) will be responsible for ensuring that the safety and health hazards and control techniques associated with this SOP are discussed during the initial site hazard training and the daily safety briefings. The SSHO will also be responsible for daily inspection of site operations and conditions to ensure their initial and continued compliance with this SOP and other regulatory guidelines.

5.0 PROCEDURES

5.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

All personnel, including contractor and subcontractor personnel, involved in heavy equipment operations shall be familiar with the potential safety and health hazards associated with the conduct of this operation, and with the work practices and control techniques to be used to reduce or eliminate these hazards. In the event that ordnance and explosives are present in the work site, the procedures for anomaly avoidance and soil excavation will be presented in the project plans.

The operator prior to use on each shift shall inspect all heavy equipment and an "Equipment Inspection" checklist (Attachment 33-1) shall be completed to ensure that operating components are not defective.

- Vehicles will not have cracked windshields or windows.
- Blades, buckets, dump bodies, and other hydraulic systems must be fully lowered when equipment is not in use
- Parking brakes will be engaged when equipment is not in use.

5.2 PROTECTION DEVICES

Seat belts and Rollover Protective Structures (ROPS) will be provided and used on all motor vehicles including:

- Crawler and rubber tire tractors
- Self-propelled pneumatic tire earth movers
- Motor graders
- Water tank trucks with tank height less than the cab and
- Self-propelled construction equipment such as front-end loaders, backhoes, rollers, and compactors.

ROPS will not be required on:

- Trucks designed for hauling on public highways
- Crane-mounted dragline backhoes

- Cranes, draglines, or equipment on which the operator's cab and boom rotate as a unit and sections of rollers and compactors (tandem steel-wheeled and self-propelled pneumatic tire type that do not have an operator's station).

FOPS will be provided on bulldozers, tractors, or similar equipment used in clearing operations or when the operator is exposed to falling object hazards. FOPS include guards, canopies, or grills to protect the operator from falling or flying objects as appropriate to the nature of the clearing operations.

5.3 REQUIRED SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Mechanical and Material handling equipment with an obstructed rear view must have (when being operated in reverse) an audible alarm sufficient to be heard under normal working conditions and will operate automatically upon commencement of backward motion. All self-propelled equipment must be equipped with a backup alarm unless the equipment allows the operator to face the direction of motion.

- Material handling equipment that lack ROPS must be operated on grades that the equipment can safely accommodate.
- A safety barrier will be used to protect workers whenever tires are inflated, removed, or installed on split rims.
- All self-propelled heavy equipment must carry a dry chemical or carbon-dioxide fire extinguisher with a minimum rating of 5-B:C.
- Gas cylinders must be properly secured to heavy mobile equipment.
- Hard hats, safety glasses, safety shoes, and other protective gear are to be worn at all times around heavy equipment.

5.4 SAFE PRACTICES

When operating cranes and other types of hoisting equipment and verbal communication is difficult, standard hand signals shall be used. Designate one person per equipment operator to give hand signals.

1. The operation of heavy equipment shall be limited to authorized personnel specifically trained in its operation;
2. A competent person shall visually inspect heavy equipment daily prior to operation, and report any abnormalities/deficiencies to the SSHO;
3. The operator shall use the safety devices provided with the equipment, including seat belts, and backup warning indicators and horns shall be operable at all times;
4. While in operation, all personnel not directly required in the area shall keep a safe distance from the equipment;
5. The operator's cab shall be kept free of all non-essential items and all loose items shall be secured;

6. Personnel shall avoid moving into the path of operating equipment and areas blinded from the operator's vision shall be avoided;
7. Heavy equipment requiring shall not be permitted to run unattended;
8. Except for equipment designed to be serviced while in operation, all equipment shall be shut down and positive means taken to prevent its operation while repair or servicing is being conducted;
9. All equipment shall be secured at the end of the day, or when not in operation, with the blades/buckets of earth moving equipment placed on the ground;
10. Equipment operated on the highway shall be equipped with turn signals visible from the front and rear;
11. Stationary machinery and equipment shall be placed on a firm foundation and secured before being operated;
12. All points requiring lubrication during operation shall have fittings so located or guarded to be accessible without hazardous exposure;
13. Heavy equipment operating within an off-highway job site not open to public traffic, shall have a service brake system and a parking brake system capable of stopping and holding the equipment fully loaded on the grade of operation;
14. All equipment with windshields shall be equipped with powered wipers, and equipment that operates under conditions that cause fogging or frosting of windshields shall be equipped with operable defogging or defrosting devices.
15. Whenever the equipment is parked, the parking brake shall be set, and equipment parked on inclines shall have the wheels chocked or track mechanism blocked and the parking brake set.
16. Personnel shall not work or pass under the buckets or booms of loaders in operation;
17. When heavy equipment must negotiate in tight quarters, or if operators of earth moving equipment cannot see the bucket, a secondary person shall be stationed to guide the operator.
18. Additional riders shall not be allowed on equipment unless it is specifically designed for that purpose (i.e., there is an additional seat with a seat belt).
19. Only trained or licensed people are to operate heavy equipment.
20. Use chains, hoists, straps, and any other equipment to aid in safely moving heavy materials.
21. Never walk directly in back of, or to the side of, heavy equipment without the operator's knowledge.
22. Be sure that no underground or overhead power lines, sewer lines, gas lines, telephone lines, or other utilities present a hazard in the work area. This includes marking of all underground utilities and flagging all support wires for utility poles. Guy lines will be marked with yellow caution tape at eye level and several other points to aid in visual identification.

23. Be knowledgeable of marked "swing zones" for rotating equipment, e.g., backhoes, track hoes and excavators.

5.5 MAINTENANCE PRACTICES

The following procedures will be followed for maintenance of heavy equipment.

1. Tagout all equipment that is or needs to be serviced.
2. Never work under a machine that is supported only by the boom and bucket. Use heavy-duty wooden blocks under the crawlers when working under the machine.
3. When working on the boom, arm, or bucket, lower the bucket to the ground.
4. If necessary to inspect, service, or repair the machine with its boom and arm up, apply safety blocks and struts.
5. Use extreme caution when removing the radiator cap. If the engine is still hot, boiling water may spray out. If possible, wait until the engine has cooled.
6. Gas generated from battery electrolyte is flammable so do not smoke or expose open flames when servicing the batteries. Also, make sure to keep this electrolyte off clothing and skin, and out of eyes. Never use a match to check battery levels.
7. Stop the engine when filling the fuel tank and be sure there are no open flames or heated surfaces that could ignite the fuel.

5.6 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

The following safety measures and personal protective equipment shall be used in preventing or reducing exposures associated with heavy equipment operations. These requirements will be implemented unless superseded by site-specific requirements stated in the SSHP or APP.

1. Heavy equipment operators will have received training which addresses the safe operation of the equipment to be used; and
2. Heavy equipment operators shall wear the level of personal protective equipment as specified in the SSHP or APP.

6.0 AUDIT CRITERIA

The following items related to heavy equipment operations will be audited to ensure compliance with this SOP:

1. The Daily Operational and Safety Logs;
2. The Documentation of Training form for the initial site hazard training;
3. The Documentation of Training form for the Daily Safety Briefing; and
4. The Daily Safety Inspection Checklist.

7.0 ATTACHMENTS

Equipment Inspection Checklist - Attachment 33-1

Attachment 33-1: PIKA Equipment Inspection Checklist

Contract No.:	**Date:**	**Time:**	**Log Number:**
Site Name & Location:			
SUXOS:		**SSHO:**	
Odometer Reading:	**Hour Meter Reading:**		**Fuel Level:**

Make/Description: _____ **Model:** _____ **Serial No.:** _____

Place a ✓ mark in the "In Order" column to indicate that the item is present and in working condition. If absent or deficient describe the discrepancy and the corrective action taken in the "Discrepancy/Comments" box. If item does not apply to equipment being inspected, enter "NA". All listed items must have a response.

Item	In Order	Discrepancies/Comments
Service Brakes		
Emergency Brakes		
Parking Brake		
Brake Lights		
Back-up Alarms		
Horn		
Tires		
Spare Tire and Tire Changing Equip.		
Steering		
Seat Belt		
Operating Control		
First Aid Kit, Burn Blanket, Eye Wash		
Emergency Numbers/Hospital Map		
Fire Extinguisher		
Head and Tail Lights		
Mirrors		
Windshield		
Windshield Wipers and Washers		
Coupling Devices		
Guards for Moving Parts		
Brake – Hydraulic		
Brake Fluid		
Hydraulic Oil		
Engine Oil and Coolant		
ROPS		

Inspection conducted by: _____ _____
Name Printed Signature

Deficiencies corrected by: _____ Date: _____

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide the minimum safety and health requirements and procedures designed to prevent accidental energizing of equipment that can result in the release of stored mechanical, electrical, pneumatic, or chemical energy. All equipment, process systems, and machines requiring service or maintenance shall be de-energized and secured prior to servicing or maintenance via lockout/tagout practices. This SOP will be used in conjunction with the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Program (CSHP) Manual, and will be implemented as part of an approved Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) or Accident Prevention Plan (APP). The requirements related to the development of a SSHP or an APP are outlined in the PIKA CSHP.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all PIKA personnel, including subcontractor personnel, and operations involving exposure stored and hazardous energy. This SOP is not intended to contain all requirements needed to ensure complete regulatory compliance. Consult the documents listed in section 3.0 of this SOP for additional for compliance issues.

3.0 REFERENCES

The following Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards directly apply to the conduct of operations associated with the SOP. In the event other hazards are associated with the conduct of this SOP, consultation of other SOPs and regulatory references may be needed. Additionally, this SOP has been designed to meet the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) requirements outlined below.

- OSHA 29 CFR 1910.147, Control of Hazardous Energy.
- OSHA 29 CFR 1926.417, Lockout and Tagging of Circuits.
- USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 12, Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tagout).

4.0 DEFINITIONS

As used in this procedure, the following terms apply:

1. **Affected Employee** - An employee who is required to operate or use a machine or equipment (i.e., backhoe, drill rig, nibbler, etc.) on which servicing or maintenance is being performed under lockout or tagout, or who is required to work in an area in which servicing or maintenance is being performed.
2. **Authorized Employee** - An employee who locks out or tags out machines or equipment in order to perform maintenance or servicing on that machine or equipment. An affected employee becomes an authorized employee when that employee's duties include performing services or maintenance covered under this procedure.

3. **Lockout** - The placement of a lockout device, such as a lock with key, on an energy isolating device, in accordance with an established procedure, ensuring that the energy isolating device and the equipment being controlled cannot be operated until the lockout device is removed.
4. **Energy Isolating Device** – Is a mechanical device that physically prevents the transmission or release of energy. For example: A manually operated electrical circuit breaker or a disconnect switch. The term does not include a push button, selector switch, and other control type devices.
5. **Tagout** - The placement of a tagout device, such as a tag and a means of attachment, which can be securely fastened to an energy isolating device in accordance with an established procedure, to indicate that the energy isolating device and the equipment being controlled may not be operated until the tagout device is removed in accordance with the established procedure.
6. **Servicing and/or Maintenance** - Work place activities such as constructing, installing, setting up, adjusting, inspecting, modifying, and maintaining and/or servicing machines, process systems, or equipment. These activities include lubrication, cleaning or unjamming of machines or equipment and making adjustments or tool changes, where the employee may be exposed to the unexpected energization or start up of the equipment and the release of hazardous energy or hazardous substances.

5.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager shall be responsible for ensuring the availability of the resources needed to implement this SOP, and shall also ensure that this SOP is incorporated into site specific plans, procedures and training for sites where this SOP is to be implemented.

5.2 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGER

The Corporate Safety and Health Manager (CSHM) is responsible for the continued development, improvement, and implementation of the PIKA Corporate CSHP, to include this SOP. To accomplish this end, the CSHM will be responsible for:

1. Conducting an annual review of this SOP and making modifications as necessary;
2. Developing or reviewing site plans that specify the personal protective equipment (PPE) and other hazard controls that apply to the implementation of this SOP to ensure proper protection of personnel.
3. Providing the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) with consultation related to visitor entry and protective measures.
4. Periodically auditing PIKA work sites to ensure compliance with this SOP.

5.3 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) will ensure that this SOP is implemented for operations that involve personnel exposure to known or potential hazardous energy sources. The SS will also ensure that relevant sections of this SOP are discussed in the daily safety briefings and that information related to its daily implementation is properly recorded in appropriate site documentation.

5.4 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) will be responsible for ensuring that the safety and health hazards and control techniques associated with this SOP are discussed during the initial site hazard training and the daily safety briefings. The SSHO will also be responsible for daily inspection of site operations and conditions to ensure their initial and continued compliance with this SOP and other regulatory guidelines.

6.0 PROCEDURES

All personnel, including contractor and subcontractor personnel, involved in LO/TO operations shall be familiar with the potential safety and health hazards associated with the conduct of this operation, and with the work practices and control techniques to be used to reduce or eliminate these hazards.

6.1 PREPARATION FOR SHUTDOWN

The following steps will be conducted prior to the shutdown or isolation of machines or equipment for servicing or maintenance:

1. Lockout and tagout procedures shall be implemented by an authorized personnel only;
2. Authorized personnel shall fully understand the type and magnitude of the energy to be controlled, the means necessary for energy isolation/control, and be able to recognize applicable hazardous energy sources;
3. Prior to maintenance or servicing, the authorized personnel will shut down equipment or machinery by the normal stopping procedure (close valve, open switch, etc.);
4. All sources of hazardous energy will be physically located and the equipment or machine will be deactivated so that the equipment or machine is completely isolated from all energy sources (electrical, hydraulic, pneumatic, etc.);
5. Locks/Tags shall be assigned to each authorized employee by the SSHO, and a LO/TO Device Issuance Log will be completed (See Figure 36-1); and
6. The authorized personnel conducting the LO/TO will notify all affected personnel in the area that maintenance and servicing is required, and that the equipment or machine must be shut down and locked/tagged out to perform the maintenance or servicing.

6.2 APPLICATION OF LO/TO DEVICES

To ensure the complete control of hazardous energy, the following procedural steps will be followed whenever LO/TO must be conducted;

1. Once all energy sources have been identified, all authorized personnel who will be conducting servicing or maintenance shall affix their own assigned lock and/or tag to the energy controlling devices leading to the equipment or machine;
2. The locks and/or tags will be used to hold these energy controlling devices in a safe or off position;
3. Stored or residual energy must be dissipated or restrained, as with hydraulic systems, gas, steam, and water pressure, etc., by such methods as blocking and/or bleeding of the stored/residual energy;
4. When the configuration of the controlling device for equipment or machines cannot be secured with a lock, a tag will be used in place of the lock and additional measures will be taken (remove fuses, blocking lines, disconnecting power supply, etc.) to ensure that the status of equipment or machines is in the zero-energy state; and
5. When tagout devices are used instead of lockout devices, they must be applied in such a manner as to provide the same level of personnel protection as would be afforded by a lockout device.

6.3 VERIFICATION OF ISOLATION

All authorized personnel responsible for the LO/TO will witness or individually verify that the equipment or machine is completely de-energized to its full capacity by:

1. Checking to ensure that no employees are exposed;
2. Attempting to energize or activate the equipment of machine using the normal operational control; and
3. Testing to ensure the equipment or machine will not operate.

If there is a possibility of re-accumulation of stored energy to a hazardous level, verification of isolation will be continued until servicing or maintenance has been completed, or the potential for accumulation no linger exists. After these steps have been accomplished, the authorized person(s) conducting the verification will return the operating controls to the "off" or "neutral" position. Only after these verification steps have been accomplished can the equipment or machinery be considered safe for servicing or maintenance.

6.4 RELEASE FROM OF LO/TO

In order to ensure the safe and effective removal of LO/TO devices, the following steps will be conducted to allow release from LO/TO:

1. The authorized person(s) who conducted the LO/TO will inspect the area in and around the equipment or machine to ensure non-essential items (tools, spare parts, etc.) and all affected employees have been safely positioned or removed;
2. The authorized person(s) will verify that the operating controls are in the "off" or "neutral" position;
3. The authorized person(s) will notify affected personnel in the area that the equipment or machine is to be re-energized;
4. The authorized person(s) who originally placed the LO/TO devices will remove the lock(s) and/or tag(s) from the energy controlling device(s), and re-energize the equipment or machine;
5. The authorized person will notify affected personnel in the area that the equipment or machine is ready for use; and
6. Lock(s) and/or tag(s) shall be returned to the SSHO when the maintenance/servicing task is complete.

6.5 ABSENCE OF THE AUTHORIZED PERSON(S) DURING REMOVAL

These procedures are to be followed whenever the authorized person(s) who placed the LO/TO devices is not on site (sick or vacation) at the time of removal. If the authorized employee is on site, LO/TO device(s) shall be removed only by the person(s) to it was assigned.

In the event that the authorized person(s) cannot be located on site, the SSHO will make all reasonable attempts to ensure that the authorized person(s) is in fact not on site at the time of removal. Once it has been established that the authorized person(s) is not on site, the LO/TO device(s) assigned may then be removed by the SSHO in conjunction with the SSHO. When the authorized employee returns to the facility, he/she will be informed by the SSHO that the LO/TO devices were removed during his/her absence

6.6 GROUP LO/TO

When equipment or machine maintenance or servicing is performed by a group of individuals, group LO/TO will be utilized to provide for the safety of all affected individuals. Primary responsibility for the safe operation of group LO/TO will be vested in the SSHO, who will conduct the following:

1. Ascertain the exposure status of individual personnel with regard to the lockout or tagout of the equipment or machine; and
2. Will coordinate the affected work forces and ensure continuity of protection.

During operations that involve more than one authorized person, each authorized person will affix their personally assigned LO/TO device to the group lock, group lock box, or comparable mechanism. This will be accomplished when each person begins

work and removal of these LO/TO devices shall occur only when work on the equipment or machine has been completed. Once each individual lock/tag has been affixed and the authorized personnel have verified the LO/TO, the normal LO/TO procedures, as outlined in Sections 7.1 thru 7.5, shall be followed.

6.7 SHIFT OR PERSONNEL CHANGE

Specific instruction shall be utilized during shift or personnel changes to ensure the continuity of LO/TO protection, including provision for the orderly transfer of locks or tags between off-going and on-coming employees. This shall be conducted to minimize personal exposure to hazards from the unexpected energizing or start-up of the equipment or machine, or the release of stored energy.

6.8 TRAINING AND COMMUNICATION

6.8.1 TRAINING OF AFFECTED PERSONNEL

Each person working in the are where LO/TO procedures must be implemented shall be instructed in the purpose and use of the LO/TO procedure, and about the prohibitions related to attempts to re-start or re-energize equipment or machinery which are locked or tagged out.

6.8.2 LOCKOUT TRAINING FOR AUTHORIZED LO/TO PERSONNEL

Each person who will be authorized to conduct LO/TO procedures shall receive training in the following areas prior to using this procedure:

1. The function and purpose of this SOP;
2. Recognition of hazardous energy sources;
3. Types and magnitude of the hazardous energy which may be encountered on site;
4. The means necessary for energy isolation and control;
5. Where tags may be used, training will include procedures for affixing tags and a discussion of the limitations of tagout; and
6. Hands-on practice training with locks and tags prior to implementing LO/TO activities.

6.8.3 TAGOUT TRAINING FOR AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES

In the event that only tagout procedures and techniques are used on site, authorized personnel shall be trained in the following limitations of tags:

1. Tags are essentially warning devices affixed to energy isolating devices and do not provide the physical restraint on those devices that is provided by a lock;
2. When a tag is attached to an energy isolating means, it is not to be removed without authorization of the authorized person responsible for it, and it is never to be bypassed, ignored, or otherwise defeated;

3. Tags must be legible and understandable by all authorized and affected personnel whose work operations are, or may be, in the area;
4. Tags must be securely attached to energy isolating devices so that they cannot be inadvertently or accidentally detached during use; and
5. The importance of the fact that tags and their means of attachment must be made of materials which will withstand the environmental conditions encountered on site..

6.8.4 EMPLOYEE RETRAINING

Retraining of authorized and affected personnel shall be conducted at least annually to reestablish employee proficiency and to introduce new or revised control methods and procedures. Retraining will also be conducted whenever the periodic inspections, as outlined in Section 8.0 of this SOP reveal inadequacies in the authorized person's knowledge or use of this LO/TO SOP. Also, retraining may be necessary due to changes in job assignments, equipment, machinery, or processes that introduces a new hazard.

7.0 LOCKOUT/TAGOUT MATERIALS AND HARDWARE

All locks, tags, chains, key blocks, or other devices for isolating, securing, blocking, bleeding or isolating energy source shall be provided to the authorized personnel at no charge to these personnel. These devices shall be identified and used solely for the purpose of LO/TO.

7.1 LOCKOUT/TAGOUT DEVICE REQUIREMENTS

All LO/TO devices utilized for protection against unexpected energizing or start up of the equipment or machines, or release of stored energy shall meet the following requirements:

1. LO/TO devices shall be of durable construction capable of withstanding the environment for the maximum period of time these devices are exposed;
2. Tagout devices shall be constructed and printed so that exposure to weather conditions or corrosive environments will not cause the tag to deteriorate or become illegible.
3. LO/TO devices shall be standardized within the facility by color, shape, and/or size, and print and format of tagout devices shall be standardized.
4. Lockout devices will prevent removal without the use of excessive force or unusual techniques, such as bolt cutters or metal cutting tools.
5. Tagout devices, including their means of attachment, shall prevent inadvertent or accidental removal.
6. The material used to attach a tagout device shall be of a non-reusable type, attachable by hand, self-locking, and non-releasable with a minimum unlocking strength of no less than 50 pounds and having the general design and basic

characteristics of being at least equivalent to a one-piece, environment-tolerant nylon cable tie.

7. Tagout devices shall warn against hazardous conditions if the equipment or machine is energized and shall include a legend such as: **DO NOT START**; **DO NOT OPEN**; **DO NOT CLOSE**; **DO NOT ENERGIZE**; **DO NOT OPERATE**, etc.
8. Lockout and tagout devices shall indicate the identity of the employee applying the device(s).

7.2 OTHER PROTECTIVE MATERIALS

Authorized LO/TO personnel will supplied all other protective materials such as blanks, blocks, chains, supports, to ensure that all potentially hazardous energy is controlled.

8.0 PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

The SSHO shall conduct periodic inspections of the on site LO/TO procedures at least monthly to ensure that this SOP and its requirements are being followed.

9.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Site personnel shall wear and utilize the type and level of PPE outlined in the SSHP or specified by the SSHO when conducting LO/TO operations.

10.0 AUDIT CRITERIA

The following LO/TO related items will be audited to ensure compliance with this SOP:

1. The Daily Operational and Safety Logs;
2. Canceled tagout tags;
3. The Lockout/Tagout Issuance Log;
4. The Documentation of Training form for the initial site hazard training;
5. The Documentation of Training form for the Daily Tailgate Safety Briefing; and
6. The Daily Safety Inspection Checklist.

11.0 ATTACHMENTS

Figure 36-1 attached to this SOP is the Lockout/Tagout Issuance Log, which will be used to record the LO/TO equipment issued to each authorized person.

FIGURE 36-1: ISSUE LOG FOR LOCKOUT/TAGOUT DEVICES

LOCK/ TAG #	AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEE	DESCRIPTION/TYPE OF DEVICE ISSUED	ISSUED			RETURNED		
			BY	DATE	TIME	BY	DATE	TIME

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide the minimum safety and health requirements and procedures applicable to the conduct of operations involving the use of hand and power tools. This SOP will be used in conjunction with the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Program (CSHP) Manual, and will be implemented as part of an approved Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) or Accident Prevention Plan (APP). The requirements related to the development of a SSHP or an APP are outlined in the PIKA CSHP.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all PIKA personnel, including subcontractor personnel involved with the use of hand or power tools. This SOP does not address pneumatic tools that are addressed in PIKA SOP-36, Pneumatic Tools. Additionally, this SOP is not intended to contain all requirements needed to ensure complete regulatory compliance. Consult the documents listed in section 3.0 of this SOP for additional for compliance issues.

3.0 REFERENCES

The following Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards directly apply to the conduct of operations associated with the SOP. In the event other hazards are associated with the conduct of this SOP, consultation of other SOPs and regulatory references may be needed. Additionally, this SOP has been designed to meet the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) requirements outlined below.

- OSHA General Industry Standard 29 CFR 1910, Subpart P, Hand and Portable Powered Tools and Other Hand-Held Equipment
- OSHA Construction Industry Standard 29 CFR 1926 Subpart I, Tools – Hand and Power.
- USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 13, Hand and Power Tools.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager shall be responsible for ensuring the availability of the resources needed to implement this SOP, and shall also ensure that this SOP is incorporated into site-specific plans, procedures and training for sites where this SOP is to be implemented.

4.2 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGER

The Corporate Safety and Health Manager (CSHM) is responsible for the continued development, improvement, and implementation of the PIKA Corporate CSHP, to include this SOP. To accomplish this end, the CSHM will be responsible for:

1. Conducting an annual review of this SOP and making modifications as necessary;
2. Developing or reviewing site plans that specify the personal protective equipment (PPE) and other hazard controls that apply to the implementation of this SOP to ensure proper protection of personnel.
3. Providing the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) with consultation related to visitor entry and protective measures.
4. Periodically auditing PIKA work sites to ensure compliance with this SOP.

4.3 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) will ensure that this SOP is implemented for operations that involve personnel exposure to the hazards associated with the use of hand and power tools. The SS will also ensure that relevant sections of this SOP are discussed in the daily safety briefings and that information related to its daily implementation is properly recorded in appropriate site documentation.

4.4 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) will be responsible for ensuring that the safety and health hazards and control techniques associated with this SOP are discussed during the initial site hazard training and the daily safety briefings. The SSHO will also be responsible for daily inspection of site operations and conditions to ensure their initial and continued compliance with this SOP and other regulatory guidelines.

5.0 PROCEDURE

All personnel, including contractor and subcontractor personnel, involved in power and hand tool operations shall be familiar with the potential safety and health hazards associated with the conduct of this operation, and with the work practices and control techniques to be used to reduce or eliminate these hazards.

5.1 POWER TOOLS

Power tools have great capability for inflicting serious injury upon personnel if they are not used and maintained properly. To control the hazards associated with power tool operation, the safe work practices listed below shall be observed when using power tools:

1. Operation of power tools shall be conducted by authorized personnel familiar with the tool, its operation, and safety precautions;
2. Power tools shall be inspected prior to use, and defective equipment shall be removed from service until repaired;
3. Power tools designed to accommodate guards shall have such guards properly in place;

4. Loose fitting clothing or long hair shall not be permitted around moving parts;
5. Hands, feet, etc., shall be kept away from all moving parts;
6. Maintenance and/or adjustments to equipment shall not be conducted while it is in operation or connected to a power source;
7. An adequate operating area shall be provided, allowing sufficient clearance for operation;
8. Electrical tools shall be operated IAW the specifications outlined in SOP 45; and
9. Good housekeeping practices shall be followed at all times.

5.2 HAND TOOLS

Use of improper or defective tools can contribute significantly to the occurrence of on-site accidents. Therefore, the work practices listed below shall be observed when using hand tools:

1. Hand tools shall be inspected for defects prior to each use;
2. Defective hand tools shall be removed from service and repaired or properly discarded;
3. Tools shall be selected and used in the manner for which they were designed;
4. Be sure of footing and grip before using any tool;
5. Do not use tools that have split handles, mushroom heads, worn jaws, or other defects;
6. Gloves shall be worn to increase gripping ability and/or if cut, laceration or puncture hazards exist during the use of the tool;
7. Safety glasses or a face shield shall be used if use of tools presents an eye/face hazard;
8. Do not use makeshift tools or other improper tools;
9. When working overhead, tools shall be secured to prevent them from falling;
10. Use non-sparking tools in the presence of explosive vapors, gases, or residue;
11. If hand tools become contaminated they must be properly decontaminated, bagged, marked and held for disposition by COE On-Site Coordinator; and
12. Tools used in the EZ which have porous surfaces, such as wooden or rubber coated handles, shall be discarded as contaminated upon termination of site activities, unless testing can prove the absence of contamination.

5.3 CONTROL SWITCHES AND CRANKS

Hand-held power sanders, grinders with wheels of 2 inch diameter or less, routers, planers, laminate trimmers, nibblers, shears, scroll saws, and jig saws with blade shanks one-fourth of an inch wide or less may be equipped with only a positive on-off control.

The use of cranks on hand-powered winches or hoists is prohibited, unless they are equipped with positive self-locking dogs. Hand wheels without projecting spokes, pins, or knobs will be used.

6.0 SAFETY AND PPE REQUIREMENTS

The following safety measures and personal protective equipment shall be used in preventing or reducing exposures associated with power and hand tool operations. These requirements will be implemented unless superseded by specific requirements stated in the Site Safety and Health Plan.

1. Hard hat and safety boots shall be worn when working with power or hand tools;
2. Safety glasses with side shields shall be worn at all times when operating, servicing or working around hand or power tools;
3. Hearing protection shall be worn if hand/power tool operation has the potential for noise exposures greater than 85 dBA TWA;
4. Leather, or other protective, gloves shall be worn when using hand/power tools; and
5. Protective face shields shall be worn for all operations which have the potential for generating flying fragments, objects, chips, particles, etc.

7.0 AUDIT CRITERIA

The following items related to power and hand tool operations will be audited to ensure compliance with this SOP:

1. The Daily Operational and Safety Logs;
2. The Documentation of Training form for the initial site hazard training;
3. The Daily Safety Briefing Attendance Log; and
4. The Daily Safety Inspection Checklist.

8.0 ATTACHMENTS

No attachments are associated with this SOP.

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide the minimum safety and health requirements and procedures applicable to the conduct of operations involving welding, torch cutting or other hot work. This SOP will be used in conjunction with the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Program (CSHP) Manual, and will be implemented as part of an approved Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) or Accident Prevention Plan (APP). The requirements related to the development of a SSHP or an APP are outlined in the PIKA CSHP.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all PIKA personnel, including contractor and subcontractor personnel, and operations involving welding, torch cutting or other hot work. This SOP is not intended to contain all requirements needed to ensure complete regulatory compliance. Consult the documents listed in section 3.0 of this SOP for additional for compliance issues.

3.0 REFERENCES

The following Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards directly apply to the conduct of operations associated with the SOP. In the event other hazards are associated with the conduct of this SOP, consultation of other SOPs and regulatory references may be needed. Additionally, this SOP has been designed to meet the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) requirements outlined below.

1. Applicable parts of OSHA Construction Industry Standard 29 CFR Part 1926, Subpart J;
2. Applicable sections of OSHA General Industry Standard 29 CFR Part 1910, Subpart Q and Subpart H;
3. USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 10.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager shall be responsible for ensuring the availability of the resources needed to implement this SOP, and shall also ensure that this SOP is incorporated into site specific plans, procedures and training for sites where this SOP is to be implemented.

4.2 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) will ensure that this SOP is implemented for operations that involve personnel exposure to the hazards associated with welding, torch cutting or

other hot work. The SS will also ensure that relevant sections of this SOP are discussed in the daily safety briefings and that information related to its daily implementation is properly recorded in appropriate site documentation.

4.3 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) will be responsible for ensuring that the safety and health hazards and control techniques associated with this SOP are discussed during the initial site hazard training and the daily safety briefings. The SSHO will also be responsible for daily inspection of site operations and conditions to ensure their initial and continued compliance with this SOP and other regulatory guidelines.

5.0 PROCEDURES

All personnel, including contractor and subcontractor personnel, involved in welding and cutting operations shall be familiar with the potential safety and health hazards associated with the conduct of this operation, and with the work practices and control techniques to be used to reduce or eliminate these hazards.

5.1 PREPARE WORK AREA FOR HOT WORK ACTIVITIES

Cutting and burning operations will not take place until all safety precautions have been met. The area surrounding the operations and the actual material to be welded/cut shall be inspected for ignition sources. One person shall be designated as “fire watch” during all cutting and burning operations, and the work area will be secured with ropes or barricades prior to cutting and burning activities. All site personnel will be notified of the location and time of hot work operations. A Hot Work permit (Attachment 1) shall be completed prior to cutting and burning of any material.

5.2 EQUIPMENT INSPECTION AND USE

All equipment used for cutting and burning operations shall be thoroughly inspected prior to start-up. The SS or SSHO will document this inspection in the site operational or safety log.

5.3 SAFETY HAZARDS AND OPERATIONAL CONTROL TECHNIQUES

5.3.1 General Procedures

All welders/cutters and their supervisors shall be trained in the safe operation of welding/cutting equipment, safe welding/cutting procedures and respiratory and fire protection. Additionally, the following will be conducted:

1. All welding/cutting equipment will be inspected prior to use;
2. Personnel in the affected area shall be protected from welding rays, flashes, sparks, molten metal, and slag;

3. All welding/cutting equipment and operations shall be IAW the standards and recommended practices found in ANSI Z49.1;
4. Respiratory protection will be supplied if welding/cutting generate hazardous metals such as antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, ozone, selenium, silver or vanadium;
5. Suitable fire protection and fire watch procedures shall be implemented to protect the welder/cutter, property and site personnel; and
6. Welders/cutters will be provided with applicable PPE to ensure their protection from heat, fire, slag, molten metal and welding ray/flash hazards.

5.3.2 General Requirements for Gas Cylinders

When gas cylinders are used on site, the following general provisions shall be met:

1. Cylinders, whether full or empty, shall not be used as rollers or supports;
2. No individual other than the gas supplier shall attempt to mix gases in a cylinder, no one except the owner of the cylinder, shall refill a cylinder, and no one shall use a cylinder's contents for purposes other than those intended by the supplier;
3. All cylinders used shall meet the Department of Transportation requirements published in 49 CFR Part 178, Subpart C, Specification for Cylinders;
4. No damaged, defective or leaking cylinders shall be used; and
5. Only cylinders with current hydrostatic test dates will be allowed in the work area. Cylinders without current test dates will be returned to the supplier.

5.3.3 Handling and Storing Compressed Gas Cylinders

Compressed gas cylinders shall be handled and stored according to the following:

1. Valve protection caps shall be in place and secured;
2. When cylinders are hoisted, they shall be secured on a cradle, sling board, or pallet;
3. They shall not be hoisted or transported by means of magnets or choker slings, and are never lifted by the protective cap;
4. Cylinders shall be moved by tilting and rolling them on their bottom edges, they shall not be intentionally dropped, struck, or permitted to strike each other violently;
5. When cylinders are transported by vehicle, they shall be secured in a vertical position;
6. Bars shall not be used under valves or valve protection caps to pry cylinders loose when frozen, rather warm, not boiling, water shall be used to thaw cylinders loose;

7. Unless cylinders are firmly secured on a special carrier intended for this purpose, regulators shall be removed and valve caps put in place before cylinders are moved;
8. A suitable cylinder truck, chain, or other securing device shall be used to keep cylinders from falling or being knocked over while in use;
9. When work is finished, cylinders are moved at any time, or cylinders are empty, the cylinder valve shall be closed, and the cutting/welding hose/regulator assembly will be removed and the valve cap replaced securely; and
10. Compressed gas cylinders shall be secured in an upright position at all times except, if necessary, for short periods of time while cylinders are actually being hoisted or carried.

5.3.4 Placing Cylinders

Compressed gas cylinders shall be placed in accordance with the following:

1. Cylinders will be stored in a cool, dry, well protected location at least 20 feet from highly combustible materials;
2. The storage area must be well marked, with NO SMOKING signs posted in the immediate vicinity;
3. Cylinders shall be kept far enough away from the actual welding or cutting operation so that sparks, hot slag, or flame will not reach them, or if this is impractical, fire resistant shields shall be utilized to protect the cylinders and hose/regulator assemblies;
4. Cylinders shall be placed where they cannot become part of an electrical circuit, and electrodes shall not be struck against a cylinder to strike an arc.
5. Fuel gas cylinders shall be placed with valve end up whenever they are in use. They shall not be placed in a location where they would be subject to open flame, hot metal, or other sources of artificial heat;
6. Cylinders containing oxygen or acetylene or other fuel gas shall not be taken into confined spaces; and
7. Oxygen cylinders in storage shall be separated from fuel cylinders or other combustibles (especially oil and grease) by a distance of at least 20 feet, or by a non-combustible fire barrier of at least five feet in height, with a fire rating of at least one hour.

5.1.5 Use of Fuel Gas

Before a regulator to a cylinder valve is connected, the valve shall be opened slightly and closed immediately. (This action is generally termed "cracking" and is intended to clear the valve of dust or dirt that might otherwise enter the regulator.) The person cracking the valve shall stand to one side of the outlet, not in front of it. The valve of a

fuel gas cylinder shall not be cracked where the gas would reach welding work, sparks, flame, or other possible sources of ignition.

The cylinder valve shall always be opened slowly to prevent damage to the regulator. For quick closing, valves on fuel gas cylinders shall not be opened more than 12 turns. When a special wrench is required, it shall be left in position on the stem of the valve while the cylinder is in use so that the fuel gas flow can be shut off quickly in case of emergency. In the case of coupled cylinders, at least one wrench for uncoupling shall always be available for immediate use. Nothing shall be placed on top of a fuel gas cylinder that may damage the safety device or interfere with the quick closing of the valve.

Fuel gas shall not be used through torches or other devices equipped with shutoff valves without the cylinder or manifold being attached to a pressure-reducing regulator. Before a regulator is removed from a cylinder valve, the cylinder valve will be closed and the gas released from the regulator. If a leak is found around the valve stem when the valve on a fuel gas cylinder is opened, the valve shall be closed and the gland nut tightened. If this action does not stop the leak, the use of the cylinder shall be discontinued, and it shall be properly tagged and removed from the work area. In the event that fuel gas should leak from the valve stem, and the gas cannot be shut off, the cylinder shall be properly tagged and removed from the work area. If a regulator attached to a cylinder valve will effectively stop a leak through the valve seat, the cylinder need not be removed from the work area. If a leak should develop at a fuse plug or other safety device, the cylinder shall be removed from the work area.

5.3.5 Fuel Gas and Oxygen Manifolds

Fuel gas and oxygen manifolds will be used according to the following:

1. Fuel gas and oxygen manifolds shall bear the name of the substance they contain in letters at least 1-inch high which shall be either painted on the manifold or on a sign permanently attached to it;
2. Fuel gas and oxygen manifolds shall be placed in safe, well ventilated, and accessible locations, and they shall not be located within enclosed spaces;
3. Manifold hose connections, including both ends of the supply hose that lead to the manifold, shall be such that the hose cannot be interchanged between fuel gas and oxygen manifolds and supply header connections;
4. Adapters shall not be used to permit the interchange of hose;
5. Hose connections shall be kept free of grease and oil;
6. When not in use, manifold and header hose connections shall be capped; and
7. Nothing shall be placed on top of a manifold that will damage the manifold or interfere with the quick closing of the valves.

5.1.7 Hoses

Fuel gas and oxygen hoses shall be easily distinguished from each other. The contrast may be made by different colors or by surface characteristics readily distinguishable by touch. Oxygen and fuel gas hoses shall not be interchangeable. A single hose having more than one gas passage shall not be used. When parallel sections of oxygen and fuel gas hose are taped together, not more than 4 out of 12 inches shall be covered by tape.

All hose carrying acetylene, oxygen, natural or manufactured fuel gas, or any gas or substance that may ignite or enter into combustion. or be harmful to employees, shall be inspected at the beginning of each working shift. Defective hose shall be removed from service. Additionally, hose which has been subject to flashback, or which shows evidence of severe wear or damage, shall be tested to twice the normal pressure to which it is subject, but in no case less than 300 psi. Defective hose, or hose in doubtful condition will not be used.

Hose couplings shall be the type that cannot be unlocked or disconnected by means of a straight pull without rotary motion. Boxes used for the storage of gas hose shall be ventilated, and hoses, cables, and other equipment shall be kept clear of passageways, ladders and stairs.

5.3.6 Torches

Torches used for cutting or welding will be used and maintained in accordance with the following provisions:

1. Clogged torch tip openings shall be cleaned with suitable cleaning wires, drills, or other devices designed for such purpose.
2. Torches in use shall be inspected at the beginning of each working shift for leaking shutoff valves, hose couplings, and tip connections. Defective torches shall not be used.
3. Torches shall be lighted by friction lighters or other approved devices, and not by matches or from hot work.

5.3.7 Regulators and Gauges

Oxygen and fuel gas pressure regulators, including their related gauges, shall be in proper working order while in use.

5.3.8 Oil and Grease Hazards

Oxygen cylinders and fittings shall be kept away from oil or grease. Cylinders, cylinder caps and valves, couplings, regulators, hose, and apparatus shall be kept free from oil or greasy substances and shall not be handled with oily hands or gloves. Oxygen shall

not be directed at oily surfaces, greasy clothes, or within a fuel oil or other storage tank or vessel.

5.3.9 Arc Welding

5.3.9.1 Manual Electrode Holders

Manual electrode holders will be used in accordance with the following requirements:

1. Only manual electrode holders which are specifically designed for arc welding and cutting, and are of a capacity capable of safely handling the maximum rated current required by the electrodes, shall be used.
2. Any current-carrying parts passing through the handle that is held by either the welder or cutter, shall be fully insulated against the maximum voltage encountered to ground.\

5.3.9.2 Welding Cables and Connectors

Arc welding cables and connectors will be used in accordance with the following requirements:

1. All arc welding and cutting cables shall be of the completely insulated, flexible type, capable of handling the maximum current requirements of the work in progress, taking into account the duty cycle under which the arc welder or cutter is working;
2. Only cable free from repair or splices for a minimum distance of 10 feet from the cable end to which the electrode holder is connected shall be used, except that cables with standard insulated connectors or with splices whose insulating quality is equal to that of the cable are permitted;
3. When it becomes necessary to connect or splice lengths of cable one to another, insulated connectors with a capacity equivalent to that of the cable will be used. ;
4. If connections are effected by cable lugs, they shall be securely fastened together to give good electrical contact, and the exposed metal parts of the lugs shall be completely insulated; and
5. Cables in need of repair shall not be used, and when a cable, other than the cable lead referred to in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, becomes worn to the extent of exposing bare conductors, the portion exposed shall be protected by means of rubber and friction tape or other equivalent insulation.

5.3.9.3 Ground Returns and Machine Grounding

When arc welding equipment is used, the following shall apply to machine grounding:

1. A ground return cable shall have a safe current carrying capacity equal to or exceeding the specified maximum output capacity of the arc welding or cutting unit which it services;

2. When a single ground return cable services more than one unit, its safe current-carrying capacity shall equal or exceed the total specified maximum output capacities of all the units that it services;
3. When a structure or pipeline is employed as a ground return circuit, it shall be determined that the required electrical contact exists at all joints;
4. The generation of an arc, sparks, or heat at any point shall cause rejection of the structures as a ground circuit;
5. When a structure or pipeline is continuously employed as a ground return circuit, all joints shall be bonded, and periodic inspections shall be conducted to ensure that no electrolysis or fire hazard condition exists;
6. The frames of all arc welding and cutting machines shall be grounded either through a third wire in the cable containing the circuit conductor or through a separate wire which is grounded at the source of the current;
7. Grounding circuits, other than the structure, shall be checked to ensure that the circuit between the ground and the grounded power conductor has resistance low enough to permit sufficient current to flow to cause the fuse or circuit breaker to interrupt the current; and
8. All ground connections shall be inspected to ensure that they are mechanically strong and electrically adequate for the required current.

5.3.9.4 Arc Welding Operating Instructions

Personnel shall be instructed in the safe operation of arc welding and cutting as follows:

1. When electrode holders are to be left unattended, the electrodes will be removed and the holders placed or protected so that they cannot make electrical contact with personnel or conducting objects;
2. Hot electrode holders shall not be dipped in water; this may expose the operator to electric shock;
3. When the operator has occasion to leave his work or to stop work for any appreciable length of time, or when the arc welding or cutting machine is to be moved, the power supply switch to the equipment will be opened; and
4. Any faulty or defective equipment will be reported to the supervisor.

5.3.9.5 Arc Welding Shielding

Whenever practicable, all arc welding and cutting operations will be shielded by noncombustible or flame-proof screens which will protect personnel from the direct rays of the arc.

5.4 FIRE PREVENTION

When practical, objects to be welded, cut, or heated will be moved to a designated safe location. If the objects cannot be readily moved, all movable fire hazards in the vicinity will be taken to a safe place, or otherwise protected. Additionally, the following safety precautions will be followed:

1. If the object to be welded, cut, or heated cannot be moved and if all the fire hazards cannot be removed, positive means shall be taken to confine the heat, sparks, and slag, and to protect the immovable fire hazards from them;
2. No welding, cutting, or heating shall be done where the application of flammable paints, presence of other flammable compounds, or heavy dust concentrations creates a hazard;
3. Suitable fire extinguishing equipment will be immediately available in the work area and will be maintained in a state of readiness for instant use;
4. Fire watchers shall be required whenever welding/cutting is performed in a location or under conditions where other than a minor fire could develop, or when any of the following conditions exist:
    a. Appreciable combustible material is closer than 35 feet from the welding/cutting operation;
    b. Appreciable combustible materials are farther than 35 feet from the welding/cutting operation, but are easily ignited by sparks;
    c. Wall or floor openings within 35 feet of the welding/cutting operation expose combustible materials in the adjacent areas to the potential for fire; or
    d. Combustible material is located adjacent to metal partitions which could by ignited by conduction or radiation of heat.

5. Fire watchers shall have adequate and proper fire fighting equipment readily available and be trained in the use of that equipment, and the fire alarm notification system;
6. Fire watchers will also be required to maintain their watch for 30 minutes after welding/cutting operations have ceased;
7. When welding, cutting, or heating is performed on walls, floors, and ceilings, since direct penetration of sparks or heat transfer may introduce a fire hazard to an adjacent area, the same precautions shall be taken on the opposite side as are taken on the side on which the welding is being performed;
8. To eliminate of potential for fire in an enclosed space resulting from gas escaping through leaking or improperly closed torch valves, the gas supply to the torch shall be positively shut off at some point outside the enclosed space and the hose shall be removed from the space whenever
9. The torch is not to be used
10. Or whenever the torch is left unattended for a substantial period of time, such as during the lunch period, and
11. At the end of the work day;
12. Open end fuel gas and oxygen hoses shall be immediately removed from enclosed spaces when they are disconnected from the torch or other gas-consuming device;

13. Except when the contents are being removed or transferred, drums, pails, and other containers, which contain or have contained flammable liquids, shall be kept closed. Empty containers shall be removed to a safe area apart from hot work operations or open flames;
14. Drums, containers, or hollow structures which have contained toxic or flammable substances shall either be filled with water or thoroughly cleaned of such substances, ventilated and tested before welding, cutting, or heating is undertaken on them; and
15. Before heat is applied to a drum, container, or hollow structure, a vent or opening shall be provided for the release of any built-up pressure during the application of heat.

5.5 VENTILATION FOR WELDING, CUTTING AND HEATING

5.5.1 Mechanical Ventilation

Mechanical ventilation should be provided for welding operations when the area contains less than 10,000 cubic feet of space per welder, the ceiling height is less than 16 feet, or structural barriers significantly prevent cross-ventilation. When mechanical ventilation is required, the air flow rate shall be 2,000 cubic feet per minute, per welder, or 100 linear feet per minute across each welder's breathing zone. For purposes of this section, mechanical ventilation shall meet the following requirements:

1. Mechanical ventilation shall consist of either general mechanical ventilation systems or local exhaust systems;
2. General mechanical ventilation shall be of sufficient capacity and so arranged as to produce the number of air changes necessary to maintain welding fumes and smoke exposures below the limits as defined in the Z-tables in 29 CFR 1910.1000;
3. Local exhaust ventilation shall consist of freely movable hoods intended to be placed by the operator as close as practicable to the work, and this system shall be of sufficient capacity and so arranged as to remove fumes and smoke at the source to keep the fume/smoke concentration within safe limits as defined in Subpart D, 29 CFR 1926;
4. Contaminated air exhausted from a working space shall be discharged into the open air or otherwise clear of the source of intake air;
5. All air replacing that withdrawn shall be clean and respirable; and
6. Oxygen shall not be used for ventilation purposes, comfort cooling, blowing dust from clothing, or for cleaning the work area.

5.5.2 Ventilation for Welding, Cutting, and Heating in Confined Spaces

Except as provided in above, either general mechanical or local exhaust ventilation meeting the requirements of paragraph (6.1) of this section shall be provided whenever welding, cutting, or heating is performed in a confined space.

When sufficient ventilation cannot be obtained without blocking the means of egress, the personnel in the confined space shall be protected by airline respirators, and an individual shall be stationed outside the confined space to communicate with, and aid those working inside the space. Additional confined space precautions may be needed dependant upon the nature of the confined space and the operations being conducted in the confined space. The PIKA confined space SOP (SOP-15) will be consulted and implemented for any hot work conducted inside a confined space.

5.3.3 Ventilation for Metals of Toxic Significance

Welding, cutting, or heating in any enclosed spaces involving the metals specified in this subparagraph shall be performed with either general mechanical or local exhaust ventilation meeting the requirements listed above.

1. Zinc-bearing base or filler metals or metals coated with zinc-bearing materials;
2. Lead base metals;
3. Cadmium-bearing filler materials;
4. Chromium-bearing metals or metals coated with chromium-bearing materials.

Filter-type respirators in accordance with the requirements of Subpart E, 29 CFR 1926, shall be used to protect personnel performing such operations in the open air except that employees performing such operations on beryllium-containing base or filler metals shall be protected by air line respirators. Other personnel exposed to the same atmosphere as the welders or burners shall be protected in the same manner as the welder or burner.

5.6 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

The following personal protective equipment shall be used in preventing or reducing exposures associated with welding and cutting operations. These requirements will be implemented unless superseded by site-specific requirements stated in the Site Safety and Health Plan.

1. Welding hoods with appropriate shades will be worn;
2. Leather steel-toed boots;
3. Protective clothing, such as leather welding gloves and aprons; and
4. Hardhat.

6.0 AUDIT CRITERIA

The following items related to site compliance with this SOP will be maintained in site records and subject to audit:

1. The Daily Operational and Safety Logs;
2. The Safety Meeting Attendance Log for the initial site hazard training;

3. The Safety Meeting Attendance Log for the Daily Safety Briefing; and
4. The Daily Safety Inspection Checklist.

7.0 ATTACHMENTS

The Hot Work Permit presented in Attachment 1 will be utilized for all welding, cutting and other hot work.

HOT WORK PERMIT (ATTACHMENT 1)

Date: _____ Time: _____
Location:
_____
Issued To:
_____
Site Safety Officer:
_____
Supervisor:
_____

Do not cut or use open-flame or spark producing equipment until the following precautions have been taken:

Protective Equipment Used:
_____
_____
_____

Initial Each Item:
_____ The location where the work is to be done has been personally examined.
_____ Any available fire protection systems are in service.
_____ There are no flammable dusts, vapors, liquids, or unpurged tanks (empty) in the area.
_____ Explosimeter reading is <10% LEL.
_____ All combustibles have been moved away from the operation, or otherwise protected with fire curtains or equivalent.
_____ Ample portable fire extinguishing equipment has been provided.
_____ Arrangements have been made to patrol the area at least 1/2 hour after the work has been completed.
_____ The phone number for the local fire department is _____

This form must be filled out <u>daily</u> whenever HOT WORK is being conducted and posted at the job site.

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide the minimum safety and health requirements and procedures applicable to the conduct of operations involving the use of scaffolding. This SOP will be used in conjunction with the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Program (CSHP) Manual, and will be implemented as part of an approved Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) or Accident Prevention Plan (APP). The requirements related to the development of a SSHP or an APP are outlined in the PIKA CSHP. This SOP will also be implemented along with the fall protection requirements outlined in PIKA SOP-42.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all PIKA personnel, including contractor and subcontractor personnel, and operations involving the use of scaffolding. This SOP is not intended to contain all requirements needed to ensure complete regulatory compliance. Consult the documents listed in section 3.0 of this SOP for additional for compliance issues.

3.0 REFERENCES

The following Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards directly apply to the conduct of operations associated with the SOP. In the event other hazards are associated with the conduct of this SOP, consultation of other SOPs and regulatory references may be needed. Additionally, this SOP has been designed to meet the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) requirements outlined below.

- OSHA Construction Industry Standard 29 CFR 1926 Subpart L Scaffolds.
- USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 22, Work Platforms.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager shall be responsible for ensuring the availability of the resources needed to implement this SOP, and shall also ensure that this SOP is incorporated into site specific plans, procedures and training for sites where this SOP is to be implemented.

4.2 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) will ensure that this SOP is implemented for operations that involve personnel exposure to the hazards associated with the erection, use and dismantling of scaffolds. The SS will also ensure that relevant sections of this SOP are discussed in the daily safety briefings and that information related to its daily implementation is properly recorded in appropriate site documentation.

4.3 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) will be responsible for ensuring that the safety and health hazards and control techniques associated with this SOP are discussed during the initial site hazard training and the daily safety briefings. The SSHO will also be responsible for daily inspection of site operations and conditions to ensure their initial and continued compliance with this SOP and other regulatory guidelines.

5.0 DEFINITIONS

For the implementation of this SOP, the following definitions will apply.

1. Body harness means a design of straps which may be secured about the employee in a manner to distribute the fall arrest forces over at least the thighs, pelvis, waist, chest and shoulders, with means for attaching it to other components of a personal fall arrest system.
2. Brace means a rigid connection that holds one scaffold member in a fixed position with respect to another member, or to a building or structure.
3. Competent person means one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.
4. Coupler means a device for locking together the tubes of a tube and coupler scaffold.
5. Fabricated decking and planking means manufactured platforms made of wood (including laminated wood, and solid sawn wood planks), metal or other materials.
6. Fabricated frame scaffold (tubular welded frame scaffold) means a scaffold consisting of a platform(s) supported on fabricated end frames with integral posts, horizontal bearers, and intermediate members.
7. Fall Arrestor means any mechanism, such as a rope grab, rip-stitch lanyard, specially-woven lanyard, tearing or deforming lanyard, or automatic self-retracting lifeline lanyard, which dissipates a substantial amount of energy during a fall arrest or limits the energy imposed during fall arrest.
8. Guardrail system means a vertical barrier, consisting of, but not limited to, toprails, midrails, and posts, erected to prevent employees from falling off a scaffold platform or walkway to lower levels.
9. Lifeline means a component consisting of a flexible line that connects to an anchorage at one end to hang vertically (vertical lifeline), or that connects to anchorages at both ends to stretch horizontally (horizontal lifeline), and which serves as a means for connecting other components of a personal fall arrest system to the anchorage.

10. Lower levels means areas below the level where the employee is located and to which an employee can fall. Such areas include, but are not limited to, ground levels, floors, roofs, excavations, pits, tanks, materials, water, and equipment.
11. Maximum intended load means the total load of all persons, equipment, tools, materials, transmitted loads, and other loads reasonably anticipated to be applied to a scaffold or scaffold component at any one time.
12. Mobile scaffold means a powered or non-powered, portable, caster or wheel-mounted supported scaffold.
13. Open sides and ends means the edges of a platform that are more than 14 inches (36 cm) away horizontally from a sturdy, continuous, vertical surface (such as a building wall) or a sturdy, continuous horizontal surface (such as a floor), or a point of access.
14. Outrigger means the structural member of a supported scaffold used to increase the base width of a scaffold in order to provide support for and increased stability of the scaffold.
15. Platform means a work surface elevated above lower levels. Platforms can be constructed using individual wood planks, fabricated planks, fabricated decks, and fabricated platforms.
16. Rated load means the manufacturer's specified maximum load to be lifted by a hoist or to be applied to a scaffold or scaffold component.
17. Scaffold means any temporary elevated platform (supported or suspended) and its supporting structure (including points of anchorage), used for supporting employees or materials or both.
18. Unstable objects means items whose strength, configuration, or lack of stability may allow them to become dislocated and shift and therefore may not properly support the loads imposed on them.
19. Walkway means a portion of a scaffold platform used only for access and not as a work level.

6.0 PROCEDURES

6.1 GENERAL

6.1.1 Scaffold Requirements

Scaffolds present a significant safety hazard to personnel due to the nature of erecting the scaffold and working on an elevated platform. The items listed below are the general precautions and requirements that shall apply to the use of tube or frame scaffolds. For any other type of scaffolds, Subpart L of 29 CFR 1926 shall be consulted.

1. Guardrails, midrails, and toe boards must be installed on all open sides of scaffolds. Guardrails, midrails, and toe boards should be constructed from components furnished by the manufacturer. Where this is not possible, sound 2 x 4-inch lumber must be used for the guardrails and midrails, 1 x 4-inch lumber for the toe boards.

2. An access ladder or equivalent safe access shall be provided.Where a built-in ladder is part of a scaffold system, it shall conform to the requirements for ladders. Climbing of braces shall be prohibited.
3. Scaffold planks must be at least 2 x 10 inch full-thickness lumber, structural grade, or the equivalent.
4. Scaffolds shall be plumb and level.
5. Scaffolds (other than suspended scaffolds) shall bear on base plates upon sills or other adequate foundation.
6. Working levels of work platforms shall be fully planked or decked.
7. Scaffold planks must be cleated or secured and must extend over the end supports by at least six inches, but not by more than 12 inches.
8. Damaged scaffold members must be removed from service immediately.
9. Access ladders must be provided for each scaffold. Climbing off the end frames is prohibited unless their design incorporates an approved ladder.
10. Scaffolds must be tied off to the building or structure at intervals that do not exceed 30 feet horizontally and 26 feet vertically.
11. Scaffolds should not be overloaded. Materials should be brought up as needed. Excess materials and scrap should be removed from the scaffold when work is completed. Check 29 CFR 1926, Subpart L for tables.
12. Barrels, boxes, kegs, and similar unstable objects must never be used as work platforms or to support scaffolds.
13. Where persons are required to work or pass under a scaffold, a screen of 18-gauge, 1/2-inch wire mesh or equivalent protection is required between the toe board and the guardrail.
14. Overhead protection is required if employees working on scaffolds are exposed to overhead hazards. Such protection should be comprised of 2 x 10 inch planks or the equivalent.
15. Unauthorized personnel must not alter scaffolds or work platforms.
16. Personnel are not permitted to ride on rolling scaffolds.
17. Brakes must be locked when scaffold is not in motion.
18. Employees working from suspended scaffolds must be tied off with safety line and a full-body harness.

6.1.2 Scaffold Inspection

Prior to the use of newly erected scaffolding on a jobsite, the SS/SSHO shall inspect the scaffold installation by completing a “Scaffold Inspection Checklist” (Attachment 41-1) to ensure compliance with OSHA requirements.

7.0 ATTACHMENTS

Scaffolding Inspection Checklist - Attachment 41-1

8.0 DOCUMENTATION

None.

SCAFFOLDING INSPECTION CHECKLIST (ATTACHMENT 41-1)

NOTE: the following jobsite self-inspection checklist is to be used by site safety coordinators only at locations where R&R controls the work. Check "Yes" for items passing inspection. If there is a comment, check the comment box ("C") and use the COMMENT NOTE page for recording details. Items not passing inspection ("No") must be accompanied by a comment.

Project Name: _____ Date: _____

Project Location: _____

Client: _____ Site Supervisor: _____

LINE ITEM	Y	N	NA	C
CAPACITY				
1. Is the scaffold capable of supporting, without failure, its own weight and at least 4 times the maximum intended load? 1926.451(a)(1)				
2. Is the scaffold designed by a qualified person? And is the scaffold designed and loaded in accordance with that design? 1926.451(a)(6)				
SCAFFOLD PLATFORM CONSTRUCTION				
3. Are all platforms on all working levels fully planked? 1926.451(b)(1)				
4. Is the space between the platform and the uprights no more than 1 inch? 1926.451(b)(1)(I)				
5. Is the scaffold platform and walkway at least 18 inches wide? 1926.451(b)(2)				
6. Are all front edges no more than 14 inches from the face of the work? (Unless guardrails and/or personal fall arrest systems are used) 1926.451(b)(3)				
7. Are each end of the platform, unless cleated or restrained by hooks or equivalent means, extended over the centerline of its support by at least 6 inches? 1926.451(b)(4)				
8. Do platforms that are 10 feet or less in length extend over their support by more then 12 inches? And if so is the platform designed to support without tipping? 1926.451(b)(5)(i)				
9. Are platforms 10 feet or greater in length extending over their support more than 18 inches? And if so is the platform designed to support without tipping? 1926.451(b)(5)(ii)				
10. When scaffold planks are abutted to create a long platform are each abutted end resting on a separate support surface? 1926.451(b)(6)				
11. When scaffold platforms are overlapped, does the overlap only occur over supports and extend at least 12 inches, unless the platforms are nailed? 1926.451(b)(7)				
12. Are all platforms that rest on a bearer at an angle (other than a right angle) laid first? And are platforms that rest at right angles over the same bearer laid second, on top of the first platform? 1926.451(b)(8)				
13. If the platform is coated does it obscure the top or bottom of the wood surfaces? (Wood platforms cannot be covered with opaque finishes) 1926.451(b)(9)				
14. Are all scaffold components manufactured by the same manufacturer? 1926.451(b)(10)				
15. If a scaffold of dissimilar metals has been used has a competent person inspected it? 1926.145(b)(11)				
SCAFFOLD ACCESS				
16. If the scaffold platform is more than 2 feet above or below a point of access, is a ladder				

LINE ITEM	Y	N	NA	C
(or equivalent) used? 1926.451(e)(1)				
17. Is the ladder positioned so that the bottom rung is not more than 24 inches above the scaffold supporting level? 1926.451(e)(2)(ii)				
SCAFFOLD USE				
18. Does a competent person before each work shift inspect scaffolds for defects? 1926.451(f)(3)				
19. Have clearance between scaffolds and power lines been maintained? 1926.451(f)(6)				
20. If the scaffold was moved, erected, dismantled or altered was it under the supervision of a competent person? 1926.451(f)(7)				
21. Has snow, ice, or other slippery material been cleared from the scaffold? 1926.451(f)(8)				
FALL PROTECTION				
22. At ten feet or above is personal fall arrest system or a guardrail in place? 1926.451(g)(1)(vi)				

Comments:

Inspector's Name: _____

Inspector's Signature: _____

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide the minimum safety and health requirements and procedures associated with fall protection systems. This SOP will be used in conjunction with the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Program (CSHP) Manual, and will be implemented as part of an approved Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) or Accident Prevention Plan (APP). The requirements related to the development of a SSHP or an APP are outlined in the PIKA CSHP.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all PIKA personnel, including subcontractor personnel, and operations involving personnel exposure to fall hazards. This SOP is not intended to contain all requirements needed to ensure complete regulatory compliance. Consult the documents listed in section 3.0 of this SOP for additional for compliance issues.

3.0 REFERENCES

The following Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards directly apply to the conduct of operations associated with the SOP. In the event other hazards are associated with the conduct of this SOP, consultation of other SOPs and regulatory references may be needed. Additionally, this SOP has been designed to meet the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) requirements outlined below.

- OSHA 29 1926 Subpart M; Fall Protection
- USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 21, Safe Access and Fall Protection.

4.0 DEFINITIONS

As presented below, the following definitions shall apply to this SOP.

1. **Anchorage -** A secure point of attachment for lifelines, lanyards, or deceleration devices capable of withstanding the anticipated forces applies during a fall and is capable of supporting at least 5000 pounds.
2. **Competent Person -** One who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings, or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has the authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.
3. **Connecting Means -** A device, lanyard, or lifeline used to connect the body support to the anchorage in such a way as to provide protected movement during an elevated work task.
4. **Deceleration Device -** Any mechanism that serves to dissipate a substantial amount of energy during a fall arrest
5. **Personal Fall Arrest System (PFAS) -** Includes the proper anchorage, body support (harness) and connecting means (lanyard and lifelines) interconnected and rigged to arrest a free fall.

6. **Full Body Harness -** A body support configured of connected straps to distribute a fall arresting force over at least the thighs, shoulders, and pelvis. The harness provides a D-ring for attaching a lanyard, lifeline, or deceleration device.
7. **Guardrail Systems -** A barrier erected to prevent employees from falling to lower levels.
8. **Lanyard -** A flexible line of rope, wire rope, or strap that generally has a connector at each end for connecting the body harness to a deceleration device, lifeline, or anchorage. Lanyards are usually 2,4 or 6 feet long and come with or without a shock absorber.
9. **Leading Edge -** The advancing edge of a floor, decking or formwork that changes location as additional sections are placed. Leading edges not actively under construction are considered to be "unprotected sides and edges," and a qualified person shall engineer appropriate methods of fall prevention.
10. **Low Slope Roof -** "Low slope roof" means a roof having a slope less than or equal to 4 in 12 (vertical to horizontal).
11. **Qualified Person -** A person who by reason of education, experience or training is familiar with the operation to be performed and the hazards involved. A qualified person must engineer the design of fall arrest systems.
12. **Warning Line System -** A barrier erected on the working surface to warn employees they are approaching an unprotected fall hazard.

5.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager shall be responsible for ensuring the availability of the resources needed to implement this SOP, and shall also ensure that this SOP is incorporated into site specific plans, procedures and training for sites where this SOP is to be implemented.

5.2 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGER

The Corporate Safety and Health Manager (CSHM) is responsible for the continued development, improvement, and implementation of the PIKA Corporate CSHP, to include this SOP. To accomplish this end, the CSHM will be responsible for:

1. Conducting an annual review of this SOP and making modifications as necessary;
2. Developing or reviewing site plans that specify the personal protective equipment (PPE) and other hazard controls that apply to the implementation of this SOP to ensure proper protection of personnel.
3. Providing the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) with consultation related to visitor entry and protective measures.
4. Periodically auditing PIKA work sites to ensure compliance with this SOP.

5.3 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) will ensure that this SOP is implemented for operations that involve personnel exposure to falls and involve the use of fall protections systems. The SS will also ensure that relevant sections of this SOP are discussed in the daily safety briefings and that information related to its daily implementation is properly recorded in appropriate site documentation.

5.4 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) will be responsible for ensuring that the safety and health hazards and control techniques associated with this SOP are discussed during the initial site hazard training and the daily safety briefings. The SSHO will also be responsible for daily inspection of site operations and conditions to ensure their initial and continued compliance with this SOP and other regulatory guidelines.

6.0 PROCEDURES

6.1 FALL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

A fall hazard exists when any employee in a work area is exposed to a fall greater than six feet from one level to another. Before an employee begins work, one of the following fall protection systems must be provided or installed.

- Guardrails - Top edge height of top rails shall be 42 inches plus or minus 3 inches above the working/walking level. Midrails or screens will be installed between the top edge of the guardrail system and the walking/working surface. Guardrail systems will be able to withstand 200 pounds.
- Safety nets – These systems will be installed as close as practicable under the walking/working surface, but no more then 30 feet below the walking/working level. Drop tests will be performed before initial use, after a fall, and at least at six month intervals.
- PFAS - A personal fall arrest system consisting of an anchorage, connectors, body harness that may include a lanyard, deceleration device, lifeline or suitable combination of these will be utilized when necessary to protect the employee.

Additionally, the following shall apply:

- Positioning device systems shall be rigged such that an employee cannot free fall more then 2 feet and the anchorage is capable of supporting twice the potential impact of an employees load or 3,000 pounds, whichever is greater.
- The warning line system shall be erected around all sides of the roof work area.
- Control lines will be erected not less than 6 feet nor more than 25 feet from the unprotected or leading edge. The control line will extend along the entire length of the leading edge. Each line will be marked at not more than six-foot intervals

with high visibility material. Each line will have a minimum breaking strength of 200 pounds.

- The employer will designate a competent person to monitor the safety of other employees while engaged in work that requires a fall protection system.
- Holes in floors, roofs, and other walking/working surfaces must have covers.
- Toeboards will be erected along the edge of the overhead walking/working surface. The toeboards will be capable of withstanding a force of at least 50 pounds. Each will be a minimum of 3 ½ inches in vertical height from their top edge to the level of the surface.
- Fall protection plans only apply to employees engaged in leading edge work, precast concrete erection work, or residential construction work who can demonstrate that it is infeasible to use conventional fall protection equipment.

6.2 SCAFFOLD ERECTION/DISMANTLING

When erecting or dismantling scaffolding all employees will be protected from falls exceeding six feet. If possible, fall protection will be provided by means of a harness and lifeline connected to an anchorage above that is separate from the scaffolding. If an overhead anchorage is not available, employees will attach their harness/lanyard to a secured scaffold end frame. Scaffolds used as anchorage must be secured to the building or structure at the ten-foot level or braced to prevent tipping. All open-sided floors six feet or more above a lower level will be protected by a standard guardrail system, a safety net system, or all employees shall be protected by a personal fall protection system and a warning line system. All employees engaged in skeleton steel construction and exposed to falls greater than 25 feet, will be protected with a personal fall arrest system.

6.3 TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

All employees who may be exposed to fall hazards must be trained on how to recognize the hazards of falling and how to minimize the hazards. All training must be documented with name of employee trained, date of training, and signature of the trainer. This training will include:

- X A description of each fall hazard on the project and specific measures will be used to protect the employee from these hazards;
- X Instruction on the use, inspection, and maintenance of fall protection equipment;
- X RRIG's Fall Protection Procedure; and
- X The requirements of the 29 CFR 1926, Subpart M.

6.4 FALL PROTECTION INSPECTION

Prior to the use of required fall protection systems on a jobsite, the SS/SSHO shall inspect the fall protection system by completing a Fall Protection Inspection Checklist (Attachment 42-1) to ensure compliance with OSHA requirements.

7.0 AUDIT CRITERIA

The following items related to site compliance with this SOP will be maintained in site records and subject to audit:

1. The Daily Operational and Safety Logs;
2. The Safety Meeting Attendance Log for the initial site hazard training;
3. The Safety Meeting Attendance Log for the Daily Safety Briefing; and
4. The Daily Safety Inspection Checklist
5. The Fall Protection Inspection Checklist.

8.0 ATTACHMENTS

Fall Protection Inspection Checklist - Attachment 42-1

FALL PROTECTION INSPECTION CHECKLIST (ATTACHMENT 42-1)

The following jobsite self-inspection checklist is to be used by site Supervisor or Site Safety and Health Officer to evaluate compliance with OSHA requirements. Check "Y" for items passing inspection. If there is a comment, check the comment box "C" and use the COMMENT NOTE section for recording details. Items not passing inspection "N" must be accompanied by a comment. Work requiring fall protection will not be conducted until all applicable items have been checked "Y"

Project: _____ Location:_____ Date: _____
Site Supervisor: _____Competent Person: _____

NOTE: OSHA 1926.501 - Each employee on a walking and/or working surface with an unprotected side or edge which is 6 feet or more above a lower level shall be protected from falling by the use of a personal fall arrest system, guardrails, or safety net system.

1. TRAINING: OSHA 1926.503	**Y**	**N**	**NA**	**C**
1. Employees trained to be familiar with the current OSHA fall protection standards.				
2. Employees trained to understand and recognize work area fall hazards.				
3. Employees trained to maintain, inspect, and the use of the fall protection systems.				
4. Employees trained on procedures to prevent objects from falling from elevated work areas.				
5. The training is documented. Competent person designated.				
6. Is there a Fall Protection Plan?				
2. PERSONAL FALL ARREST SYSTEM: OSHA 1926.502(d)	**Y**	**N**	**NA**	**C**
1. Full body harnesses, with shock absorbing lanyards, and self-locking snap hooks are used				
2. Lifelines, lanyards, and components are used for fall protection only and not to hoist materials.				
3. Lifelines are secured above the point of operation to an anchorage or structural member capable of supporting a minimum dead weight of 5000 pounds per employee attached to it.				
4. D-rings and snap hooks shall have a minimum tensile strength of 5000 pounds.				
5. Fall arrest systems are rigged such that employees can neither free fall more than 6 feet, nor contact any lower level.				
6. Self-retracting lifelines and lanyards should automatically limit free fall distance to 2 feet or less.				
7. Ropes and straps (webbing) used in lanyards, lifelines, and strength components of the full body harnesses shall be made from synthetic fibers.				
3. GUARDRAIL SYSTEMS: OSHA 1926.502(b)	**Y**	**N**	**NA**	**C**
1. Top-rails shall be 42 inches high and Mid-rails shall be 21 inches above the walking level.				
2. The guardrail systems shall be capable of withstanding a force of at least 200 pounds in any outward or downward direction, at any point along the top edge.				
3. The guardrail systems shall be surfaced as to prevent injury to an employee from punctures or lacerations, and to prevent snagging of clothing.				
4. Steel banding and plastic banding shall not be used as top rails or midrails.				
4. SAFETY NET SYSTEMS; OSHA 1926.502(c)	**Y**	**N**	**NA**	**C**
1. The safety net systems are 30 feet or less below elevated walking or working surface.				
2. The safety net systems shall extend outward 8 to 10 feet from the edge of the working surface.				
3. The strength of the safety net system shall be certified or tested by dropping a 400 pound, 30-inch diameter bag of sand.				

Comments:

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide the minimum safety and health requirements and procedures applicable to manual lifting and material handling. This SOP will be used in conjunction with the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Program (CSHP) Manual, and will be implemented as part of an approved Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) or Accident Prevention Plan (APP). The requirements related to the development of a SSHP or an APP are outlined in the PIKA CSHP.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all PIKA personnel, including subcontractor personnel, and operations involving manual lifting and material handling. This SOP is not intended to contain all requirements needed to ensure complete regulatory compliance. Consult the documents listed in section 3.0 of this SOP for additional for compliance issues.

3.0 REGULATORY REFERENCES

The following Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards directly apply to the conduct of operations associated with the SOP. In the event other hazards are associated with the conduct of this SOP, consultation of other SOPs and regulatory references may be needed. Additionally, this SOP has been designed to meet the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) requirements outlined below.

- Applicable sections of OSHA Construction Industry Standard 29 CFR Part 1926, Subparts H and N.
- Applicable sections of OSHA General Industry Standard 29 CFR Part 1910, Subpart H.
- USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 14.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager shall be responsible for ensuring the availability of the resources needed to implement this SOP, and shall also ensure that this SOP is incorporated into site specific plans, procedures and training for sites where this SOP is to be implemented.

4.2 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGER

The Corporate Safety and Health Manager (CSHM) is responsible for the continued development, improvement, and implementation of the PIKA Corporate CSHP, to include this SOP. To accomplish this end, the CSHM will be responsible for:

1. Conducting an annual review of this SOP and making modifications as necessary;

2. Developing or reviewing site plans that specify the personal protective equipment (PPE) and other hazard controls that apply to the implementation of this SOP to ensure proper protection of personnel.
3. Providing the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) with consultation related to visitor entry and protective measures.
4. Periodically auditing PIKA work sites to ensure compliance with this SOP.

4.3 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) will ensure that this SOP is implemented for operations that involve personnel exposure to the hazards associated with manual lifting and material handling. The SS will also ensure that relevant sections of this SOP are discussed in the daily safety briefings and that information related to its daily implementation is properly recorded in appropriate site documentation.

4.4 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) will be responsible for ensuring that the safety and health hazards and control techniques associated with this SOP are discussed during the initial site hazard training and the daily safety briefings. The SSHO will also be responsible for daily inspection of site operations and conditions to ensure their initial and continued compliance with this SOP and other regulatory guidelines.

5.0 PROCEDURE

All personnel, including contractor and subcontractor personnel, involved in material handling operations, shall be familiar with the potential safety and health hazards associated with the conduct of this operation, and with the work practices and control techniques to be used to reduce or eliminate these hazards.

5.1 SAFE MATERIAL HANDLING AND LIFTING TECHNIQUES

The safety and health hazards and operational control techniques to be used during conduct of material handling operations are discussed below:

5.1.1 Engineering Controls

Whenever heavy or bulky material is to be moved, the size, shape, weight, distance and path of movement of the object must be considered, and the following hierarchy shall be followed in selecting a means for material handling:

1. Elimination of material handling need through engineering design;
2. Movement of the material by mechanical device (i.e., lift truck, crane etc.);
3. Movement by manual means using mechanical aid (i.e., dolly or cart); and
4. Movement by manual means.

5.1.2 Safe Work Practices

The following fundamentals address the proper manual material lifting procedures:

1. At not time will an employee attempt to lift an item individually that weights more than 50 pounds.
2. A firm grip on the object is essential, therefore the hands and object shall be free of oil, grease and water, which might prevent a firm grip;
3. The hands, and especially the fingers shall be kept away from any points that cause them to be pinched or crushed, especially when setting the object down;
4. The item shall be inspected for metal slivers, jagged edges, burrs, rough or slippery surfaces and pinch points, and gloves shall be used, if necessary, to protect the hands;
5. The feet shall be placed far enough apart for good balance and stability;
6. Personnel shall ensure that solid footing is available prior to lifting the object;
7. When lifting, get as close to the load as possible, bend the legs at the knees, and keep the back as straight as possible;
8. To lift the object, the legs are straightened from their bending position;
9. Never carry a load that you cannot see over or around;
10. When placing an object down, the stance and position are identical to that for lifting, with the back kept straight and the legs bent at the knees, the object is lowered;
11. If needed, personnel shall be provided with back support devices to aid in preventing back injury during lifting activities;
12. Materials will not be moved over or suspended over personnel unless positive precautions have been made to protect personnel from falling objects; and
13. Where movement of materials may be hazardous to persons, taglines or other devices shall be used to control loads being handled by hoisting equipment.

5.1.3 Two Person Lifting

When two or more people are required to handle an object, coordination is essential to ensure that the load is lifted uniformly and that the weight is equally divided between the individuals carrying the load. When carrying the object, each person, if possible, shall face the direction in which the object is being carried.

5.2 MATERIAL STORAGE

To ensure the safety and health of site personnel, the general guidelines listed below shall be followed when materials are stored on site. For more detailed guidelines pertaining to the storage of specific items such as lumber, bricks, pipe, reinforcing steal, etc., consult the references listed in Section 5.0 of this SOP.

1. All materials shall be stored in orderly piles or stacks away from walkways and roadways, and access ways around stored material shall be kept clear;

2. All materials stored in tiers, whether in bags, containers or bundles, shall be stacked, blocked or interlocked and limited in height to ensure the material is stable and to prevent sliding or collapse;
3. Materials shall be stored at a height that is as low as practical and shall not be stored at a height greater than 20 feet;
4. Flammable and combustible materials shall be stored IAW applicable regulations;
5. All personnel shall be in a safe position while materials are being loaded or unloaded from vehicles;
6. Non-compatible materials shall not be stored together; and
7. Reusable lumber shall have all nails withdrawn before being stored.

5.3 SAFETY AND PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

The following safety measures and personal protective equipment shall be used for the prevention of accidents associated with material handling operations. These requirements will be implemented unless superseded by site-specific requirements stated in the Site Safety and Health Plan.

1. When handling materials, proper gloves will be worn to prevent puncture, laceration or abrasion; and
2. Gloves will be selected according to the nature, material and condition of the item(s) to be lifted.

6.0 AUDIT CRITERIA

The following items related to site compliance with this SOP will be maintained in site records and subject to audit:

1. The Daily Operational and Safety Logs;
2. The Safety Meeting Attendance Log for the initial site hazard training;
3. The Safety Meeting Attendance Log for the Daily Safety Briefing; and
4. The Daily Safety Inspection Checklist.

7.0 ATTACHMENTS

No attachments are associated with this SOP.

1.0 PURPOSE

In order to safeguard the safety, health and well being of all site workers, it is imperative that every possible effort be made to control the spread of contamination before, during and after hazardous waste site activities. Therefore, it is the purpose of this SOP to outline general guidelines for establishing site-specific procedures for: work zones; personnel and equipment decontamination and personal hygiene.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all PIKA personnel, including contractor and subcontractor personnel, and operations where contamination-control measures are required to protect site personnel from the spread of contamination. This SOP is not intended to contain all requirements needed to ensure complete regulatory compliance. Consult the documents listed in section 3.0 of this SOP for additional for compliance issues.

3.0 REFERENCES

The following Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards directly apply to the conduct of operations associated with the SOP. In the event other hazards are associated with the conduct of this SOP, consultation of other SOPs and regulatory references may be needed. Additionally, this SOP has been designed to meet the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) requirements outlined below.

- OSHA General Industry Standard 29 CFR 1910.120.
- USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 28, Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) and Underground Storage Tank (UST) Activities.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 PROJECT MANAGER

Project Manager (PM) is responsible for the overall implementation of the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Program on those project sites the PM manages. As such, the PM is responsible for ensuring the availability of the PIKA resources needed to implement this Contamination Control SOP.

4.2 CORPORATE SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGER

The Corporate Safety and Health Manager (CSHM) is responsible for the continued development and improvement of the PIKA Corporate CSHP and this SOP. To accomplish this end, the CSHM will be responsible for the following:

1. Conducting an annual review of this SOP and making modifications as necessary;
2. Reviewing technical information to maintain current knowledge in the methods, materials, and techniques used for contamination control;

3. Researching and reviewing site characterization data to identify sources of potential contamination;
4. Reviewing planned site activities to identify those tasks with the greatest risk of contaminant contact; and
5. Designing/identifying methods or procedures for controlling contamination contact.

4.3 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) is the senior PIKA employee on the site in charge of the project performance. The SS is responsible for ensuring that the safety and health procedures associated with the SOP are implemented to control contamination migration. As such the SS will provide the necessary personnel and equipment resources to ensure effective implementation of this SOP.

4.4 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) will be responsible for implementing this SOP and any site-specific contamination control procedures outlined in the SSHP. This will include acquisition of the required decontamination supplies, and the initial set-up and daily inspection of the personnel decontamination station (PDS) and other decontamination facilities. Although the SS will designate the PDS attendant, it will be the SSHO's responsibility to ensure that the procedures for personnel and equipment decontamination are executed correctly.

5.0 PROCEDURES

5.1 SITE WORK ZONES

One of the most effective methods for reducing or eliminating the potential for employee exposure to site hazards is through the use and enforcement of site control zones and access control points. Establishment of work zones and control of their access can prevent site personnel and the general public from entering hazardous areas where the potential for exposure to hazardous waste exists. The boundaries and access control points for each work zone will be clearly identified with signs and segregated with flagging, rope or by other means, to prevent accidental intrusion by unauthorized personnel. Whenever feasible, or if the level of hazard dictates, the site entry will be controlled through the use of fences and locking gates. It will be the responsibility of the SSHO to ensure that the control zones and access control points are established in accordance with (IAW) the SSHP, and evaluated daily, to ensure that hazards found inside a given zone do not migrate outside the zone.

5.1.1 EXCLUSION ZONE

The EZ is a work area where the greatest hazard potential for exposure to safety and health hazards may be, or is known to exist. Personnel entering the EZ must be logged in/out using the PIKA Exclusion Zone Entry/Exit Log and will wear the prescribed levels

of PPE. EZ entry and exit control points will be established to regulate the flow of personnel and equipment into and out of the EZ. This will ensure that personnel and equipment are protected and that contamination located inside the EZ is properly contained. The entry/exit control points will be established up wind from the EZ to prevent airborne contaminants from migrating into "clean" areas. The site's prevailing wind direction will be used to select the entry/exit control points, but alternate entry/exit points need to be available in the event that the wind direction changes or an emergency arises which precludes the use of the primary entry/exit point. No tobacco product use, eating, drinking application of cosmetics or other hand to face activities are allowed in this area unless strictly specified in the SSHP.

Note: It may become necessary, due to hot weather conditions, to modify the requirement for not drinking in the EZ. This may be accomplished by establishing a break area inside the EZ, upwind from the work site, which is accessed through a scaled down version of the personal decontamination station. Personnel would be allowed to enter this area to drink cool fluids and rest. This modification may be implemented only if the potential for contamination is low, proper procedures are established and if approved by the PIKA CSHM.

5.1.2 CONTAMINATION REDUCTION ZONE

The contamination reduction zone (CRZ) is the transition zone between the EZ and the support zone and serves as a buffer to reduce the probability of clean areas becoming contaminated or affected by hazards in the EZ. It provides additional assurance that the transfer of contamination on personnel, equipment, or in the air is limited through the use of a combination of decontamination, segregation of site operations, dilution ventilation, and distance between the exclusion and support zones. The CRZ is the location of the personnel decontamination station (PDS), the equipment decontamination station (EDS) and the emergency PDS (EPDS). These stations will be used to prevent the spread of contamination into clean areas through the application of site-specific decontamination procedures. Site-specific decontamination steps will be developed and outlined in the SSHPs. No tobacco product use, eating, drinking application of cosmetics or other hand to face activities are allowed in the CRZ or any of the decontamination stations, unless specified in the SSHP.

5.1.3 SUPPORT ZONE (SZ)

The Support Zone (SZ) is the area outside the CRZ and is the location of the administrative and other support functions required to keep the operations in the EZ and CRZ functioning smoothly. The support zone includes facilities such as the change area, lunch and break areas, office trailers/areas and supply storage areas. Personnel in the SZ can wear normal work clothes since this area is designated as the clean area and contaminated equipment and clothing must be left in the CRZ or EZ. The SZ is designated as the tobacco product use, eating and drinking area. The location of the support facilities inside the SZ should be selected through careful consideration of the following:

- Site layout, including topography, open spaces and available access roads;
- Location of utilities, such as power, telephones and water;
- Line-of-sight to all activities in the EZ;
- Wind direction, the SZ should be located up-wind from the PDS; and
- Distance from the EZ (i.e. not more than 100 meters to the SZ if possible)

5.2 SITE SANITATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE

To ensure that site personnel minimize the potential for contact or spread of site contaminants, site sanitation facilities will be established and maintained IAW 29 CFR 1910.120(n) and 29 CFR 1910.141. During the development of the SSHP, the CSHM will designate the personal hygiene procedures and site sanitation facilities to be established prior to initiation of site activities.

5.3 POTABLE WATER SUPPLY

To ensure availability of water for washing and drinking, an adequate supply of potable (drinkable) water shall be on site at all times, and will be supplied IAW the following provisions:

- Containers used for potable water shall be capable of being tightly closed, equipped with a tap and maintained in a clean sanitary condition;
- A container used for distribution of drinking water shall be clearly labeled as to its contents and not used for any other purpose;
- Water shall not be dipped from the container and use of a common cup will not be allowed; and
- Where single service cups are provided, sanitary containers will be provided for the storage of the unused cups and for the disposal of the used cups.

5.4 NONPOTABLE WATER

Outlets and storage containers for nonpotable water, such as water for fire fighting or decontamination will be clearly labeled to indicate that the water is not suitable for drinking, washing or cooking. There shall at no time be a cross connection or open potential between a system furnishing potable water and a system furnishing nonpotable water.

5.5 WASHING FACILITIES

Hand and face washing facilities will be set up in the SZ to be utilized by personnel exiting the CRZ prior to eating, drinking, tobacco use, or other hand to face activities. When feasible, washing facilities will consist of hot and cold running water, soap and drying towels. If this is not feasible, handi-wipes or an equivalent will be provided.

5.6 SITE HOUSEKEEPING

All work areas will be maintained in a clean/neat fashion, free of loose debris and scrap. Any materials/equipment not being used will be removed and stored or disposed of

accordingly. All work areas will be supplied with a trash receptacle with lid, which will be emptied daily.

6.0 PERSONNEL DECONTAMINATION

6.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

A personnel decontamination station (PDS), with an emergency PDS (EPDS) will be established in the CRZ to facilitate decontamination, protective clothing removal and to prevent EZ personnel from transferring contamination to the SZ. The PDS/EPDS will be established prior to, and utilized during, any site activities involving the potential for personnel exposure to chemical contaminant hazards. To help eliminate the airborne migration of contaminants, the PDS/EPDS will be established up-wind from the EZ and will be geographically located to minimize exposure of unprotected personnel and equipment to contaminated personnel/equipment. During the set up of the PDS/EPDS, signs shall be set up at each station to remind personnel of the proper activity to be conducted at the particular station.

Personnel exiting the EZ will pass through the PDS to ensure removal of contamination. As personnel move through the PDS, PPE will be removed in the order of highest to lowest potential contamination. This outside-in removal process will be used to minimize the contamination of inner clothing or the body. The decontamination steps to be used for each level of protection are described later in this SOP, and are graphically depicted in Figures 46-3 through 46-6. The EPDS will be utilized for emergency decontamination of personnel who, due to injury or illness, cannot pass through the PDS.

Personnel may be required to shower completely (including the washing of hair) prior to entering the SZ, changing into street clothes and/or prior to leaving the site. This determination will be made based upon the site contaminants and the risk of personnel exposures. Personnel shall under all circumstance wash hands, face, and other exposed skin areas immediately after leaving the CRZ for breaks, lunch or at the end of each work day. If a shower facility is required, the hot and cold water systems will be used to provide warm water for showers. Shower facilities will have a means for segregating members of the opposite sex. The shower room will have adequate shower heads and deck mats for walkways and a floor drain. Towels, washcloths, liquid soap, and shampoo will be provided for all personnel required to use the shower. Work clothes worn inside the EZ will be left in the shower/change facility, and with the exception of clothing worn for operations in the support zone, no company provided work clothing, shoes, or boots will be worn off or carried out of the work site. Space will be provided in the clean room for storage of the employee's street clothes along with benches to facilitate changing of clothing.

As stated earlier, the SSHO will be responsible for ensuring that the PDS and the EPDS are set-up each day and ready for operation prior to site personnel entering the EZ. The Site Supervisor will designate personnel to assist in setting up the PDS/EPDS and to assist the work party in the doffing of PPE as they process out of the CRZ. Personnel exiting the EZ will proceed through the specified wash, rinse and PPE removal steps relevant to the level of protection they are wearing. The procedures to be followed for doffing Level A, Level B, Level C and Modified Level D are outlined below in paragraphs 5.2.1 through 5.2.5. These steps correlate to the PDS and EPDS maps found in Figures 46-3 through 46-6.

If site activities call for the use of Level A or Level B, the PDS stations 2 through 4 will be placed inside a containment structure (sand box) constructed from 2" X 6" lumber, lined with 10 mil or greater plastic and filled with small gravel. The box will be large enough to contain the three wash/rinse pans/tubs and will have a drain attached which leads to a collection station. The wash/rinse pans/tubs will be large enough for a man to stand in and will have a least 12" sides. The containment system will only be used when site events dictate increased precautions to prevent the contamination of soil and the spread of contamination. Such events will necessitate the washing/decontamination of the gravel and collection of the run-off, due to the potential for migration of contaminants into the gravel during decontamination activities. Upon completion of the project, the contents of the containment system will be tested and disposed of accordingly.

6.2 PERSONNEL DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

In order to significantly minimize the potential for contaminant contact and migration, it is imperative that site personnel decontaminate thoroughly, remove PPE very carefully, and follow the decontamination procedures outlined in the following paragraphs. Although these procedures apply to personnel exiting the EZ, their implementation is of pivotal importance to all other site personnel, the environment and the general public. Site personnel utilizing these procedures must remember and understand that improper decontamination can lead to not only personal contamination, but also to contamination other site personnel, company equipment, and personal property and relations. The procedures listed below represent the minimum requirements for personnel and equipment decontamination. If deemed necessary by site Activities or conditions, revised or additional procedures may be added to this Plan by the SSHO. Additional or revised decontamination procedures must receive approval of the PIKA CSHM.

6.2.1 Levels A/B (w/ Encapsulating Suit) Decontamination Procedure

The following PDS procedure applies to the decontamination of Level A ensembles and Level B ensembles with encapsulating suits. PDS procedures for Level B with non-encapsulating suit are addressed in paragraph 5.2.2 of this Section. The PDS for Level A and this type of Level B will be set-up utilizing the PDS map found in Figure 3.

Station 1: Equipment Drop
Enter PDS at Station 1 and deposit all reusable equipment on the drop cloth.

Station 2: Outer Garment Decontamination (Chemical suit, gloves and boots)
This station involves washing all outer garments with a decontamination solution. Start at head and brush or spray down to soles of boots. Scrub boots, including the bottoms, gloves and any other part of the suit necessary to remove all dirt, mud or other foreign debris.

Station 3: Outer Garment Wash (Chemical suit, gloves and boots)
Starting at the head and working down, scrub entire surface of outer garments with brush and decontamination solution mixed to manufacturer's specifications.

Station 4: Outer garments Rinse
Starting at the head and working down, use clean water to brush off or spray all soap residue from the outer garment.

Station 5: Tape Removal
Remove all tape that would restrict the removal of the outer garments and place it in a plastic lined disposal container.

Station 6: Boot/Boot Cover Removal (Boot Rack)
Remove over boots, boot/boot covers and place on boot rack if serviceable; if not place boots in plastic lined container. The PDS attendant may assist from cold side of Hot Line, and to ensure personnel do not place non-booted feet behind the Hot Line. A chair or bench and boot jack will be provided at this station to assist in the removal of boots.

Station 7: Outer Glove Removal
Remove outer gloves and place on table, if serviceable; if not, place in plastic lined container. Personnel should exercise extreme caution, and making every effort not to touch the inner gloves with the outside of the outer gloves during their removal.

Station 8: Outer Suit Removal for Tank Change
A PDS attendant will assist in the removal of the outer suit. The outer suit should be removed only as far as necessary to gain access to the SCBA tank and permit its removal and replacement. Once the suit has been removed shut-down the SCBA using standard procedures and disconnect the face piece supply hose.

Station 9: Tank Replacement and Redress
Once the exhausted tank has been replaced with a full one, the PDS attendant will assist in redressing the worker, to include, donning/closure of the suit, replacement of

the boots and outer gloves, and the taping of the boots/gloves. A bench or chair will be provided to allow the suited worker to sit during the redressing. (If required by hot weather conditions, and approved by the CSHM, the SCBA face piece may be removed and this station used as a rest area where half suited personnel may sit and be given liquids via a squirt bottle. If this is required, additional procedures will be required.)

Station 10: Outer Suit Removal
Remove outer suit and place on table if reusable. The PDS attendant or buddy will assist in removal of the suit in an inside out fashion, using caution to touch the outer part of the suit with the inner gloves as little as possible. If suit is unserviceable, put into plastic lined disposal container.

Station 11: SCBA Tank and Backpack Removal
Using proper SCBA shut-down procedures turn off tank air and disconnect the face piece from the supply hose. Remove tank and backpack and place on table. PDS attendant or buddy will assist.

Station 12: Inner Glove Wash and Rinse
Wash inner gloves in decontamination solution mixed to manufacturer's specifications, and rinse in clean water.

Station 13: Face piece Removal and Wash/Rinse
Remove face piece. If face piece will be used again on this day, use supplied wipes to clean the face piece, inside and out. Place face piece in personally assigned bag and place on table or rack, for collection by PDS attendant later. Place wipes into Station 14 disposal container. If this is the last use of the day, dunk face piece in sanitizing solution and then rinse with clean water. Place face piece on table for collection later during the daily PDS clean up.

Station 14: Inner Glove Removal
Remove inner gloves and place into plastic lined waste container, using caution not to touch the outside of the inner gloves with the hands.

Station 15: Enter Shower Trailer:
Proceed to trailer, remove clothing and enter shower. While in the shower, wash entire body, including hair. Exit shower and redress.

6.2.2 Level B Decontamination (Non-encapsulating Suit)

The following PDS procedure applies to the decontamination of Level B ensembles with non- encapsulating suits. The PDS for this type of Level B decontamination will be set-up utilizing the PDS map found in Figure 4.

Station 1: Equipment Drop
Enter PDS at Station 1 and deposit all reusable equipment on the drop cloth.

Station 2: Outer Garment Decontamination (Chemical suit, gloves and boots)
This station involves washing all outer garments with a decontamination solution made of two parts water and one part household bleach. Start at head and brush or spray down to soles of boots. Scrub boots, including the bottoms, gloves and any other part of the suit necessary to remove all dirt, mud or other foreign debris.

Station 3: Outer Garment Wash (Chemical suit, gloves and boots)
Starting at the head and working down, scrub entire surface of outer garments with brush and decontamination solution mixed to manufacturer's specifications.

Station 4: Outer garments Rinse
Starting at the head and working down, use clean water to brush off or spray all soap residue from the outer garment.

Station 5: Tape Removal
Remove all tape that would restrict the removal of outer garments and place in a disposal container.

Station 6: Boot/Boot Cover Removal (Boot Rack)
Remove over boots, boot/boot covers and place on boot rack if serviceable; if not place boots in plastic lined container. The PDS attendant may assist from cold side of Hot Line, and will help ensure that personnel do not place non-booted feet back across the Hot Line. A chair or bench and boot jack will be provided at this station to assist in the removal of boots.

Station 7: Outer Glove Removal
Remove outer gloves and place on table, if serviceable; if not, place in plastic lined container. Personnel should exercise extreme caution, and make every effort not to touch the inner gloves with the outside of the outer gloves during their removal.

Station 8: Tank Replacement and Redress
Shut-down the SCBA using standard procedures, and disconnect the face piece from the supply hose. The PDS attendant will disconnect the exhausted tank and replace it with a full one. Once this has been accomplished, the PDS attendant will assist in redressing the worker, to include, replacement of the boots and outer gloves, and the taping of the boots/gloves. A bench or chair will be provided to allow the suited worker to sit during the redressing. (If required by hot weather conditions, and approved by the CSHM, the SCBA face piece may be removed and this station used as a rest area where

half suited personnel may sit and be given liquids via a squirt bottle. If this is required and approved, additional procedures will be required.)

Station 9: SCBA Tank and Backpack Removal
Using proper SCBA shut-down procedures turn off tank air and disconnect the face piece from the supply hose. Remove tank and backpack and place on table. PDS attendant or buddy will assist.

Station 10: Outer Suit Removal
Remove outer suit and place on table if reusable. The PDS attendant or buddy will assist in removal of the suit in an inside out fashion, using caution to touch the outer part of the suit with the inner gloves as little as possible. If suit is unserviceable, put into plastic lined disposal container.

Station 11: Inner Glove Wash and Rinse
Wash inner gloves in decontamination solution and rinse in clean water.

Station 12: Face piece Removal and Wash/Rinse
Remove face piece. If face piece will be used again on this day, wipe down the face piece, inside and out, using wipes provided. Place face piece in personally assigned bag and place on table or rack, for collection by PDS attendant later. Place wipes into Station 14 disposal container. If this is the last use of the day, dunk face piece in sanitizing solution and then rinse with clean water. Place face piece on table for collection later during the daily PDS clean up.

Station 13: Inner Glove Removal
Remove inner gloves and place into plastic lined waste container, using caution not to touch the outside of the inner gloves with the hands.

Station 14: Enter Shower Trailer:
Proceed to trailer, remove clothing and enter shower. Shower entire body, including hair. Exit shower and redress.

6.2.3 Decontamination for Level C

This paragraph applies to the decontamination of personnel dressed in Level C, which includes the use of a half or full face respirator. The PDS for Level C decontamination will be set-up utilizing the PDS map found in Figure 5.

Station 1: Equipment Drop
Enter Decontamination Line at Station 1 and deposit all reusable equipment on the drop cloth.

Station 2: Outer garment Decontamination (Chemical suit, gloves and boots)
This station involves washing all outer garments with a decontamination solution made of two parts water and one part household bleach. Start at head and brush or spray down to soles of boots. Scrub boots, including the bottoms, gloves and any other part of the suit necessary to remove all dirt, mud or other foreign debris.

Station 3: Outer garments Wash (Chemical suit, gloves and boots)
Staring at the head and working down, scrub entire surface of outer garments with brush and decontamination solution mixed to manufacturer's specifications.

Station 4: Outer garments Rinse
Starting at the head and working sown, use clean water and brush off or spray all soap residue from the outer garment.

Station 5: Tape Removal
Remove all tape that would restrict the removal of the outer garments and place it in a plastic lined disposal container.

Station 6: Boot/Boot Cover Removal (Boot Rack)
Remove over boots, boot/boot covers and place on boot rack if serviceable; if not place in plastic lined container. The PDS attendant may assists from cold side of Hot Line, and will help ensure that personnel do not place non-booted feet back across the Hot Line. A chair or bench will be provided and a boot jack placed at this station to assist in boot removal.

Station 7: Outer Glove Removal
Remove outer gloves and place on table, if serviceable; if not, place in plastic lined container. Personnel should exercise extreme caution and make every effort not to touch the inner gloves with the outside of the outer gloves during their removal.

Station 8: Outer Suit Removal
Remove outer suit and place on table if reusable. The PDS attendant or buddy will assist in removal of the suit in an inside out fashion, using caution to touch the outer part of the suit as little as possible. If suit is unserviceable, put into plastic lined disposal container.

Station 9: Inner Glove Wash and Rinse
Wash inner gloves in decontamination solution mixed to manufacturer's specifications and rinse in clean water.

Station 10: Respirator Removal and Wash/Rinse

Remove respirator face piece. If face piece will be used again on this day, wipe down the face piece, inside and out, using wipes provided. Place face piece in personally assigned bag and place on table or rack, for collection by PDS attendant later. Place wipes into Station 14 disposal container. If this is the last use of the day, remove cartridges, and dispose of them in designated plastic lined container. Dunk face piece in sanitizing solution and then rinse with clean water. Place face piece on table for collection later during the daily PDS clean up.

Station 11: Inner Glove Removal
Remove inner gloves and place into plastic lined waste container, using caution not to touch the outside of the inner gloves with the hands.

Station 12: Conduct Field Wash
Using soap and water, or handi-wipes, wash hands, face and neck.
(If required by site conditions a shower trailer may be needed. If so, Station 12 will read as follows:

Station 12: Enter Shower Trailer:
Enter shower trailer, remove clothing and enter shower. Shower entire body, including hair. Exit shower and redress.)

6.2.4 Modified Level D Decontamination

This paragraph applies to the decontamination of personnel dressed in Modified Level D, which includes the use of protective clothing, but no respiratory protection. The PDS for Modified Level D decontamination will be set-up utilizing the PDS map found in Figure 6.

Station 1: Equipment Drop
Enter PDS at Station 1 and deposit all reusable equipment on the drop cloth. This includes the unused five minute escape pack.

Station 2: Outer garments Wash (Chemical suit, gloves and boots)
Starting at the head and working down, scrub entire surface of the outer garments, to include the bottoms of the boots, with brush and decontamination solution.

Station 3: Outer garments Rinse
Starting at the head and working down, use clean water and brush off or spray all soap residue from the outer garment.

Station 4: Tape Removal
Remove all tape that would restrict the removal of the outer garments and place it in a plastic lined disposal container.

Station 5: Boot/Boot Cover Removal (Boot Rack)
Remove over boots/boot covers and place on boot rack if serviceable; if not place in plastic lined container. The PDS attendant may assists from cold side of Hot Line, and will help ensure that personnel do not place non-booted feet back across the Hot Line. A chair or bench and boot jack will be placed at this station to assist in boot removal.

Station 6: Outer Glove Removal
Remove outer gloves and place on table, if serviceable; if not, place in plastic lined container. Personnel should exercise extreme caution, and make every effort not to touch the inner gloves with the outside of the outer gloves during their removal.

Station 7: Outer Suit Removal
Remove outer suit and place on table if reusable. The PDS attendant or buddy will assist in removal of the suit in an inside out fashion, using caution to touch the outer part as little as possible. If suit is unserviceable, put into plastic lined disposal container.

Station 8: Inner Glove Wash and Rinse
Wash inner gloves with decontamination solution and rinse in clean water.

Station 9: Inner Glove Removal
Remove inner gloves and place into plastic lined waste container, using caution not to touch the outside of the inner gloves with the hands.

Station 10: Conduct Field Wash
Using soap and water, or handi-wipes, wash hands, face and neck.

7.0 PDS ATTENDANT

7.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The PDS attendant plays an integral role in ensuring that the PDS is set-up and operated in a manner that prevents the contamination of site personnel, equipment and eliminates the migration of contamination to clean areas of the site. Depending upon site conditions, level of protection and number of personnel working in the EZ, more than one PDS attendant may be needed to ensure smooth conduct of the PDS.

7.2 PDS ATTENDANT'S DUTIES

In support of the PDS, the PDS attendant will have the following duties:

- On a daily basis, after the safety brief, prepare, and direct assembly of, the PDS required for the day's operation;
- Assisting EZ personnel as the process through the PDS, and assisting in tank changes for Levels A and B;

- Receiving and storing all equipment passed from the hot side of the hot line after ensuring items have been cleaned and decontaminated thoroughly;
- Retrieving and storing away reusable equipment that has been previously decontaminated, including respirators, gloves, boots and suits;
- Securing the PDS using the procedures outlined below; and
- Ensuring that once the PDS is secured, all respirators used on site are stored in a clean, protected environment for drying.

After assisting EZ personnel with decontamination at the end of the daily work period, the PDS attendant will secure the PDS using procedures that allow the attendant to simultaneously decontaminate as the PDS is secured. To do this, the PDS attendant will, with the aid of a buddy, initiate securing the PDS at the outer garment wash and work back conducting his own decontamination at the same time. This will be accomplished using the following general procedures:

- All reusable equipment will be removed from the PDS line and stored in the SZ;
- While wearing appropriate PPE, the PDS attendant will cross the hot line, and then, moving from dirtiest to cleanest, the decontamination solutions will be transferred to their respective storage containers;
- After removing any applicable tape secure the tape disposal container;
- Upon moving to the boot removal, boots will be removed while stepping across the hot line, and reaching back across the hot line, secure the boot disposal container;
- At the outer glove removal station, the attendant will remove outer gloves and secure the outer glove disposal container;
- At the outer garment removal station, the attendant will remove the outer garment, if applicable, and then secure the outer garment disposal container;
- At inner glove wash/rinse station, the attendant will wash the inner gloves and transfer the inner glove wash solution to its appropriate disposal container, then rinse inner gloves, dispose of rinse solution, and secure wash/rinse containers;
- At face piece removal station (for Level C PDS and above) the wash/rinse solutions and/or wipes will transferred to appropriate disposal containers and the station will then be secured; and
- At the inner glove removal station, the inner gloves will be removed and the container secured.

7.3 PPE USED BY THE PDS ATTENDANT

The PDS attendant will wear a level of PPE which will adequately protect them from the hazards associated with assisting site personnel through the PDS. If EZ personnel are wearing Level A or B, the PDS attendant will as a minimum wear Modified Level D, with the addition of a splash shield. If EZ personnel are wearing Level C or Modified Level D, the PDS attendant will wear Level D, with the addition of splash apron, gloves, and over boots. Refer to the Certification of Task Hazards Assessment for the PDS found in

Section 5.0 of the SSHP for further information. PPE used by the PDS attendant will be disposed of as the attendant processes out of the PDS.

8.0 EMERGENCY PDS (EPDS)

As stated earlier, an EPDS will be set-up along side the PDS. If an emergency occurs inside the EZ resulting in personal injury or illness that prevents the affected individual from processing through the PDS, they will be processed out of the EZ through the Emergency PDS (EPDS). The function of the EPDS is to make available all the resources necessary to allow for the combined efforts of first aid and decontamination personnel. The EPDS will be set-up so as to allow for the rapid decontamination of an injured worker, removal of PPE, and safe transport of the injured worker across the Hot Line. The EPDS will be set-up as outlined in Figure 6 and will, as a minimum, include the following stations and supplies:

Station A: Drop cloth for positioning, one gallon of decontamination solution, five gallons water and a plastic sheet for emergency wrap of personnel to be medically evacuated if complete removal of PPE is not possible due to the nature and extent of injuries.

Station B: Porous stretcher for EZ side of the Hot Line.

Station C: Drop cloth for location of: first aid kit, eye wash kit, fire extinguisher and other emergency equipment.

Station D: Stretcher for the PDS side of the Hot Line.

9.0 ALTERNATE PDS

It is possible, due to site configuration, boundaries and/or wind direction, that an emergency could arise denying EZ personnel access to the main PDS without endangering their safety. To prepare for this contingency, one or more alternate PDS stations will be established prior to starting site activities. The alternate PDS will be used only as a last resort and will allow for the emergency decontamination of PPE prior to its removal. Suits, gloves, boots, etc. which are removed during emergency decontamination will be collected and containerized once the emergency situation is resolved. Supplies for the alternate PDS will be placed in the CRZ at the alternate exit from the EZ, and shall include:

- A minimum of two gallons of decontamination solution;
- One five-gallon can of water.
- One brush or sprayer; and
- One shallow decontamination pan.

10.0 EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION

10.1 GENERAL PROCEDURES

Any equipment item or vehicle taken into the EZ may be contaminated and must be carefully inspected and decontaminated in the CRZ prior to leaving the site. Only clean water is to be used for decontamination of equipment and vehicles. It will be the responsibility of the SSHO to properly inspect, and approve for general cleanliness, all vehicles, heavy equipment and hand-held equipment being taken out of the EZ/CRZ. The frame and tires of all vehicles and heavy equipment leaving the CRZ must be thoroughly inspected and decontaminated. In order for a vehicle or piece of heavy equipment to pass inspection it must be in broom-clean condition, free of loose dirt or stabilized material on tailgates, axles, wheels, etc. Approval will be based on visual inspection of all exposed surfaces. Seats and flooring of equipment and vehicles that are used in the EZ will be covered to the extent possible with disposable polyethylene. Personnel assigned to vehicle decontamination will wear the protective equipment, clothing, and respiratory protection consistent with the established health and safety program as defined in the SSHP.

10.2 EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION PAD

If necessary, PIKA will utilize an equipment decontamination pad to be located at the entrance to the CRZ. This pad will be utilized to remove soil from all equipment leaving the work area. Decontamination procedures will consist of high-pressure washing of equipment to remove mud and/or dirt by steam cleaning. All equipment requiring maintenance or repair will be staged in the CRZ prior to servicing. Equipment wash water residue will be collected for disposal. The water will collected through the collection sump at the pad and transferred to storage containers.

11.0 WASTE DISPOSAL

All plastic bags that contain contaminated material resulting from the doffing of PPE will be securely taped closed, placed in an appropriate DOT approved container and properly disposed of IAW applicable Federal and state EPA regulations. After use, decontamination solutions will be drummed in an appropriate DOT approved container. Upon being filled, the drum contents will be sampled and analyzed to determine their contaminant content. If the contents are determined to be hazardous, they will be disposed of IAW applicable Federal and state EPA regulations.

FIGURE 46-1: TYPICAL SITE LAYOUT

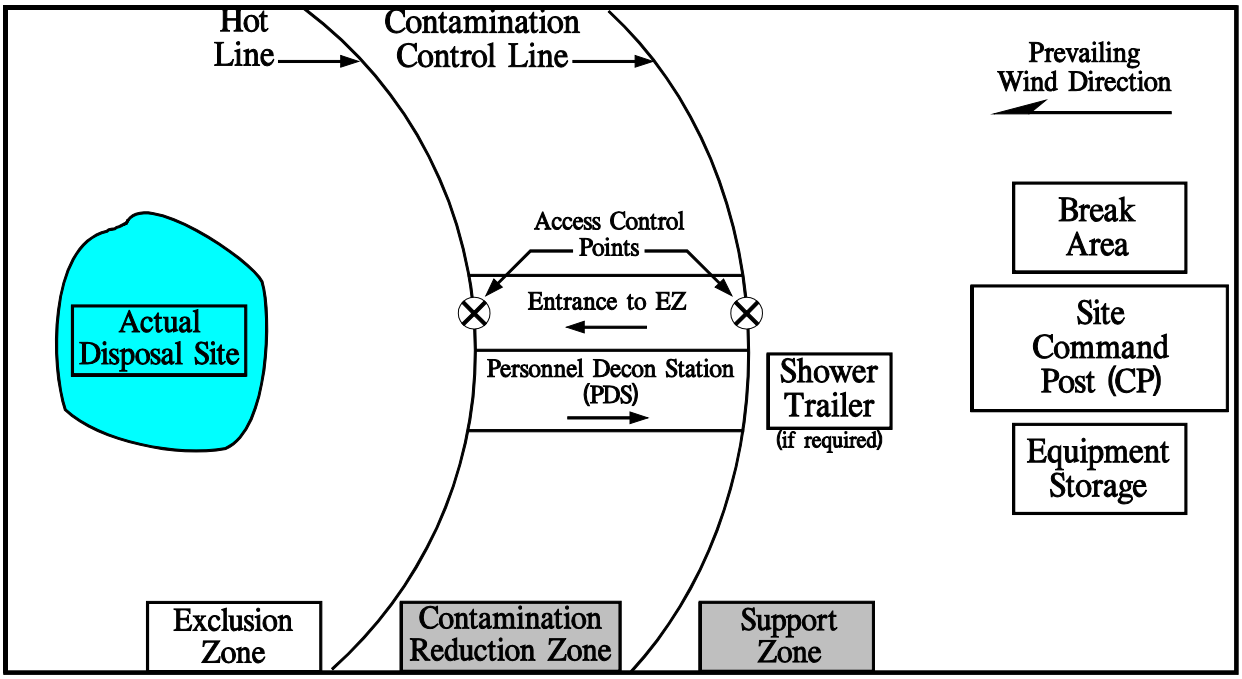


FIGURE 46-2: PDS FOR LEVEL A AND LEVEL B WITH ENCAPSULATING SUIT

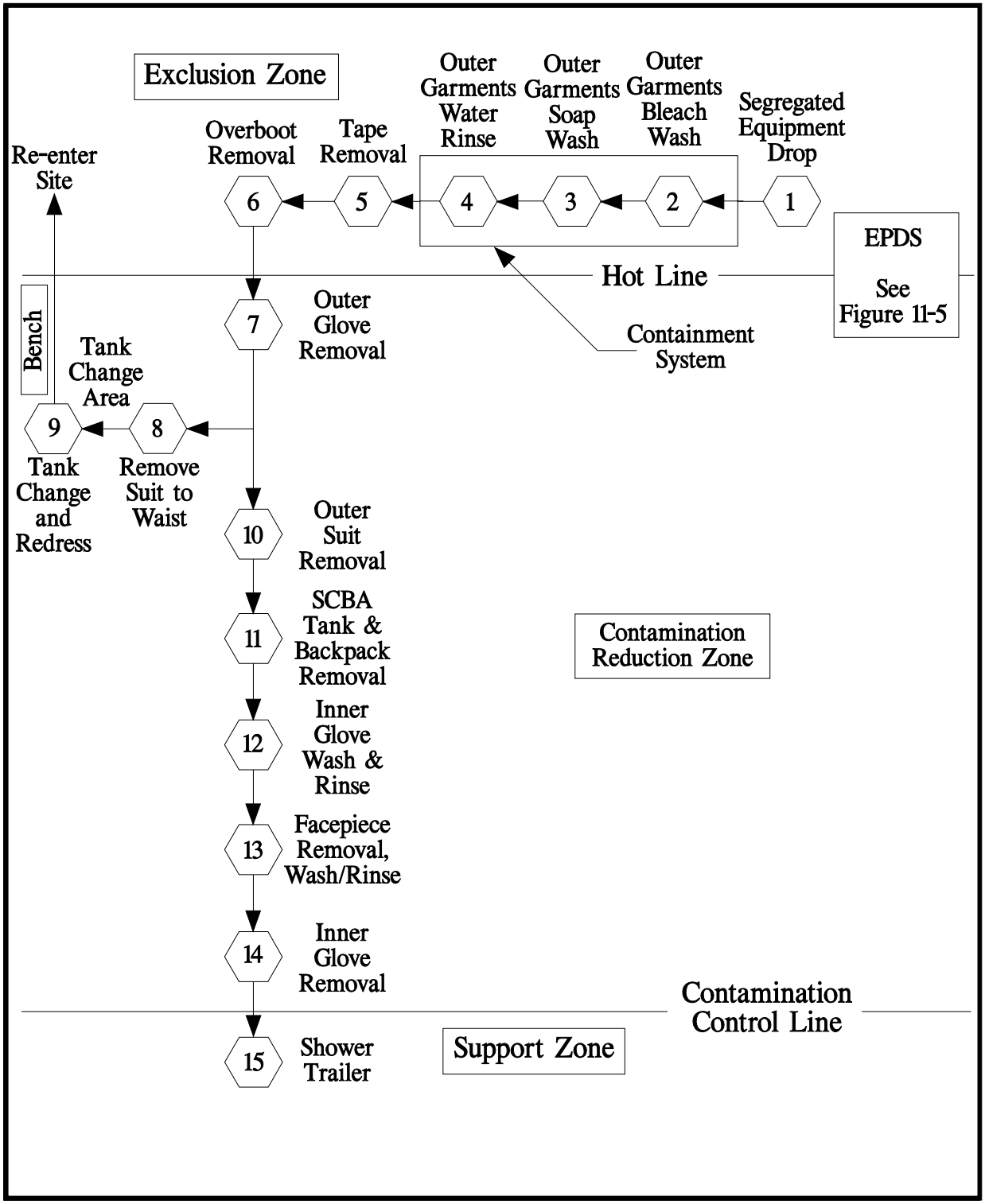


FIGURE 46-3 PDS FOR LEVEL B WITH NON-ENCAPSULATING SUIT

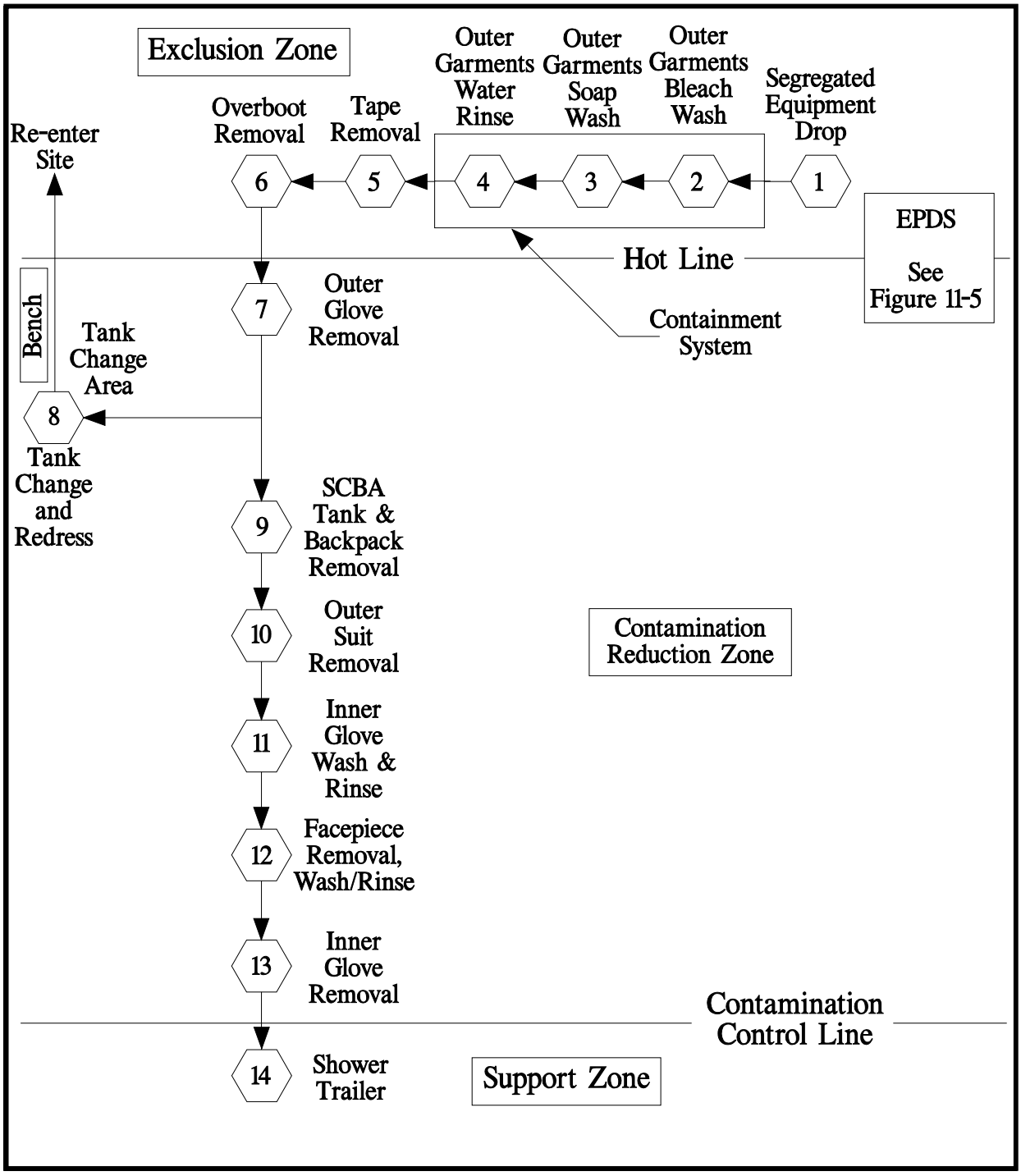


FIGURE 46-4: PDS FOR LEVEL C

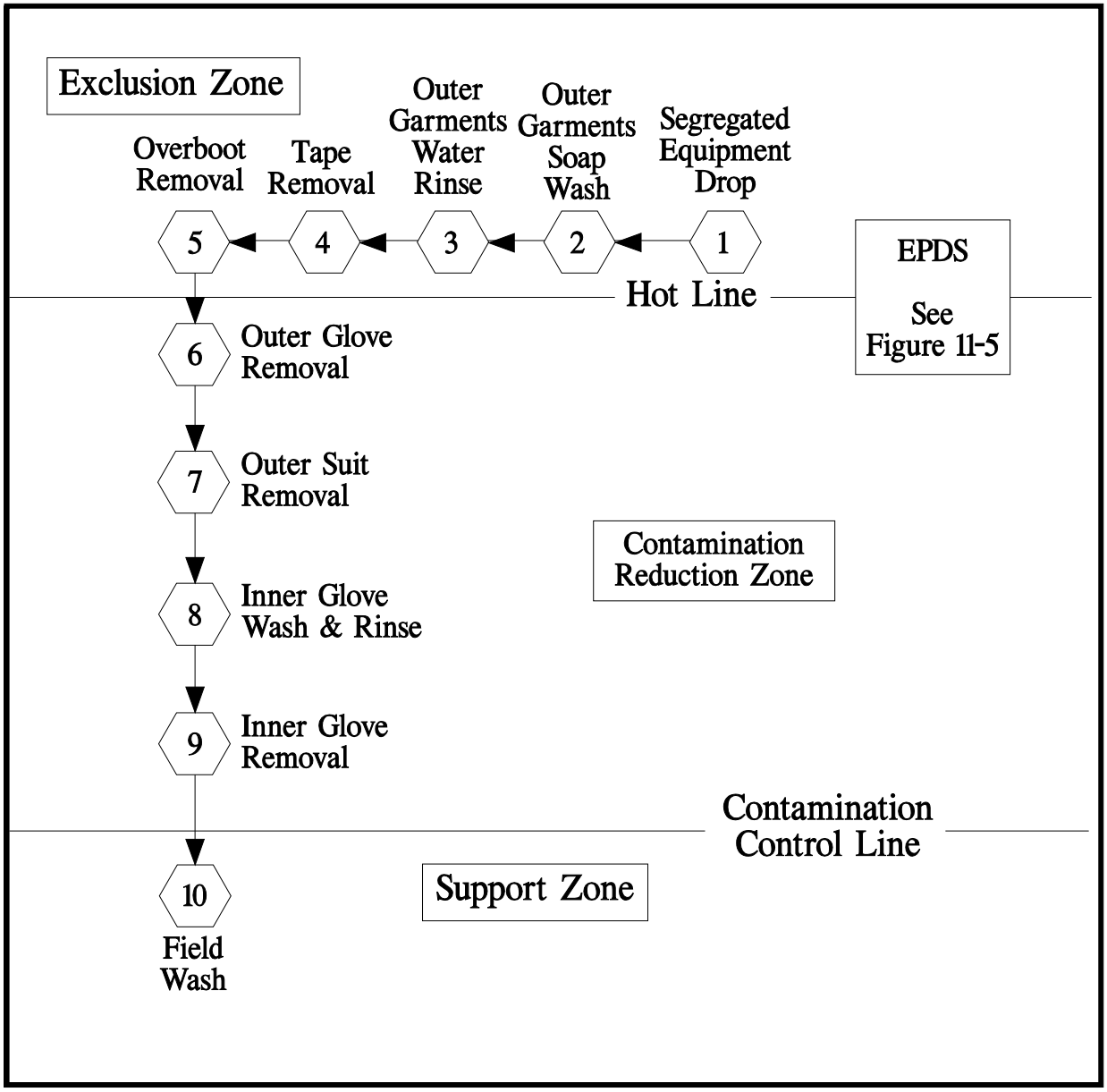


FIGURE 46-5: PDS FOR MODIFIED LEVEL D

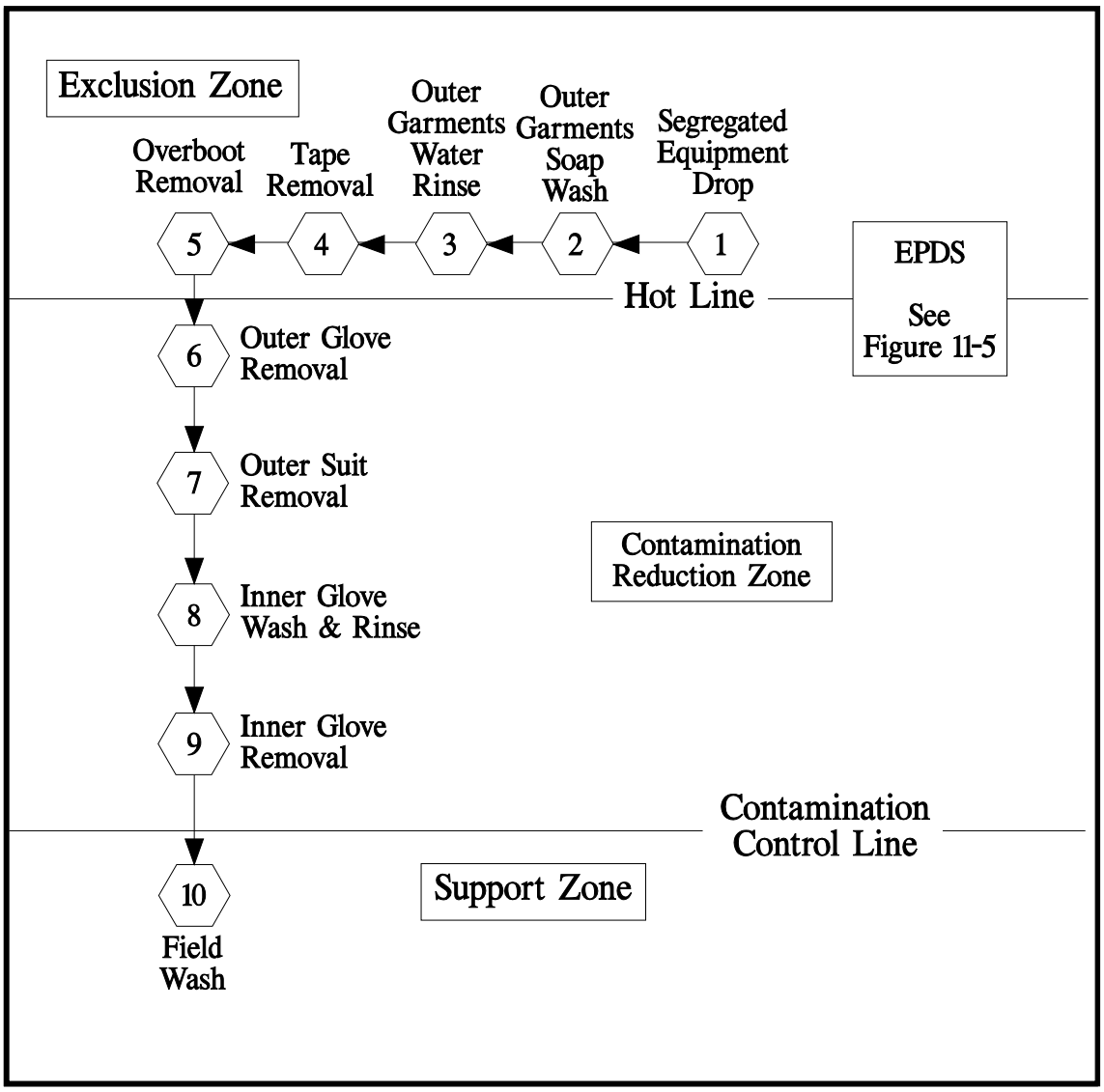
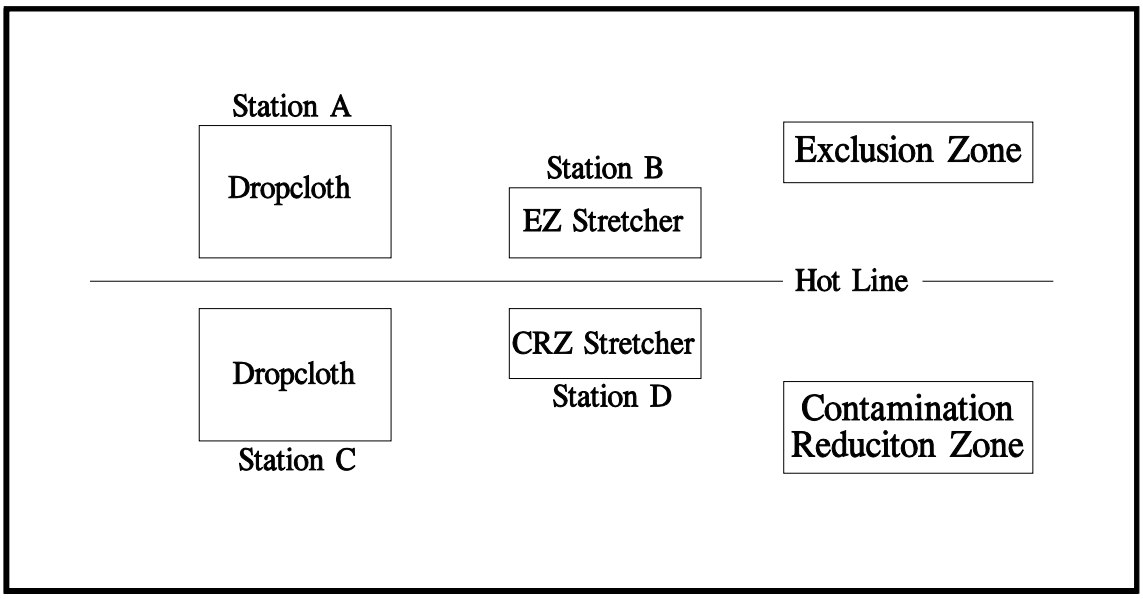


FIGURE 46-6: EMERGENCY PERSONAL DECONTAMINATION STATION



1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide the minimum safety and health requirements and procedures applicable to the conduct of operations involving the handling of drums or containers.

2.0 SCOPE

This SOP applies to all site personnel, including contractor and subcontractor personnel, and operations involved in the conduct of uncovering, inspecting or handling of drums and containers. This SOP is not intended to contain all requirements needed to ensure regulatory compliance. Consult the documents listed in section 3.0 of this SOP for additional for compliance issues.

3.0 REGULATORY REFERENCES

The following Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) requirements directly apply to the conduct of operations associated with the SOP. In the event other hazards are associated with the conduct of this SOP, consultation of other SOPs and regulatory references may be needed.

1. OSHA General Industry Standard 29 CFR Part 1910.120; and
2. USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 28.H.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager shall be responsible for ensuring the availability of the resources needed to implement this SOP, and shall also ensure that this SOP is incorporated in plans, procedures and training for sites where this SOP is to be implemented.

4.2 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) will ensure that this SOP is implemented for all drum and container handling operations. The SS will also ensure that relevant sections of this SOP are discussed in the tailgate safety briefings and that information related to its daily implementation is documented in the Site Operational Log.

4.3 TEAM LEADER

The Team Leader shall be responsible for the field implementation of this SOP and for implementing the safety and health requirements outlined in section 5.0 of this SOP. In the absence of a SS, the Team Leader shall be responsible for implementing the SS responsibilities outlined in paragraph 4.2.

4.4 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) will be responsible for ensuring that the safety and health hazards and control techniques associated with this SOP are discussed during the initial site hazard training and the daily tailgate safety briefings. The SSHO will also be responsible for daily inspection of site operations and conditions to ensure their initial and continued compliance with this SOP and other regulatory guidelines.

5.0 PROCEDURE

All personnel, including contractor and subcontractor personnel, involved in drum or container handling operations shall be familiar with the potential safety and health hazards associated with the conduct of this operation, and with the work practices and control techniques to be used to reduce or eliminate these hazards.

5.1 SAFETY HAZARDS AND OPERATIONAL CONTROL TECHNIQUES

This SOP is designed to provide site personnel with effective means of controlling the hazards encountered during the handling of drums and other waste containers encountered or generated during hazardous waste site operations. This SOP also outlines the effective engineering controls, safe work practices, and personal protective equipment (PPE) to be used in drum/container handling. This SOP shall be applicable to site operations where the handling of drums and containers is required during the conduct of site activities as outlined in this SSHP. These procedures apply to both hazardous waste drums/containers discovered on site, and drums/containers of waste generated during site activities.

5.2 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The following generalized requirements shall be followed or incorporated during the discovery, inspection, transportation and disposal of drums/containers of hazardous substances and waste:

1. Prior to handling drums or containers, all employees shall be warned of the potential physical and chemical hazards associated with the contents and the handling of the drums or containers;
2. Drums/containers used for the collection or transfer of waste materials shall meet the appropriate, DOT, OSHA, and EPA regulations for the wastes that they contain;
3. The SS and SSHO will coordinate to organize drum/container operations to minimize the amount of drum or container movement;
4. Unlabeled drums and containers located on site shall be considered to contain hazardous substances and handled accordingly until the contents are positively identified and labeled;

5. Drums and containers that cannot be moved without rupture, leakage, or spillage shall be emptied into a sound, approved container using a device classified for the material being transferred;
6. Fire extinguishing equipment meeting the requirements of 29 CFR Part 1910, Subpart L, shall be on a hand and ready for use to control incipient fires;
7. Material handling equipment used to transfer drums and containers shall be selected, positioned and operated in such a manner as to minimize sources of ignition, related to the equipment, from igniting flammable gases and vapors;
8. Where an airline respirator system is used for any drum/container related activity, connections to the source of air supply shall be protected from contamination and the entire system shall be protected from physical damage; and
9. The flow chart found in Figure 48-1 will be used as a guide to direct the course of drum/container handling, sampling, staging, bulking and shipment procedures outlined in this SOP.

5.3 LOCATION AND REMOVAL OF BURIED DRUMS/CONTAINERS

To ensure the safety and health of on site workers, the environment and the general public, extreme caution shall be used when buried drum/containers must be located and removed. Therefore, whenever site operations require the location and removal of buried drums/containers, the procedures listed below shall be followed:

1. A ground-penetrating system or other type of detection system or device shall be used to estimate the location and depth of buried drums or containers;
2. Soil or other material shall be removed with caution to prevent drum or container rupture;
3. When necessary, an observer will be stationed so as to assist the heavy equipment operator, and direct the operator in the movement of the bucket during removal of soil or covering material;
4. Excavation of soil to expose buried drums/containers shall be conducted IAW the provisions of the Excavation and Trenching SOP; and
5. If an excavation must be entered by site personnel to facilitate soil removal, inspect the drum/container, rig the drum/container for lifting, or for any other reason, the SSHO shall evaluate the excavation to ensure conditions are safe for entry and to determine if the requirements of the Confined Space Entry SOP must be implemented.

5.4 INSPECTION OF DRUMS AND CONTAINERS

Selection of drum handling, sampling and transportation procedures depends largely upon the contents and condition of the drum/container. Therefore, to the extent feasible, drums and containers shall be inspected, prior to any handling, to gain as much information as possible related to their integrity and contents. When assessing

drum/container condition and integrity, the following items should be inspected and carefully documented:

1. Signs of structural deterioration, such as corrosion, rust or leaks; and
2. Signs that the drum is under pressure, such as swelling or bulging.

When inspecting drums/containers to determine their possible contents, the following should be examined:

1. Symbols, words or other marks indicating the nature of its contents (e.g., radioactive, flammable, corrosive, etc.);
2. Symbols, words or other markings indicating that the contents may be discarded laboratory chemicals, reagents or other small size containers (< 5 gal. each) that are packaged together; and
3. The configuration of the drumhead and the drum material (see Tables 48-1 and 48-2).

Table 48-1. Drum Configuration

Configuration	Information
Whole lid removable	Drum designed to contain solid materials.
Lid has a bung	Drum designed to contain liquids.
Drum contains a polyethylene or PVC liner	Drum may contain highly corrosive or volatile organic materials.

Table 48-2. Drum Hazards

Drum Material	Associated Hazards
Polyethylene or PVC-Lined Drums	Often contain strong acids or bases, or volatile organic materials.
Exotic Metal Drums (e.g. nickel, stainless steel, aluminum)	These drums are usually very expensive and are designed to contain extremely dangerous materials.
Single-walled Pressure Vessels	These containers have fittings for both product filling and placement of an inert gas, such as nitrogen. May contain reactive, flammable or explosive materials.
Laboratory Packs	Used for disposal of expired chemicals and process samples from laboratories, hospitals and other similar institutions. Individual containers inside are often packed in absorbent/protective material. Lab packs may contain a large variety of materials that may or may not be compatible when stored or mixed together, such as: flammable, shock-sensitive, highly corrosive, highly volatile, radioactive or extremely toxic materials

Drums that do not have exterior labeling indicating their contents must be assumed to contain hazardous materials, until characterized through sampling. Drums or containers that cannot be inspected before being moved because of storage conditions (i.e., buried

beneath the earth, stacked behind other drums, stacked several tiers high in a pile, etc.) shall be moved to an accessible location and inspected prior to further handling.

5.5 OPENING DRUMS AND CONTAINERS

The act of opening a drum with unknown contents can present serious safety and health hazards. This activity requires management and site personnel to take the most conservative and protective means feasible to ensure protection of site personnel, the environment, and the general public. The guidelines listed below represent the minimum requirements to be followed during drum/container opening and may need to be amended based on updated site characterization data:

1. Employees not actually involved in opening drums or containers shall be kept a safe distance, and if possible upwind, from the drums or containers being opened;
2. If employees must work near or adjacent to drums or containers being opened, a suitable shield that does not interfere with the work operation shall be placed between the employee and the drums or containers being opened to protect the employee in case of accidental spill or explosion;
3. Controls for drum or container opening equipment, monitoring equipment, and fire suppression equipment shall be located behind the explosion-resistant barrier;
4. When there is a reasonable possibility of flammable atmospheres being present, monitoring shall be conducted to assess the atmosphere and material handling equipment and hand tools shall be of the type to prevent sources of ignition;
5. Drums and containers shall be opened in such a manner that excess interior pressure will be safely relieved, without the potential for worker exposure;
6. If pressure cannot be relieved from a remote location, appropriate shielding shall be placed between the worker and the drums or containers to reduce the risk of employee injury;
7. Whenever feasible, or if required by known hazards, remote container opening equipment (see Table 48-3) will be used, and the operation will be conducted in a containment vessel designed to minimize the effects of a pressurized release or explosion; and
8. Employees shall not stand upon or work from drums or containers.

5.6 HANDLING RADIOACTIVE WASTES

Drums and containers containing radioactive wastes shall not be handled until their hazard to personnel is properly assessed. This assessment of the hazards shall include determining the levels of radioactivity, the type of radioactive material expected and the potential for exposure during handling, sampling or transfer operations.

Table 48-3. Drum/Container Opening Devices

Remote Controlled Device	Use
Pneumatically powered impact wrench.	Designed to remove drum/container bungs.
Hydraulically or pneumatically operated drum or container pierce.	Puncture the top of the drum/container.
Backhoe bucket equipped with a non-sparking spike.	Puncture the top of the drum/container.
Pneumatically, hydraulically or electrically operated de-header.	Cuts off drum top, allowing full access to the contents, usually used on drums of solids.

If deemed necessary by the CIH, a Certified Health Physicist, or other person with sufficient education and experience to make such an assessment shall conduct the hazard assessment of radioactive waste drums/containers and exposure potential.

5.7 HANDLING SHOCK SENSITIVE WASTES

Shock sensitive waste presents a serious threat to site workers due to the potential for explosion during drum/container opening, sampling or handling operations. As a minimum, the following special precautions shall be taken when drums and containers containing, or suspected of containing, shock-sensitive wastes are handled:

1. All non-essential employees shall be evacuated from the area prior to any operations, such as handling, opening, sampling or transfer;
2. Material handling equipment shall be provided with explosive containment devices or protective shields to protect equipment operators from exploding containers;
3. An employee alarm system capable of being perceived above surrounding light and noise conditions shall be used to signal the commencement and completion of shock sensitive waste handling activities;
4. Continuous communications (e.g., portable radios, hand signals or telephones, as appropriate) shall be maintained between the site personnel handling the shock sensitive drums/containers and the SSHO and site supervisor, located in the support zone, until such time as the handling operation is completed;
5. Communication equipment or methods that could cause shock sensitive materials to explode shall not be used; and
6. Drums and containers containing packaged laboratory wastes shall be considered to contain shock sensitive or explosive materials until they have been characterized.

Caution: Shipping of shock sensitive wastes may be prohibited under U.S. Department of Transportation regulations. Employers and their shippers should refer to 49 CFR 173.21 and 173.50.

5.8 HANDLING OF PRESSURIZED DRUMS/CONTAINERS

Pressurized drums/containers, as evidenced by bulging or swelling, are extremely dangerous and whenever possible, should not be moved until such time as the cause for excess pressure is determined and appropriate containment procedures have been implemented to protect employees from explosive relief of the material. To minimize the hazards associated with pressurized drums/containers, the following shall be observe and/or implemented:

1. If a pressurized drum/container must be moved, it will, whenever possible, be handled with a grappler unit designed for explosive containment;
2. Pressurized drums/containers shall be moved individually only as far as is needed to set them on solid ground where they can be further assessed;
3. Special engineering controls designed for splash/explosion containment shall be utilized when the pressure is released from the drum/container prior to sampling activities; and
4. Overpack drums, first aid kits and fire extinguishers shall be staged near the area where pressurized drums are inspected and stored.

5.9 HANDLING LABORATORY WASTE PACKS

In addition to the requirements of paragraph 5.4 of this SOP, the following precautions shall be taken, as a minimum, in handling laboratory waste packs (lab packs):

1. Lab packs shall be opened only when necessary and then only by an individual knowledgeable in the inspection, classification, and segregation of the containers within the pack according to hazards of the wastes;
2. If crystalline material is noted on any container, the contents shall be handled as a shock-sensitive waste until the contents are identified;
3. Once a lab pack has been opened, a chemist or other person familiar with the identification and classification of waste chemicals shall inspect and segregate the containers inside;
4. Overpack drums, first aid kits and fire extinguishers shall be staged near the area where pressurized drums are inspected and stored; and
5. Whenever possible, handle lab packs initially using a grappler unit designed for explosive containment.

5.10 SAMPLING OF DRUM/CONTAINER CONTENTS

Drum/container sampling shall be done in accordance with the sampling protocols and procedures outlined in the Work Plan (WP) or Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP). The drum and container sampling protocols and procedures be written to meet the requirements of the Statement of Work (SOW) and any applicable EPA sampling protocols. Along with the requirements found in the WP or SSHP, the following shall be implemented, as applicable:

1. Whenever feasible, or necessary, drums/containers will be sampled in place, or moved a minimal distance to a sampling staging area;
2. All sampling and safety equipment shall be ready and available prior to initiating sampling activities;
3. Sampling personnel shall remain at a safe distance from the drum/container opening area while opening is being conducted, and shall enter the area only after opening operations are complete;
4. Whenever feasible, remote drum/container sampling equipment will be used to prevent site personnel from having to contact the drum/container; and
5. Samplers shall not stand on or lean over the drum/container while sampling.

5.11 DRUM/CONTAINER STAGING

The staging of drums/containers is a critical element of the drum/container handling procedures. If staging is necessary due to the location or number of drums/containers, a staging SOP shall be implemented which outlines the movement patterns and temporary staging areas to be used as drums/containers are processed. Prior to drum/container handling, the SSHO shall develop a site staging map (see Figure 48-2 for an example of a staging map) that will identify the location of the various staging areas around the site.

Along with the requirements outlined above, the following shall be implemented when drum/container staging is required:

1. Drum or container staging areas shall be kept to the minimum number necessary to identify and classify materials safely and prepare them for transport;
2. Staging areas shall be provided with adequate access and egress routes;
3. A system shall be developed for identifying/marking drums/containers as they are moved from one staging area to the next; and
4. Drums/containers shall not be moved from one staging area to the next until all of the necessary tests/procedures for the staging area have been accomplished.

5.12 BULKING OF DRUM/CONTAINER CONTENTS

Bulking is the process where similar wastes from individual drums/containers are combined into larger containers to facilitate shipment and disposal activities. Since materials from a number of containers will be mixed together, it is imperative that the materials be of a compatible nature. The mixing of incompatible materials can cause chemical reactions resulting in fire, explosion or the liberation of toxic and flammable gases/vapors. Therefore, the bulking of hazardous wastes shall be permitted only after the SSHO has consulted with the PIKA Certified Industrial Hygienist to determine which materials can be combined together.

5.13 SHIPPING AND TRANSPORTATION

All hazardous waste drums/containers to be shipped off site shall be handled according to the procedures specified below:

1. Drums and containers shall be identified and classified prior to packaging for shipment;
2. All hazardous waste shall be contained and/or packaged in DOT approved drums/containers;
3. All drums/containers shall be labeled IAW EPA and DOT requirements prior to shipping;
4. Site personnel shall use drum dollies, pallets and fork trucks, as appropriate, to facilitate the loading of drums/containers onto transport vehicles; and
5. All required documentation, such as the EPA required Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (EPA Form 8700-22), shall be prepared and available to the transporter prior to loading.

5.14 TANK AND VAULT PROCEDURES

Tanks and vaults found on site require special consideration due to their size, configuration and the potential quantity of material that may be stored in them. To ensure that tanks and vaults found on site are handled safely, the following shall be implemented:

1. Tanks and vaults containing hazardous substances shall be sampled and handled in a manner similar to that for drums and containers, taking into consideration the size of the tank or vault;
2. Appropriate tank or vault entry will be conducted IAW procedures described in the Confined Space Entry SOP whenever employees must enter a tank or vault; and
3. All slings, chokers, cables, etc. used for lifting or securing tanks/vaults shall be inspected prior to use and the load/configuration capacity shall not be exceeded.

5.15 SPILL PREVENTION

Due to the potential for spills, which may result from handling deteriorated drums/containers, spill containment and collection equipment shall be located on site prior to initiating drum and container handling activities. To ensure that a spill will be contained and cleaned-up safely, the following shall apply:

1. DOT specified salvage drums or containers and suitable quantities of proper absorbent shall be kept available and used in areas where spills, leaks, or ruptures may occur;
2. Where major spills may occur, spill containment procedures, which are part of the Emergency Response Plan found in the SSHP, shall be implemented to contain and isolate spilled materials; and

3. If flammable or explosive materials could be spilled, spill clean-up materials shall be spark proof, and all ignition sources shall be removed or extinguished prior to personnel engaging in clean-up activities.

6.0 SAFETY AND PPE REQUIREMENTS

The following safety measures and personal protective equipment (PPE) shall be used in preventing or reducing exposures associated with drum and container handling operations.

1. Personnel will wear the type and level of PPE specified in the SSHP;
2. Personal and work area monitoring for radiological hazards, and toxic gases, vapors and dusts will be conducted as specified in the SSHP for drum and container operations;
3. Personnel entering tanks or vaults will wear the retrieval and safety equipment specified in the Confined Space Entry SOP; and
4. All provisions and requirements specified in other SOPs that apply to drum and container-handling operations (i.e., excavation and trenching, heavy equipment operation, etc.) shall be followed.

7.0 AUDIT CRITERIA

The following items related to drum and container-handling operations will be audited to ensure compliance with this SOP:

1. The Daily Operational and Safety Logs;
2. The Documentation of Training form for the initial site hazard training;
3. The Documentation of Training forms for the Daily Tailgate Safety Briefings; and
4. The Daily Safety Inspection Checklist.

8.0 ATTACHMENTS

No attachments are associated with this SOP.

FIGURE 48-1. DRUM AND CONTAINER HANDLING FLOW CHART

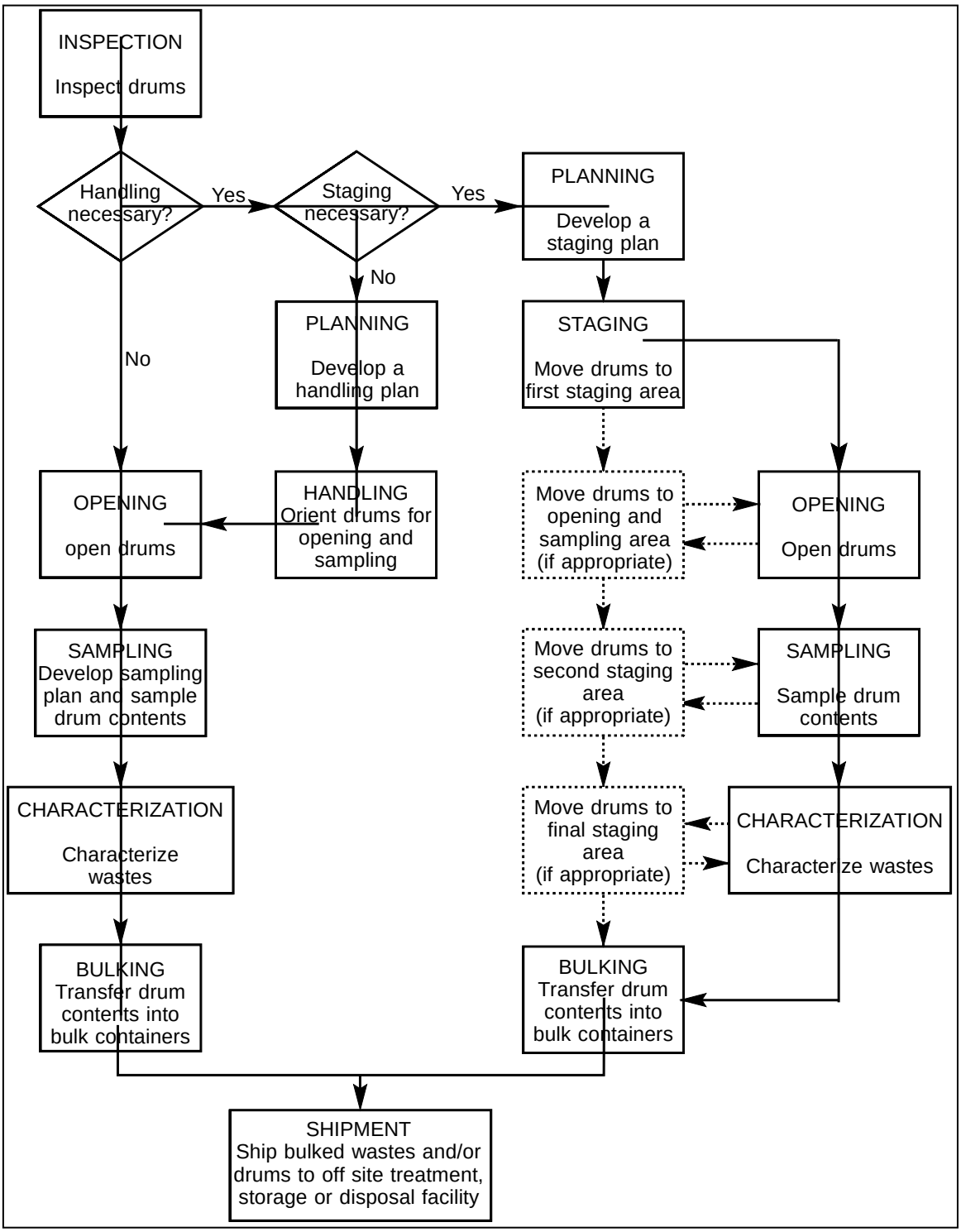
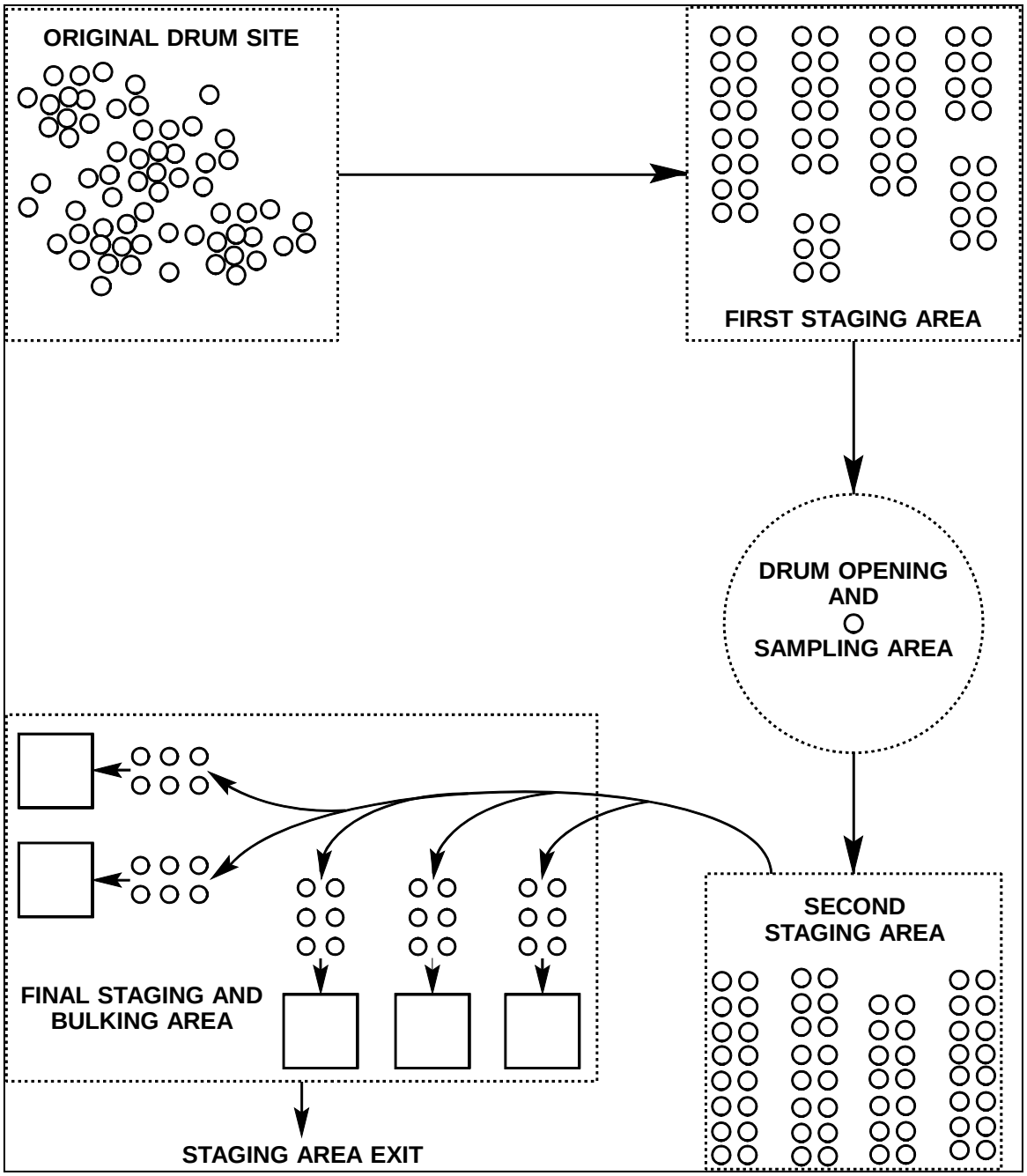


FIGURE 48-2. EXAMPLE SITE STAGING AREA MAP



1.0 PURPOSE

PIKA Engineers, Inc. (PIKA) recognizes that ensuring project safety requires a coordinated team effort in which each member of the team plays an integral part. For each project site, this coordinated team effort is directed and organized by the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) who has the on-site responsibility for maintaining a safe and healthful work environment. Therefore, it is the purpose of and this program to outline the procedures and requirements related to the position of the SSHO. This SOP will be used in conjunction with the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Program (CSHP) Manual, and will be implemented as part of an approved Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) or Accident Prevention Plan (APP).

2.0 SCOPE

This program is applicable to all PIKA projects where PIKA personnel are assigned to the role of SSHO. This shall include both known hazardous waste sites and those non-hazardous waste sites where a SSHO is assigned to ensure the safety and health of on-site personnel. The procedures in this program will be strictly adhered to unless otherwise amended within site-specific project plans. This purpose of this attachment is to supplement the PIKA CSHP, and act as a working tool toward the implementation of each site-specific Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP).

3.0 REFERENCES

The following Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standard directly applies to the conduct of operations associated with the SOP. Additionally, this SOP has been designed to meet the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) requirements outlined below.

- OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.120
- Engineering Pamphlet (EP) 1110-1-18, *Ordnance and Explosives Response*
- EP 385-1-95a, Basic *Safety Concepts and Considerations for Ordnance and Explosives Operations* (latest edition).

4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGER

The PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Manager (CSHM) is responsible for the continued development and implementation of this SOP and the PIKA CSHP. To effectively implement this SSHO SOP, the CSHM will take an active role in providing consultation, guidance, and training to those personnel assigned to the role of SSHO. To this end, the CSHM will:

1. Provide approval of those personnel selected for the SSHO position by the PIKA Project Managers assigned to PIKA projects.
2. Ensure that those personnel assigned to the role of SSHO meet the requirements specified by the client and that each SSHO has the specific training, knowledge, and experience necessary to implement the SSHP and verify compliance with applicable safety and health regulations.
3. Provide periodic review and update of this program and the CSHP to ensure their continued integrity and their compliance with applicable Federal, state and local regulations.
4. Consult with each SSHO to ensure that all site-specific safety and health issues are addressed and resolved.
5. Provide technical assistance and expertise to the SSHO regarding the implementation of safety and health related regulations.
6. When needed, assist the SSHO in providing mobilization and safety training.
7. Conduct periodic inspections (every 30 to 45 days) of project sites to assist the SSHO with the effective implementation of compliance measures and to ensure their compliance with this program, the SSHP and any other project related plans.

4.2 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager shall be responsible for ensuring the availability of the project resources needed to implement this SOP, and shall also ensure that this SOP is incorporated into site specific plans, procedures and training for those sites where this SOP will be applied.

4.3 SITE SUPERVISOR

The Site Supervisor (SS) will ensure that this SOP is implemented at those sites where an SSHO will be used for on-site management of S&H issues. The SS will work closely with the SSHO to ensure that all feasible controls are utilized to reduce the risk of personnel exposure to project hazards, and where possible, eliminate the potential for an accident.

4.4 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH OFFICER

The SSHO has the overall responsibility for the safety and health of all PIKA, subcontractor, government, and visitor personnel while on site. In this role, the SSHO must ensure that the requirements of the SSHP are implemented by all site personnel for the duration of site activities. The SSHO will also ensure that all personnel are properly trained, qualified, equipped, and physically protected from the site and operational hazards to the greatest extent feasible.

For all matters related to the implementation of the SSHP, the SSHO will answer directly to the CSHM. However, during daily operations, the SSHO will report administratively to the on-site PIKA Site Supervisor (SS). For on-site management of PIKA's safety and health program, the SSHO will:

1. Initiate and authorize a "Stop Work" order for any imminent safety or health concerns;
2. Implement and enforce the requirements outlined in this SSHP;
3. Conduct the safety portion of the daily tailgate briefings;
4. Conduct and document site training related to site-specific hazards;
5. Specify proper levels of PPE IAW the requirements of this SSHP;
6. Implement and enforce the PIKA Alcohol/Drug Abuse Policy;
7. Investigate injuries, illnesses, accidents, incidents, and near misses;
8. Conduct visitor orientation, daily safety inspections, and weekly safety audits;
9. Ensure that all safety and health related forms are initiated and competed properly to ensure the capture of all relevant safety and health data;
10. Immediately inform the CSHM when a SOW change occurs that effects the tasks addressed in the SSHP;
11. Provide the CSHM with task hazard data for any new tasks added to the SOW or any tasks that significantly change during the conduct of site operations;
12. Ensure that no task is performed until all safety and health provisions required by this SOP and the SSHP are implemented (i.e., CTHA is completed, personnel training is conducted, etc.); and
13. Ensure field implementation of the PIKA CSHP.

5.0 SSHO MOBILIZATION AND SITE SET-UP PROCEDURES

The SSHO will become completely familiar with the PIKA CSHP and the site-specific Work Plan (WP), which includes the SSHP and PIKA Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). These documents will be used by the SSHO as the basis for the mobilization training presented to site personnel and for ensuring the safe performance of site operations. Whenever possible, these documents will be given to the SSHO prior to departure to the site. Additionally, when feasible, the SSHO should be a member of the pre-mobilization team so that the SSHO can:

1. Coordinate with all applicable local agencies (i.e. Police, Sheriff, Hospital, Life Flight, Ambulance Service and Fire Department).
2. Determine if FAA or Marine Band notices need to be made prior to demolition operations.

3. Survey the site for hazards and assist in completing the Certification of Task Hazard Assessment form.
4. Establish medical evacuation routes and personnel assembly points.
5. Inventory first aid, equipment, personal protective equipment (PPE), fire extinguishers, etc.
6. Designate the number, type, and location of toilet facilities.
7. Obtain any local certificates required.
8. Prepare evacuation maps and confirm contact lists for hospital and ambulance services.

If the SSHO is not a member of the pre-mobilization team, or if no pre-mobilization is allowed, the SSHO will implement items 1 – 10 listed above during the first day's operations. If PIKA is acting a subcontractor to a project, many of the above tasks will already have been completed by the prime contractor prior to the SSHO's arrival on site. However, this does not relieve the SSHO of the responsibility of ensuring that all of the steps listed above have been accomplished. It is imperative that the SSHO do everything possible to ensure safe, uninterrupted site operation and that a good rapport is established with all applicable local authorities.

6.0 TRAINING REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES

6.1 CONDUCT AND DOCUMENT TRAINING

All site training required by the SSHP shall be conducted, or arranged for, by the SSHO. For the training topics required by the SSHP, the SSHO will ensure that the data specified in the following paragraphs are presented to all effected workers. Unless otherwise specified in this section or the SSHP, all training will be documented using the PIKA Documentation of Training Log. At no time will PIKA personnel be permitted to conduct any site operations involving the potential for exposure to safety or health hazards until they have received appropriate training.

6.2 SITE-SPECIFIC TRAINING

This training shall be used to review important topics outlined in the SSHP and to inform site personnel of the hazards and control techniques associated with on-site operations. To ensure coverage of all topics, the outline specified in Table 49-1 will be utilized for this training.

6.3 HAZARD INFORMATION TRAINING

Hazard information training shall be presented utilizing the PIKA Hazard Information Program, which meets the requirements specified in 29 CFR 1910.120(I). This training shall be presented to all personnel who will be involved in the conduct of on-site

operations. The training outline in Table 49-1 will also be used for this training, which will cover:

- A description of the chemical contaminants expected on site, including a description of the physical properties, symptoms of exposure, exposure limits, potential fire or explosion hazards and routes of exposure for each contaminant;
- The physical hazards associated with conducting site operations, including temperature extremes, heavy equipment and hand tool hazards, electrical hazards, high noise operations, and any other applicable general safety and health hazards;

TABLE 49-1: SITE-SPECIFIC TRAINING TOPICS

TOPIC	SUB-TOPICS TO BE COVERED
* Welcome and Introduction	
* Work Plan	*A. Safety And Health Chain-Of-Command *B. Implications Of The Proposed Work/Project Schedule *C. Methods For On- And Off-Site Communications *D. Logs & Records
* History of Facility	Brief Overview of Facility History
* SSHP	*A. Site Description *B. Site-Specific Hazard Information *1. Chemical Contaminants *2. Physical Hazards *3. Biological Hazards *C. Task-Specific Hazard Analysis *D. Engineering Controls *E. PPE Requirements and Decontamination *F. General Safety Precautions *G. Prohibited Activities *H. Site Access Control *I. The Buddy System Procedures *J. UXO Safety !K. Safety Precautions for Suspected Fuzes and OE Items On Site, as Well as Disposal Requirements *N. Contingency and Emergency Response Plan *1. Evacuation *2. Potential/Actual Fire/Explosion Hazards *3. Personnel Injury *4. Adverse Weather Conditions *5. Chemical Spills (when applicable)
Methods and Procedures	*A. Marking Plots/Lanes *B. Vegetation grubbing (if applicable) *C. OE Detection Identifications and Markings !1. General !2. Sweep Lanes !3. Surface/Subsurface Anomaly Detection Techniques *E. Surface Investigation and Clearance of UXO/OE !D. UXO/OE Marking Procedures !F. Subsurface Investigation and Clearance of UXO/OE !G. UXO/OE Disposal and Collection Site !H. Safety and Health Issues of UXO/OE Disposal !1. UXO/OE Disposal and Collection Site !2. UXO Disposal Procedures (Range Operations) !3. Inert OE Disposal Procedures *I. Safe Equipment Use !1. UXO Detection *2. Mechanical/Hand Tools *3. Heavy *4. Vehicles

* Training presented to all on-site personnel.

! Training presented to UXO-qualified personnel only.

- The biological hazards associated with the site, to include poisonous/hazardous plants, animals and insects, and the potential for contacting medical/biological wastes; and
- Recognition of UXO/OE safety-related issues that could be present on site.

6.4 EQUIPMENT TRAINING

Equipment operation training will also be conducted for site personnel who will be responsible for the operation of monitoring instruments, earth moving equipment, power tools or hand tools. This training will include the following:

1. Calibration procedures (as required);
2. Starting equipment;
3. Safety precautions;
4. Proper operating techniques;
5. Shutting down equipment; and
6. Care, inspection and maintenance.

6.5 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT TRAINING

As specified by 29 CFR 1910.132, all site personnel required to use PPE shall be given training in the use, care, and limitations of the PPE they are to use. Prior to using the designated PPE on site, all affected personnel shall demonstrate an understanding of the training and their ability to properly use the assigned PPE. PPE training shall address the following topics:

1. PPE selection decisions;
2. When PPE is needed;
3. What PPE is needed;
4. How to properly don, doff, adjust, and wear PPE;
5. The limitations of specific pieces/types of PPE; and
6. The proper care, maintenance, useful life, and disposal of PPE.

6.6 HAZARD COMMUNICATION TRAINING

In order to comply with the requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication (HAZCOM) Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200, training shall be provided for all site personnel who will use products that contain hazardous substances. This training shall be provided upon initial assignment to the site and prior to use of the product containing the hazardous substance. Supplemental HAZCOM training shall be scheduled and presented whenever a new hazardous substance is introduced into the work area or an employee changes job location where new products are encountered.

6.6.1 General Information Provided

To ensure site personnel are knowledgeable of the general requirements of the OSHA HAZCOM standard, the following shall be maintained on site and the site personnel shall be familiarized with the relevant information presented in the following:

1. The basic OSHA HAZCOM Standard, including employee rights under the regulation;
2. A listing of the operations/processes where hazardous chemicals are used and the potential for exposure exists; and
3. The location and basic elements of the PIKA HAZCOM Program, an inventory of the hazardous substances used on site, and the location and availability of the MSDSs.

6.6.2 Product-specific Information Provided

To ensure that site personnel are knowledgeable of the chemical and physical hazards associated with hazardous substances used on site, all personnel shall be trained to recall, in simple language, the following basic information about each hazardous substance to which they are exposed:

1. Chemical hazards, including the toxic effects a chemical has on the body (long and short term) and the routes of exposure;
2. Physical hazards (i.e., flammability, reactivity);
3. How chemicals may be detected/monitored (instrumentation, color, odor, state);
4. How workers can protect themselves from overexposure or emergency situations (engineering controls, work practices, PPE, and emergency procedures);
5. Steps that have been taken to lessen or prevent exposure to hazardous substances;
6. Spill response procedures for chemical emergencies;
7. Emergency and first aid procedures to follow if employees are over exposed to any hazardous chemicals; and
8. How to generate and read hazard warning labels and review MSDSs.

6.6.3 Documentation of Hazard Communication Training

HAZCOM training shall be documented by the SSHO using the PIKA HAZCOM Training Form. This documentation shall be maintained on site for the duration of the project, and later incorporated into the employee=s personal training file.

6.7 VISITOR TRAINING

Site visitors are defined as persons (1) who are not employed at the project site, (2) who do not routinely enter restricted work areas and, (3) whose presence is of short

duration (i.e., 1 to 2 days per visit). Site visitors may include client personnel, PIKA personnel, commercial vendors, political representatives, and auditors or inspectors from Federal, state or local regulatory agencies. It is the responsibility of all site personnel to watch for visitors approaching the site and to immediately notify the SSHO or SS of the visitor's arrival. Visitors will be required to comply with the general requirements listed within each project SSHP.

6.8 THREE-DAY ON-SITE TRAINING

The SSHO, along with the SS, will be responsible for conducting and documenting the OSHA required three-day on-site training for all site personnel. Part of this training is covered when the site-specific and hazard information training is conducted. The balance of this training involves the SSHO and the SS instructing site personnel on the site-specific procedures related to the safety and health chain of command, PPE donning and doffing, decontamination, general safe work practices, emergency notification and response, and evacuation routes. Once site personnel have been given this instruction and been supervised on site for three days, the SSHO will ensure that all personnel sign the PIKA Three-day On-site Training Log.

6.9 DAILY AND WEEKLY SAFETY BRIEFINGS

6.9.1 Daily Safety Briefing

It is essential that the SSHO be involved in the Daily Safety Brief given each day prior to commencing work. This briefing must be pertinent and informative, and documented using the PIKA Documentation of Training Form. The items to be covered include, but are not limited to:

- Expected weather conditions (Heat Stress/Cold Stress, possible storm conditions, etc.);
- driving conditions/hazards;
- Working conditions
- Required PPE, to include PPE decontamination or PPE hygiene procedures;
- Site-specific hazards (chemical, physical or biological hazards);
- Buddy system procedures;
- Emergency notification procedures and evacuation route; and
- Review any safety violations noted the previous day.

6.9.2 Weekly Safety Briefing

At the beginning of each work week, which is normally Monday, a 10-15 minute Weekly Safety Briefing (WSB) will be presented to highlight and discuss a site-specific safety or health topic. All site personnel will be required to attend the training and the SSHO will document this training in the PIKA Documentation of Training Form. The training will be

presented by the SSHO, or a designated representative, and will be used to cover topics specified by either the CSHM or a topic relevant to site-specific hazards such as chemicals, ordnance, heat stress, etc. The documentation of each WSB to include the topic covered and the names/signatures of the personnel attending.

7.0 LOGS, FORMS, REPORTS AND RECORDS

An essential role of the SSHO is the continued maintenance of logs, reports and records which are used to document the on-site safety and health process and to log any significant events which may occur on site. The logs, records and reports which the SSHO will maintain are described below.

7.1 DAILY SAFETY LOG

A daily Safety Log will be maintained on site by the SSHO. This log will be recorded in a bound book with numbered pages, and will as a minimum the include: weather conditions, inspections conducted, results of the inspections, safety issues addressed each day, and any significant occurrences related to site safety. An example of a typical

The SSHO must understand that the Daily Safety Log is a integral part of ensuring and maintaining the safety and health of on-site personnel. The data contained in the log should be of sufficient detail so as to fully document any incidents that could impact the manner in which operations are conducted or have any type of impact on safety and health policies/procedures used on site. Of special importance is the use of the log to document any guidance or directives given to either the SSHO or the SS by an on-site contractor representative. The log can also be used to record statements/suggestions made by site personnel. When logging events within the log it is also of importance to log not only the initial elements of the event, but also the final disposition and outcome of the event. The SSHO should periodically review the log to ensure there is closure for each significant event logged.

7.2 TRAINING LOG

The SSHO is responsible for ensuring that training conducted on site is recorded daily, and that the PIKA Documentation of Training Form is properly completed. In the Depending upon the number of personnel on site, the SSHO may record the site training in the bound site Safety Log, without the generation of a dedicated, bound Training Log book. Regardless of where the training is recorded in the permanent record, the Documentation of Training Form will be completed and maintained on site with the other site records.

7.3 VISITOR LOG

A visitor record will be kept at the entrance to all PIKA work sites to record when off-site personnel visit the work site. Visitors to the site must be given a safety briefing and must be logged in and out by the SSHO as soon as they enter the Support Zone. Again, depending upon site size and conditions, the PIKA Site Visitor Log may be used to initially record the entry and exit of site visitors. However, details of the visit, to include the purpose of the visit, and the personnel involved, should be recorded in the bound Safety Log. Further procedures for site visitors are outlined in Section 22 of the CSHP.

7.4 DAILY SAFETY INSPECTIONS AND WEEKLY SITE AUDITS

The SSHO will conduct daily inspections and weekly audits. The SSHO will use the PIKA Daily/Weekly Safety Inspection and Audit Log and will ensure that the results are expressed to the SS. Copies of all inspections shall be maintained at the site, and at the conclusion of the weekly audit, a copy of the inspection checklist will be forwarded to the CSHM for review. Additionally, any daily checklist with deficiencies noted will also be forwarded to the CSHM. Once a deficiency has been corrected, the SSHO will notify the CSHM of the resolution. It is imperative that for each deficiency noted, there is documentation (both on the inspection/audit form and in the Daily Safety Log) of the remedial actions taken to correct the deficiency.

7.5 VEHICLE INSPECTION LOG

The SSHO will ensure that the PIKA Weekly Vehicle Inspection Checklist is completed on a weekly basis for each site vehicle, and on a per-day basis for any vehicle used to transport explosive. Copies of the inspection logs will be maintained on-site and categorized by vehicle. The CSHM will be faxed a copy of any vehicle checklist that has a deficiency noted. For any deficiencies noted, additional documentation will be added to the checklist outlining the remedial actions taken to correct the deficiency. The CSHM will also be faxed a copy of the checklist when the remedial action is implemented.

7.6 ACCIDENT/ILLNESS/NEAR MISS REPORT

In the event of an emergency, illness, injury, or property accident, the SSHO will be responsible for ensuring all appropriate forms are completed and submitted in a timely fashion. The PIKA Accident/Injury/Illness/Near Miss Report will be completed by the SSHO for:

1. Any injury or illness requiring on-site first aid or assistance at a medical facility.
2. An accident involving property damage in excess of $50.00.
3. A near miss where personnel were nearly injured or property was nearly damaged.

A copy of this report will be faxed to the CSHM within 24-hours of the incident occurrence with the original maintained on site. If required by the Client=s SOW, the CSHM will either complete the Clients accident forms or forward a copy of the PIKA form to the Client=s Representative. The CSHM will also be responsible for any necessary reporting to Federal or state OSHA offices. For an accident or illness where the individual is treated at a medical facility, copies of the medical evaluation and treatment forms will be included with the accident report when it is forwarded to the CSHM. For property accidents involving site vehicles, a copy of the police report and repair estimates will also be forwarded to the CSHM with the accident report.

If the project involves a USACE work site, and the injury/illness involves first aid, or a greater level of care, or property damage in excess of $2,000.00, the USACE Accident Investigation report (Eng Form 3394) will be completed. If the Eng 3394 form is required, the PIKA Accident/injury/Illness/Near Miss Report form need not be completed. To complete the Eng 3394 form, follow the instructions provided, and send it to the CSHM prior to submission to the USACE. Once the form has been approved, it should be signed by the SS, submitted to the CSHM for signature, and forwarded by the CSHM to the USACE. Prior to completion of the Eng Form 3394, verbal will be given to the USACE on-site representative and the CSHM within 24-hours of the incident occurrence. A preliminary copy of the Eng 3394 form will be forwarded to the CSHM within three working days, with the final version presented to the CSHM within 10 working days.

7.7 CERTIFICATE OF TASK HAZARD ASSESSMENT FORMS

During the performance of site operations, there is always a potential for changes to the assigned tasks. This may occur because the contractors PM changes or adds to the SOW, or a task or operation may be needed that was not anticipated during the development of the SSHP. Additionally, actual on-site conditions related to a task addressed by the SSHP may affect the anticipated degree or nature of hazards. If any task is added or changes, the SSHO will immediately notify the CSHM of the change and complete a new Certification of Task Hazard Assessment (CTHA) form outlining the hazards. The CSHM will then finalize the CTHA and if required, submit it to the client for approval. If client approval is required, the effected task will be halted until approval is obtained. This is especially true for new tasks added to the SOW. At no time should a new task be initiated on-site until the new task has been evaluated by the CSHM and all relevant changes to the SSHP have been integrated and approved.

7.8 EXCLUSION ZONE ENTRY/EXIT LOG

The SSHO will be responsible for ensuring that the PIKA Exclusion Zone Entry/Exit Log is maintained. This log is required at all hazardous waste sites where an exclusion zone

(EZ) is established to control personnel exposures to both HTRW and UXO hazards. If this log is required, the SSHO, or a designated appointee, will ensure that all personnel working in the EZ are logged in and out. This will be required to provide an accountability for EZ personnel in the event of an emergency.

7.9 PERSONAL AIR SAMPLING DATA SHEET

Whenever personal breathing zone or other on-site airborne samples are collected, the SSHO will be responsible for completing the PIKA Personal Air Sampling Data Sheet. This log is required to record all relevant information related to the sampling, and the SSHO will complete the form with as much information as possible. Once the sample results have been received, the SSHO will forward a copy of the sampling form and the sample results to the CSHM who will then calculate the sample concentration, excursion concentration (if needed) and the 8-hour time-weighted average. These results will then be sent to the SSHO who will enter them on the sampling form. A copy of the completed sampling form will then be sent to the CSHM who will ensure that the form is added to the employee's medical and exposure files.

7.10 SITE MONITORING LOG

The SSHO, or a designated appointee, will be responsible for ensuring that all information related to on-site monitoring will be recorded in the PIKA Site Monitoring Log. This log is required at all hazardous waste sites where real-time and/or direct-reading instruments are used to measure the levels of chemical and physical hazards. This form contains headings and columns for recording some of the most frequently monitored hazards, as well as several blank header columns where the SSHO can fill in site-specific hazards to be monitored. The Site Monitoring Log also contains a section for recording the instruments used and the calibration dates, as well as a remarks column to note any unusual occurrences.

7.11 HEAT STRESS MONITORING LOG

The SSHO will be responsible for ensuring that the PIKA Heat Stress Monitoring Log is maintained during all site activities conducted in high heat environments. This log is required to track the physiological stress experienced by site personnel working in hot weather.

7.12 SITE-SPECIFIC CHEMICAL INVENTORY

The SSHO will be responsible for ensuring that all chemicals used on site are recorded on the PIKA Site-Specific Chemical Inventory Log. This log is required under the OSHA Hazard Communication standard for all products containing known or potentially hazardous substances that are used during site activities. The information required by this form can be found on the material safety data sheet for each product.

7.13 HAZARD COMMUNICATION TRAINING FORM

The SSHO will be responsible for ensuring that the PIKA Documentation of Hazard Communication Training Log is completed whenever site personnel receive hazard communication training on site. This form contains a section for general site information, training elements to be covered, the products/substances that were reviewed, and a signature block for those attending the training. The SSHO will complete all applicable information in the site and product/chemical information sections and will initial the topics covered.

8.0 SAFETY AND PPE REQUIREMENTS

The SSHO will follow the safety and PPE requirements applicable for each area of the site where such measures are required to safeguard site personnel. The CTHA forms in the SSHP or APP will be used by the SSHO to ensure the use of proper PPE prior to entering a work area for the first time.

9.0 AUDIT CRITERIA

The following items related to site compliance with this SOP will be maintained in site records and subject to audit:

1. The Daily Operational and Safety Logs;
2. The Safety Meeting Attendance Log for the initial site hazard training;
3. The Safety Meeting Attendance Log for the Daily Safety Briefing; and
4. The Daily Safety Inspection Checklist.

10.0 ATTACHMENTS

No attachments are associated with this SOP.

Attachment 4

Forms

Legend

Roads

Fence

Building

WBG Stockpile

WinklePeck Burning Grounds

Bridge

RVAAP Main Gate

N

0 1,250 2,500 5,000 7,500 10,000 Feet

Truck Haul Route - for Soils Transportation and Disposal

Driving Route for PIKA personnel (Office to WBG site)

Access Road constructed by the Army

FIGURE 2
LOCATION OF WBG WITHIN THE RVAAP

Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
Ravenna, OH

PIKA INTERNATIONAL, INC.
12919 Southwest Frwy. #190
Stafford, TX 77477

Drawn On: 09/05/2006 Drawn By: CVJ

PIKA INTERNATIONAL, INC.

SITE SAFETY & HEALTH PLAN REVIEW FORM

All site personnel will sign this form after having read the Site Safety & Health Plan (SSHP) and will do so prior to being allowed to perform operations on site involving known or potential exposures to safety and health hazards

EMPLOYEE STATEMENT

My signature below indicates that I have read the SSHP and have received answers to any questions which I have related to the SSHP. My Signature further indicates my willingness to comply with the provisions and requirements of the SSHP.

Site/Project:			
Date	Organization	Printed Name	Signature

PIKA

PIKA 3-DAY ON-SITE TRAINING & SITE HAZARD INFORMATION TRAINING LOG

Site Name & Location: Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ravenna, OH	
Contract No.:	**Task Order Number:**
Site Supervisor:	**SSHO:**

The site personnel listed below have received Site Hazard Information Training as specified in 29 CFR 1910.120(i) and have participated in three-days of supervised on-site training as required by 29 CFR 1910.120(e)(3)(i). The Site Hazard Information Training included information related to the nature, level, and degree of exposure likely to result during participation in site operations. The 3-Day Training has included: a description of the site chain-of-command; use/care/maintenance of PPE; personnel and equipment decon procedures; safe work practices; medical/training requirements; and emergency response procedures.

Name (printed)	Signature	Organization	Date Started	Date Completed

PIKA INTERNATIONAL, INC.

Visitors Sign-In Log

PROJECT LOCATION: _____

PROJECT SITE: _____ PROJECT NO: _____

Date	Name	Representing	Equipment and PPE Level	Time IN	Time Out

Comments: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

PIKA

PIKA SAFETY TRAINING ATTENDANCE LOG

Date:	Instructor(s):	Time:	Log No.:
Site Name & Location: Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ravenna, OH			
Contract No.:	**Task Order Number:**		
Site Supervisor or SUXOS:	**SSHO:**		

Training Provided: Initial Site Hazard Training | Daily Safety Briefing | ☒Other:_____
Weekly Safety Training | Task/Hazard-specific Training

I. TRAINING TOPICS COVERED

	Planned Site Activities		Chemical Hazards		Respirator Use
	Physical Safety Hazards		Routes of Chemical Exposure		Decontamination Procedures
	Biological Hazards		Chemical Exposure Symptoms		Emergency Procedures
	Heat or Cold Stress		Level of PPE		First Aid Procedures
	Site Controls		Types of PPE		Buddy Team Procedures

Other Topics:_____

II. TRAINING COURSE ATTENDEES

Name (printed)	Signature	Organization

III. TRAINING VERIFICATION

I certify that the personnel listed on this roster have received the safety and health training described above.

Site Safety and Health Officer

Sr. UXO Supervisor or Site Supervisor

PIKA

HEAVY EQUIPMENT INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Contract No.:	**Date:**	**Time:**	**Log Number:**
Site Name & Location: Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ravenna, OH.			
SUXOS:	**SSHO:**		
Odometer Reading:	**Hour Meter Reading:**	**Fuel Level:**	

Make/Description: _____ **Model:** _____ **Serial No.:** _____

Place a ✓ mark in the "In Order" column to indicate that the item is present and in working condition. If absent or deficient describe the discrepancy and the corrective action taken in the "Discrepancy/Comments" box. If item does not apply to equipment being inspected, enter "NA". All listed items must have a response.

Item	In Order	Discrepancies/Comments
Service Brakes		
Emergency Brakes		
Parking Brake		
Brake Lights		
Back-up Alarms		
Horn		
Tires		
Spare Tire and Tire Changing Equip.		
Steering		
Seat Belt		
Operating Control		
First Aid Kit, Burn Blanket, Eye Wash		
Emergency Numbers/Hospital Map		
Fire Extinguisher		
Head and Tail Lights		
Mirrors		
Windshield		
Windshield Wipers and Washers		
Coupling Devices		
Guards for Moving Parts		
Brake – Hydraulic		
Brake Fluid		
Hydraulic Oil		
Engine Oil and Coolant		
ROPS		
Falling Object Protection System		
Other		
Other		
Other		

Inspection conducted by: _____ _____
Name Printed Signature

Deficiencies corrected by: _____ Date: _____

PIKA

PIKA VEHICLE INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Site Name / Location: _____

Site Supervisor: _____ **Vehicle:** _____
(MAKE AND LICENSE PLATE #)

Date Inspected: _____ **Mileage:** _____ **Owner:** _____
(RENTAL, GFE, CONTRACT)

(To be used weekly for all vehicles EXCEPT explosive carriers that must be inspected prior to each explosives transport)

1. DOCUMENTATION:	Pass	Fail	5. BRAKES:	Pass	Fail
Registration and License Plate			Hand/Emergency		
Insurance			Service		
Emergency Route Map & Phone #s					
2. TIRES:	**Pass**	**Fail**	**6. BELTS:**	**Pass**	**Fail**
Pressure			Proper tension		
Condition			Condition		
3. EQUIPMENT:	**Pass**	**Fail**	**7. GENERAL:**	**Pass**	**Fail**
Fire extinguishers			Windshield		
First Aid/CPR/Burn Kits			Windshield Wipers		
Blood borne Pathogen Kit			Windows (Condition/Operation)		
Eyewash Kits t			Seat Belts		
Spare Tire			Steering		
Tire Changing Equipment			Horn		
Tie downs ✳			Gas Cap		
Chocks ✳			Mirrors		
Placards ✳			Door/Window Handles/Latches		
Other (list):			Cleanliness		
Other (list):			Exhaust System ✳		
4. FLUID LEVELS:	**Pass**	**Fail**	**8. LIGHTS:**	**Pass**	**Fail**
Oil			Headlights (high & low)		
Coolant			Brake Lights		
Brake			Parking		
Steering			Back-up		
Transmission			Turn Signals		
Windshield Wiper			Emergency Flashers		
Fluid Leaks			Interior Lights		
Last Oil Change					

(Notes: 1. Items marked with an ✳ are required for explosive carriers and must be inspected prior to each use.
2. All forms with failures are to have the deficiencies noted and copy of form forwarded within two working days to the PIKA PM and the Corporate Safety and Health Manager).

Description of Deficiencies: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Corrective Actions to be taken: _____

_____

_____

Inspection Conducted By: _____ _____
Name Printed Signature

Deficiencies Corrected By: _____ _____ Date: _____
Name Printed Signature

PIKA

ACCIDENT/INJURY/NEAR-MISS REPORTING FORM

SECTION 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION

Name:	SSN:		
Job Title:	D.O.B.:	Sex:	Age:
Site Name:	Safety Officer:		
Date of Report:	Date of Incident:	Time of Incident:	
Task/Operation Being Conducted:			
PPE Worn:			

CONDITIONS AT TIME OF INCIDENT

Temperature: _____ Humidity: _____ Cloud Cover: _____
Wind Speed: _____ Direction: _____ Precipitation: _____ Other: _____

Type of Incident: ☐ Personal Injury ☐ Personal Illness ☐ Chemical Exposure
☐ Motor Vehicle ☐ Property Damage ☐ Near Miss

If chemical exposure, what material(s) was(were) involved: _____
What was the nature of exposure (contact, inhalation, etc.): _____

Other Individual(s) Involved: _____

SECTION 2 - PERSONAL INJURY/ILLNESS INFORMATION

Nature/Type of Injury/Illness (laceration, strain, etc.): _____

Cause of Injury/Illness: _____

Body Part(s) Affected: Primary: _____ Secondary: _____

Injury/Illness Required: ☐ On Site First Aid Treatment ☐ Emergency Room Treatment ☐ Hospitalization

Injury/Illness Resulted In: ☐ Loss of Work Time ☐ Limitation of Duties ☐ Fatality
☐ Other: (Explain): _____

Status at Time of Report: ☐ Returned to Work: (Date: _____) ☐ Hospitalized: (Anticipated Stay: _____)
☐ Convalescing: (Anticipated Length of Convalescence: _____)
☐ Other: _____

On-site First Aid Treatment Given (use additional paper if needed): _____

Off-site Medical Treatment (attach documentation, including Physician statement): _____

PIKA

ACCIDENT/INJURY/NEAR-MISS REPORTING FORM

SECTION 3 - MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT

Type of Vehicle/Equipment	Type of Collision	Seat Belt Use
☐ Automobile ☐ Van/Truck	☐ Side Swipe ☐ Rear End ☐ Backing	Front Seat ☐ Yes ☐ No
☐ Bush Hog ☐ Other:	☐ Head on ☐ Broadside ☐ Roll	Back Seat ☐ Yes ☐ No

Property/Material/Items Involved

Name of Item	Owner	$ Amount of Damage

Accident Description (Use additional paper if needed):

SECTION 4 - POST ACCIDENT/INJURY/ILLNESS REVIEW

Has the PIKA Home Office been notified? ☐ Yes ☐ No, If Yes, When? By Whom?

Were operations conducted using approved PIKA SHP or a SSHP?

☐ Yes Reference: _____

☐ No Explain: _____

SSHO's Comments (use additional paper if needed): _____

Employee Comments (use additional paper if needed): _____

Corrective Actions Taken (use additional paper if needed): _____

Witnesses

Name	Organization	Phone Number

SECTION 5 - SIGNATURES

Employee Signature: _____ Date: _____

SSO Signature: _____ Date: _____

Corrective Actions Completed By: _____ Date: _____

PIKA Corp. Review By: _____ Date: _____

SAFETY OBSERVER REPORT

Day:_____

PIKA Project #:
Contractor: PIKA International Inc., 12919 Southwest Freeway, Suite #190, Stafford, TX 77477
Location: Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ravenna, OH 44266

SAFETY OBSERVER: _____

Slips, trips, falls:_____

Struck by, against:_____

Exposure to Contaminants:_____

Electric Shock:
_____

Burns (Chemical/Heat):
_____

Unsafe Acts/Conditions:
_____

Remarks: _____

REVIEWED BY SSHO:_____

PIKA

PIKA International, Inc. Task Order and Safety Meeting

Contract Number	Project Title	Location Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	Date

	NAME	Company	Signature
1)			
2)			
3)			
4)			
5)			
6)			
7)			
8)			
9)			
10)			
11)			
12)			
13)			
14)			
15)			
16)			
17)			
18)			
19)			
20)			

PIKA

DAILY INSPECTION AND WEEKLY AUDIT LOG

GENERAL SITE INFORMATION			
CONTRACT NO.:	**DATE:**	**TIME:**	**LOG NO.:**
SITE NAME AND LOCATION: Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ravenna, OH.			
SITE SUPERVISOR:		**SSHO:**	

WEATHER CONDITIONS: _____

_____

AREAS INSPECTED: (List by location, team, or task) _____

_____

_____

INSPECTION RESULTS

Item Description	Pass	Item Description	Pass
1. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) per SSHP	Y / N	9. OE Detection Equipment Use/Calibration	Y / N
2. Work Practices Follow SSHP/WP	Y / N	10. Monitoring/Sampling Equip. Calibration/Use	Y / N
3. Site Control established per SSHP	Y / N	11. Heavy Equipment Insp./Maintenance/Use	Y / N
4. First Aid Kit(s)/Eyewash Station(s)	Y / N	12. Hand and Power Tool Insp./Maintenance/Use	Y / N
5. Fire Extinguisher(s)	Y / N	13. Site House Keeping & Sanitation	Y / N
6. Flammable Storage Areas	Y / N	14. Explosives / OE / Other Storage Areas	Y / N
7. MSDSs and Container Labeling per SSHP	Y / N	15. Other: (list)	Y / N
8. On- and Off-Site Communications	Y / N	16. Other: (list)	Y / N

SUMMARY OF DEFICIENCIES NOTED: (If Required) _____

_____

_____

_____

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS RECOMMENDED: (If required) _____

_____

_____

_____

RE-INSPECTION RESULTS: (If required) _____

_____

_____

_____

SIGNATURES:	I acknowledge that I have been briefed on the results of this inspection and will take corrective actions (if necessary)
_____ Site Safety and Health Officer	Site Supervisor / Project Manager

Note: Safety Inspections are to be conducted each day and documented on this form. This form will also be used to document the Weekly Safety Audit conducted at the end of each workweek. The weekly audit will not only indicate the present status of the site/site operations, but will also be used to note the current status of deficiencies noted during daily inspections. Any daily inspection forms where deficiencies have been noted and the weekly audit will be faxed to the PIKA Corporate Safety and Health Manager.

PIKA

SITE SPECIFIC CHEMICAL INVENTORY FORM

Site Name/Location:	**Contract No.:**	**Delivery Order No.:**

Date	Product Name	Supplier's Name and Address	Hazardous Chemicals	Training Given	MSDS On-site

PIKA INTERNATIONAL, INC.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

CONTACT POST 1 VIA RADIO COMMUNICATION OR BY PHONE AT 330-358-2017 FOR ALL EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

The numbers listed below are for information only

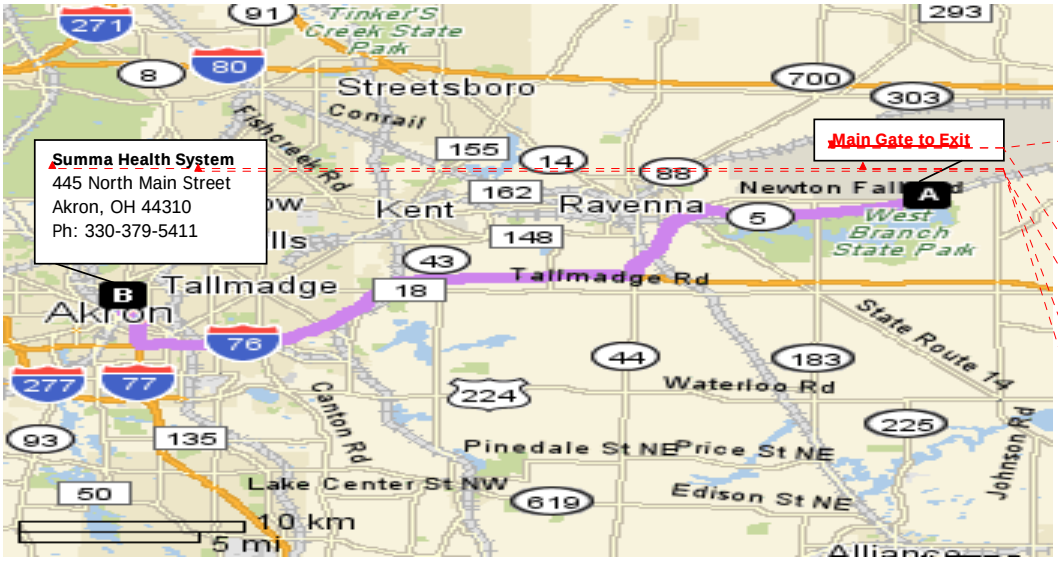
SERVICE / CONTACT	AGENCY / POSITION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Land or Air Ambulance	Ravenna City Fire Department Ravenna, OH	911 Operator, or 330-297-5738
OSHA clinic	Summa Health System 445 North Main Street Akron, OH, 44310	330-379-5411
Emergency Hospital Care	Robinson Memorial Hospital 6847 N Chestnut Street Ravenna, OH 44266	330-297-0811
Police	Portage County Sheriff Office	330-296-5100 / 325-1023
Police	Trumbull County Sheriff Office	330-675-2508
Ravenna City Fire Dept	Ravenna, OH	911 Operator or 330-296-5783
Closest Military EOD Unit:	731st Ordnance Company (EOD), Wright Patterson AFB, Oh	937-257-0436 or 937-257-0664
Elyse Meade	TACOM Contracting Officer	309-782-5789
Jeffrey Gollon	TACOM Contract Specialist	309-782-7374
William Wynne	BRAC Project Manager	703-601-1560
Irving Venger	RVAAP Acting Facility Manager	330-358-7311
Brian Stockwell	PIKA Project Manager	Office 330-385-2920 Cellular 330-352-6955
Terry Kasnavia	PIKA President	Cellular 281-382-6732
Drew Bryson, CIH	PIKA Safety and Health Mgr.	Office 281-546-4862 Cellular 865-482-1292
Josh Strazewski	PIKA Site Supervisor/Site Safety and Health Officer	Cellular 281-204-7170

PIKA INTERNATIONAL, INC.

OSHA CLINIC MAP AND DIRECTIONS: Site personnel requiring non-emergency first aid treatment, as deemed necessary by the SSHO will be taken to the medical facility described below.

Directions to the Summa Health System
Summary: 27.9 miles (38 minutes)

Instruction	For
Depart Main Gate to Exit Site on SR-5 [Ravenna Warren Rd] (West)	6.3 mi
Bear Left to follow OH-5	4.0 mi
Bear Right onto I-76 West	14.7 mi
Take Exit # 23B onto OH-8	1.6 mi
Turn Left on Perkins Street	0.6 mi
Turn Right on N Broadway Street	0.3 mi
Continue to follow OH-261	0.4 mi
Arrive Summa Health System [445 N Main Street, Akron, OH 44310, Tel: (330) 379-5411]	



Deleted: **Summa Health System**¶
445 North Main Street¶
Akron, OH 44310¶
Ph: 330-379-5411

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PIKA INTERNATIONAL, INC.

HOSPITAL MAP AND DIRECTIONS: Site personnel requiring care beyond first aid shall be transported by ambulance or other means to the medical facility described below.

Directions to the Robinson Memorial Hospital
Summary: 9.9 miles (16 minutes)

Instruction	For
Depart Main Gate and turn right (west) on SR-5 [Ravenna Warren Rd] at the SR-5 bypass, merge left and continue on SR-5	7.0 mi
At SR-14, turn RIGHT (North) onto SR-14 and continue to Chestnut St	2.7 mi
Turn LEFT (South) onto (N) Chestnut St	0.1 mi
Arrive Robinson Memorial Hospital [6847 N Chestnut Street, Ravenna, OH 44266, Tel: (330) 297-0811]